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FUNDS (increased during year by £639,872) ...	**£6,888,418**
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RESERVES held under the Company's standard of valuation **exceed** the stringent **CANADIAN GOVERNMENT** requirements by	**£145,890**

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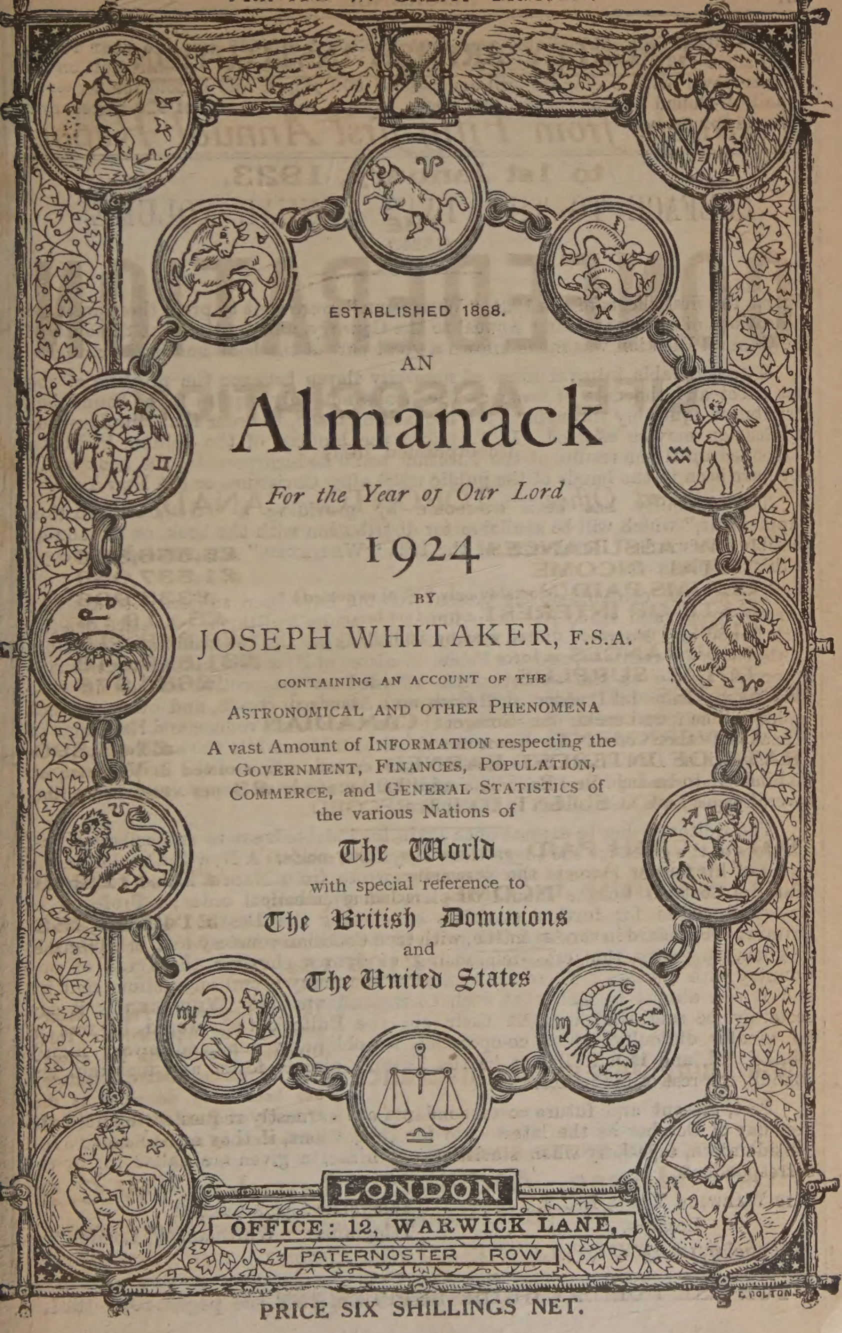

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PREFACE TO THE LVITH ANNUAL VOLUME.

(1924.)

WHEN the first sheets of the 1924 "WHITAKER" were sent to press there were no indications of an approaching Appeal to the Country, and by the time the date of the General Election was made known a great part of the book had been printed.

A considerable interval must of necessity elapse between the printing of the last sheet and the date of issue, as the books not only require to be bound but distributed equitably throughout the bookselling trade, in order that simultaneous publication may be effected. If, therefore, the binding of the volume had been postponed until the results of the Election could be incorporated, the book could not have been in the hands of the public until after Christmas or the New Year.

The difficulty has been overcome by providing a "General Election Supplement," which will be available for distribution with the book, or as soon as possible afterwards. Purchasers of the 1924 "WHITAKER" are entitled to a copy of this Supplement.

The general contents of the present volume have been subjected to a slight rearrangement, and space has been found for many additional statistics dealing with Trade and Finance. The recommendations of the Imperial and Economic Conferences are recorded, and the Prime Minister of New Zealand has contributed a special article on the opportunities afforded to prospective settlers in that Dominion. Imperial Preference, British and American Trade, and other current topics will be found under Questions of the Day, and the Produce and Exchange of Wheat and other Cereals are shown in statistical tables, while the articles on India and the British Dominions have received special care in view of the British Empire Exhibition to be held in 1924. The additions made have been so numerous that several pages have been added to the Index.

The Editor wishes to express once again his indebtedness to subscribers in all quarters of the globe for the suggestions they have made. A New Zealander, justly proud of his former home in the Stewartry, wrote from Nauru Island to request that the Scottish Burghs should be placed in alphabetical order; a Professor in Reykjavik asked for further statistics concerning the Death Duties in Great Britain; a Spaniard in the Argentine, with true Castilian courtesy and in idiomatic English, suggested the cross-referencing of figures showing the trade of one Country with another. These are typical of the many useful suggestions sent in, and it can almost be said that such correspondents edit "WHITAKER"; it can certainly be said that without their aid the Editor's task would be one of far greater difficulty. The co-operation so obligingly rendered is very highly appreciated, and it will always be the Editor's aim to foster and maintain the friendly interest of his subscribers.

Past, present and future correspondents are earnestly requested to note the first day of October as the latest date for suggestions, if they are to receive full consideration, especially when statistics not hitherto given are called for by the correspondent.

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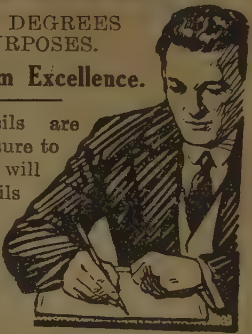

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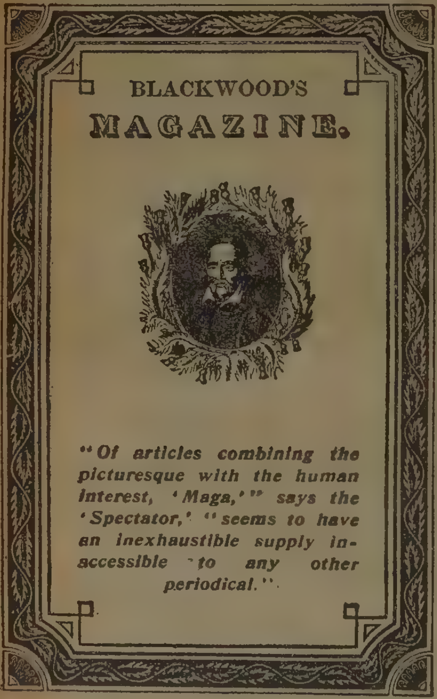

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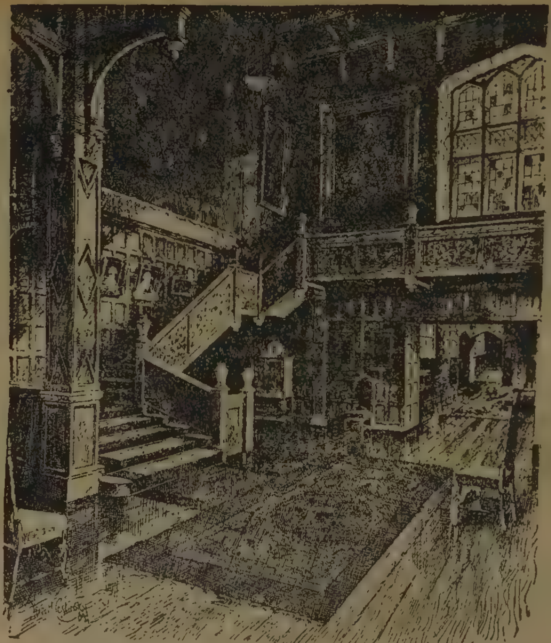

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WHITAKER'S ALMANACK, 1924

BEING BISSEXTILE OR LEAP YEAR, AND 14 AND 15 OF KING GEORGE V.

Elements and Dates for the Year 1924.

Golden Number	VI
Epact	24
Solar Cycle...	1
Roman Indiction...	7
Dominical Letters	F, E
Julian Period (Year of)...	6637
New Year's Day (Tuesday)	Jan. 1
Wattle Day, Australia	,, 26
Septuagesima Sunday	Feb. 17
Ash Wednesday	March 5
Good Friday	April 18
Easter Day	,, 20
St. George's Day	,, 23
Accession of King George V. (1910) ...	May 6
Birth of Queen Mary (1867)	,, 26

Ascension Day	May 29
Union Day, South Africa	,, 31
Birth of King George V. (1865) ...	June 3
Whit Sunday	,, 8
Trinity Sunday	,, 15
Corpus Christi	,, 19
Birth of Prince of Wales (1894) ...	,, 23
Dominion Day, Canada	July 1
Independence Day, U.S.A.	,, 4
Sundays after Trinity	23
Armistice Day (1918)	Nov. 11
St. Andrew's Day	,, 30
First Sunday in Advent	,, 30
Birth of Queen Alexandra (1844) ...	Dec. 1
CHRISTMAS DAY—Thursday	,, 25

The Tropical Year 1924–1925.

pring Equinox (1924)	Sun enters Sign	Aries	March 20*d.* 21*h.* 20*m.*
ummer Solstice	,, ,, ,,	Cancer	June 21*d.* 17*h.* 0*m.*
utumn Equinox	,, ,, ,,	Libra	Sept. 23*d.* 8*h.* 0*m.*
Winter Solstice	,, ,, ,,	Capricornus	Dec. 22*d.* 2*h.* 46*m.*
pring Equinox (1925)	,, ,, ,,	Aries	March 21*d.* 3*h.* 13*m.*

Phases of the Moon, 1924.

January.

ew Moon	6*d.*	12*h.*	48*m.*
irst Quarter ...	13	22	44
ull Moon.........	22	0	57
ast Quarter......	29	5	53

February.

ew Moon	5*d.*	1*h.*	38*m.*
irst Quarter ...	12	20	9
ull Moon.........	20	16	7
ast Quarter ..	27	13	15

March.

ew Moon.........	5*d.*	15*h.*	58*m.*
irst Quarter ...	13	16	50
ull Moon.........	21	4	30
ast Quarter ...	27	20	24

April.

ew Moon.........	4*d.*	7*h.*	17*m.*
irst Quarter ...	12	11	12
ull Moon.........	19	14	11
ast Quarter ...	26	4	28

May.

New Moon.........	3*d.*	23*h.*	0*m.*
First Quarter ...	12	2	14
Full Moon	18	21	52
Last Quarter ...	25	14	16

June.

New Moon.........	2*d.*	14*h.*	34*m.*
First Quarter ...	10	13	37
Full Moon	17	4	41
Last Quarter ...	24	2	16

July.

New Moon.........	2*d.*	5*h.*	35*m.*
First Quarter ...	9	21	46
Full Moon	16	11	49
Last Quarter ...	23	16	36
New Moon.........	31	19	42

August.

First Quarter ...	8*d.*	3*h.*	41*m.*
Full Moon	14	20	19
Last Quarter ...	22	9	10
New Moon	30	8	37

September.

First Quarter ...	6*d.*	8*h.*	45*m.*
Full Moon	13	7	0
Last Quarter ...	21	3	35
New Moon.........	28	20	16

October.

First Quarter ...	5*d.*	14*h.*	30*m.*
Full Moon	12	20	21
Last Quarter ...	20	22	54
New Moon	28	6	57

November.

First Quarter ...	3*d.*	22*h.*	18*m.*
Full Moon	11	12	31
Last Quarter ...	19	17	38
New Moon	26	17	15

December.

First Quarter ...	3*d.*	9*h.*	10*m.*
Full Moon	11	7	3
Last Quarter ...	19	10	11
New Moon	26	3	46

Calendar for the Year 1924.

January.

l. ...	—	6	13	20	27
I. ...	—	7	14	21	28
u. ...	1	8	15	22	29
V. ...	2	9	16	23	30
h. ...	3	10	17	24	31
. ...	4	11	18	25	—
...	5	12	19	26	—

February.

Su. ...	—	3	10	17	24
M. ...	—	4	11	18	25
Tu. ...	—	5	12	19	26
W. ...	—	6	13	20	27
Th. ...	—	7	14	21	28
F. ...	1	8	15	22	29
S. ...	2	9	16	23	—

March.

Su. —	2	9	16	23	30
M. —	3	10	17	24	31
Tu. —	4	11	18	25	—
W. —	5	12	19	26	—
Th. —	6	13	20	27	—
F. —	7	14	21	28	—
S. 1	8	15	22	29	—

April.

Su. ...	—	6	13	20	27
M. ...	—	7	14	21	28
Tu. ...	1	8	15	22	29
W. ...	2	9	16	23	30
Th. ...	3	10	17	24	—
F. ...	4	11	18	25	—
S. ...	5	12	19	26	—

May.

l. ...	—	4	11	18	25
I. ...	—	5	12	19	26
u. ...	—	6	13	20	27
V. ...	—	7	14	21	28
h. ...	1	8	15	22	29
. ...	2	9	16	23	30
...	3	10	17	24	31

June.

Su. ...	1	8	15	22	29
M. ...	2	9	16	23	30
Tu. ...	3	10	17	24	—
W. ...	4	11	18	25	—
Th. ...	5	12	19	26	—
F. ...	6	13	20	27	—
S. ...	7	14	21	28	—

July.

Su. ...	—	6	13	20	27
M. ...	—	7	14	21	28
Tu. ...	1	8	15	22	29
W. ...	2	9	16	23	30
Th. ...	3	10	17	24	31
F. ...	4	11	18	25	—
S. ...	5	12	19	26	—

August.

Su. —	3	10	17	24	31
M. —	4	11	18	25	—
Tu. —	5	12	19	26	—
W. —	6	13	20	27	—
Th. —	7	14	21	28	—
F. 1	8	15	22	29	—
S. 2	9	16	23	30	—

September.

l. ...	—	7	14	21	28
I. ...	1	8	15	22	29
u ...	2	9	16	23	30
V. ...	3	10	17	24	—
h. ...	4	11	18	35	—
. ...	5	12	19	26	—
...	6	13	20	27	—

October.

Su. ...	—	5	12	19	26
M. ...	—	6	13	20	27
Tu. ...	—	7	14	21	28
W. ...	1	8	15	22	29
Th. ...	2	9	16	23	30
F. ...	3	10	17	24	31
S. ...	4	11	18	25	—

November.

Su. —	2	9	16	23	30
M. —	3	10	17	24	—
Tu. —	4	11	18	25	—
W. —	5	12	19	26	—
Th. —	6	13	20	27	—
F. —	7	14	21	28	—
S. 1	8	15	22	29	—

December.

Su. ...	—	7	14	21	28
M. ...	1	8	15	22	29
Tu. ...	2	9	16	23	30
W. ...	3	10	17	24	31
Th. ...	4	11	18	25	—
F. ...	5	12	19	26	—
S. ...	6	13	20	27	—

JANUARY XXXI DAYS.

Fasts and Festivals. Remarkable Days—Events

SUN'S LONGITUDE 300° ♒ 21*d.* 7*h.*

Day of M.	Light and Dark	Day of W.	Fasts and Festivals. Remarkable Days—Events	The Sun Rises h. m.	The Sun Sets h. m.	Days of the Year	Days to end of Year
1	▮	Tu	**Circumcision.** NEW YEAR'S DAY.	8 8	15 59	1	365
2	▮	W	*(For note on Sunrise and Sunset, see p. 54. For*	8 8	16 0	2	364
3	▮	Th	*Light and Dark, see p. 71.)*	8 8	16 1	3	363
4	▮	F	Marshal Joffre, O.M., born 1852.	8 8	16 2	4	362
5	▮	S	Gordon College, Khartoum, founded, 1899.	8 7	16 3	5	361
6	▮	**S**	**Epiphany.** Twelfth Day. St. Joan of Arc born, 1412.	8 7	16 4	6	360
7	▮	M	Plow Monday. Old Christmas Day. Distaff Day.	8 7	16 5	7	359
8	▮	Tu	Wilkie Collins born, 1824. Gallipoli evacuated, 1916.	8 6	16 7	8	358
9	▮	W	Adm. Jervis, Lord St. Vincent, born, 1734.	8 6	16 8	9	357
10	▮	Th	Nicholas Culpepper d. 1654. Sir Hudson Lowe d. 1844.	8 5	16 9	10	356
11	▮	F	HILARY LAW SITTS. BEGIN. Marq. Curzon, K.G., b. 1859.	8 5	16 11	11	355
12	▮	S	Marquess of Crewe, K.G., born 1858.	8 4	16 12	12	354
13	▯	**S**	**1st Sunday after Epiphany.** Prince Arthur b. 1883.	8 4	16 14	13	353
14	▯	M	Marquess of Lansdowne, K.G., born, 1845.	8 3	16 15	14	352
15	▯	Tu	Emma, Lady Hamilton d. 1815. H. Labouchere d. 1912.	8 2	16 17	15	351
16	▯	W	Edward Gibbon, Roman Empire historian, died, 1794.	8 1	16 18	16	350
17	▯	Th	D. Lloyd George b. 1863. Adm. Earl Beatty b. 1871.	8 0	16 20	17	349
18	▯	F	Capt. Scott reached S. Pole, 1912. Joseph Haydn d. 1856.	8 0	16 21	18	348
19	▯	S	Ciudad Rodrigo, 1812. Wm. Congreve, dramatist, d. 1729.	7 59	16 23	19	347
20	▯	**S**	**2nd Sunday after Epiphany.** John Ruskin d. 1900.	7 58	16 25	20	346
21	▯	M	Prussia declared war against Denmark, 1864.	7 57	16 26	21	345
22	▯	Tu	Queen Victoria died, 1901. Sir W. Christie died, 1922.	7 55	16 28	22	344
23	▯	W	William Pitt died, 1806. Charles Kingsley died, 1875.	7 54	16 30	23	343
24	▯	Th	Sir David Gill died, 1914. Dogger Bank, 1915.	7 53	16 31	24	342
25	▯	F	**Conversion of St. Paul.** Lord Fisher born, 1841.	7 52	16 33	25	341
26	▯	S	Bernadotte, King of Sweden, born, 1764.	7 51	16 35	26	340
27	▮	**S**	**3rd Sunday after Epiphany.** Admiral Hood d. 1816.	7 49	16 37	27	339
28	▮	M	Charlemagne died, 814. Aliwal, 1846.	7 48	16 38	28	338
29	▮	Tu	**VC** instituted, 1856. Paris capitulated 1871.	7 47	16 40	29	337
30	▮	W	Bradlaugh d. 1891. Anglo-Japanese Treaty, 1912.	7 45	16 42	30	336
31	▮	Th	Corn Laws abolished, 1849. Spurgeon died, 1892.	7 44	16 44	31	335

PHASES OF THE MOON.

● New Moon	6*d.*	12*h.*	47·7*m.*
☽ First Quarter.........	13	22	44·5
○ Full Moon	22	0	56·7
☾ Last Quarter	29	5	52·9

Perigee 4*d.* 10·2*h.* 225,460 miles.
Apogee 16*d.* 4·7*h.* 251,600 ,,
Perigee 31*d.* 21·4*h.* 228,940 ,,

RAIN FELL IN JANUARY, 1923,

on 11 days; total fall 1·03 inches; *below* the average by 0·96 inch.

MONTHLY NOTES.

Jan. 1. Dog and establishment licences renewable. King's taxes due. Holiday on Stock Exchange; Bank Holiday in Scotland.

5. Dividends on Consols, &c., due. 6. Quarter Sessions to be held this week unless otherwise fixed.

9. Christmas Fire Insurances must be paid.

15. Registration Officers to publish New Lists of all Electors on Spring Register.

JANUARY FIRST MONTH.

THE SUN (Mean Noon).

Day.	Equation of Time. Add to App. Time.	Equation of Time. Hrly. Var.	Apparent Right Ascension.	Hourly Var. of R. A.	Apparent Declination.	Hourly Var. of Dec	Sidereal Time at Mean Noon.	Mean Time at 0h Sidereal T. See p. 77.
	M. S.	S.	H. M. S.	S.	° ′	′	H. M. S.	H. M. S.
1	3 13	1·20	18 42 42	11·06	23 5·0 S	0·19	18 39 30	5 19 38
2	3 41	1·19	18 47 7	11·04	23 0·3	0·21	18 43 26	5 15 42
3	4 9	1·17	18 51 32	11·03	22 55·1	0·23	18 47 23	5 11 46
4	4 37	1·16	18 55 57	11·02	22 49·4	0·25	18 51 19	5 7 50
5	5 5	1·14	19 0 21	11·00	22 43·3	0·26	18 55 16	5 3 54
6	5 32	1·12	19 4 44	10·98	22 36·7	0·28	18 59 12	4 59 58
7	5 59	1·10	19 9 8	10·96	22 29·7	0·30	19 3 9	4 56 2
8	6 25	1·08	19 13 30	10·94	22 22·3	0·32	19 7 6	4 52 6
9	6 51	1·06	19 17 53	10·92	22 14·4	0·34	19 11 2	4 48 11
10	7 16	1·04	19 22 15	10·90	22 6·1	0·36	19 14 59	4 44 15
11	7 41	1·01	19 26 36	10·87	21 57·3	0·37	19 18 55	4 40 19
12	8 5	0·99	19 30 56	10·85	21 48·1	0·39	19 22 52	4 36 23
13	8 28	0·96	19 35 16	10·82	21 38·5	0·41	19 26 48	4 32 27
14	8 51	0·94	19 39 36	10·80	21 28·5	0·43	19 30 45	4 28 31
15	9 13	0·91	19 43 54	10·77	21 18·0	0·44	19 34 42	4 24 35
16	9 34	0·88	19 48 12	10·74	21 7·2	0·46	19 38 38	4 20 39
17	9 55	0·85	19 52 30	10·71	20 55·9	0·48	19 42 35	4 16 43
18	10 15	0·82	19 56 46	10·68	20 44·3	0·49	19 46 31	4 12 47
19	10 34	0·79	20 1 2	10·65	20 32·2	0·51	19 50 28	4 8 51
20	10 53	0·76	20 5 17	10·62	20 19·8	0·53	19 54 24	4 4 55
21	11 11	0·73	20 9 32	10·59	20 7·0	0·54	19 58 21	4 1 0
22	11 28	0·70	20 13 45	10·56	19 53·8	0·56	20 2 17	3 57 4
23	11 44	0·67	20 17 58	10·52	19 40·2	0·57	20 6 14	3 53 8
24	12 0	0·63	20 22 10	10·49	19 26·3	0·59	20 10 11	3 49 12
25	12 15	0·60	20 26 21	10·46	19 12·0	0·60	20 14 7	3 45 16
26	12 29	0·57	20 30 32	10·43	18 57·3	0·62	20 18 4	3 41 20
27	12 42	0·54	20 34 42	10·39	18 42·3	0·63	20 22 0	3 37 24
28	12 54	0·50	20 38 51	10·36	18 27·0	0·65	20 25 57	3 33 28
29	13 6	0·47	20 42 59	10·33	18 11·3	0·66	20 29 53	3 29 32
30	13 17	0·44	20 47 7	10·29	17 55·4	0·67	20 33 50	3 25 36
31	13 27	0·40	20 51 13	10·26	17 39·0 S	0·69	20 37 46	3 21 40

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, JANUARY, 1923.

Day.	TEMPERATURE. Max.	TEMPERATURE. Min.	TEMPERATURE. Mn. 1841-1915	BAROM. Mean.	WIND. (Pressure lbs. to foot.)	WIND. Directn.	RAIN-FALL	SUN-SHINE
	°	°	°	inches.			inch.	hours.
1	42·8	32·4	38·6	29·745	0·9	SW	...	3·6
2	51·8	42·8	·4	29·580	5·9	SW	·17	...
3	49·9	39·1	·3	29·517	3·0	WSW	...	3·5
4	43·8	30·4	·3	29·897	0·4	WSW	...	0·4
5	45·0	28·2	·2	29·592	3·0	S	·15	...
6	42·3	33·7	·2	29·884	3·0	WNW	...	2·0
7	51·7	34·1	38·1	29·728	3·2	WSW	·26	...
8	53·0	37·9	37·9	29·811	2·8	SW	·02	0·1
9	48·1	34·1	·9	29·740	9·0	WSW	·08	0·3
10	44·3	36·6	·9	29·528	5·0	WSW	...	0·4
11	41·9	33·1	·9	29·683	2·0	W	·01	0·8
12	42·9	34·1	·9	29·961	1·6	N	·01	2·6
13	40·5	27·3	38·0	30·149	0·9	SSW	...	...
14	51·7	37·8	·0	30·036	2·5	SW	...	0·3
15	44·4	35·1	·1	30·224	1·9	SW	...	0·4
16	45·6	33·3	·3	30·207	0·9	N	...	...
17	38·1	25·0	·5	30·309	0·0	Calm	...	0·6
18	44·8	30·2	·6	30·276	1·3	Calm	·06	1·6
19	46·7	32·4	·7	30·252	7·0	SW	·05	0·6
20	47·0	34·8	·8	29·909	9·6	NW	·11	1·6
21	42·2	29·3	·8	30·206	1·2	SW	...	0·1
22	50·1	39·3	·8	30·178	1·6	WSW	...	4·7
23	46·5	29·4	·9	30·442	2·4	NW	...	2·4
24	47·0	32·2	·9	30·375	1·0	SW	...	...
25	50·0	38·1	39·1	30·482	0·6	WSW	...	0·5
26	44·9	37·6	·3	30·413	0·7	WSW	...	...
27	47·4	41·6	·5	30·159	0·7	WSW	...	...
28	49·1	40·7	·6	30·138	0·7	WSW	...	...
29	48·5	42·1	·7	29·903	1·6	WSW	·11	...
30	53·6	46·9	·7	29·971	0·6	WSW	...	...
31	54·2	47·2	·7	30·028	2·5	W	...	0·8
Mn	46·8	35·4	38·6	30·010	—	—	1·03	28·3

Note. — The words "Mean Noon" on this page, and the astronomical information generally throughout this ALMANACK, refer to Greenwich.

MEMORANDA.

1.
2.
3.
4.
5.
6. S.
7.
8.
9.
10.
11.
12.
13. S.
14.
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16.
17.
18.
19.
20. S.
21.
22.
23.
24.
25.
26.
27. S.
28.
29.
30.
31.

HELIOGRAPHIC ELEMENTS.

D.	Sun's Axis.	Centre of Disc. Lat.	Centre of Disc. Long.
	°	°	°
6	0·1 W	3·6 S	200·8
16	4·9	4·7	69·1
26	9·4	5·6	297·4

See Note, below.

THE MOON.

At Greenwich Mean Noon.

D. of M.	Rises	Souths	Sets	Right Ascension.	Declination.	Horizontal Parallax.	Semi-diameter	Age.	Configurations of Jupiter's Satellites at 6h 45m. (See p. 44.)
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M. S.	° ′	′ ″	′ ″	D. H.	W. E.
1	1 32	7 12	12 41	14 1 23	7 46·7 S	59 34	16 14	24 11	●·3○4
2	2 50	8 5	13 12	14 57 37	11 49·1	60 1	16 21	25 11	○1234
3	4 8	9 2	13 49	15 56 14	15 11·8	60 20	16 26	26 11	12○34
4	5 24	10 1	14 33	16 57 0	17 37·4	60 26	16 28	27 11	2○134
5	6 35	11 1	15 27	17 59 4	18 52·2	60 17	16 26	28 11	13○24
6	7 37	12 2	16 29	19 1 3	18 50·1	59 54	16 19	29 11	34○12
7	8 29	13 1	17 37	20 1 33	17 34·0	59 18	16 9	0 23	3421○
8	9 11	13 57	18 49	20 59 28	15 14·8	58 32	15 57	1 23	432○1
9	9 46	14 49	20 1	21 54 17	12 7·9	57 41	15 43	2 23	4○32●
10	10 15	15 38	21 11	22 46 3	8 29·5	56 49	15 29	3 23	412○3
11	10 40	16 24	22 19	23 35 15	4 34·0	56 1	15 16	4 23	42○13
12	11 4	17 9	23 25	0 22 32	0 33·1 S	55 19	15 4	5 23	413○2
13	11 26	17 52	**0 29**	1 8 40	3 23·4 n	54 47	14 55	6 23	43○12
14	11 50	18 35	**1 31**	1 54 21	7 8·0	54 24	14 49	7 23	3214○
15	12 15	19 18	**2 34**	2 40 17	10 33·5	54 12	14 46	8 23	32○14
16	12 41	20 3	**3 34**	3 27 3	13 33·2	54 10	14 45	9 23	●○324
17	13 12	20 49	**4 33**	4 15 3	16 0·2	54 17	14 48	10 23	1○34♃
18	13 48	21 37	**5 30**	5 4 32	17 47·3	54 33	14 52	11 23	2○134
19	14 31	22 26	**6 22**	5 55 30	18 47·8	54 55	14 58	12 23	1○324
20	15 21	23 16	**7 8**	6 47 41	18 56·0	55 23	15 5	13 23	3○124
21	16 18	**0 7**	**7 49**	7 40 38	18 8·6	55 53	15 13	14 23	321○4
22	17 21	**0 58**	**8 25**	8 33 50	16 25·5	56 24	15 22	15 23	32○14
23	18 29	**1 49**	**8 57**	9 26 50	13 50·3	56 54	15 30	16 23	14○32
24	19 39	**2 39**	**9 25**	10 19 22	10 30·1	57 24	15 38	17 23	♃4○23
25	20 52	**3 28**	**9 52**	11 11 28	6 35·0	57 51	15 46	18 23	42○13
26	22 6	**4 18**	**10 18**	12 3 22	2 16·7 n	58 15	15 52	19 23	41○23
27	23 21	**5 8**	**10 45**	12 55 34	2 11·4 S	58 37	15 58	20 23	43○12
28	...	...	...	13 48 37	6 35·4	58 56	16 3	21 23	4312○
29	0 36	6 0	11 15	14 43 5	10 40·2	59 12	16 8	22 23	432○1
30	1 53	6 54	11 49	15 39 23	14 10·4	59 24	16 11	23 23	41○32
31	3 7	7 50	12 28	16 37 33	16 51·0 S	59 30	16 13	24 23	4○123

APPARENT RIGHT ASCENSION AND DECLINATION OF THE PLANETS AT NOON.

D.	☿ MERCURY. R.A. H. M. S.	☿ MERCURY. DEC. ° ′	♀ VENUS. R.A. H. M. S.	♀ VENUS. DEC. ° ′	♂ MARS. R.A. H. M. S.	♂ MARS. DEC. ° ′
1	20 2 5	20 51·0S	20 42 9	20 1·6S	15 3 58	16 34·7S
6	20 1 9	19 23·9	21 7 23	18 19·8	15 16 52	17 28·8
11	19 41 14	18 45·2	21 32 3	16 25·3	15 29 54	18 19·7
16	19 14 2	18 55·0	21 56 8	14 19·8	15 43 3	19 7·3
21	18 57 2	19 32·1	22 19 40	12 5·0	15 56 18	19 51·5
26	18 55 46	20 17·2	22 42 42	9 42·4	16 9 40	20 32·0
31	19 6 50	20 54·5S	23 5 19	7 13·7S	16 23 9	21 8·8S

D.	♃ JUPITER. R.A. H. M. S.	♃ JUPITER. DEC. ° ′	♄ SATURN. R.A. H. M. S.	♄ SATURN. DEC. ° ′	♆ NEPTUNE. R.A. H. M. S.	♆ NEPTUNE. DEC. ° ′
1	16 26 15	21 0·4S	13 58 36	9 32·5S	9 29 54	15 3·6n
6	16 30 34	21 9·9	13 59 50	9 38·0	9 29 30	15 5·6
11	16 34 47	21 18·8	14 0 55	9 42·7	9 29 3	15 7·8
16	16 38 53	21 27·0	14 1 52	9 46·5	9 28 34	15 10·2
21	16 42 51	21 34·5	14 2 39	9 49·4	9 28 4	15 12·7
26	16 46 40	21 41·4	14 3 17	9 51·4	9 27 33	15 15·3
31	16 50 20	21 47·6S	14 3 45	9 52·5S	9 27 1	15 17·9n

THE SUN AND PLANETS.

	HORIZONTAL PARALLAX.						ANGULAR SEMIDIAMETER.					
D.	☉ ″	☿ ″	♀ ″	♂ ″	♃ ″	♄ ″	☉ ′ ″	☿ ″	♀ ″	♂ ″	♃ ″	♄ ″
5	8·95	11·4	6·2	4·4	1·4	0·9	16 18	4·3	5·9	2·3	16·0	7·5
15	8·95	13·2	6·5	4·6	1·5	0·9	16 17	5·0	6·2	2·4	15·2	7·6
25	8·94	11·1	6·7	4·8	1·5	0·9	16 16	4·2	6·4	2·6	15·5	7·7

Mean Longitude of Moon's Ascending Node, January 1, 194° 59′ ♍.

CONJUNCTIONS, ECLIPSES, AND OTHER CELESTIAL PHENOMENA.

January 1. Day breaks 6*h*. 2*m*. Civil twilight ends, 16*h*. 52*m*. Night begins, 18*h*. 5*m*. The length of the day from Sunrise to Sunset is 7*h*. 51*m*.

The ending of Civil twilight is here defined as the time when the Sun's centre is 7½° below the horizon. Day breaks and Night begins when it is 18° below.

Jan. 2, 2*h*. Earth at least distance from the Sun. Perihelion 91,341,000 miles.

Jan. 2. Mars in conjunction with ☽, 15*h*. 53*m*. ♂ 4° 22′ S.

Jan. 3. 19*h*. Mercury at a stationary point.

Jan. 4. Jupiter in conjunction with ☽, 0*h*. 49*m*. ♃ 4° 28′ S.

Jan. 5. Mean time taken by Sun's semidiameter in crossing the meridian, 1*m*. 10·7*s*.

Jan. 7. Mercury in conjunction with ☽, 10*h*. 50*m*. ☿ 1° 33′ S.

Jan. 8. Venus in conjunction with ☽, 20*h*. 25*m*. ♀ 3° 14′ S.

Jan. 13, 4*h*. Mercury at inferior conjunction.

Jan. 17, *aft*. Occultation of Aldebaran and other stars near. See p. 59

Jan. 24, 9*h*. Mercury at a stationary point.

Jan. 25. Mean time taken by Sun's semidiameter in crossing the meridian, 1*m*. 8·9*s*.

Jan. 28. Saturn in conjunction with ☽, 18*h*. 38*m*. ♄ 2° 6′ S.

Jan. 31. Mars in conjunction with ☽, 5*h*. 50*m*. ♂ 4° 52′ S.

Jan. 31. Jupiter in conjunction with ☽, 17*h*. 15*m*. ♃ 4° 30′ S.

Uranus, *Jan.* 1, R.A. 23*h*. 3*m*. Dec. 6° 54′ S. Sets, *Jan.* 1, 21*h*. 51*m*.; *Jan.* 31, sets 20*h*. 0*m*.

Neptune rises *Jan.* 1, 19*h*. 26*m*. *Jan.* 31, 17*h*. 24*m*.

In this month the Mornings increase 25*m*., the Afternoons 45*m*.

Constellations near the South meridian at 22*h*.: Perseus, Taurus, Eridanus, Auriga, Orion, Gemini, Canis Minor, Canis Major.

Note on Tables of Moon Rising, Southing, and Setting.—The times in the second column are those of Moonrise on the day of the month shown by the adjacent figure in the first column, the hours being numbered 0 to 23 from the midnight that begins that day. The figures in the third and fourth columns show the time of the southing and of the setting *which next follow that rising*, and these sometimes happen after midnight which ends the day. In such cases the figures are in heavy type. It is therefore to be remembered, in using this Table, that these distinctive figures always indicate a

JANUARY FIRST MONTH.

Time of High Water at the undermentioned Places—

ay of Week	LONDON BRIDGE		LIVERPOOL.		BRISTOL.		HULL.		GREENOCK.		LEITH.		DUBLIN (Bar) G.M.T.	
	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Tu	8 1	20 50	5 53	18 26	1 0	13 37	0 2	12 43	6 35	19 6	9 25	21 57	6 6	18 35
W	9 17	22 5	7 5	19 37	2 20	15 1	1 18	14 4	7 43	20 17	10 33	23 4	7 10	19 40
Th	10 37	23 16	8 10	20 43	3 40	16 17	2 46	15 24	8 53	21 26	11 38	...	8 14	20 47
F	11 48	...	9 9	21 39	4 49	17 21	3 58	16 23	9 55	22 28	0 10	12 38	9 16	21 49
S	0 18	12 46	10 0	22 29	5 48	18 19	4 56	17 9	10 51	23 26	1 9	13 29	10 13	22 44
S	1 10	13 37	10 47	23 18	6 42	19 12	5 48	17 56	11 45	...	2 0	14 16	11 2	23 32
M	1 58	*14 28	11 35	...	7 32	20 2	6 42	18 44	0 21	12 37	2 50	15 3	11 47	...
Tu	*2 46	*15 16	0 8	12 23	8 19	20 49	7 34	19 28	1 13	13 25	3 44	15 53	0 19	12 34
W	3 31	*16 2	0 56	13 8	9 3	21 32	8 20	20 8	2 1	14 9	4 33	16 41	1 7	13 20
Th	4 13	16 44	1 39	13 51	9 45	22 10	8 59	20 51	2 45	14 53	5 18	17 27	1 53	14 6
F	4 52	17 24	2 23	14 35	10 23	22 46	9 38	21 35	3 25	15 34	6 1	18 12	2 38	14 51
S	5 33	18 5	3 5	15 21	11 0	23 21	10 17	22 20	3 45	16 17	6 44	18 59	3 21	15 36
S	6 17	18 48	3 50	16 10	11 37	23 59	10 58	23 6	4 46	17 1	7 29	19 47	4 5	16 24
M	7 3	19 34	4 42	17 7	...	12 21	11 39	23 54	5 29	17 50	8 15	20 41	4 54	17 18
Tu	7 55	20 31	5 41	18 11	0 49	13 23	...	12 29	6 21	18 50	9 11	21 43	5 51	18 20
W	9 1	21 40	6 46	19 19	2 0	14 39	0 56	13 40	7 23	19 58	10 12	22 49	6 53	19 24
Th	10 15	22 53	7 52	20 24	3 17	15 56	2 22	15 0	8 30	21 6	11 16	23 53	7 55	20 26
F	11 27	23 56	8 51	21 20	4 27	17 0	3 28	16 2	9 33	22 6	...	12 13	8 54	21 24
S	...	12 26	9 41	22 7	5 24	17 53	4 37	16 48	10 24	22 55	0 51	13 4	9 47	22 15
S	0 47	13 12	10 23	22 48	6 11	18 39	5 24	17 25	11 8	23 40	1 39	13 44	10 31	22 57
M	1 27	13 52	10 59	23 26	6 54	19 20	6 4	17 59	11 50	...	2 19	14 20	11 8	23 34
Tu	2 3	14 30	11 36	...	7 33	19 58	6 46	18 36	0 23	12 30	2 56	14 56	11 42	...
W	2 40	15 8	0 4	12 13	8 11	20 33	7 25	19 14	1 4	13 9	3 33	15 36	0 10	12 18
Th	3 15	15 45	0 41	12 49	8 48	21 8	8 1	19 51	1 41	13 49	4 12	16 19	0 47	12 57
F	3 50	16 22	1 17	13 28	9 24	21 44	8 34	20 28	2 19	14 29	4 52	16 59	1 26	13 38
S	4 25	16 57	1 54	14 6	10 0	22 18	9 5	21 7	2 45	15 7	5 30	17 42	2 6	14 20
S	5 2	17 35	2 32	14 47	10 36	22 55	9 42	21 53	3 33	15 49	6 11	18 27	2 47	15 3
M	5 44	18 18	3 15	15 36	11 15	23 36	10 26	22 44	4 16	16 37	6 57	19 19	3 32	15 54
Tu	6 33	19 9	4 8	16 36	11 59	...	11 15	23 38	5 4	17 30	7 50	20 19	4 27	16 55
W	7 31	20 11	5 13	17 48	0 26	12 59	...	12 7	6 0	18 34	8 51	21 26	5 30	18 3
Th	8 42	21 27	6 28	19 7	1 37	14 24	0 40	13 21	7 10	19 50	10 0	22 41	6 40	19 17

	LONDON BRIDGE	LIVERPOOL.	BRISTOL.	HULL.	GREENOCK.	LEITH.	DUBLIN (Bar) G.M.T.
	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. ft.
rings rise	20 9	26 3	33 1	20 10	9 9	16 4	12 to 14
aps ,,	17 4	20 0	22 7	16 4	8 2	12 7	9 to 11

SING, SOUTHING, and SETTING of PLANETS at intervals of Seven Days. (Noon=12 h.)

MERCURY ☿			VENUS ♀			MARS ♂			JUPITER ♃			SATURN ♄		
Rises	Souths	Sets	Rises	Souths	Sets	Rises	Souths	Sets	Rises	Souths	Sets	Rises	S'ths	Sets
h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
8 43	13 2	17 21	9 42	14 8	18 35	3 47	8 18	12 49	5 24	9 32	13 39	1 48	7 1	12 15
7 42	12 3	16 25	9 33	14 15	18 58	3 44	8 8	12 33	5 4	9 10	13 16	1 22	6 35	11 49
6 47	11 5	15 24	9 22	14 21	19 21	3 42	7 59	12 17	4 43	8 48	12 53	0 56	6 9	11 22
6 23	10 35	14 48	9 9	14 25	19 43	3 40	7 50	12 1	4 22	8 26	12 30	0 30	5 42	10 55

MORNING AND EVENING STARS.

☿ **MERCURY** being at Inferior Conjunction on the 13th is an evening star at the beginning of the
nth, but sets less than 1½ hours after the Sun. At the end of the month it rises S.E. by E. about
hour before sunrise.

♀ **VENUS** is an evening star, and may be seen soon after sunset not very high in the south-west
Magnitude − 3·4.

♂ **MARS** is a morning star low down in the south-east about 5*h*. It moves from the constellation
ra into Scorpius, and at the end of the month will be 5° above the red star Antares (Mag. 1·2).
gnitude of Mars + 1·5.

♃ **JUPITER** is also a morning star rising later than Mars S.E. by E. At 6*h*. on the 16th it will be
ew degrees above the horizon, with Mars at greater altitude on its right, and Antares between them
er in the sky. Magnitude − 1·4.

♄ **SATURN** rises in the two hours following midnight. Magnitude + 0·8. It is brighter than the
r Spica (1·2) to be seen on its right, but not so bright as Arcturus (0·2) considerably above it.

(*For note on Magnitude see p.* 71.)

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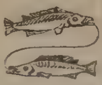
e *on the morrow of the day of its line.* A similar system is followed in the Tables of the planets as
y be seen on pages 9 *et seq.*

n these Tables figures are wanting for the day following that on which the Moon rises just before
dnight. The next moonrise happens after midnight of the following day, and is therefore *two* days
ward in the calendar.

FEBRUARY XXIX DAYS.

Fasts and Festivals.
Remarkable Days—Events.

SUN'S LONGITUDE 330° ♓ 19*d*. 22*h*.



Day of M.	Light and Dark	W.	Fasts and Festivals. Remarkable Days—Events.	The Sun Rises. H. M.	The Sun Sets. H. M.	Days of the Year	Days to end of Year.
1	▮	F	First Parliament of United Kingdom assembled, 1801.	7 42	16 46	32	334
2	▮	S	**Purification.** Candlemas. Scottish Quarter Day.	7 41	16 47	33	333
3	▮	S	**4th Sunday after Epiphany.** W. Bagehot b. 1826.	7 39	16 49	34	332
4	▮	M	Capture of Kumasi, 1874. W. H. Ainsworth b. 1805.	7 38	16 51	35	331
5	▮	Tu	Holmfirth flood, 1852. Carlyle died, 1881.	7 36	16 53	36	330
6	▮	W	Sir Henry Irving born, 1838; died, 13 Oct., 1905.	7 34	16 55	37	329
7	▮	Th	London and Dover Railway opened, 1844.	7 33	16 57	38	328
8	▮	F	Half Quarter Day. John Ruskin born, 1819.	7 31	16 58	39	327
9	▮	S	Lord Carson b. 1854. Röntgen (X Rays) d. 1923.	7 29	17 0	40	326
10	▮	S	**5th Sunday after Epiphany.** S. Plimsoll b. 1824.	7 27	17 2	41	325
11	▮	M	Welch Guards regiment founded, 1915.	7 26	17 4	42	324
12	▮	Tu	Abraham Lincoln born, 1809; died, 15 April, 1865.	7 24	17 6	43	323
13	▮	W	Lord Randolph Churchill b. 1849; d. 24 Jan., 1895.	7 22	17 8	44	322
14	▮	Th	St. Valentine's Day. St. Vincent, 1797. Cpt. Cook d. 1779.	7 20	17 9	45	321
15	▮	F	Sir E. Shackleton born, 1874; died, 5 Jan., 1922.	7 18	17 11	46	320
16	▮	S	Lionel Lukin, inventor of life-boat, died, 1834.	7 16	17 13	47	319
17	▮	S	**Septuagesima.** Meeanee, 1843. Ancre, 1917.	7 14	17 15	48	318
18	▮	M	Cameroons captured from the Germans, 1916.	7 12	17 17	49	317
19	▮	Tu	David Garrick, actor, b. 1717. Adelina Patti, b. 1843.	7 11	17 19	50	316
20	▮	W	Saragossa, 1809. Princess Royal born, 1867.	7 9	17 20	51	315
21	▮	Th	British forces occupied Jericho, 1918.	7 6	17 22	52	314
22	▮	F	WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY (1732). Gen. Holiday, U.S.A.	7 4	17 24	53	313
23	▮	S	Charles Shirley Brooks died, 1874; b. 29 April, 1816.	7 2	17 26	54	312
24	▮	S	**Sexagesima. St. Matthias.** Kut captured, 1917.	7 0	17 28	55	311
25	▮	M	Sir C. Wren died, 1723. German retreat on Ancre, 1917.	6 58	17 29	56	310
26	▮	Tu	Loss of *Birkenhead*, 1852. Franco-German Peace signed, [1871.	6 56	17 31	57	309
27	▮	W	Ellen Terry born, 1848. Paardeberg, 1900.	6 54	17 33	58	308
28	▮	Th	Madam Patey, contralto, died, 1894; b. 1 May, 1842.	6 52	17 35	59	307
29	▮	F	Archbishop Whitgift d. 1604. Adowa, 1896.	6 50	17 36	60	306

PHASES OF THE MOON.

● New Moon......	5*d*	1*h*.	38·3*m*.
☽ First Quarter...	12	20	9·0
○ Full Moon ...	20	16	7·2
☾ Last Quarter	27	13	15·2
Apogee 13*d*.	1·7*h*.	251,300 miles.	
Perigee 25*d*.	15·9*h*.	229,480 ,,	

IRONMASTERS' QUARTERLY MEETINGS, 1924.

	Jan.	April.	July.	Oct.
Walsall ....Tu.	8	8	8	7
Wolverhampton ...W.	9	9	9	8
Birmingham ......Th.	10	10	10	9
Stourbridge ....F.	11	11	11	10
Dudley ....S.	12	12	12	11

MONTHLY NOTES.

Feb. 1. Pheasant and Partridge shooting enda

4. Last day for Objections to persons on Ne List (Spring Register) to be sent to Registratio Officer.

10. Last day for Claims (Spring Register

–. Scottish general salmon-fishing begins.

16. Objections and New Claims to be publishe

24. Last day for Objections to New Claim (Spring Register).

HALF QUARTER DAYS are—Feb. 8, May Aug. 11, and Nov. 11.

RAIN FELL IN FEBRUARY, 1923, on 21 days; total fall 2·65 inches; *above* th average by 1·17 inch.

FEBRUARY SECOND MONTH.

Day.	Equation of Time. Add to App. Time	Equation of Time. Hrly Var.	The Sun (Mean Noon). Apparent Right Ascension.	Hourly Var. of R. A.	Apparent Declination.	Hourly Var. of Dec.	Sidereal Time at Mean Noon.	Mean Time at Ob. Sidereal T. See p. 77.
	M. S.	S.	H. M. S.	S.	° ′	′	H. M S.	H. M. S.
1	13 36	0·37	20 55 19	10·23	17 22·4 S	0·70	20 41 43	3 17 45
2	13 45	0·34	20 59 24	10·19	17 5·5	0·71	20 45 40	3 13 49
3	13 52	0·30	21 3 28	10·16	16 48·2	0·72	20 49 36	3 9 53
4	13 59	0·27	21 7 32	10·13	16 30·7	0·74	20 53 33	3 5 57
5	14 5	0·23	21 11 34	10·09	16 12·9	0·75	20 57 29	3 2 1
6	14 11	0·20	21 15 36	10·06	15 54·8	0·76	21 1 26	2 58 5
7	14 15	0·17	21 19 37	10·02	15 36·4	0·77	21 5 22	2 54 9
8	14 18	0·13	21 23 37	9·99	15 17·8	0·78	21 9 19	2 50 13
9	14 21	0·10	21 27 37	9·96	14 58·9	0·79	21 13 15	2 46 17
0	14 23	0·07	21 31 35	9·92	14 39·7	0·80	21 17 12	2 42 21
1	14 24	0·03	21 35 33	9·89	14 20·3	0·81	21 21 8	2 38 25
2	14 25	0·00	21 39 30	9·86	14 0·7	0·82	21 25 5	2 34 30
3	14 24	0·03	21 43 26	9·82	13 40·9	0·83	21 29 2	2 30 34
4	14 23	0·07	21 47 21	9·79	13 20·8	0·84	21 32 58	2 26 38
5	14 21	0·10	21 51 16	9·76	13 0·5	0·85	21 36 55	2 22 42
6	14 18	0·13	21 55 10	9·73	12 40·0	0·86	21 40 51	2 18 46
7	14 15	0·16	21 59 3	9·70	12 19·3	0·87	21 44 48	2 14 50
8	14 11	0·19	22 2 55	9·67	11 58·4	0·88	21 48 44	2 10 54
9	14 6	0·22	22 6 47	9·64	11 37·3	0·88	21 52 41	2 6 58
0	14 0	0·25	22 10 38	9·61	11 16·0	0·89	21 56 37	2 3 2
1	13 54	0·28	22 14 28	9·58	10 54·5	0·90	22 0 34	1 59 6
2	13 47	0·30	22 18 18	9·55	10 32·9	0·90	22 4 31	1 55 11
3	13 40	0·33	22 22 7	9·53	10 11·1	0·91	22 8 27	1 51 15
4	13 31	0·35	22 25 55	9·50	9 49·2	0·92	22 12 24	1 47 19
5	13 23	0·38	22 29 43	9·48	9 27·1	0·92	22 16 20	1 43 23
6	13 13	0·40	22 33 30	9·46	9 4·8	0·93	22 20 17	1 39 27
7	13 3	0·42	22 37 17	9·43	8 42·5	0·93	22 24 13	1 35 31
8	12 53	0·45	22 41 3	9·41	8 20·0	0·94	22 28 10	1 31 35
9	12 42	0·47	22 44 48	9·39	7 57·3 S	0·95	22 32 6	1 27 39

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, FEBRUARY, 1923.

Temperature. Max.	Temperature. Min.	Temperature. Mn. 1841-1905	Barom. Mean.	Wind. (Pressure lbs. to foot.)	Wind. Directn.	Rain-fall.	Sun-shine.
°	°	°	inches.*			inch.	hours.
54·8	50·2	39·6	29·900	4·5	WSW	·01	...
54·9	50·8	·5	29·826	5·7	WSW	·02	...
54·3	45·3	·5	29·840	2·3	WSW	...	3·5
49·2	30·5	·5	29·984	1·5	NNE	...	3·7
48·6	25·9	·6	29·890	1·1	SSW	...	4·7
44·4	36·5	·6	29·388	2·4	S	·02	2·5
50·9	38·2	·5	29·011	4·2	SSW	·29	...
50·9	37·2	·3	28·895	4·6	SSE	·47	...
51·1	35·5	·1	29·536	0·5	Calm	...	4·6
46·1	41·1	38·9	29·369	2·3	SE	·04	...
55·6	40·8	·8	29·585	2·3	SSW	·07	5·4
50·0	34·9	·8	29·860	0·1	SW	·06	2·0
43·1	39·1	39·0	29·944	0·6	ESE	·36	...
40·9	37·7	·3	29·888	0·6	ESE	·16	...
44·2	35·2	·4	29·726	0·5	ESE	...	0·6
50·9	39·5	·5	29·619	1·0	SW	·01	3·6
51·6	36·9	·6	29·576	1·3	WSW	·05	6·8
45·2	34·1	·5	29·183	1·5	ESE	·20	0·1
38·4	35·2	·5	29·235	1·0	N	·04	...
35·8	31·9	·5	29·517	1·0	NE		...
49·3	32·5	·6	29·069	2·1	WSW	·21	1·3
48·3	22·4	·7	28·959	4·8	SW	·19	3·3
46·0	35·0	·8	29·101	4·8	WNW	·08	2·5
45·3	38·4	40·0	29·094	0·6	SE	·02	...
50·6	40·7	·1	29·404	0·6	WSW	...	...
57·2	44·7	·2	28·838	8·0	SW	·19	3·2
50·0	41·9	·3	28·808	8·4	WSW	·06	0·6
52·7	41·9	·3	29·101	6·6	WSW	·10	4·3
48·6	38·0	39·5	29·433	—	—	2·65	52·7

MEMORANDA.

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3. S.

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10. S.

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17. S.

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24. S.

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28.

29.

HELIOGRAPHIC ELEMENTS.

D.	Sun's Axis.	Centre of Disc. Lat.	Centre of Disc. Long.
	°	°	°
5	13·6W.	6·3S.	165·8
15	17·3	6·9	34·1
25	20·4	7·2	262·4

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* The Meteorological Data in these Tables are based upon observations recorded at the Royal Observatory, eenwich.

FEBRUARY SECOND MONTH.

[See Note, p. 4.]

THE MOON.

Day of M.	Rises.	Souths.	Sets.	At Greenwich Mean Noon.					Configurations of Jupiter's Satellites at 5h. 30m. (See p. 44.)
				Right Ascension.	Declination.	Horizontal Parallax.	Semi-diameter	Age.	
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M. S.	° ′	′ ″	′ ″	D. H.	W. E.
1	4 18	8 48	13 16	17 37 15	18 29·2 S	59 29	16 13	25 23	2○43●
2	5 22	9 47	14 12	18 37 37	18 56·7	59 20	16 10	26 23	●1○34
3	6 17	10 45	15 16	19 37 31	18 11·8	59 1	16 5	27 23	3○124
4	7 4	11 42	16 25	20 35 49	16 20·2	58 34	15 57	28 23	312○4
5	7 42	12 35	17 37	21 31 47	13 33·6	57 58	15 48	0 10	32○14
6	8 14	13 27	18 49	22 25 7	10 6·8	57 18	15 37	1 10	13○24
7	8 41	14 15	19 59	23 15 57	6 15·0	56 36	15 25	2 10	○1234
8	9 6	15 1	21 6	0 4 42	2 11·9 S	55 54	15 14	3 10	●2○43
9	9 29	15 45	22 12	0 51 59	1 50·8 N	55 18	15 4	4 10	♃24○3
10	9 52	16 29	23 17	1 38 25	5 43·6	54 48	14 56	5 10	43○12
11	10 16	17 13	0 20	2 24 39	9 18·7	54 26	14 50	6 10	♃431○
12	10 42	17 57	1 21	3 11 16	12 29·0	54 15	14 47	7 10	432○1
13	11 11	18 42	2 21	3 58 44	15 8·2	54 14	14 47	8 10	413○2
14	11 45	19 29	3 18	4 47 26	17 9·8	54 24	14 49	9 10	4○123
15	12 25	20 17	4 12	5 37 31	18 27·6	54 44	14 55	10 10	421○3
16	13 11	21 6	5 0	6 28 57	18 55·6	55 12	15 2	11 10	42○13
17	14 5	21 57	5 44	7 21 31	18 29 S	55 47	15 12	12 10	34○12
18	15 6	22 48	6 23	8 14 48	17 7·0	56 26	15 23	13 10	31○24
19	16 12	23 40	6 56	9 8 23	14 49·5	57 6	15 33	14 10	32○14
20	17 23	0 31	7 27	10 1 56	11 41·7	57 45	15 44	15 10	31○24
21	18 37	1 22	7 55	10 55 17	7 52·7	58 19	15 53	16 10	○1324
22	19 52	2 13	8 22	11 48 31	3 34·4 N	58 46	16 1	17 10	21○34
23	21 9	3 5	8 49	12 41 52	0 58·6 S	59 6	16 6	18 10	2○134
24	22 26	3 57	9 18	13 35 46	5 30·2	59 18	16 9	19 10	●○324
25	23 42	4 51	9 51	14 30 36	9 44·2	59 22	16 11	20 10	31○24
26	……	……	……	15 26 42	13 24·6	59 20	16 10	21 10	324○1
27	0 57	5 46	10 28	16 24 8	16 16·9	59 13	16 8	22 10	431○●
28	2 8	6 42	11 13	17 22 38	18 9·5	59 1	16 5	23 10	4○312
29	3 14	7 40	12 5	18 21 36	18 54·8 S	58 46	16 1	24 10	412○3

APPARENT RIGHT ASCENSION AND DECLINATION OF THE PLANETS AT NOON.

D.	☿ MERCURY. R.A.	☿ MERCURY. DEC.	♀ VENUS. R.A.	♀ VENUS. DEC.	♂ MARS. R.A.	♂ MARS. DEC.
	H. M. S.	° ′	H. M. S.	° ′	H. M. S.	° ′
5	19 25 51	21 13·0 S	23 27 34	4 40·5 S	16 36 43	21 41·6 S
10	19 49 43	21 6·0	23 49 31	2 4·3 S	16 50 21	22 10·4
15	20 16 51	20 29·6	0 11 15	0 33·2 N	17 4 3	22 35·1
20	20 45 52	19 22·1	0 32 51	3 10·6	17 17 48	22 55·5
25	21 16 [illegible]3	17 42·4 S	0 54 22	5 46 4 N	17 31 36	23 11·8 S

D.	♃ JUPITER. R.A.	♃ JUPITER. DEC.	♄ SATURN. R.A.	♄ SATURN. DEC.	♆ NEPTUNE. R.A.	♆ NEPTUNE. DEC.
	H. M. S.	° ′	H. M. S.	° ′	H. M. S.	° ′
5	16 53 50	21 53·2 S	14 4 3	9 52·8 S	9 26 28	15 20·5 N
10	16 57 7	21 58·2	14 4 11	9 52 6	9 25 55	15 23·2
15	17 0 13	22 2·7	14 4 9	9 50·6	9 25 22	15 25·9
20	17 3 4	22 6·5	14 3 57	9 48·1	9 24 49	15 28·5
25	17 5 42	23 9·9 S	14 3 35	9 44·9 S	9 24 17	15 31·1 N

THE SUN AND PLANETS.

D.	HORIZONTAL PARALLAX. ☉	☿	♀	♂	♃	♄	ANGULAR SEMIDIAMETER. ☉	☿	♀	♂	♃	♄
	″	″	″	″	″	″	′ ″	″	″	″	″	″
5	8·92	8·9	7·0	5·1	1·5	0·9	16 15	3·4	6·7	2·7	16·0	7·9
15	8·91	7·7	7·4	5·4	1·6	0·9	16 13	2·9	7·1	2·9	16·4	8·0
25	8·89	7·0	7·8	5·7	1·6	1·0	16 11	2·7	7·5	3·0	16·8	8·1

Mean Longitude of Moon's Ascending Node, February 1, 153° 21′ ♍.

CONJUNCTIONS, ECLIPSES, AND OTHER CELESTIAL PHENOMENA.

February 1. Day breaks at 5*h*. 45*m*. Civil twilight ends at 17*h*. 34*m*. Night begins at 18*h*. 43*m*. The length of the Day is 9*h*. 4*m*.

Feb. 3. Mercury in conjunction with ☽, 3*h*. 23*m*. ☿ 2° 31′ S.

Feb. 5, 14*h*. Mercury at greatest elongation. 25° 30′ W.

Feb. 5. Mean time taken by Sun's semidiameter in crossing the meridian, 1*m*. 7·7*s*.

Feb. 7. Venus in conjunction with ☽, 22*h*. 55*m*. ♀ 1° 1′ N.

Feb. 9, *morn.* Neptune in Opposition. Distance from Earth 2,703,000,000 miles.

Feb. 11, 23*h*. Saturn at a stationary point.

Feb. 13, 16*h*. 52*m*. Mars and Jupiter in conjunction. ♂ 0° 26′ S. See p. 28.

Feb. 13–14. Occultation of γ Tauri (Mag. 3·9) and other Stars of the Hyades group. See p. 59.

Feb. 20, *aft.* Total eclipse of the Moon, partly visible at Greenwich. See p. 58.

Feb. 25. Saturn in conjunction with ☽, 0*h*. 15*m*. ♄ 2° 2′ S.

Feb. 25. Mean time taken by Sun's semidiameter in crossing the meridian, 1*m*. 5·6*s*.

Feb. 28. Jupiter in conjunction with ☽, 5*h*. 38*m*. ♃ 4° 26′ S.

Feb. 28. Mars in conjunction with ☽ 19*h*. 22*m*. ♂ 4° 49′ S.

Uranus is above the horizon almost wholly in daylight hours. *Feb.* 1, sets 19*h*. 56*m*.

Neptune rises *Feb.* 1, 17*h*. 20*m*.; *Feb.* 29, 15*h*. 25*m*.

In this month the Mornings increase 52*m*., ; the Afternoons 50*m*.

Constellations near the S. meridian at 22*h*.: Auriga, Taurus, Orion, Gemini, Canis Minor, Monoceros, Canis Major, Argo, Cancer, Hydra.

The word *Bissextile*, meaning Leap Year, has its origin in the Roman method of enumerating the days of the month (see p. 81). When Julius Cæsar reformed the Calendar in the year 46 B.C. (708 A.U.C.) on the advice of Sosigenes, it was ordained that the additional day should be inserted before (some write *after*) February 24. Now the 24th of February was expressed *ante diem sextum Kalendas Martias* and the intercalated day in leap years was *a.d. bis-extum* Kal. Mar., or, as might be said, the double twenty-fourth. Hence the word Bissextile.

In establishing the new Calendar, it was determined to make January 1 of the Roman year 709 A.U.C. coincide with January 1

Times of High Water at the undermentioned Places—

Day of Week.	LONDON BRIDGE		LIVERPOOL.		BRISTOL.		HULL.		GREENOCK.		LEITH.		DUBLIN (BAR G.M.T.	
	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
F	10 6	22 51	7 44	20 23	3 7	15 54	2 14	14 54	8 26	21 8	11 13	23 56	7 52	20 30
S	11 28	...	8 53	21 28	4 29	17 10	3 45	16 7	9 40	22 19	...	12 23	9 1	21 39
𝔖	0 5	12 37	9 52	22 24	5 37	18 13	4 53	17 0	10 43	23 19	1 3	13 20	10 5	22 38
M	1 4	13 31	10 42	23 12	6 34	19 6	5 46	17 45	11 37	...	1 58	14 7	10 56	23 25
Tu	1 52	14 19	11 27	23 58	7 22	19 54	6 36	18 32	0 12	12 27	2 47	14 51	11 38	...
W	2 37	*15 5	...	12 12	8 8	20 35	7 22	19 17	1 0	13 11	3 30	15 37	0 7	12 20
Th	*3 18	*15 45	0 41	12 53	8 48	21 11	8 2	19 57	1 44	13 52	4 14	16 22	0 49	13 1
F	3 54	16 22	1 20	13 30	9 25	21 46	8 35	20 33	2 22	14 30	4 54	17 2	1 28	13 40
S	4 29	16 59	1 56	14 8	10 2	22 19	9 7	21 9	2 57	15 6	5 30	17 42	2 7	14 19
𝔖	5 4	17 33	2 32	14 45	10 35	22 50	9 40	21 47	3 30	15 41	6 6	18 22	2 44	14 57
M	5 40	18 8	3 8	15 23	11 5	23 19	10 13	22 27	4 4	16 20	6 43	19 3	3 21	15 37
Tu	6 18	18 45	3 47	16 9	11 38	23 55	10 51	23 11	4 41	17 2	7 24	19 50	4 1	16 22
W	7 1	19 32	4 37	17 6	...	12 21	11 32	23 59	5 25	17 51	8 11	20 43	4 49	17 18
Th	7 55	20 30	5 37	18 13	0 46	13 24	...	12 22	6 18	18 53	9 6	21 47	5 49	18 24
F	9 4	21 47	6 46	19 28	2 0	14 47	1 5	13 38	7 27	20 10	10 14	23 2	6 56	19 35
S	10 28	23 8	8 1	20 41	3 26	16 12	2 37	15 6	8 43	21 24	11 26	...	8 6	20 45
𝔖	11 45	...	9 7	21 41	4 42	17 21	4 4	16 15	9 50	22 28	0 13	12 31	9 11	21 47
M	0 15	12 47	10 0	22 30	5 44	18 15	5 5	17 3	10 45	23 18	1 14	13 22	10 8	22 38
Tu	1 7	13 33	10 42	23 9	6 33	18 59	5 47	17 42	11 29	...	1 59	14 3	10 50	23 17
W	1 47	14 13	11 19	23 45	7 16	19 37	6 24	18 22	0 2	12 10	2 37	14 41	11 27	23 52
Th	2 23	14 50	11 55	...	7 55	20 13	7 0	19 2	0 44	12 50	3 12	15 19	...	12 1
F	2 58	15 27	0 22	12 32	8 31	20 49	7 36	19 41	1 23	13 29	3 49	15 59	0 27	12 38
S	3 33	*16 3	0 57	13 9	9 7	21 25	8 10	20 18	1 59	14 8	4 29	16 41	1 5	13 19
𝔖	4 10	16 38	1 34	13 48	9 44	22 3	8 43	20 57	2 36	14 49	5 8	17 23	1 46	14 1
M	4 48	17 16	2 14	14 32	10 23	22 42	9 21	21 41	3 16	15 33	5 50	18 9	2 28	14 47
Tu	5 30	17 59	2 58	15 18	11 1	23 21	10 4	22 29	3 58	16 19	6 36	19 0	3 14	15 36
W	6 18	18 48	3 45	16 13	11 43	...	10 51	23 23	4 44	17 10	7 27	19 58	4 4	16 32
Th	7 10	19 47	4 47	17 26	0 6	12 38	11 45	...	5 40	18 14	8 28	21 7	5 6	17 44
F	8 22	21 3	6 4	18 47	1 12	14 0	0 26	12 53	6 50	19 32	9 39	22 24	6 20	19 0

* The days thus indicated throughout the Almanack are those on which High Tides may be expected. Strong ortherly winds in the North Sea and a low barometer with heavy rains in the counties drained by the Thames will robably cause a higher rise of the river, and the low-lying riverside districts to be flooded.

ISING, SOUTHING, and SETTING of PLANETS at intervals of Seven Days. (Noon = 12 h.)

MERCURY ☿			VENUS ♀			MARS ♂			JUPITER ♃			SATURN ♄		
Rises	Souths	Sets	Rises	Souths	Sets	Rises	Souths	Sets	Rises	Souths	Sets	Rises	Souths	Sets
h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
6 20	10 28	14 36	8 54	14 29	20 5	3 36	7 42	11 48	4 0	8 3	12 6	0 3	5 15	10 28
6 24	10 33	14 41	8 39	14 32	20 27	3 32	7 33	11 35	3 38	7 40	11 43	23 32	4 44	9 57
6 27	10 43	15 0	8 24	14 35	20 48	3 27	7 25	11 23	3 16	7 17	11 19	23 4	4 17	9 29
6 30	10 58	15 26	8 8	14 38	21 9	3 22	7 17	11 11	2 53	6 53	10 53	22 36	3 49	9 2

MORNING AND EVENING STARS.

☿ MERCURY is a morning star, rising S.E. by E. throughout the month.

♀ VENUS continues to be an evening star. Its time of setting grows later and the planet becomes ghter. It sets due west in the middle of the month and more northward later.

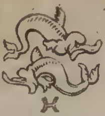
♂ ♃ MARS and JUPITER are morning stars as last month. Mars is now to the left of Antares, and moving towards Jupiter, which it passes on the 13th. Magnitude of Mars, + 1·4 to + 1·1. Of piter, −1·5 to −1·7.

♄ SATURN now rises before midnight. It begins to move in retrograde direction, *i.e.*, westward vards Spica after the 11th.

the year we call 45 B.C., but it was calculated that, according to the system then in vogue, January 1 the year 709 A.U.C. would have happened 67 days before January 1 of the calendar it was proposed adopt. Two intercalary months of 67 days altogether were therefore inserted between the last of November and the first of December of the year 708, which, with an intercalary month of days that had already been inserted according to the old method, gave this year a total of 445 's. The normal Roman year had consisted of 355 days. This year 708 A.U.C. or 46 B.C. is called the ar of Confusion.

The Planets make a somewhat remarkable display in the course of this year. Jupiter and Mars will near neighbours in January and February. Venus will be conspicuous in the evening sky in March, ril and May, remaining above the horizon until nearly midnight. Mars will be unusually brilliant the summer months, whilst Venus will be again of maximum brilliancy in the morning sky in gust, and will rise very early in that month and in September.

MARCH XXXI DAYS.



DAY OF			Fasts and Festivals. Remarkable Days—Events. SUN'S LONGITUDE 0° ♈ 20d. 21h.	THE SUN		DAYS	
M.	Light and Dark.	W		Rises.	Sets.	of the Year.	to end of Year.
				H. M.	H. M.		
1	▮	S	ST. DAVID'S DAY. Mamelukes massacred 1811.	6 48	17 38	61	305
2	▮	S	**Quinquagesima.** Shrove Sunday. John Wesley died, [1791.	6 46	17 40	62	304
3	▮	M	Robert Adam, architect, died, 1792.	6 43	17 42	63	303
4	▮	Tu	Shrove Tuesday. Inauguration Day, U.S.A.	6 41	17 44	64	302
5	▮	W	**Ash Wednesday.** Covent Garden Theatre burnt, 1856.	6 39	17 45	65	301
6	▮	Th	Michael Angelo, painter, born, 1474.	6 37	17 47	66	300
7	▮	F	Thomas Aquinas d. 1274. Albert Medal founded, 1866.	6 35	17 49	67	299
8	▮	S	Aboukir, 1801. Rev. H. W. Beecher died, 1887.	6 32	17 50	68	298
9	▯	S	**Quadragesima. 1st Sunday in Lent.**	6 30	17 52	69	297
10	▯	M	William Etty, painter, b. 1787. Neuve Chapelle, 1915.	6 28	17 54	70	296
11	▯	Tu	Torquato Tasso, poet, b. 1544. Baghdad captured, 1917.	6 26	17 56	71	295
12	▯	W	Russian Revolution, 1917. W. Buckland, naturalist, b. [1784.	6 23	17 57	72	294
13	▯	Th	Field-Marshal Lord Plumer born, 1857.	6 21	17 59	73	293
14	▯	F	Ivry, 1590. Admiral John Byng shot, 1757.	6 19	18 1	74	292
15	▯	S	Tsar Nicholas of Russia abdicated, 1917.	6 17	18 3	75	291
16	▯	S	**2nd Sunday in Lent.**	6 14	18 4	76	290
17	▯	M	ST. PATRICK'S DAY. H.R.H. Duke of Cambridge d. 1904.	6 12	18 6	77	289
18	▯	Tu	Naval attack on Dardanelles, 1915.	6 10	18 8	78	288
19	▯	W	Sir Richard Burton, orientalist and traveller, b. 1821.	6 7	18 9	79	287
20	▯	Th	Louis Kossuth, Hungarian patriot, died, 1894.	6 5	18 11	80	286
21	▯	F	Second Battle of the Somme, 1918.	6 3	18 13	81	285
22	▯	S	General Allenby crossed the Jordan, 1918.	6 1	18 14	82	284
23	▯	S	**3rd Sunday in Lent.** Visct. Milner, K.G., born, 1854.	5 58	18 16	83	283
24	▮	M	S.S. *Sussex* (Capt. Fryatt) torpedoed, 1916.	5 56	18 18	84	282
25	▮	Tu	**Annunciation.** Lady Day. Quarter Day.	5 54	18 19	85	281
26	▮	W	Cecil J. Rhodes died, 1902. Baghdadieh, 1918.	5 52	18 21	86	280
27	▮	Th	First Allied War Conference met in Paris, 1916.	5 49	18 23	87	279
28	▮	F	Crimean War declared, 1854. Duke of Albany d. 1884.	5 47	18 24	88	278
29	▮	S	French counter-attack at Verdun, 1916.	5 45	18 26	89	277
30	▮	S	**4th Sun. in Lent.** "Big Bertha" shelled Paris, 1918.	5 42	18 28	90	276
31	▮	M	Entry of Allies into Paris, 1814. Prince Henry b. 1900.	5 40	18 29	91	275

PHASES OF THE MOON.

● New Moon	5d.	15h.	57·7m.
☽ First Quarter	13	16	50·4
○ Full Moon	21	4	30·1
☾ Last Quarter	27	20	24·3

Apogee 11d. 21·9h. 251,480 miles.
Perigee 23d. 17·2h. 226,280 ,,

RAIN FELL IN MARCH, 1923,

on 18 days; total fall, 2·19 inches; *above* the average by 0·73 inch.

MONTHLY NOTES.

March 1. Auditors of Boroughs to be elected.—Annual assembly of Parish Meetings in Rural Parishes to take place during this month.

2. Close time for all wild birds till 1st August.

8. Last day for sending list of persons employed in factories and workshops during past year.

25. Lady Day. Quarter Day. Accounts of Overseers and Parish Councils to be made up to 31st.

MARCH THIRD MONTH.

THE SUN (Mean Noon).

Equation of Time. Add to App. Time.	Equation of Time. Hrly Var.	Apparent Right Ascension.	Hourly Var. of R. A.	Apparent Declination.	Hourly Var. of Dec.	Sidereal Time at Mean Noon.	Mean Time at 0h Sidereal T. See p. 77.
M. S.	S.	H. M. S.	S.	° ′	′ ′	H. M. S.	H. M. S.
12 31	0·49	22 48 34	9·37	7 34·6 S	0·95	22 36 3	1 23 43
12 19	0·51	22 52 18	9·35	7 11·7	0·95	22 40 0	1 19 47
12 6	0·53	22 56 2	9·33	6 48·8	0·96	22 43 56	1 15 51
11 53	0·55	22 59 46	9·31	6 25·7	0·96	22 47 53	1 11 56
11 40	0·57	23 3 29	9·29	6 2·6	0·97	22 51 49	1 8 0
11 26	0·58	23 7 12	9·27	5 39·4	0·97	22 55 46	1 4 4
11 12	0·60	23 10 54	9·26	5 16·1	0·97	22 59 42	1 0 8
10 57	0·62	23 14 36	9·24	4 52·7	0·97	23 3 39	0 56 12
10 42	0·63	23 18 18	9·22	4 29·3	0·98	23 7 35	0 52 16
10 27	0·65	23 21 59	9·21	4 5·8	0·98	23 11 32	0 48 20
10 11	0·66	23 25 40	9·19	3 42·2	0·98	23 15 29	0 44 24
9 55	0·68	23 29 20	9·18	3 18·7	0·98	23 19 25	0 40 28
9 39	0·69	23 33 1	9·17	2 55·0	0·98	23 23 22	0 36 32
9 22	0·70	23 36 40	9·16	2 31·4	0·99	23 27 18	0 32 36
9 5	0·71	23 40 20	9·14	2 7·7	0·99	23 31 15	0 28 41
8 48	0·72	23 43 59	9·14	1 44·0	0·99	23 35 11	0 24 45
8 31	0·73	23 47 39	9·13	1 20·3	0·99	23 39 8	0 20 49
8 13	0·74	23 51 18	9·12	0 56·6	0·99	23 43 4	0 16 53
7 55	0·74	23 54 56	9·11	0 32·9	0·99	23 47 1	0 12 57
7 37	0·75	23 58 35	9·10	0 9·2 S	0·99	23 50 57	0 9 1
7 19	0·76	0 2 13	9·10	0 14·5 n	0·99	23 54 54	0 5 5
7 1	0·76	0 5 52	9·10	0 38·2	0·99	23 58 51	0 1 9 23 57 13
6 43	0·76	0 9 30	9·09	1 1·8	0·98	0 2 47	23 53 17
6 25	0·76	0 13 8	9·09	1 25·4	0·98	0 6 44	23 49 22
6 6	0·77	0 16 46	9·09	1 49·0	0·98	0 10 40	23 45 26
5 48	0·77	0 20 25	9·09	2 12·6	0·98	0 14 37	23 41 30
5 29	0·77	0 24 3	9·09	2 36·1	0·98	0 18 33	23 37 34
5 11	0·76	0 27 41	9·09	2 59·5	0·98	0 22 30	23 33 38
4 53	0·76	0 31 19	9·09	3 22·9	0·97	0 26 26	23 29 42
4 35	0·76	0 34 58	9·10	3 46·2	0·97	0 30 23	23 25 46
4 16	0·75	0 38 36	9·10	4 9·5 n	0·97	0 34 20	23 21 50

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, MARCH, 1923.

TEMPERATURE. Max.	TEMPERATURE. Min.	TEMPERATURE. Mn. 1841-1905	BAROM. Mean	WIND. (Pressure lbs. to foot.)	WIND. Directn.	RAINFALL.	SUNSHINE.
°	°	°	inches.			inch.	hours.
52·0	42·0	40·4	29·358	2·4	W	·01	1·1
55·0	39·5	·4	29·223	4·4	WSW	·16	6·9
53·0	35·1	·5	29·248	0·3	WNW	...	2·7
47·4	34·9	·7	29·845	0·9	NNE	...	4·5
49·3	33·2	·9	29·962	1·3	SW	...	1·0
52·8	37·5	41·0	29·746	1·7	WSW	·08	0·3
51·4	40·5	·0	29·489	1·6	WSW	·39	0·9
46·5	38·3	·1	29·747	2·4	NNE	·04	0·6
41·6	35·9	·0	29·901	2·2	NE	·02	...
46·8	36·1	40·9	29·790	0·3	NE	·02	1·0
42·8	34·5	41·0	29·932	0·1	NE	...	...
49·1	27·2	·1	30·049	0·5	SSW	·18	4·0
43·8	36·9	·3	29·971	0·2	ENE	·70	...
44·5	35·0	·5	30·121	1·2	E	...	...
40·5	37·6	·7	29·972	3·2	ENE	·07	...
46·0	40·5	·9	30·065	1·2	ENE	...	...
50·1	38·8	42·0	30·072	2·6	E	...	4·0
49·0	37·4	·0	30·116	5·4	E	...	5·8
50·5	35·9	41·9	29·976	2·1	E	...	3·9
52·9	31·7	·9	29·879	1·0	E	·11	1·3
54·8	40·3	·9	29·849	0·4	NE	·05	2·7
46·8	36·1	42·0	29·822	0·1	Calm	...	...
46·5	40·2	·2	29·722	1·0	NE	·08	...
57·6	38·7	·4	29·911	0·3	SW	...	8·6
61·2	38·7	·7	29·988	0·7	SSW	...	3·0
63·2	47·6	43·0	30·041	1·2	ENE	·16	3·7
70·6	44·9	·3	29·889	1·8	SE	·04	6·7
60·0	46·1	·7	29·962	2·2	SSW	·01	6·2
56·9	41·0	44·1	30·100	2·2	SW	·06	2·2
57·3	37·8	·5	30·142	0·3	SSE	...	2·6
59·6	42·1	·9	29·827	0·6	SE	·01	2·9
51·6	38·1	41·9	29·862	—	—	2·19	76·6

MEMORANDA

1.
2. S.
3.
4.
5.
6.
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9. S.
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11.
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16. S.
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23. S.
24.
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26.
27.
28.
29.
30 S.
31.

HELIOGRAPHIC ELEMENTS.

D.	Sun's Axis	Centre of Disc. Lat.	Centre of Disc. Long.
	°	°	°
6	22·9W.	7·3 S.	130·7
16	24·8	7·1	358·9
26	25·9	6·8	227·0

MARCH THIRD MONTH.

[See Note, p. 4.] **THE MOON.**

Day of M.	Rises.	Souths.	Sets.	At Greenwich Mean Noon. Right Ascension.	Declination.	Horizontal Parallax.	Semidiameter	Age.	Configurations of Jupiter's Satellites at 4h. 15m. (See p. 44.)
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M. S.	° ′	′ ″	′ ″	D. H.	W. E.
1	4 11	8 36	13 4	19 20 13	18 30·8S	58 27	15 56	25 10	42○13
2	4 59	9 32	14 10	20 17 36	17 1·2	58 4	15 49	26 10	41○32
3	5 39	10 26	15 20	21 13 7	14 34·7	57 38	15 42	27 10	43○2♃
4	6 13	11 17	16 30	22 6 27	11 23·6	57 8	15 34	28 10	342○1
5	6 41	12 6	17 40	22 57 38	7 41·4	56 36	15 25	29 10	●314○
6	7 7	12 53	18 49	23 46 57	3 41·6S	56 3	15 16	0 20	○3124
7	7 31	13 38	19 56	0 34 51	0 23·3N	55 31	15 8	1 20	12○34
8	7 54	14 22	21 1	1 21 50	4 22·5	55 2	15 0	2 20	2○134
9	8 18	15 6	22 6	2 8 27	8 6·8	54 38	14 53	3 20	1○234
10	8 43	15 50	23 8	2 55 11	11 28·1	54 21	14 48	4 20	3○124
11	9 11	16 35	0 9	3 42 28	14 19·6	54 12	14 46	5 20	32○4●
12	9 42	17 21	1 7	4 30 38	16 34·7	54 13	14 46	6 20	321○4
13	10 19	18 8	2 2	5 19 54	18 7·9	54 24	14 49	7 20	◐○412
14	11 2	18 57	2 52	6 10 19	18 53·7	54 46	14 55	8 20	41○3♃
15	11 52	19 46	3 37	7 1 47	18 47·9	55 17	15 4	9 20	42○13
16	12 48	20 36	4 17	7 54 7	17 47·6	55 57	15 15	10 20	41○23
17	13 52	21 27	4 53	8 47 3	15 52·2	56 43	15 27	11 20	43○12
18	15 1	22 19	5 25	9 40 21	13 4·1	57 33	15 41	12 20	●432○
19	16 14	23 10	5 54	10 33 54	9 29·1	58 21	15 54	13 20	432○
20	17 29	0 2	6 22	11 27 45	5 17·1	59 5	16 6	14 20	●4○12
21	18 47	0 55	6 49	12 22 4	0 41·6N	59 40	16 15	15 20	41○23
22	20 7	1 48	7 19	13 17 10	4 0·8S	60 3	16 22	16 20	2○413
23	21 26	2 43	7 51	14 13 20	8 31·5	60 13	16 24	17 20	1○234
24	22 45	3 40	8 27	15 10 46	12 31·4	60 9	16 23	18 20	3○124
25	23 59	4 37	9 10	16 9 23	15 43·6	59 54	16 19	19 20	321○4
26	……	……	……	17 8 49	17 54·5	59 31	16 13	20 20	32○4♃
27	1 8	5 35	10 0	18 8 23	18 56·4	59 1	16 5	21 20	3○124
28	2 8	6 32	10 58	19 7 11	18 47·6	58 29	15 56	22 20	1○234
29	2 58	7 28	12 2	20 4 28	17 32·4	57 56	15 47	23 20	2○143
30	3 40	8 22	13 9	20 59 41	15 19·6	57 23	15 38	24 20	●1○43
31	4 15	9 13	14 18	21 52 38	12 20·7S	56 52	15 30	25 20	43○12

APPARENT RIGHT ASCENSION AND DECLINATION OF THE PLANETS AT NOON.

D.	☿ MERCURY. R.A.	☿ MERCURY. Dec.	♀ VENUS. R.A.	♀ VENUS. Dec.	♂ MARS. R.A.	♂ MARS. Dec.
	H. M. S.	° ′	H. M. S.	° ′	H. M. S.	° ′
1	21 47 31	15 30·3S	1 15 54	8 19·1N	17 45 24	23 23·3S
6	22 19 37	12 45·6	1 37 30	10 47·2	17 59 11	23 31·5
11	22 52 30	9 28·9	1 59 12	13 9·5	18 12 57	23 35·1
16	23 26 18	5 41·2	2 21 3	15 24·4	18 26 40	23 34·5
21	0 1 10	1 25·5S	2 43 4	17 30·6	18 40 18	23 29·9
26	0 37 4	3 11·4N	3 5 13	19 26·8	18 53 51	23 21·3
31	1 13 28	7 55·3N	3 27 31	21 11·7N	19 7 18	23 9·1S

D.	♃ JUPITER. R.A.	♃ JUPITER. Dec.	♄ SATURN. R.A.	♄ SATURN. Dec.	♆ NEPTUNE. R.A.	♆ NEPTUNE. Dec.
	H. M. S.	° ′	H. M. S.	° ′	H. M. S.	° ′
1	17 8 4	22 12·8S	14 3 4	9 40·9S	9 23 46	15 33·5N
6	17 10 9	22 15·1	14 2 24	9 36·1	9 23 17	15 35·9
11	17 11 57	22 17·1	14 1 35	9 30·6	9 22 49	15 38·1
16	17 13 28	22 18·6	14 0 38	9 24·4	9 22 23	15 40·2
21	17 14 40	22 19·8	13 59 34	9 17·8	9 21 59	15 42·0
26	17 15 32	22 20·6	13 58 23	9 10·6	9 21 38	15 43·7
31	17 16 5	22 21·0S	13 57 8	9 3·1S	9 21 19	15 45·2N

THE SUN AND PLANETS.

D.	HORIZONTAL PARALLAX. ☉	☿	♀	♂	♃	♄	ANGULAR SEMIDIAMETER. ☉	☿	♀	♂	♃	♄
	″	″	″	″	″	″	′ ″	″	″	″	″	″
5	8·87	6·6	8·2	6·0	1·7	1·0	16 9	2·5	7·9	3·2	17·3	8·2
15	8·85	6·5	8·8	6·4	1·7	1·0	16 6	2·5	8·4	3·4	17·8	8·3
25	8·82	6·6	9·5	6·9	1·8	1·0	16 3	2·5	9·1	3·7	18·4	8·4

Mean Longitude of Moon's Ascending Node, March 1, 151° 49′ ♍.

CONJUNCTIONS, ECLIPSES, AND OTHER CELESTIAL PHENOMENA.

March 1. Day breaks at 4*h*. 55*m*. Civil twilight ends 18*h*. 24*m*. Night begins 19*h*. 30*m*. The length of the Day is 10*h*. 50*m*.

Mar. 4. Mercury in conjunction with ☽, 12*h*. 7*m*. ☿ 2° 33′ S.

Mar. 5, *aft*. Partial Eclipse of the Sun. Invisible at Greenwich. See p. 58.

Mar. 5. Mean time taken by Sun's semidiameter in crossing the meridian, 1*m*. 4·9*s*.

Mar. 8, *morn*. Uranus in Conjunction.

Mar. 9. Venus in conjunction with ☽, 1*h*. 48*m*. ♀ 5° 27′ N.

Mar. 20. 21*h*. 20*m*. Sun enters the sign Aries (Spring Equinox). Beginning of the Tropical Year.

Mar. 22, 10*h*. Mercury in Superior Conjunction.

Mar. 23. Saturn in conjunction with ☽, 5*h*. 59*m*. ♄ 1° 49′ S.

Mar. 25. Mean time taken by Sun's semidiameter in crossing the meridian, 1*m*. 4·2*s*.

Mar. 26. Jupiter in conjunction with ☽, 14*h*. 42*m*. ♃ 4° 16′ S.

Mar. 28. Mars in conjunction with ☽, 8*h*. 34*m*. ♂ 4° 24′ S.

The Zodiacal Light may be seen after sunset in the first and last weeks of this month, the Moon then being absent from the sky.

Uranus is not visible in the night sky during this month.

Neptune rises *Mar.* 1, 15*h*. 21*m*.; sets *Mar.* 1, 6*h*. 15*m*.; *Mar.* 31, 4*h*. 15*m*.

In this month the Mornings increase 68*m*.; the Afternoons 51*m*.

Constellations near the S. meridian at 22*h*.: Gemini, Canis Minor, Monoceros, Argo, Lynx, Cancer, Hydra, Leo, Crater.

The Planet Venus.—Venus will be specially high in the evening sky in the coming months, and will set unusually late. Writing generally, she is high in early evening because the ecliptic is inclined to the horizon at a large angle at sunset in spring, and Venus, like all the planets, is near the ecliptic, and will be far to the left of the Sun, being at greatest elongation East on April 22. Further, she is at the part of her orbit which is highest above the ecliptic, and this with other reasons makes her declination specially large. The occurrence is periodic, and happens every eighth year, *i.e.*, by chance in alternate leap-years.—The planet describes her orbit round the Sun in 224·7 days, and hence 13 of these periods (2,921 days) are almost the equivalent of 8 solar years, and the Earth and Venus have therefore

Time of High Water at the undermentioned Places—

Day of Month.	Day of Week.	LONDON BRIDGE		LIVERPOOL.		BRISTOL.		HULL.		GREENOCK.		LEITH.		DUBLIN (Bar). G.M.T.	
		Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	S	9 48	22 31	7 25	20 8	2 44	15 36	1 53	14 31	8 9	20 55	10 55	23 42	7 34	20 15
2	𝕾	11 17	23 50	8 40	21 17	4 14	16 55	3 33	15 51	9 27	22 8	...	12 8	8 47	21 27
3	M	...	12 28	9 41	22 14	5 23	18 0	4 43	16 50	10 21	23 8	0 52	13 9	9 53	22 27
4	Tu	0 51	13 24	10 31	23 1	6 22	18 53	5 34	17 38	11 23	23 58	1 48	13 57	10 44	23 13
5	W	1 39	14 10	11 15	23 43	7 11	19 38	6 17	18 23	...	12 9	2 33	14 39	11 25	23 51
6	Th	2 21	14 51	11 57	...	7 54	20 15	6 57	19 6	0 43	12 51	3 11	15 19	...	12 3
7	F	2 58	15 28	0 22	12 35	8 30	20 49	7 34	19 44	1 21	13 29	3 50	15 59	0 27	12 40
8	S	3 34	16 0	0 56	13 8	9 5	21 21	8 6	20 16	1 56	14 5	4 27	16 37	1 2	13 15
9	𝕾	4 7	16 31	1 28	13 43	9 37	21 52	8 34	20 47	2 29	14 39	5 1	17 11	1 36	13 51
0	M	4 39	17 0	2 1	14 16	10 7	22 21	9 3	21 20	3 0	15 12	5 33	17 46	2 10	14 26
1	Tu	5 11	17 31	2 33	14 51	10 36	22 49	9 34	21 56	3 31	15 46	6 7	18 23	2 44	15 2
2	W	5 45	18 5	3 7	15 28	11 5	23 17	10 7	22 35	4 2	16 20	6 43	19 4	3 18	15 40
3	Th	6 23	18 44	3 46	16 15	11 39	23 56	10 44	23 19	4 39	17 4	7 26	19 53	4 0	16 29
4	F	7 9	19 34	4 40	17 18	...	12 28	11 29	...	5 28	18 1	8 17	20 52	4 54	17 33
5	S	8 9	20 44	5 48	18 32	0 57	13 46	0 15	12 32	6 33	19 17	9 22	22 7	6 3	18 46
6	𝕾	9 32	22 11	7 6	19 54	2 24	15 19	1 39	14 8	7 53	20 38	10 40	23 26	7 17	20 2
7	M	11 1	23 31	8 23	21 4	3 56	16 39	3 17	15 34	9 9	21 49	11 52	...	8 29	21 10
8	Tu	...	12 12	9 26	21 58	5 6	17 39	4 27	16 35	10 11	22 46	0 34	12 52	9 33	22 6
9	W	0 31	13 7	10 14	22 39	6 3	18 29	5 16	17 19	11 1	23 33	1 29	13 37	10 24	22 50
0	Th	1 17	13 49	10 55	23 18	6 50	19 11	5 54	17 59	11 45	...	2 10	14 17	11 5	23 27
1	F	1 56	14 27	11 35	23 56	7 31	19 50	6 33	18 42	0 16	12 29	2 48	14 56	11 42	...
2	S	2 35	15 4	...	12 13	8 9	20 28	7 10	19 23	0 57	13 10	3 26	15 38	0 2	12 19
3	𝕾	3 14	*15 41	0 33	12 54	8 47	21 6	7 48	20 1	1 37	13 52	4 8	16 22	0 40	13 2
4	M	*3 53	*16 19	1 11	13 34	9 27	21 45	8 23	20 42	2 16	14 34	4 48	17 6	1 22	13 47
5	Tu	4 34	16 59	1 51	14 18	10 7	22 26	9 3	21 26	2 58	15 20	5 33	17 54	2 6	14 35
6	W	5 18	17 43	2 35	15 6	10 50	23 7	9 47	22 17	3 43	16 6	6 20	18 46	2 54	15 26
7	Th	6 7	18 33	3 26	16 3	11 32	23 51	10 36	23 12	4 30	16 56	7 13	19 45	3 46	16 23
8	F	7 2	19 31	4 28	17 13	...	12 24	11 28	...	5 24	18 0	8 13	20 53	4 48	17 33
9	S	8 10	20 47	5 45	18 36	0 56	13 48	0 14	12 37	6 35	19 22	9 25	22 13	6 4	18 52
0	𝕾	9 38	22 20	7 12	19 59	2 31	15 26	1 47	14 16	8 1	20 47	10 46	23 35	7 23	20 8
1	M	11 11	23 41	8 30	21 9	4 5	16 50	3 29	15 41	9 19	21 59	...	12 2	8 39	21 19

RISING, SOUTHING, and SETTING of PLANETS at intervals of Seven Days. (Noon = 12*h*.)

	MERCURY ☿			VENUS ♀			MARS ♂			JUPITER ♃			SATURN ♄		
D.	Rises h. m.	Souths h. m.	Sets h. m.	Rises h. m.	Souths h. m.	Sets h. m.	Rises h. m.	Souths h. m.	Sets h. m.	Rises h. m.	Souths h. m.	Sets h. m.	Rises h. m.	Souths h. m.	Sets h. m.
2	6 29	11 14	16 0	7 52	14 40	21 30	3 16	7 8	11 1	2 29	6 29	10 30	22 7	3 20	8 34
9	6 24	11 32	16 40	7 36	14 43	21 51	3 8	7 0	10 52	2 4	6 5	10 5	21 38	2 52	8 6
16	6 16	11 51	17 28	7 21	14 46	22 12	3 0	6 52	10 43	1 39	5 39	9 39	21 8	2 23	7 38
23	6 7	12 13	18 20	7 7	14 49	22 33	2 51	6 43	10 36	1 14	5 13	9 13	20 38	1 54	7 10
30	5 57	12 36	19 18	6 54	14 53	22 53	2 40	6 35	10 29	0 47	4 47	8 46	20 8	1 25	6 41

MORNING AND EVENING STARS.

☿ **MERCURY** in the first part of the month rises not long before the Sun. It sets soon after sunset in the last week.

♀ **VENUS** is an evening star, and will be seen soon after sunset south of the west point at altitude about 25°. It is moving northward and eastward among the stars, and at the end of the month will be near the Pleiades and the well-known winter group of bright stars Magnitude − 3·6 to − 3·8.

♂ ♃ **MARS** and **JUPITER** continue to be morning stars and rise nearly S.E. at the times shown. Mars is still moving eastward from Jupiter, which is about ten degrees to the left of Antares. Mars s brightening rather rapidly. Its magnitude changes from + 1·1 to + 0·6.

♄ **SATURN** rises in mid-evening and continues to move slowly towards Spica.

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the same positions relative to one another and to the Sun after that interval. Venus did not set at Greenwich, as this year, until 8 minutes before midnight in early May of the years 1900, 1908 and 1910. Circumstances are somewhat similar, but not so pronounced, at intermediate dates three years ater, and Venus set about 23*h*. 25*m*. in late May of the years 1903, 1911, 1919.

The planet passes to west of the Sun and will be at Greatest Elongation in September when the Ecliptic is much inclined to the horizon at sunrise. Venus will not have such high declination then as now, but will nevertheless rise early.

Venus is at an epoch of maximum brilliancy about 34 days after Eastern or before Western longations.

APRIL XXX DAYS.

Day of M.	Light and Dark	W.	Fasts and Festivals. Remarkable Days—Events. Sun's Longitude 30° ♉ 20d. 9h.	The Sun Rises H. M.	The Sun Sets H. M.	Days of the Year.	Days to end of Year.
1	▮	Tu	All Fools' Day. Dr. William Harvey born. 1578.	5 38	18 31	92	274
2	▮	W	Copenhagen, 1801. J. Forster, Dickensian, b. 1812.	5 36	18 33	93	273
3	▮	Th	J. Abernethy, surg., b. 1764. Garibaldi in England, 1864.	5 33	18 34	94	272
4	▮	F	Oliver Goldsmith d. 1774. Grinling Gibbons b. 1648.	5 31	18 36	95	271
5	▮	S	U.S.A. declared war against Germany, 1917.	5 29	18 38	96	270
6	▮	S	**5th Sunday in Lent.** Badajos, 1812.	5 27	18 39	97	269
7	▮	M	Old Lady Day. Archbishop of Canterbury b. 1848.	5 24	18 41	98	268
8	▮	Tu	King of the Belgians b. 1875. Atbara, 1898.	5 22	18 43	99	267
9	▮	W	Appomattox, 1865. Arras, 1917. Vimy Ridge, 1917.	5 20	18 44	100	266
10	▮	Th	Toulouse, 1814. "Gen." Booth b. 1829; d. 20 Aug., 1912.	5 18	18 46	101	265
11	▮	F	Charles Reade, novelist, died, 1884. Monchy, 1917.	5 16	18 48	102	264
12	▮	S	Lord Rodney's Naval Victory, 1782.	5 13	18 49	103	263
13	▯	S	**Palm Sunday.** Summer Time begins [Act of 1922].	5 11	18 51	104	262
14	▯	M	Princess Beatrice b. 1857. Foch generalissimo, 1918.	5 9	18 53	105	261
15	▯	Tu	W. T. Stead, journalist, drowned in *Titanic* disast'r, 1912.	5 7	18 54	106	260
16	▯	W	Hilary Law Sittings end. French adv. on Aisne, 1917.	5 5	18 56	107	259
17	▯	Th	Maundy Thursday. German attack on Verdun, 1916.	5 3	18 58	108	258
18	▯	F	**Good Friday.** Foxe, Martyrologist, died, 1587.	5 0	18 59	109	257
19	▯	S	Primrose Day. Beaconsfield d. 1881. Darwin d. 1882.	4 58	19 1	110	256
20	▯	S	**Easter Day.** T.B.D. action off Dover, 1917. [b. 1816.	4 56	19 3	111	255
21	▯	M	**Easter Monday.** Bank Holiday. Charlotte Brontë,	4 54	19 4	112	254
22	▯	Tu	**Easter Tuesday.** Germans used poison gas, 1915.	4 52	19 6	113	253
23	▯	W	St. George's Day. Naval attack on Zeebrugge, 1918.	4 50	19 8	114	252
24	▯	Th	Canadian attack at Ypres, 1915. Dublin rebellion, 1916.	4 48	19 9	115	251
25	▮	F	**St. Mark.** Anzac Day (1915). Princess Mary b. 1897.	4 46	19 11	116	250
26	▮	S	German Naval raid on Ramsgate, 1917.	4 44	19 13	117	249
27	▮	S	**1st Sunday after Easter.** Herbert Spencer b. 1820.	4 42	19 14	118	248
28	▮	M	Earl of Shaftesbury b. 1774. Mutiny of *Bounty*, 1789.	4 40	19 16	119	247
29	▮	Tu	Easter Law Sittings begin. Kut surrendered, 1916.	4 38	19 17	120	246
30	▮	W	Fontenoy, 1745. Lord Avebury born, 1834.	4 36	19 19	121	245

PHASES OF THE MOON.

		d.	h.	m.
●	New Moon	4	7	17·3
☽	First Quarter	12	11	12·1
○	Full Moon	19	14	10·7
☾	Last Quarter	26	4	28·1

Apogee ...... 8*d.* 15·2*h.* ...... 252,030 miles.
Perigee ...... 20*d.* 20·3*h.* ...... 223,320 ,,

RAIN FELL IN APRIL, 1923,

on 12 days; total fall 1·38 inches; *below* the average by 0·28 inch.

* Summer Time begins on Sunday, April 13, at 2*h.* G.C.T. *See* Note p. 18 and p. 77.

MONTHLY NOTES.

April 1. Refreshment House Licences to be renewed.

5. Dividends on Consols, &c., due. Financial year, 1923-1924, for Treasury purposes ends.

7. Fire Insurances must be paid.

–. Quarter Sessions to be held this week unless otherwise fixed.

14. Parish Councils to hold their annual meeting on or within seven days of this date.

15. Spring Register of Voters comes into force.

THE SUN (MEAN NOON).

Day.	Equation of Time. Add to App. Time.	Equation of Time. Hrly. Var.	Apparent Right Ascension	Hourly Var. of R. A.	Apparent Declination.	Hourly Var of Dec.	Sidereal Time at Mean Noon.	Mean Time at 0h. Sidereal T. See p. 77.
	M. S.	S.	H. M. S.	S.	° ′	′	H. M. S.	H. M. S.
1	3 58	0·75	0 42 15	9·11	4 32·7 N	0·96	0 38 16	23 17 54
2	3 40	0·74	0 45 53	9·11	4 55·8	0·96	0 42 13	23 13 58
3	3 23	0·74	0 49 32	9·12	5 18·8	0·96	0 46 9	23 10 2
4	3 5	0·73	0 53 11	9·12	5 41·8	0·95	0 50 6	23 6 7
5	2 48	0·72	0 56 50	9·13	6 4·6	0·95	0 54 2	23 2 11
6	2 30	0·72	1 0 29	9·14	6 27·3	0·94	0 57 59	22 58 15
7	2 13	0·71	1 4 9	9·15	6 49·9	0·94	1 1 55	22 54 19
8	1 56	0·70	1 7 48	9·16	7 12·4	0·93	1 5 52	22 50 23
9	1 40	0·69	1 11 28	9·17	7 34·8	0·93	1 9 49	22 46 27
10	1 23	0·68	1 15 8	9·18	7 57·0	0·92	1 13 45	22 42 31
11	1 7	0·67	1 18 49	9·19	8 19·1	0·92	1 17 42	22 38 35
12	0 51	0·66	1 22 29	9·20	8 41·1	0·91	1 21 38	22 34 39
13	0 36	0·64	1 26 10	9·21	9 2·9	0·91	1 25 35	22 30 43
14	0 20	0·63	1 29 52	9·22	9 24·6	0·90	1 29 31	22 26 47
15	0 5	0·62	1 33 33	9·24	9 46·1	0·89	1 33 28	22 22 52
16	*Subt.*	0·60	1 37 15	9·25	10 7·5	0·89	1 37 24	22 18 56
17	0 24	0·59	1 40 57	9·27	10 28·7	0·88	1 41 21	22 15 0
18	0 38	0·57	1 44 40	9·28	10 49·7	0·87	1 45 18	22 11 4
19	0 51	0·56	1 48 23	9·30	11 10·5	0·86	1 49 14	22 7 8
20	1 4	0·54	1 52 6	9·32	11 31·1	0·86	1 53 11	22 3 12
21	1 17	0·52	1 55 50	9·34	11 51·6	0·85	1 57 7	21 59 16
22	1 29	0·50	1 59 34	9·35	12 11·9	0·84	2 1 4	21 55 20
23	1 41	0·48	2 3 19	9·37	12 31·9	0·83	2 5 0	21 51 24
24	1 52	0·46	2 7 5	9·39	12 51·8	0·82	2 8 57	21 47 28
25	2 3	0·44	2 10 50	9·42	13 11·4	0·81	2 12 53	21 43 32
26	2 13	0·42	2 14 36	9·44	13 30·9	0·81	2 16 50	21 39 37
27	2 23	0·40	2 18 23	9·46	13 50·1	0·80	2 20 46	21 35 41
28	2 33	0·38	2 22 11	9·48	14 9·1	0·79	2 24 43	21 31 45
29	2 41	0·35	2 25 58	9·50	14 27·8	0·78	2 28 40	21 27 49
30	2 49	0·33	2 29 47	9·53	14 46·3 N	0·77	2 32 36	21 23 53

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, APRIL, 1923.

Day.	TEMPERATURE Max.	TEMPERATURE Min.	TEMPERATURE Mn. 1841-1905	BAROM Mean.	WIND. (Pressure lbs. to foot.)	WIND. Directn.	RAIN FALL	SUN-SHINE.
	°	°	°	inches.			inch.	hours.
1	59·8	39·2	45·3	29·846	0·6	ESE	...	3·0
2	57·1	40·5	·7	29·996	1·2	ESE	...	6·7
3	59·8	39·9	46·0	29·924	0·7	ESE	...	4·9
4	63·2	35·2	·2	29·626	1·6	SE	...	10·5
5	55·9	39·5	·3	29·516	1·4	ENE	·01	2·3
6	46·3	41·1	·3	29·510	1·4	ENE	·08	...
7	57·8	40·8	·3	29·501	0·4	ENE	...	1·0
8	50·8	39·8	·1	29·640	8·8	ENE	·01	8·8
9	43·4	33·1	·0	29·595	8·6	ENE	...	2·8
10	53·1	31·2	45·9	29·536	2·1	ESE	·05	0·2
11	63·9	46·5	·8	29·503	2·4	ESE	·35	1·2
12	68·0	48·8	·9	29·245	3·6	SSW	·21	3·1
13	58·2	42·9	46·1	29·198	2·6	SSW	·10	4·9
14	56·5	36·4	·4	29·281	3·8	SSW	·03	9·8
15	57·5	35·3	·8	29·345	1·2	SSE	...	7·8
16	53·9	41·4	47·2	29·642	1·6	ENE	...	0·2
17	52·9	40·1	·6	29·929	0·6	NE	...	5·2
18	51·8	40·6	48·0	29·720	1·2	E	...	1·2
19	50·1	39·6	·3	29·508	1·2	ESE	...	...
20	58·0	39·7	·5	29·497	3·0	NE	...	2·8
21	54·5	37·8	·7	29·359	3·0	NE	...	4·4
22	57·2	38·0	·7	29·493	3·5	NE	·01	0·7
23	50·7	32·4	·6	29·687	0·7	NNW	...	1·8
24	52·3	37·6	·6	29·891	1·5	NNW	...	10·0
25	52·2	35·4	·6	29·382	6·4	SSW	·17	...
26	57·5	41·2	·6	29·304	17·8	SW	·28	4·5
27	55·1	37·9	·7	29·696	0·6	WSW	...	6·0
28	59·9	36·0	·8	29·711	2·0	WSW	...	10·2
29	60·2	42·8	49·0	29·669	1·1	WSW	·08	0·8
30	62·2	48·9	·1	29·798	2·6	WSW	...	0·4
Mn	56·0	39·3	47·3	29·585	—	—	1·38	116·1

MEMORANDA.

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27. S.

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HELIOGRAPHIC ELEMENTS.

D.	Sun's Axis.	Centre of Disc. Lat.	Centre of Disc. Long.
	°	°	°
5	26·4 W	6·2 S	95·1
15	26·2	5·5	323·1
25	25·2	4·6	191·0

[See Note, p. 4.] THE MOON.

Day of M.	Rises.	Souths.	Sets.	At Greenwich Mean Noon. Right Ascension.	Declination.	Horizontal Parallax.	Semi-diameter	Age.	Configurations of Jupiter's Satellites at 2h 45m. (See p. 44.)
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M. S.	° '	' "	' "	D. H.	W. E.
1	4 44	10 1	15 27	22 43 27	8 48·2S	56 21	15 21	26 20	4312○
2	5 10	10 48	16 36	23 32 28	4 54·4	55 52	15 13	27 20	432○1
3	5 34	11 33	17 43	0 20 10	0 51·1S	55 25	15 6	28 20	●43○2
4	5 58	12 17	18 49	1 7 3	3 10·9N	55 0	14 59	0 5	41○32
5	6 21	13 1	19 53	1 53 36	7 1·9	54 38	14 53	1 5	42○13
6	6 45	13 45	20 57	2 40 17	10 33·0	54 21	14 48	2 5	412○3
7	7 11	14 30	21 58	3 27 28	13 36·3	54 9	14 45	3 5	4○312
8	7 41	15 16	22 58	4 15 24	16 4·8	54 4	14 44	4 5	♃31○4
9	8 16	16 2	23 54	5 4 14	17 52·5	54 7	14 45	5 5	32○14
10	8 5[illegible]	16 49	0 45	5 53 59	18 54·1	54 19	14 48	6 5	31○24
11	9 42	17 38	1 32	6 44 32	19 5·7	54 41	14 54	7 5	○324♃
12	10 35	18 27	2 14	7 35 45	18 24·8	55 13	15 3	8 5	2○134
13	11 34	19 16	2 50	8 27 26	16 50·7	55 54	15 14	9 5	21○34
14	12 39	20 6	3 23	9 19 28	14 24·5	56 44	15 27	10 5	○3124
15	13 49	20 57	3 52	10 11 52	11 9·9	57 38	15 42	11 5	31○24
16	15 2	21 47	4 19	11 4 46	7 13·7	58 34	15 58	12 5	324○1
17	16 19	22 39	4 47	11 58 27	2 46·0N	59 28	16 12	13 5	431○2
18	17 39	23 33	5 16	12 53 18	1 59·0S	60 13	16 24	14 5	4○312
19	19 0	0 28	5 45	13 49 42	6 43·5	60 44	16 33	15 5	42○3●
20	20 22	1 26	6 22	14 47 56	11 6·8	61 0	16 37	16 5	421○3
21	21 42	2 25	7 3	15 47 56	14 47·9	60 57	16 36	17 5	4○132
22	22 56	3 25	7 52	16 49 14	17 28·6	60 37	16 31	18 5	431○2
23	……	……	……	17 50 55	18 55·7	60 5	16 22	19 5	342○1
24	0 2	4 25	8 49	18 51 50	19 8·6	59 23	16 11	20 5	314○2
25	0 57	5 23	9 52	19 50 55	18 8·3	58 37	15 58	21 5	●○124
26	1 42	6 18	11 0	20 47 25	16 6·1	57 50	15 46	22 5	●2○34
27	2 19	7 11	12 9	21 41 8	13 14·7	57 6	15 33	23 5	21○34
28	2 50	8 0	13 19	22 32 15	9 47·8	56 25	15 22	24 5	○1324
29	3 16	8 47	14 27	23 21 13	5 57·9	55 50	15 13	25 5	13○24
30	3 40	9 32	15 33	0 8 38	1 56·3S	55 19	15 4	26 5	32○14

APPARENT RIGHT ASCENSION AND DECLINATION OF THE PLANETS AT NOON.

D.	☿ MERCURY. R.A.	☿ MERCURY. DEC.	♀ VENUS. R.A.	♀ VENUS. DEC.	♂ MARS. R.A.	♂ MARS. DEC.
	H. M. S.	° '	H. M. S.	° '	H. M. S.	° '
5	1 48 47	12 22·5N	3 49 53	22 44·4N	19 20 36	22 53·3S
10	2 20 33	16 6·4	4 12 13	24 4·0	19 33 44	22 34·2
15	2 46 12	18 48·0	4 34 24	25 9·8	19 46 41	22 12·1
20	3 3 48	20 19·7	4 56 16	26 1·3	19 59 26	21 47·2
25	3 12 15	20 40·2	5 17 36	26 38·4	20 11 58	21 19·8
30	3 11 40	19 52·1N	5 38 13	27 1·3N	20 24 16	20 50·3S

D.	♃ JUPITER. R.A.	♃ JUPITER. DEC.	♄ SATURN. R.A.	♄ SATURN. DEC.	♆ NEPTUNE. R.A.	♆ NEPTUNE. DEC.
	H. M. S.	° '	H. M.	° '	H. M. S.	° '
5	17 16 17	22 21·1S	13 55 47	8 55·3S	9 21 3	15 46·4N
10	17 16 9	22 20·8	13 54 24	8 47·3	9 20 50	15 47·4
15	17 15 41	22 20·3	13 52 58	8 39·2	9 20 40	15 48·3
20	17 14 54	22 19·4	13 51 32	8 31·1	9 20 33	15 48·8
25	17 13 47	22 18·2	13 50 5	8 23·2	9 20 30	15 49·1
30	17 12 22	22 16·6S	13 48 40	8 15·5S	9 20 29	15 49·1N

THE SUN AND PLANETS.

D.	HORIZONTAL PARALLAX. ☉	☿	♀	♂	♃	♄	ANGULAR SEMIDIAMETER. ☉	☿	♀	♂	♃	♄
	"	"	"	"	"	"	' "	"	"	"	"	"
5	8·79	7·6	10·5	7·5	1·8	1·0	16 0	2·9	10·0	4·0	19·0	8·5
15	8·77	9·7	11·5	8·1	1·9	1·0	15 58	3·7	11·0	4·3	19·6	8·5
25	8·75	12·8	12·8	8·7	1·9	1·0	15 55	4·9	12·3	4·7	20·1	8·5

Mean Longitude of Moon's Ascending Node, April 1, 150° 10' ♍.

CONJUNCTIONS, ECLIPSES, AND OTHER CELESTIAL PHENOMENA.

April 1. Day breaks at 3*h*. 37*m*. Civil twilight ends 19*h*. 16*m*. Night begins 20*h*. 30*m*. The length of the Day is 12*h*. 53*m*.

Apr. 5. Mean time taken by Sun's semidiameter in crossing the meridian, 1*m*. 4·4*s*.

Apr. 5. Mercury in conjunction with ☽, 9*h*. 5*m*. ☿ 5° 42' N.

Apr. 6, *morn.* Jupiter stationary.

Apr. 8. Venus in conjunction with ☽, 5*h*. 22*m*. ♀ 8° 2' N.

Apr. 8, *aft.* Occultation of Aldebaran by the ☽. See p. 59.

Apr. 17. 3*h*. Mercury at greatest elongation. 19° 52' E.

Apr. 19. Saturn in Opposition. Distance from the Earth, 813,030,000 miles.

Apr. 19. Saturn in conjunction with ☽, 12*h*. 53*m*. ♄ 1° 39' S.

Apr. 22. Venus at greatest elongation. 45° 40' E.

Apr. 22. Jupiter in conjunction with ☽, 21*h*. 47*m*. ♃ 4° 5' S.

Apr. 25. Mars in conjunction with ☽, 21*h*. 13*m*. ♂ 3° 50' S.

Apr. 25. Mean time taken by Sun's semidiameter in crossing the meridian, 1*m*. 5·4*s*.

Apr. 27, *aft.* Mercury at a stationary point.

Neptune sets *Apr.* 1, 4*h*. 11*m*.; *Apr.* 30, 2*h*. 17*m*.

In this month the mornings increase 62*m*.; the afternoons 48*m*.

Constellations near the South meridian at 22*h*.: Cancer, Hydra, Leo, Leo Minor, Crater, Corvus, Virgo.

The Date of Easter.—Friday, April 18, is the day of the Ecclesiastical Full Moon this year, and Sunday, April 20, is therefore Easter Day. The real Moon is Full two hours after midday of April 19, but the difference of dates this year causes no ambiguity (see p. 82). April 18 is the latest date on which the Ecclesiastical Full Moon can fall, and is known as one of the Paschal Limits, the other being March 21, which is the earliest date, but it happens that for certain reasons, in the current three centuries 1900 to 2199 this Full Moon never occurs on March 21, and Easter cannot fall as early as March 22 during that period (see Tables in Prayer Book). The later limit being April 18 it is clear that Easter is latest (April 25) when the Paschal Full Moon happens on that date, the day being a Sunday. Easter Day fell, as this year, on April 20 in the year 1919, the Paschal Full being on Monday,

Time of High Water at the undermentioned Places—

ay of Week.	LONDON BRIDGE		LIVERPOOL.		BRISTOL.		HULL.		GREENOCK.		LEITH.		DUBLIN (Bar). G.M.T.	
	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Tu	...	12 22	9 33	22 3	5 15	17 51	4 40	16 38	10 20	22 53	0 46	13 0	9 42	22 12
W	0 39	13 12	10 21	22 44	6 9	18 37	5 24	17 20	11 8	23 36	1 33	13 43	10 30	22 53
Th	1 22	13 51	10 59	23 18	6 52	19 15	5 59	18 0	11 50	...	2 11	14 21	11 6	23 24
F	1 57	14 26	11 33	23 51	7 29	19 48	6 31	18 38	0 14	12 28	2 45	15 56	11 38	23 55
S	2 32	14 58	...	12 8	8 3	20 20	7 2	19 17	0 48	13 4	3 17	15 32	...	12 12
𝔖	3 6	15 30	0 24	12 42	8 36	20 51	7 35	19 51	1 22	13 38	3 51	16 9	0 28	12 47
M	3 38	16 0	0 55	13 15	9 7	21 21	8 2	20 23	1 55	14 12	4 26	16 45	1 1	13 22
Tu	4 10	16 29	1 27	13 47	9 38	21 51	8 28	20 55	2 25	14 43	4 58	17 18	1 34	13 56
W	4 41	16 59	1 57	14 20	10 8	22 21	8 56	21 31	2 56	15 17	5 30	17 54	2 7	14 31
Th	5 14	17 31	2 31	14 58	10 37	22 48	9 27	22 9	3 29	15 51	6 6	18 33	2 42	15 9
F	5 50	18 8	3 10	15 40	11 8	23 23	10 2	22 53	4 4	16 32	6 45	19 19	3 22	15 54
S	6 34	18 56	3 58	16 37	11 51	...	10 48	23 46	4 50	17 27	7 36	20 19	4 14	16 54
𝔖	7 31	20 1	5 4	17 51	0 17	13 0	11 47	...	5 52	18 36	8 41	21 30	5 22	18 8
M	8 49	21 25	6 24	19 13	1 37	14 31	0 54	13 15	7 9	19 58	9 58	22 48	6 39	19 24
Tu	10 20	22 53	7 47	20 30	3 15	16 2	2 34	14 56	8 32	21 13	11 18	...	7 55	20 35
W	11 40	23 57	8 56	21 27	4 35	17 6	3 54	16 4	9 40	22 10	0 0	12 22	8 58	21 30
Th	...	12 34	9 45	22 9	5 30	17 55	4 43	16 50	10 30	22 55	0 53	13 10	9 51	22 17
F	0 44	13 16	10 25	22 46	6 15	18 38	5 19	17 31	11 15	23 39	1 34	13 50	10 34	22 55
S	1 26	13 54	11 4	23 24	6 59	19 19	5 56	18 14	...	12 0	2 12	14 31	11 13	23 32
𝔖	2 6	*14 33	11 45	...	7 39	19 59	6 36	18 57	0 22	12 44	2 52	15 14	11 53	...
M	*2 47	*15 13	0 4	12 28	8 21	20 41	7 17	19 42	1 6	13 30	3 34	16 0	0 12	12 38
Tu	*3 31	*15 56	0 46	13 14	9 5	21 24	7 57	20 27	1 51	14 16	4 20	16 50	0 58	13 27
W	4 16	16 39	1 30	13 59	9 50	22 9	8 37	21 16	2 38	15 5	5 9	17 42	1 46	14 18
Th	5 2	17 26	2 17	14 52	10 37	22 53	9 24	22 11	3 26	15 55	6 1	18 38	2 37	15 12
F	5 54	18 19	3 13	15 53	11 21	23 38	10 14	23 10	4 15	16 49	6 57	19 38	3 32	16 12
S	6 52	19 18	4 16	17 3	...	12 15	11 10	...	5 13	17 53	7 58	20 46	4 37	17 24
𝔖	7 59	20 31	5 33	18 24	0 44	13 35	0 12	12 16	6 21	19 7	9 9	22 0	5 51	18 38
M	9 22	21 57	6 56	19 42	2 13	15 6	1 32	13 49	7 37	20 24	10 26	23 12	7 5	19 47
Tu	10 48	23 13	8 8	20 45	3 40	16 21	2 5	15 13	8 49	21 30	11 34	...	8 11	20 48
W	11 53	...	9 6	21 36	4 45	17 18	4 11	16 9	9 49	22 22	0 13	13 31	9 10	21 42

ISING, SOUTHING, and SETTING of PLANETS at intervals of Seven Days (Noon = 12*h.*).

MERCURY ☿			VENUS ♀			MARS ♂			JUPITER ♃			SATURN ♄		
Rises	Souths	Sets	Rises	Souths	Sets	Rises	Souths	Sets	Rises	Souths	Sets	Rises	Souths	Sets
h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
5 45	12 58	20 12	6 43	14 56	23 11	2 29	6 25	10 22	0 20	4 20	8 19	19 38	0 55	6 13
5 32	13 11	20 53	6 34	15 0	23 28	2 17	6 16	10 16	23 48	3 48	7 47	19 7	0 26	5 44
5 16	13 11	21 6	6 27	15 3	23 40	2 3	6 7	10 10	23 19	3 19	7 19	18 37	23 56	5 16
4 57	12 52	20 47	6 22	15 5	23 49	1 49	5 56	10 4	22 50	2 50	6 50	18 6	23 27	4 47

MORNING AND EVENING STARS.

☿ MERCURY is an evening star and will be above the horizon for 2 hours after the Sun in the middle April. At 20*h*. on the 16th it will be at an altitude of 8° above the W.N.W. horizon, and there will be an pportunity for seeing the planet by naked eye during the month. It may be seen as early as the 6th.

♀ VENUS will not set until 10 minutes before Greenwich midnight at the end of the month (see 12). It moves through the constellation Taurus, and will add to the usual brilliance of the Spring estern sky. It will be nearly due west at 20*h*., and sets in the N.W. Magnitude − 3·8 to − 4·0.

♂ MARS rises about 2 hours after midnight and at 3*h*. will be about 5° above the south-east horizon. s brightness increases from mag. + 0·6 to + 0·1.

♃ JUPITER rises at midnight early in the month and will be in the south at an altitude of 15° in the wn. In the latter part of the month it rises before Venus sets, and the two bright planets will be en at diametrically opposite points of the horizon.

♄ SATURN, being at Opposition on the 19th, will be above the horizon from sunset to sunrise almost roughout the month.

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pril 14. It will be on the same date in 1930, when the Full Moon will be on Sunday, April 13. ecurrence of the same date after these short intervals is not unusual, because after five years, of which vo are leap years, or after six, of which one is leap year, the Sundays of the year recur on the same ates and the Full Moons, as above illustrated, fall in the same week of the year. For similar reason even years is a very frequent interval between the occurrence of the same date for Easter. The next ccasion after 1930 when Easter Day will fall on April 20 will be in the year 2003.

MAY XXXI DAYS.

Day of			Fasts and Festivals. Remarkable Days—Events. Sun's Longitude 60° ♊ 21*d.* 9*h.*	The Sun		Days	
M.	Light and Dark	W.		Rises.	Sets.	of the Year.	to end of Year.
				H. M.	H. M.		
1	▮	Th	**St. Philip and St. James.** Duke of Connaught b. 1850.	4 34	19 21	122	244
2	▮	F	Hudson's Bay Company chartered, 1670.	4 33	19 22	123	243
3	▮	S	Discovery of Jamaica, 1494. Thomas Hood d. 1845.	4 31	19 24	124	242
4	▮	S	**2nd Sun. aft. Easter.** Joseph Whitaker, F.S.A., b. 1820.	4 29	19 26	125	241
5	▮	M	Empress Eugenie born, 1826; died, 11 July, 1920.	4 27	19 27	126	240
6	▮	Tu	King's Accession (1910). Epping Forest opened, 1882.	4 25	19 29	127	239
7	▮	W	S.S. *Lusitania* torpedoed, 1915; 1,134 lives lost.	4 24	19 30	128	238
8	▮	Th	Treaty on *Alabama* claims signed, 1871.	4 22	19 32	129	237
9	▮	F	Half Quarter Day. *Vindictive* blocked Ostend, 1918.	4 20	19 34	130	236
10	▮	S	Lodi, 1796. Indian Mutiny began at Meerut, 1857.	4 19	19 35	131	235
11	▮	S	**3rd Sunday after Easter.** Herschel died, 1871.	4 17	19 37	132	234
12	▮	M	Sir W. Huggins died, 1910. Windhoek occupied, 1915.	4 15	19 38	133	233
13	▮	Tu	James Young, discoverer of paraffin, died, 1883.	4 14	19 40	134	232
14	▮	W	Old May Day. Sir Squire Bancroft born, 1841.	4 12	19 41	135	231
15	▮	Th	Daniel O'Connell died, 1847. Vimy Ridge, 1916.	4 11	19 43	136	230
16	▮	F	Fishmongers' Company founded, 1284.	4 9	19 44	137	229
17	▮	S	King of Spain b. 1886. Relief of Mafeking, 1900.	4 8	19 46	138	228
18	▮	S	**4th Sunday after Easter.** N. Hawthorne d. 1864.	4 6	19 47	139	227
19	▮	M	La Hogue, 1692. Last air raid on London, 1918.	4 5	19 49	140	226
20	▮	Tu	J. Stuart Mill born, 1806. Consols, £113 11s. 3d., 1897.	4 4	19 50	141	225
21	▮	W	"Summer Time" first adopted, 1916.	4 2	19 51	142	224
22	▮	Th	Baronetage created, 1611. Sir A. Conan Doyle b. 1859.	4 1	19 53	143	223
23	▮	F	Ramillies, 1706. Italy declared war on Austria, 1915.	4 0	19 54	144	222
24	▮	S	Empire Day. Queen Victoria born, 1819.	3 59	19 55	145	221
25	▮	S	**Rogation Sunday.** Military Service Act, 1916.	3 58	19 57	146	220
26	▮	M	Queen's Birthday (1867). Samuel Pepys died, 1703.	3 56	19 58	147	219
27	▮	Tu	Fourth Battle of the Aisne, 1918. [La Bassée, 1915.	3 55	19 59	148	218
28	▮	W	Empress Josephine d. 1814. Battles of Souchez and	3 54	20 0	149	217
29	▮	Th	**Ascension Day.** Holy Thursday. Oak Apple Day.	3 53	20 2	150	216
30	▮	F	Alexander Pope died, 1744. Decoration Day, U.S.A.	3 53	20 3	151	215
31	▮	S	Union Day, S. Africa (1910). Battle of Jutland, 1916.	3 52	20 4	152	214

PHASES OF THE MOON.

		d.	*h.*	*m.*
●	New Moon	3	23	0·0
☽	First Quarter	12	2	13·7
○	Full Moon	18	21	52·5
☾	Last Quarter	25	14	16·3

Apogee ... 6*d.* 2·0*h.* 252,530 miles.
Perigee ...19*d.* 5·3*h.* 221,920 „

RAIN FELL IN MAY, 1923,

on 12 days; total fall, 1·83 inches; *below* the average by 0·07 inch.

The time used in these pages is Greenwich Mean Time. To convert G.M.T. into Summer Time, 1 hour must be added.

MONTHLY NOTES.

May 1. Holiday at London Stock Exchange.
6. 14 George V. ends.
7. 15 George V. begins.
15. Scottish Term Day.

English Quarter Days.—These are—Lady Day, March 25; Midsummer, June 24; Michaelmas, Sept. 29; and Christmas, Dec. 25.

MAY FIFTH MONTH.

THE SUN (Mean Noon).

Equation of Time. Subt. from Ap Time	Equation of Time. Hrly Var.	Apparent Right Ascension.	Hourly Var. of R.A.	Apparent Declination.	Hourly Var. of Dec.	Sidereal Time at Mean Noon	Mean Time at 0h. Sidereal T. See p. 77
M. S.	S.	H. M. S.	S.	° ′	′	H. M. S.	H. M. S.
2 57	0·31	2 33 36	9·55	15 4·6n	0·76	2 36 33	21 19 57
3 4	0·29	2 37 25	9·57	15 22·6	0·75	2 40 29	21 16 1
3 11	0·26	2 41 15	9·59	15 40·4	0·74	2 44 26	21 12 5
3 17	0·24	2 45 5	9·62	15 57·9	0·72	2 48 22	21 8 9
3 22	0·22	2 48 57	9·64	16 15·2	0·71	2 52 19	21 4 13
3 27	0·19	2 52 48	9·66	16 32·2	0·70	2 56 15	21 0 18
3 32	0·17	2 56 40	9·69	16 48·9	0·69	3 0 12	20 56 22
3 35	0·15	3 0 33	9·71	17 5·3	0·68	3 4 9	20 52 26
3 39	0·12	3 4 26	9·73	17 21·4	0·67	3 8 5	20 48 30
3 41	0·10	3 8 20	9·76	17 37·3	0·65	3 12 2	20 44 34
3 44	0·08	3 12 15	9·78	17 52·8	0·64	3 15 58	20 40 38
3 45	0·05	3 16 10	9·80	18 8·1	0·63	3 19 55	20 36 42
3 46	0·03	3 20 5	9·83	18 23·1	0·62	3 23 51	20 32 46
3 47	0·01	3 24 1	9·85	18 37·7	0·60	3 27 48	20 28 50
3 47	0·02	3 27 58	9·87	18 52·0	0·59	3 31 44	20 24 54
3 46	0·04	3 31 55	9·90	19 6·0	0·58	3 35 41	20 20 58
3 45	0·06	3 35 53	9·92	19 19·7	0·56	3 39 38	20 17 2
3 43	0·08	3 39 51	9·94	19 33·1	0·55	3 43 34	20 13 7
3 41	0·11	3 43 50	9·96	19 46·1	0·54	3 47 31	20 9 11
3 38	0·13	3 47 49	9·99	19 58·8	0·52	3 51 27	20 5 15
3 34	0·15	3 51 49	10·01	20 11·1	0·51	3 55 24	20 1 19
3 30	0·18	3 55 50	10·03	20 23·1	0·49	3 59 20	19 57 23
3 26	0·20	3 59 51	10·06	20 34·8	0·48	4 3 17	19 53 27
3 21	0·22	4 3 53	10·08	20 46·1	0·46	4 7 13	19 49 31
3 15	0·24	4 7 55	10·10	20 57·0	0·45	4 11 10	19 45 35
3 9	0·26	4 11 57	10·12	21 7·6	0·43	4 15 7	19 41 39
3 3	0·28	4 16 0	10·14	21 17·8	0·42	4 19 3	19 37 43
2 56	0·30	4 20 4	10·16	21 27·7	0·40	4 23 0	19 33 47
2 48	0·32	4 24 8	10·18	21 37·2	0·39	4 26 56	19 29 52
2 40	0·34	4 28 13	10·20	21 46·3	0·37	4 30 53	19 25 56
2 32	0·36	4 32 18	10·22	21 55·0n	0·36	4 34 49	19 22 0

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, MAY, 1923.

TEMPERATURE. Max.	TEMPERATURE. Min.	TEMPERATURE. Mn 1841-1905	BAROM. Mean.	WIND. (Pressure lbs. to foot.)	WIND. Directn.	RAIN-FALL.	SUN-SHINE
°	°	°	inches.			inch.	hours.
62·1	46·3	49·3	30·007	2·3	SW	...	2·5
70·7	41·7	·5	30·042	0·3	W	...	8·2
76·5	49·6	·8	29·971	1·0	SSW	·04	7·9
80·2	49·5	50·0	29·821	1·8	SW	...	12·3
80·6	52·3	·3	29·679	2·0	SW	...	6·4
71·8	55·4	·5	29·804	0·9	WSW	...	7·7
67·3	48·0	·7	29·917	1·0	NNE	...	4·4
63·5	48·1	51·0	29·837	0·8	ESE	·03	1·6
61·0	44·4	·2	29·602	1·3	NNE	·03	2·1
53·6	40·2	·5	29·600	2·2	NNW	...	4·4
56·1	38·5	·8	29·196	7·5	WSW	·13	8·8
51·7	34·1	52·1	29·454	8·6	WSW	·14	8·5
56·8	38·4	·4	29·422	6·2	WSW	...	6·4
60·5	40·4	·6	29·579	2·0	W	...	8·8
56·2	41·2	·8	29·510	7·0	SW	·18	4·3
53·8	37·9	53·0	29·527	9·1	W	·09	8·3
55·4	37·4	·1	29·767	2·1	WNW	...	7·7
54·0	39·3	·3	29·913	1·0	NW	...	3·6
59·1	39·9	·5	29·771	1·3	WSW	...	0·4
60·1	47·1	·8	29·688	1·9	SW	...	0·4
63·0	47·8	54·2	29·722	1·4	WSW	...	1·6
66·8	44·5	·6	29·818	1·8	SW	·04	3·3
63·2	42·3	·9	29·806	2·7	WSW	·39	0·5
58·5	37·4	55·3	30·007	0·4	SSW	...	9·8
60·7	40·7	·5	29·650	1·2	SW	·01	3·3
58·8	36·8	·8	29·692	1·0	N	...	4·8
55·9	43·5	56·0	29·814	1·1	NNE	...	1·2
58·2	44·4	·2	29·852	1·4	N	·17	1·7
51·0	44·1	·4	29·883	1·5	N	·58	...
62·7	42·8	·7	29·932	1·4	NE	...	4·9
55·5	44·1	57·1	29·979	1·8	NNE	...	...
61·5	43·2	53·2	29·751	—	—	1·83	145·8

MEMORANDA.

1.

2.

3.

4. S.

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7.

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11. S.

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18. S.

19.

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21.

22.

23.

24.

25. S.

26.

27.

28.

29.

30.

31.

HELIOGRAPHIC ELEMENTS.

D.	Sun's Axis.	Centre of Disc. Lat.	Centre of Disc. Long.
	°	°	°
5	23·4W	3·6 S	58·9
15	21·0	2·5	286·6
25	17·9	1·4	154·3

MAY FIFTH MONTH.

[See Note, p. 4.] THE MOON.

Day of M.	Rises.	Souths.	Sets.	At Greenwich Mean Noon.					Configurations of Jupiter's Satellites at 1h. 15m. (See p. 44.)
				Right Ascension.	Declination.	Horizontal Parallax.	Semi diameter	Age.	
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M. S.	° ′	′ ″	′ ″	D. H.	W. E.
1	4 3	10 15	16 39	0 55 7	2 6·78n	54 53	14 57	27 5	●31○4
2	4 25	10 59	17 44	1 41 15	6 1·8	54 32	14 52	28 5	3○142
3	4 49	11 43	18 48	2 27 32	9 40·3	54 16	14 47	29 5	412○3
4	5 14	12 27	19 50	3 14 23	12 53·9	54 5	14 44	0 13	42○13
5	5 42	13 12	20 51	4 2 4	15 35·0	53 59	14 42	1 13	4○23●
6	6 15	13 58	21 48	4 50 41	17 36·7	53 58	14 42	2 13	413○2
7	6 52	14 45	22 41	5 40 11	18 53·3	54 4	14 44	3 13	432○1
8	7 36	15 33	23 30	6 30 23	19 20·5	54 17	14 48	4 13	4312○
9	8 26	16 22	0 13	7 21 2	18 56·0	54 39	14 53	5 13	43○12
10	9 22	17 10	0 51	8 11 54	17 39·2	55 9	15 2	6 13	♃ 41○3
11	10 24	17 59	1 24	9 2 50	15 31·6	55 48	15 12	7 13	2○413
12	11 30	18 47	1 53	9 53 48	12 35·6	56 36	15 25	8 13	●○234
13	12 40	19 36	2 20	10 45 2	8 59·4	57 29	15 40	9 13	13○24
14	13 53	20 26	2 46	11 36 53	4 47·7	58 27	15 55	10 13	32○14
15	15 9	21 17	3 13	12 29 52	0 12·0n	59 24	16 11	11 13	312○4
16	16 29	22 11	3 42	13 24 35	4 33·4S	60 15	16 25	12 13	3○124
17	17 51	23 7	4 14	14 21 32	9 10·4	60 56	16 36	13 13	1○234
18	19 13	0 6	4 52	15 21 0	13 17·8	61 20	16 43	14 13	2○143
19	20 33	1 8	5 38	16 22 47	16 33·5	61 24	16 44	15 13	1○423
20	21 45	2 10	6 33	17 26 4	18 39·3	61 9	16 40	16 13	♃ 4○32
21	22 48	3 11	7 36	18 29 29	19 24·7	60 36	16 31	17 13	432○1
22	23 39	4 10	8 45	19 31 30	18 49·6	59 50	16 18	18 13	4321○
23	……	……	……	20 30 52	17 3·4	58 57	16 4	19 13	43○12
24	0 21	5 5	9 56	21 27 0	14 20·5	58 1	15 49	20 13	41○23
25	0 54	5 57	11 7	22 19 54	10 56·9	57 8	15 34	21 13	42○13
26	1 22	6 45	12 17	23 10 0	7 7·5	56 19	15 21	22 13	41○23
27	1 47	7 31	13 25	23 57 58	3 4·9S	55 37	15 9	23 13	4○132
28	2 10	8 15	14 31	0 44 34	1 0·5n	55 3	15 0	24 13	32○14
29	2 32	8 58	15 36	1 30 30	4 59·6	54 36	14 53	25 13	321○4
30	2 54	9 42	16 40	2 16 25	8 44·2	54 17	14 47	26 13	3○124
31	3 19	10 25	17 43	3 2 49	12 6·3n	54 4	14 44	27 13	1○324

APPARENT RIGHT ASCENSION AND DECLINATION OF PLANETS AT NOON.

D.	☿ MERCURY.		♀ VENUS.		♂ MARS.	
	R.A.	DEC.	R.A.	DEC.	R.A.	DEC.
	H. M. S.	° ′	H. M. S.	° ′	H. M. S.	° ′
5	3 4 8	18 7·1n	5 57 49	27 10·6n	20 36 16	20 19·1S
10	2 53 46	15 53·6	6 16 8	27 7·2	20 47 59	19 46·7
15	2 45 23	13 51·8	6 32 48	26 52·3	20 59 21	19 13·4
20	2 42 21	12 34·8	6 47 27	26 27 3	21 10 23	18 39·6
25	2 45 58	12 15·9	6 59 39	25 53·9	21 21 2	18 5·9
30	2 56 9	12 52·5n	7 8 59	25 13·7n	21 31 15	17 32·9S

D.	♃ JUPITER.		♄ SATURN.		♆ NEPTUNE.	
	R.A.	DEC.	R.A.	DEC.	R.A.	DEC.
	H. M. S.	° ′	H. M. S.	° ′	H. M. S.	° ′
5	17 10 39	22 14·7S	13 47 17	8 8·1S	9 20 32	15 48·9n
10	17 8 41	22 12·5	13 45 57	8 1·2	9 20 38	15 48·5
15	17 6 29	22 10·0	13 44 42	7 54·8	9 20 48	15 47·7
20	17 4 6	22 7·3	13 43 33	7 49·1	9 21 0	15 46·8
25	17 1 33	22 4·1	13 42 29	7 44·0	9 21 16	15 45·6
30	16 58 54	22 0·8S	13 41 32	7 39·6S	9 21 34	15 44·2n

THE SUN AND PLANETS.

D.	HORIZONTAL PARALLAX.						ANGULAR SEMIDIAMETER.					
	☉	☿	♀	♂	♃	♄	☉	☿	♀	♂	♃	♄
	″	″	″	″	″	″	′ ″	″	″	″	″	″
5	8·72	15·5	14 5	9·5	2·0	1·0	15 53	5·9	13·9	5·1	20·6	8·5
15	8·70	15·4	16·7	10·4	2·0	1·0	15 51	5·9	15·9	5·5	21·0	8·4
25	8·69	13·1	19·4	11·4	2·0	1·0	15 49	5·0	18·5	6·1	21·2	8·3

Mean Longitude of Moon's Ascending Node, May 1, 148° 35′ ☊.

CONJUNCTIONS, ECLIPSES, AND OTHER CELESTIAL PHENOMENA.

May 1. Day breaks at 2*h*. 3*m*. Civil twilight ends at 20*h*. 13*m*. Night begins 21*h*. 51*m*. The length of the Day is 14*h*. 47*m*.

May 4. Mercury in conjunction with ☽, 7*h*. 53*m*. ☿ 6° 13′ N.

May 5. Mean time taken by Sun's semidiameter in crossing the meridian, 1*m*. 6·2*s*.

May 8. Venus in conjunction with ☽, 1*h*. 0*m*. ♀ 7° 55′ N.

May 8. *Morn*. Mercury in Inferior conjunction. There will be a transit of the planet across the Sun's disc, partly visible from Greenwich. *See* p. 58 and note below.

May 16. Saturn in conjunction with ☽, 20*h*. 28*m*. ♄ 1° 40′ S.

May 20. Jupiter in conjunction with ☽, 3*h*. 46*m*. ♃ 4° 3′ S.

May 20. *Morn*. Mercury at a Stationary Point.

May 24. Mars in conjunction with ☽, 8*h*. 19*m*. ♂ 3° 25′ S.

May 25, 6*h*. Venus at greatest brilliancy.

May 25. Mean Time taken by Sun's semidiameter in crossing the meridian, 1*m* 7·7*s*.

May 31. Mercury in conjunction with ☽, 9*h*. 53*m*. ☿ 1° 15′ N.

Uranus rises *May* 1, 3*h*. 2*m*.

Neptune sets *May* 1, 2*h*. 13*m*. *May* 31, 0*h*. 16*m*.

In this month the Mornings increase 42*m*.; the Afternoons 43*m*.

Constellations near the S. meridian at 22*h*.: Leo, Leo Minor, Crater, Hydra, Corvus, Virgo, Boötes, Libra.

The Transit of Mercury.—Because Mercury moves round the Sun in an orbit within that of the Earth it passes periodically between us and the central body. This occurrence is called Inferior Conjunction and happens on the average every 116 days. Usually at Inferior Conjunction the planet passes north or south of the Sun, because the plane of the planet's orbit is inclined to that of the Earth, or the plane of the ecliptic, but when the conjunction happens about May 7 or November 9, which are the dates when the Earth is in the line in which those planes intersect, Mercury will cross the disc of the Sun and be visible upon it as a small black spot, well defined, but not large enough to be seen without a telescope. A Transit of Mercury is of no particular importance astronomically, beyond the fact that the exact time when the planet enters

Time of High Water at the undermentioned Places—

ay of	Week.	London Bridge		Liverpool.		Bristol.		Hull.		Greenock.		Leith.		Dublin (Bar). G.M.T.	
		Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.
		H. M.	H. M.	H M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	Th	0 9	12 41	9 52	22 16	5 38	18 3	4 55	16 53	10 37	23 4	1 1	13 16	10 0	22 24
2	F	0 54	13 20	10 31	22 50	6 22	18 43	5 29	17 33	11 19	23 42	1 40	13 54	10 39	22 57
3	S	1 32	13 54	11 6	23 23	7 1	19 18	6 0	18 16	11 58	...	2 15	14 28	11 12	23 28
4	𝔖	2 7	14 26	11 41	23 55	7 35	19 52	6 31	18 48	0 18	12 34	2 47	15 2	11 45	23 59
5	M	2 41	14 58	...	12 15	8 8	20 23	7 4	19 24	0 52	13 9	3 20	15 38	...	12 19
6	Tu	3 14	15 29	0 27	12 48	8 41	20 54	7 35	19 58	1 26	13 44	3 56	16 16	0 32	12 54
7	W	3 46	15 59	0 58	13 22	9 12	21 25	8 2	20 31	1 59	14 17	4 30	16 51	1 5	13 29
8	Th	4 19	16 30	1 30	13 55	9 45	21 57	8 30	21 7	2 31	14 52	5 3	17 29	1 39	14 6
9	F	4 52	17 2	2 4	14 33	10 16	22 28	9 2	21 45	3 5	15 28	5 39	18 10	2 16	14 46
0	S	5 28	17 39	2 42	15 13	10 48	23 0	9 37	22 26	3 41	16 7	6 18	18 54	2 56	15 28
1	𝔖	6 11	18 25	3 27	16 5	11 26	23 45	10 22	23 16	4 23	16 57	7 6	19 49	3 43	16 23
2	M	7 4	19 23	4 28	17 13	...	12 22	11 18	...	5 18	17 58	8 6	20 52	4 46	17 30
3	Tu	8 10	20 37	5 43	18 30	0 54	13 43	0 15	12 30	6 28	19 12	9 16	22 5	5 58	18 43
4	W	9 32	22 2	7 2	19 45	2 24	15 11	1 36	14 3	7 45	20 25	10 31	23 13	7 11	19 49
5	Th	10 51	23 14	8 13	20 46	3 46	16 21	3 1	15 22	8 54	21 27	11 37	...	8 15	20 48
6	F	11 52	...	9 8	21 33	4 48	17 15	4 3	16 17	9 52	22 19	0 12	12 32	9 12	21 39
7	S	0 9	12 39	9 53	22 13	5 39	18 3	4 40	17 1	10 42	23 5	0 59	13 17	10 1	22 23
8	𝔖	0 55	13 21	10 35	22 54	6 26	18 50	5 23	17 45	11 29	23 54	1 39	14 1	10 46	23 5
9	M	1 39	*14 4	11 19	23 38	7 13	19 35	6 6	18 36	...	12 20	2 23	14 49	11 30	23 49
0	Tu	*2 25	*14 49	...	12 6	8 0	20 22	6 51	19 29	0 43	13 10	3 9	15 40	...	12 18
1	W	*3 13	*15 36	0 25	12 55	8 48	21 9	7 36	20 19	1 32	14 1	4 0	16 34	0 39	13 11
2	Th	4 2	16 23	1 13	13 47	9 37	21 57	8 20	21 10	2 23	14 54	4 52	17 30	1 31	14 6
3	F	4 52	17 12	2 4	14 41	10 25	22 44	9 6	22 3	3 13	15 45	5 46	18 27	2 24	15 2
4	S	5 44	18 4	2 58	15 39	11 11	23 27	9 57	22 59	4 3	16 39	6 41	19 26	3 19	16 0
5	𝔖	6 40	19 0	3 58	16 44	11 58	...	10 54	23 56	4 57	17 36	7 40	20 28	4 19	17 4
6	M	7 41	20 4	5 10	17 58	0 22	13 7	11 55	...	5 57	18 39	8 46	21 33	5 28	18 11
7	T	8 53	21 19	6 26	19 9	1 39	14 27	0 56	13 10	7 3	19 45	9 53	22 37	6 34	19 12
8	W	10 7	22 32	7 34	20 10	2 59	15 41	2 15	14 36	8 11	20 48	10 56	23 35	7 34	20 9
9	Th	11 12	23 32	8 32	21 1	4 7	16 39	3 24	15 41	9 12	21 43	11 54	...	8 32	21 3
0	F	...	12 5	9 21	21 44	5 3	17 29	4 15	16 30	10 5	22 30	0 27	12 44	9 25	21 50
1	S	0 22	12 48	10 3	22 21	5 50	18 11	4 53	17 10	10 50	23 10	1 10	13 26	10 10	22 29

RISING, SOUTHING, and SETTING of PLANETS at intervals of Seven Days. (Noon=12*h.*)

	Mercury ☿			Venus ♀			Mars ♂			Jupiter ♃			Saturn ♄		
	Rises h. m.	Souths h. m.	Sets h. m.	Rises h. m.	Souths h. m.	Sets h. m.	Rises h. m.	Souths h. m.	Sets h. m.	Rises h. m.	Souths h. m.	Sets h. m.	Rises h. m.	Souths h. m.	Sets h. m.
4	4 35	12 18	19 59	6 20	15 6	23 52	1 34	5 46	9 59	22 20	2 20	6 20	17 36	22 57	4 19
1	4 11	11 36	18 59	6 18	15 4	23 49	1 18	5 35	9 52	21 49	1 50	5 50	17 6	22 28	3 50
8	3 49	10 59	18 9	6 17	14 58	23 39	1 1	5 23	9 45	21 18	1 19	5 20	16 36	21 59	3 22
5	3 28	10 35	17 42	6 13	14 48	23 23	0 44	5 10	9 37	20 47	0 48	4 49	16 6	21 30	2 53

MORNING AND EVENING STARS.

☿ MERCURY continues to be an evening star for the first few days of the month, and being at nferior Conjunction (see opposite page) on May 8 will be technically a morning star after that date, out will not be visible.

♀ VENUS sets earlier but will be above the horizon until after 23*h.* at the end of the month. Its orightness increases and will be at maximum (Mag. – 4·2) on the morning of the 25th. It will then oe in Gemini, in the neighbourhood of the Twins and Procyon.

♂ MARS rises within the 2 hours after midnight S.E. by E. It is now quite bright (Magnitude + 0·1 to – 0·6) and will be seen about 10° above the south-east horizon in the dawn.

♃ JUPITER rises two or three hours before midnight, and, as last month, will be opposite to Venus n the sky, each planet being a few degrees above the horizon. Magnitude – 2·1.

♄ SATURN in Virgo is above the horizon throughout the short night. Magnitude + 0·5 to + 0·6.

r leaves the Solar disc may be of some value. In the past, Transits of Venus have been considered nportant as means for determining the Sun's distance, but the method is now somewhat superseded. Transits of Mercury in May are more rare than those in November. The last May transit that appened was on May 10, 1891; the next will be on May 6, 1957, but the planet will make a very close pproach to the southern edge of the disc on May 10, 1937. There have been, or will be, transits in November of the years 1894, 1907, 1914, 1927, 1940 and 1953.

JUNE XXX DAYS.

DAY OF M.	DAY OF Light and Dark.	DAY OF W.	Fasts and Festivals. ♊ Remarkable Days—Events. SUN'S LONGITUDE 90° ♋ 21d. 17h.	THE SUN Rises. H. M.	THE SUN Sets. H. M.	DAYS of the Year.	DAYS to end of Year.
1	▮	**S**	**Sunday after Ascension.** Ushant, 1794.	3 51	20 5	153	213
2	▮	M	Gordon Riots, 1780. Thomas Hardy, O.M., b. 1840.	3 50	20 6	154	212
3	▮	Tu	KING'S BIRTHDAY (1865). Richard Cobden b. 1804.	3 49	20 7	155	211
4	▮	W	Magenta, 1859. George III. born, 1738.	3 49	20 8	156	210
5	▮	Th	Lord Kitchener drowned, 1916. Wm. Crooks d. 1921.	3 48	20 9	157	209
6	▮	F	EASTER LAW SITTINGS END. Watts-Dunton d. 1914.	3 47	20 10	158	208
7	▮	S	First Reform Act passed, 1832. Messines, 1917.	3 47	20 11	159	207
8	▮	**S**	**Whit Sunday. Pentecost.** Douglas Jerrold d. 1857.	3 46	20 12	160	206
9	▮	M	**Whit Monday.** Bank Holiday. Adm. Sturdee b. 1859.	3 46	20 13	161	205
10	▮	Tu	**Whit Tuesday** Garua (Cameroons) captured, 1915.	3 46	20 13	162	204
11	▮	W	**St. Barnabas.** French recaptured Belloy, 1918.	3 45	20 14	163	203
12	▮	Th	Sir Harry Johnston b. 1858. Villers-Cotterets, 1918.	3 45	20 15	164	202
13	▮	F	British entered Kerman (Persia), 1916.	3 45	20 15	165	201
14	▮	S	Naseby, 1645. Marengo, 1800.	3 44	20 16	166	200
15	▮	**S**	**Trinity Sunday.** Magna Charta sealed, 1215.	3 44	20 16	167	199
16	▮	M	Irish Free State Constitution promulgated, 1922.	3 44	20 17	168	198
17	▮	Tu	TRINITY LAW SITTINGS BEGIN. Bennet Burleigh d. 1914.	3 44	20 17	169	197
18	▮	W	Waterloo, 1815. Lt. Warneford, VC, died, 1915.	3 44	20 18	170	196
19	▮	Th	*Corpus Christi.* Field-Marshal Earl Haig born, 1861.	3 44	20 18	171	195
20	▮	F	[Longest Day, June 21, *see* p. 24.]	3 44	20 18	172	194
21	▮	S	Germans scuttled their fleet in Scapa Flow, 1919.	3 44	20 18	173	193
22	▮	**S**	**1st Sun. aft. Trinity.** Sir H. Wilson assassinated, 1922.	3 45	20 19	174	192
23	▮	M	PRINCE OF WALES'S BIRTHDAY (1894). Plassy, 1757.	3 45	20 19	175	191
24	▮	Tu	**St. John. Baptist.** Midsummer Day.	3 45	20 19	176	190
25	▮	W	Field-Marshal Sir George White, VC, died, 1912.	3 46	20 19	177	189
26	▮	Th	O.M. instituted, 1902. U. S. troops in France, 1917.	3 46	20 19	178	188
27	▮	F	Joe Smith, Mormon prophet, died, 1844.	3 47	20 19	179	187
28	▮	S	Germans signed peace, 1919. Archduke assass. 1914.	3 47	20 19	180	186
29	▮	**S**	**2nd Sunday aft. Trinity. St. Peter and St. Paul.**	3 48	20 19	181	185
30	▮	M	Gen. Oglethorpe, founder of Georgia, died, 1785.	3 48	20 18	182	184

PHASES OF THE MOON.

		d.	h.	m.
●	New Moon	2*d.*	14*h.*	33·9*m.*
☽	First Quarter	10	13	36·9
○	Full Moon	17	4	41·4
☾	Last Quarter	24	2	16·0

Apogee	2*d.*	5·4*h.*	252,690 miles
Perigee	16*d.*	15·1*h.*	222,140 ,,
Apogee	29*d.*	11·4*h.*	252,420 ,,

RAIN FELL IN JUNE, 1923,

on 9 days; total fall, 0·48 inch; *below* the average by 1·54 inch.

See note on page 18.

MONTHLY NOTES.

June 4. Eton celebration day.

4. Derby Day.

15. Six months' qualifying period for Autumn Register of Voters ends.

Close season for fresh-water fish ends.

24. Midsummer Day. Quarter Day. Sheriffs of London to be elected by the Liverymen.

Day.	Equation of Time. Subt. from Ap. Time	Equation of Time. Hrly. Var.	The Sun (Mean Noon). Apparent Right Ascension.	Hourly Var. of R. A.	Apparent Declination.	Hourly Var. of Dec.	Sidereal Time at Mean Noon.	Mean Time at 0h. Sidereal T. See p. 77.
	M. S.	S.	H. M. S.	S.	° ′	′	H. M. S.	H. M. S.
1	2 23	0·38	4 36 23	10·24	22 3·4 n	0·34	4 38 46	19 18 4
2	2 14	0·39	4 40 29	10·25	22 11·3	0·32	4 42 42	19 14 8
3	2 4	0·41	4 44 35	10·27	22 18·9	0·31	4 46 39	19 10 12
4	1 54	0·43	4 48 42	10·28	22 26·1	0·29	4 50 36	19 6 16
5	1 44	0·44	4 52 49	10·30	22 32·9	0·28	4 54 32	19 2 20
6	1 33	0·45	4 56 56	10·31	22 39·3	0·26	4 58 29	18 58 24
7	1 22	0·46	5 1 3	10·32	22 45·3	0·24	5 2 25	18 54 28
8	1 11	0·47	5 5 11	10·33	22 50·9	0·23	5 6 22	18 50 32
9	0 59	0·48	5 9 19	10·34	22 56·1	0·21	5 10 18	18 46 37
10	0 47	0·49	5 13 28	10·35	23 0·9	0·19	5 14 15	18 42 41
11	0 35	0·50	5 17 36	10·36	23 5·3	0·17	5 18 11	18 38 45
12	0 23	0·51	5 21 45	10·37	23 9·3	0·16	5 22 8	18 34 49
13	0 11	0·52	5 25 54	10·37	23 12·9	0·14	5 26 5	18 30 53
14	*Add*	0·52	5 30 3	10·38	23 16·1	0·12	5 30 1	18 26 57
15	0 14	0·53	5 34 12	10·38	23 18·9	0·11	5 33 58	18 23 1
16	0 27	0·53	5 38 21	10·39	23 21·2	0·09	5 37 54	18 19 5
17	0 39	0·53	5 42 30	10·39	23 23·2	0·07	5 41 51	18 15 9
18	0 52	0·54	5 46 40	10·39	23 24·7	0·06	5 45 47	18 11 13
19	1 5	0·54	5 50 49	10·40	23 25·8	0·04	5 49 44	18 7 17
20	1 18	0·54	5 54 59	10·40	23 26·5	0·02	5 53 41	18 3 22
21	1 31	0·54	5 59 8	10·40	23 26·8	0·00	5 57 37	17 59 26
22	1 44	0·54	6 3 18	10·40	23 26·7	0·01	6 1 34	17 55 30
23	1 57	0·54	6 7 27	10·40	23 26·1	0·03	6 5 30	17 51 34
24	2 10	0·53	6 11 36	10·39	23 25·2	0·05	6 9 27	17 47 38
25	2 23	0·53	6 15 45	10·39	23 23·8	0·07	6 13 23	17 43 42
26	2 35	0·53	6 19 55	10·38	23 22·1	0·08	6 17 20	17 39 46
27	2 48	0·52	6 24 4	10·38	23 19·9	0·10	6 21 16	17 35 50
28	3 0	0·51	6 28 13	10·37	23 17·3	0·12	6 25 13	17 31 54
29	3 12	0·51	6 32 22	10·36	23 14·3	0·13	6 29 10	17 27 58
30	3 24	0·50	6 36 30	10·36	23 10·9 n	0·15	6 33 6	17 24 2

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, JUNE, 1923.

Day.	TEMPERATURE. Max.	TEMPERATURE. Min.	TEMPERATURE. Mn 1841-1905.	BAROM Mean.	WIND. (Pressure lbs. to foot.)	WIND. Directn.	RAIN-FALL.	SUN-SHINE.
	°	°	°	inches.			inch.	hours.
1	56·2	45·3	57·4	30·006	0·6	NNE	...	...
2	53·5	42·3	·8	30·138	0·8	N	...	...
3	71·0	35·4	58·1	29·869	1·5	W	...	8·4
4	52·7	43·3	·3	29·760	3·0	N	·03	1·7
5	57·5	42·4	·4	29·832	0·3	N	·02	2·3
6	57·0	46·3	·3	29·875	1·8	WNW	·13	0·1
7	66·0	45·6	·2	30·040	0·5	SW	...	0·7
8	64·5	46·3	·1	29·920	4·5	SW	...	2·6
9	66·5	53·4	·0	29·846	3·0	SW	...	0·1
10	70·7	52·0	·1	29·930	3·7	SSW	...	7·1
11	65·6	48·2	·2	30·143	2·1	WNW	...	9·7
12	65·9	44·6	·4	30·157	2·6	W	·08	4·7
13	72·0	52·6	·5	29·812	7·0	W	...	6·8
14	63·2	47·6	·7	29·994	2·0	N	...	3·0
15	62·7	47·4	·8	29·815	1·4	WSW	·10	0·1
16	56·8	48·7	·9	29·846	3·4	N	...	0·5
17	61·0	40·6	59·0	30·010	1·2	N	·01	7·9
18	65·3	38·2	·2	29·975	0·2	Calm	...	0·2
19	60·9	51·1	·5	29·903	1·6	N	·02	0·5
20	59·2	49·1	·9	30·014	2·2	NNE	·01	0·9
21	68·6	47·5	60·3	30·041	1·5	NW	...	1·6
22	72·1	54·7	·6	30·039	2·0	NNW	...	4·9
23	79·2	51·9	·9	30·097	1·0	WNW	...	13·9
24	72·8	60·2	61·2	30·032	1·6	NW	...	6·8
25	61·0	49·0	·4	29·938	1·3	NW	·08	...
26	63·9	46·2	·5	29·931	0·4	WSW	...	2·8
27	66·3	43·4	·6	29·981	0·5	SW	...	0·8
28	71·7	49·2	·6	30·029	0·5	NNW	...	1·7
29	78·3	51·2	·6	30·023	0·6	NNW	...	10·7
30	71·3	47·7	·5	29·912	1·4	NW	...	3·7
Mn	65·1	47·4	59·4	29·964	—	—	0·48	104·2

MEMORANDA.

1. S.
2.
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8. S.
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15. S.
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22. S.
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29. S.
30.

HELIOGRAPHIC ELEMENTS.

D.	Sun's Axis.	Centre of Disc. Lat.	Centre of Disc. Long.
	°	°	°
4	14·3 W	0·1 S	22·0
14	10·1	1·1 N	249·6
24	5·8	2·2 N	117·3

JUNE SIXTH MONTH.

[See Note, p. 4.] THE MOON.

Day of M.	Rises	Souths	Sets	At Greenwich Mean Noon. Right Ascension.	Declination.	Horizontal Parallax.	Semi diameter	Age.	Configurations of Jupiter's Satellites at 23h. 30m. (See p. 44.
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M. S.	° ′	′ ″	′ ″	D. H.	W. E.
1	3 45	11 10	18 44	3 50 5	14 58·5n	53 57	14 42	28 13	12○34
2	4 16	11 56	19 43	4 38 25	17 13·4	53 56	14 42	29 13	○1234
3	4 51	12 42	20 38	5 27 46	18 44·6	54 0	14 43	0 21	321○4
4	5 33	13 30	21 29	6 17 57	19 27·0	54 9	14 45	1 21	♃324○
5	6 21	14 19	22 14	7 8 33	19 17·6	54 25	14 50	2 21	34○12
6	7 15	15 7	22 53	7 59 26	18 15·6	54 46	14 55	3 21	41○2●
7	8 14	15 55	23 27	8 50 3	16 22·6	55 15	15 3	4 21	42○13
8	9 18	16 43	23 57	9 40 23	13 42·4	55 50	15 13	5 21	412○3
9	10 25	17 31	0 24	10 30 31	10 20·5	56 32	15 24	6 21	4○132
10	11 35	18 19	0 53	11 20 47	6 24·2	57 20	15 37	7 21	♃431○
11	12 48	19 8	1 15	12 11 43	2 2·1n	58 12	15 51	8 21	342○♃
12	14 4	19 58	1 41	13 3 58	2 34·3s	59 5	16 6	9 21	34○12
13	15 22	20 51	2 10	13 58 15	7 10·9	59 56	16 20	10 21	13○24
14	16 42	21 48	2 44	14 55 10	11 30·0	60 38	16 31	11 21	2○134
15	18 3	22 47	3 25	15 54 59	15 10·9	61 8	16 39	12 21	12○34
16	19 21	23 49	4 14	16 57 24	17 52·9	61 20	16 43	13 21	○1324
17	20 30	0 52	5 14	18 1 24	19 19·1	61 13	16 41	14 21	13○4♃
18	21 28	1 54	6 22	19 5 22	19 21·7	60 46	16 34	15 21	32○14
19	22 16	2 53	7 35	20 7 36	18 3·9	60 5	16 22	16 21	●3○24
20	22 54	3 48	8 49	21 6 52	15 38·4	59 12	16 8	17 21	31○42
21	23 25	4 39	10 2	22 2 39	12 22·5	58 15	15 52	18 21	24○13
22	23 52	5 27	11 12	22 55 7	8 33·9	57 18	15 37	19 21	421○3
23	......	......	......	23 44 49	4 28·1	56 25	15 22	20 21	4○123
24	0 16	6 13	12 20	0 32 31	0 17·6s	55 39	15 10	21 21	413○2
25	0 38	6 57	13 26	1 19 1	3 47·6n	55 1	14 59	22 21	432○1
26	1 1	7 40	14 31	2 5 2	7 39·1	54 33	14 52	23 21	431○2
27	1 24	8 24	15 34	2 51 16	11 9·6	54 13	14 46	24 21	♃43○2
28	1 50	9 8	16 36	3 38 11	14 11·9	54 2	14 43	25 21	42○13
29	2 19	9 53	17 36	4 26 7	16 39·0	53 59	14 42	26 21	21○43
30	2 52	10 40	18 33	5 15 13	18 24·3n	54 2	14 43	27 21	○1234

APPARENT RIGHT ASCENSION AND DECLINATION OF PLANETS AT NOON.

D.	☿ MERCURY. R.A.	☿ MERCURY. DEC.	♀ VENUS. R.A.	♀ VENUS. DEC.	♂ MARS. R.A.	♂ MARS. DEC.
	H. M. S.	° ′	H. M. S.	° ′	H. M. S.	° ′
4	3 12 25	14 14·0n	7 14 55	24 28·5n	21 40 59	17 1·1s
9	3 34 23	16 7·9	7 16 59	23 39·7	21 50 11	16 31·2
14	4 1 59	18 20·7	7 14 47	22 48·4	21 58 48	16 3·7
19	4 35 27	20 36·7	7 8 15	21 55·0	22 6 47	15 39·2
24	5 14 52	22 36·4	6 57 56	21 0·3	22 14 4	15 18·5
29	5 59 28	23 56·0n	6 45 9	20 5·8n	22 20 32	15 2·2s

D.	♃ JUPITER. R.A.	♃ JUPITER. DEC.	♄ SATURN. R.A.	♄ SATURN. DEC.	♆ NEPTUNE. R.A.	♆ NEPTUNE. DEC.
	H. M. S.	° ′	H. M. S.	° ′	H. M. S.	° ′
4	16 56 11	21 57·2s	13 40 43	7 36·0s	9 21 56	15 42·5n
9	16 53 26	21 53·6	13 40 2	7 33·3	9 22 21	15 40·6
14	16 50 44	21 49·9	13 39 29	7 31·5	9 22 48	15 38·5
19	16 48 7	21 46·2	13 39 5	7 30·5	9 23 17	15 36·3
24	16 45 37	21 42·6	13 38 59	7 30·5	9 23 49	15 33·8
29	16 43 17	21 39·3s	13 38 44	7 31·4s	9 24 23	15 31·2n

THE SUN AND PLANETS.

D.	HORIZONTAL PARALLAX. ☉	☿	♀	♂	♃	♄	ANGULAR SEMIDIAMETER. ☉	☿	♀	♂	♃	♄
	″	″	″	″	″	″	′ ″	″	″	″	″	″
5	8·67	10·4	23·2	12·7	2·0	1·0	15 47	3·9	22·1	6·7	21·3	8·2
15	8·66	8·4	26·9	14·0	2·0	1·0	15 46	3·2	25·7	7·4	21·3	8·1
25	8·65	7·1	29·8	15·5	2·0	0·9	15 45	2·7	28·5	8·2	21·1	8·0

Mean Longitude of Moon's Ascending Node, June 1, 146° 56′ ☊.

CONJUNCTIONS, ECLIPSES, AND OTHER CELESTIAL PHENOMENA.

June 1. Civil twilight ends at 21*h*. 8*m*. There is no closed night in this month in the latitude of London. The length of the Day from Sunrise to Sunset on *June* 1 is 16*h*. 14*m*. Its length is nearly 16*h*. 34*m*. from the 20th to the 24th.

June 3, *aft*. Mercury at greatest elongation 24° 15′ W.

June 5. Venus in conjunction with ☽, 15*h*. 22*m*. ♀ 5° 6′ N.

June 5. Mean time taken by Sun's semidiameter in crossing the meridian, 1*m*. 8·4*s*.

June 6, *morn*. Jupiter in Opposition. Nearest to Earth on June 7. Distance 399,580,000 miles.

June 9. Venus at a stationary point.

June 12. Occultation of double star, γ Virginis, by ☽, 30 minutes before moonset. See page 59.

June 13. Saturn in conjunction with ☽, 3*h*. 53*m*. ♄ 1° 54′ S.

June 16. Jupiter in conjunction with ☽, 9*h*. 6*m*. ♃ 4° 11′ S.

June 21. Mars in conjunction with ☽, 15*h*. 16*m*. ♂ 3° 37′ S.

June 21, 17*h*. 0*m*. Sun enters the sign Cancer (Summer Solstice).

June 25. Mean time taken by Sun's semidiameter in crossing the meridian, 1*m*. 8·7*s*.

June 28. A shower of meteors associated with the Pons-Winnecke comet may perhaps be seen.

June 29, *aft*. Daylight occultation of Aldebaran. See p. 59.

Uranus rises *June* 1, 1*h*. 10*m*.; *June* 30, 23*h*. 12*m*.

Neptune sets *June* 1, 0*h*. 12*m*. *June* 30, 22*h*. 16*m*.

In this month the Mornings increase about 7*m*. up to the 17th, and then decrease 4*m*. The Afternoons increase nearly 15*m*. up to the 25th, and then decrease slightly.

Constellations near the S. meridian at midnight: Corona, Hercules, Ophiuchus, Serpens, Scorpius, Lyra, Aquila, Sagittarius.

Longest Day.—This year June 21 will be the longest day. Last year the Summer Solstice happened nearly at Greenwich Noon of June 22, which caused that day to be longer than its neighbours by a few seconds, but the additional day in February of this year has brought the Solstice back in the Calendar by a day, and, as stated, June 21 is the longest day from Sunrise to Sunset at Greenwich. Longitude makes a difference in the date, for the Solstice this year will be in the early ay of

Time of High Water at the undermentioned Places—

Week.	London Bridge Morn.	London Bridge After.	Liverpool. Morn.	Liverpool. After.	Bristol. Morn.	Bristol. After.	Hull. Morn.	Hull. After.	Greenock. Morn.	Greenock. After.	Leith. Morn.	Leith. After.	Dublin (Bar). G.M.T. Morn.	Dublin (Bar). G.M.T. After.
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
𝔖	1 3	13 24	10 39	22 55	6 31	18 50	5 28	17 47	11 29	23 48	1 45	14 3	10 48	23 3
M	1 40	13 59	11 15	23 29	7 10	19 26	6 1	18 28	...	12 10	2 20	14 39	11 22	23 35
Tu	2 17	14 34	11 52	...	7 46	20 0	6 34	19 8	0 26	12 48	2 53	15 15	11 57	...
W	2 53	15 7	0 4	12 28	8 21	20 33	7 5	19 44	1 0	13 24	3 29	15 55	0 8	12 32
Th	3 27	15 38	0 37	13 3	8 52	21 6	7 34	20 19	1 34	13 59	4 5	16 32	0 42	13 9
F	4 0	16 9	1 9	13 36	9 24	21 38	8 3	20 52	2 7	14 34	4 39	17 10	1 17	13 46
S	4 34	16 42	1 41	14 11	9 57	22 12	8 35	21 28	2 41	15 12	5 14	17 51	1 53	14 26
𝔖	5 10	17 19	2 19	14 53	10 31	22 48	9 15	22 10	3 21	15 51	5 55	18 35	2 35	15 9
M	5 52	18 2	3 5	15 40	11 7	23 27	10 1	22 54	4 3	16 34	6 41	19 24	3 21	15 56
Tu	6 41	18 54	3 59	16 38	11 50	...	10 52	23 44	4 53	17 27	7 36	20 21	4 15	16 55
W	7 36	19 57	5 6	17 49	0 19	12 56	11 52	...	5 53	18 30	8 40	21 24	5 23	18 3
Th	8 44	21 13	6 22	19 2	1 34	14 18	0 44	13 10	7 1	19 38	9 49	22 29	6 31	19 7
F	10 1	22 30	7 33	20 5	2 57	15 36	2 4	14 39	8 11	20 44	10 56	23 29	7 35	20 7
S	11 10	23 34	8 33	21 0	4 8	16 39	3 17	15 47	9 15	21 44	11 59	...	8 36	21 5
𝔖	...	12 7	9 25	21 46	5 8	17 35	4 13	16 38	10 13	22 38	0 26	12 54	9 33	21 57
M	0 29	12 57	10 12	22 32	6 1	18 25	4 57	17 29	11 7	23 31	1 12	13 43	10 25	22 45
Tu	1 19	*13 44	11 1	23 20	6 53	19 13	5 42	18 24	...	12 2	1 59	14 36	11 15	23 34
W	*2 9	*14 34	11 53	...	7 46	20 10	6 31	19 21	0 25	12 58	2 50	15 32	...	12 7
Th	*3 3	*15 24	0 12	12 47	8 38	20 58	7 19	20 13	1 18	13 52	3 41	16 29	0 26	13 1
F	3 53	16 10	1 2	13 38	9 26	21 46	8 3	21 4	2 8	14 43	4 35	17 21	1 17	13 55
S	4 43	16 58	1 51	14 28	10 13	22 31	8 50	21 52	2 57	15 33	5 28	18 13	2 9	14 47
𝔖	5 32	17 44	2 42	15 19	10 55	23 14	9 38	22 40	3 45	16 20	6 22	19 4	3 0	15 36
M	6 22	18 33	3 35	16 14	11 37	23 57	10 32	23 27	4 35	17 8	7 18	19 56	3 54	16 32
Tu	7 16	19 28	4 37	17 18	...	12 28	11 25	...	5 26	17 59	8 14	20 52	4 52	17 30
W	8 12	20 30	5 45	18 24	0 53	13 34	0 15	12 22	6 23	18 56	9 14	21 49	5 54	18 30
Th	9 15	21 38	6 51	19 25	2 6	14 46	1 14	13 39	7 25	19 57	10 15	22 46	6 54	19 25
F	10 21	22 45	7 50	20 19	3 17	15 51	2 26	14 55	8 27	20 56	11 3	23 41	7 48	20 17
S	11 21	23 44	8 44	21 8	4 19	16 47	3 28	15 55	9 24	21 49	...	12 9	8 43	21 10
𝔖	...	12 14	9 32	21 52	5 13	17 38	4 19	16 44	10 16	22 36	0 31	12 59	9 37	21 59
M	0 34	12 57	10 15	22 30	6 1	18 22	4 58	17 26	11 2	23 19	1 13	13 42	10 23	22 39

ISING, SOUTHING, and SETTING of PLANETS at intervals of Seven Days. (Noon = 12 h.)

Mercury ☿ Rises	Mercury ☿ Souths	Mercury ☿ Sets	Venus ♀ Rises	Venus ♀ Souths	Venus ♀ Sets	Mars ♂ Rises	Mars ♂ Souths	Mars ♂ Sets	Jupiter ♃ Rises	Jupiter ♃ Souths	Jupiter ♃ Sets	Saturn ♄ Rises	Saturn ♄ Souths	Saturn ♄ Sets
h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
3 11	10 23	17 37	6 5	14 33	22 59	0 26	4 57	9 28	20 15	0 17	4 19	15 37	21 1	2 25
2 57	10 23	17 51	5 52	14 10	22 28	0 7	4 43	9 18	19 43	23 45	3 48	15 8	20 32	1 57
2 49	10 34	18 21	5 30	13 40	21 48	23 45	4 25	9 5	19 11	23 14	3 17	14 39	20 4	1 29
2 47	10 57	19 8	5 0	13 1	21 1	23 26	4 8	8 51	18 39	22 43	2 47	14 11	19 36	1 1
3 8	11 30	19 53	4 24	12 16	20 7	23 5	3 50	8 35	18 8	22 12	2 17	13 44	19 8	0 33

MORNING AND EVENING STARS.

☿ MERCURY is a morning star but rises less than an hour before the Sun and is not likely to seen.

♀ VENUS retains its great brilliancy in the first few days of the month, and will be seen north of est during the evening, but becomes rapidly fainter and sets earlier.

♂ MARS now rises before midnight and will be seen at a low altitude above the south-east horizon the early morning. Magnitude − 0·6 to − 1·3.

♃ JUPITER, being in Opposition on the 6th, is above the horizon from sunset to dawn during this onth. It will be seen between the south-east and south in the twilight. Magnitude − 2·1.

♄ SATURN is now in the south about sunset. It is moving slowly in the direction of Spica, and during e evening will be seen to the left of and at about the same altitude as that star. Magnitude +0·8.

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orning of June 22 by the time of Japan, which gives that day the preference in that region of the orld.

Heliographic Elements.—The second column in the small Table at the bottom of page 2 of ch month shows the position of the Sun's axis of rotation as seen on the disc, the figures giving e arc of the Sun's circumference between the North point and the end of the projection of the is. The third and fourth columns give respectively the solar latitude and longitude of the centre the disc (that is of the Earth), referred to parallels of latitude and meridians on the Sun's surface sed on its axis of rotation and an adopted Prime Meridian. The fourth column shows that with spect to the Earth the Sun rotates on an axis in 27¼ days (see p. 66).

JULY XXXI DAYS.

Day of			Fasts and Festivals. Remarkable Days—Events. SUN'S LONGITUDE 120° ♌ 23*d*. 4*h*.	The Sun		Days	
M.	Light and Dark.	W.		Rises.	Sets.	of the Year.	to end of Year.
				H. M.	H. M.		
1	▮	Tu	Dominion Day, Canada (1867). Somme, 1916.	3 49	20 18	183	183
2	▮	W	Adm. Craddock born, 1862; d. (Coronel), 1 Nov. 1914.	3 50	20 18	184	182
3	▮	Th	Gettysburg, 1863. Sadowa, 1866. King Haakon b. 1872.	3 50	20 17	185	181
4	▮	F	Independence Day, U.S.A. (1776). Ulundi, 1879.	3 51	20 17	186	180
5	▮	S	Cecil J. Rhodes b. 1853. Villers Bretonneux, 1918.	3 52	20 16	187	179
6	▮	S	**3rd Sunday after Trinity.** King's marriage (1893).	3 53	20 16	188	178
7	▮	M	Old Quarter Day. Declar. of London withdrawn, 1916.	3 54	20 15	189	177
8	▮	Tu	Joseph Chamberlain born, 1836; died, 2 July, 1914.	3 54	20 15	190	176
9	▮	W	Sempach, 1386. Germ. S.W. Africa surrendered, 1915.	3 55	20 14	191	175
10	▮	Th	Sir W. Blackstone, "Commentaries," born, 1723.	3 56	20 13	192	174
11	▮	F	Oudenarde, 1708. King visited Channel Islands, 1921.	3 57	20 12	193	173
12	▮	S	Lord Birkenhead b. 1872. Peace Treaty ratified, 1919.	3 58	20 12	194	172
13	▮	S	**4th Sunday after Trinity.** Berlin Treaty, 1878.	4 0	20 11	195	171
14	▮	M	Bastille stormed, 1789. Peace celebrations, Paris, 1919.	4 1	20 10	196	170
15	▮	Tu	St. Swithun's Day. Second battle of the Marne, 1918.	4 2	20 9	197	169
16	▮	W	Nicholas II, ex-Czar of Russia, assassinated, 1918.	4 3	20 8	198	168
17	▮	Th	Dr. Isaac Watts d. 1674. "Punch" first issued, 1841.	4 4	20 7	199	167
18	▮	F	Marshal Foch's great counter-attack launched, 1918.	4 5	20 6	200	166
19	▮	S	Peace Day Celebrations in Britain, 1919.	4 7	20 5	201	165
20	▮	S	**5th Sun. aft. Trinity.** Army purchase abolished, 1871.	4 8	20 3	202	164
21	▮	M	Irish Conference at Buckingham Palace, 1914.	4 9	20 2	203	163
22	▮	Tu	Salamanca, 1812. Allies forced the Marne, 1918.	4 11	20 1	204	162
23	▮	W	Austrian ultimatum to Serbia, 1914.	4 12	20 0	205	161
24	▮	Th	Capture of Gibraltar, 1704. Lord Cardwell b. 1813.	4 13	19 58	206	160
25	▮	F	**St. James.** Earl of Balfour, K.G., O.M., born, 1848.	4 15	19 57	207	159
26	▮	S	Samuel T. Coleridge d. 1834. G. B. Shaw b. 1856.	4 16	19 56	208	158
27	▮	S	**6th Sunday after Trinity.** Capt. Fryatt shot, 1916.	4 18	19 54	209	157
28	▮	M	Robespierre guillotined, 1794. *Alabama* sailed, 1862.	4 19	19 53	210	156
29	▮	Tu	Spanish Armada defeated, 1588. Wilberforce d. 1833.	4 20	19 51	211	155
30	▮	W	Bismarck died, 1898; born 1 April, 1815.	4 22	19 50	212	154
31	▮	Th	Trinity Law Sittings end. Ypres III. begun, 1917.	4 23	19 48	213	153

PHASES OF THE MOON.

● New Moon	2*d*.	5*h*.	35·0*m*.
☽ First Quarter	9	21	40·0
○ Full Moon	16	11	49·0
☾ Last Quarter	23	16	35·8
● New Moon	31	19	41·9

Perigee ... 14*d*. 22·1*h*. ...... 224,070 miles.
Apogee ... 27*d*. 0·5*h*. ...... 251,830 ,,

RAIN FELL IN JULY, 1923,

on 10 days; total amount 2·55 inches; *above* the average by 0·08 inch.

See note on page 18.

MONTHLY NOTES.

July 1. Special Sessions for Licences to deal in Game to be held this month.

5. Dividends due.

7. Quarter Sessions begin.

9. Fire Insurances to be paid.

15. Registration Officers to publish New Lists of all Electors on Autumn Register.

31. Gun and Game Licences expire.

JULY SEVENTH MONTH.

THE SUN (Mean Noon).

Day.	Equation of Time: Add to App. Time.	Equation of Time: Hrly. Var.	Apparent Right Ascension.	Hourly Var. of R.A.	Apparent Declination.	Hourly Var. of Dec.	Sidereal Time at Mean Noon.	Mean Time at 0h. Sidereal T. See p. 77.
	M. S.	S.	H. M. S.	S.	° ′	′	H. M. S.	H. M. S.
1	3 36	0·49	6 40 39	10·35	23 7·1 n	0·17	6 37 3	17 20 6
2	3 48	0·48	6 44 47	10·33	23 2·9	0·18	6 40 59	17 16 11
3	3 59	0·46	6 48 55	10·32	22 58·2	0·20	6 44 56	17 12 15
4	4 10	0·45	6 53 2	10·31	22 53·2	0·22	6 48 52	17 8 19
5	4 21	0·44	6 57 10	10·30	22 47·8	0·23	6 52 49	17 4 23
6	4 31	0·42	7 1 16	10·28	22 42·0	0·25	6 56 45	17 0 27
7	4 41	0·41	7 5 23	10·26	22 35·8	0·27	7 0 42	16 56 31
8	4 51	0·39	7 9 29	10·25	22 29·2	0·28	7 4 39	16 52 35
9	5 0	0·37	7 13 35	10·23	22 22·2	0·30	7 8 35	16 48 39
10	5 8	0·35	7 17 40	10·21	22 14·8	0·32	7 12 32	16 44 43
11	5 17	0·33	7 21 45	10·19	22 7·1	0·33	7 16 28	16 40 47
12	5 24	0·32	7 25 49	10·17	21 58·9	0·35	7 20 25	16 36 52
13	5 32	0·30	7 29 53	10·15	21 50·4	0·36	7 24 21	16 32 56
14	5 39	0·27	7 33 56	10·13	21 41·5	0·38	7 28 18	16 29 0
15	5 45	0·25	7 37 59	10·11	21 32·3	0·39	7 32 14	16 25 4
16	5 51	0·23	7 42 2	10·09	21 22·6	0·41	7 36 11	16 21 8
17	5 56	0·21	7 46 4	10·07	21 12·7	0·42	7 40 8	16 17 12
18	6 1	0·19	7 50 5	10·05	21 2·3	0·44	7 44 4	16 13 16
19	6 5	0·17	7 54 6	10·02	20 51·6	0·45	7 48 1	16 9 20
20	6 9	0·15	7 58 6	10·00	20 40·6	0·47	7 51 57	16 5 24
21	6 12	0·12	8 2 6	9·98	20 29·2	0·48	7 55 54	16 1 28
22	6 15	0·10	8 6 5	9·96	20 17·4	0·50	7 59 50	15 57 32
23	6 17	0·08	8 10 4	9·93	20 5·3	0·51	8 3 47	15 53 36
24	6 18	0·05	8 14 2	9·91	19 52·9	0·52	8 7 43	15 49 41
25	6 19	0·03	8 17 59	9·89	19 40·1	0·54	8 11 40	15 45 45
26	6 20	0·01	8 21 56	9·86	19 27·1	0·55	8 15 37	15 41 49
27	6 20	0·02	8 25 53	9·84	19 13·7	0·57	8 19 33	15 37 53
28	6 19	0·04	8 29 48	9·81	18 59·9	0·58	8 23 30	15 33 57
29	6 18	0·07	8 33 44	9·79	18 45·9	0·59	8 27 26	15 30 1
30	6 16	0·09	8 37 38	9·76	18 31·5	0·60	8 31 23	15 26 5
31	6 13	0·12	8 41 32	9·74	18 16·9 n	0·62	8 35 19	15 22 9

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, JULY, 1923.

Day.	TEMPERATURE. Max.	TEMPERATURE. Min.	TEMPERATURE. Mn. 1841-1905	BAROM. Mean.	WIND. (Pressure lbs. to foot.)	WIND. Directn.	RAIN-FALL	SUN-SHINE
	°	°	°	inches.		Directn.	inch.	hours.
1	67·0	54·4	61·5	29·914	1·0	NNW	...	2·4
2	71·8	51·4	·6	29·849	0·6	SW	...	1·4
3	68·3	49·9	·8	29·825	1·0	SW	...	1·6
4	76·0	52·8	62·1	29·926	1·0	SW	...	9·3
5	84·2	52·3	·3	29·989	1·6	ESE	...	12·0
6	85·1	56·5	·4	29·973	2·2	ESE	...	13·9
7	90·1	58·2	·4	29·878	1·2	SW	...	10·2
8	83·2	60·1	·4	29·949	1·2	W	...	8·0
9	84·7	52·2	·4	29·940	1·0	ESE	·50	14·2
10	83·0	61·2	·5	29·816	1·1	NE	1·38	7·2
11	92·2	61·4	·7	30·009	0·2	Calm	...	12·8
12	89·6	65·9	·9	30·018	0·6	ESE	...	13·8
13	92·1	64·2	63·1	29·922	1·6	S	...	13·1
14	84·5	62·9	·3	29·894	0·5	SW	...	6·2
15	83·0	60·8	·4	29·728	3·4	SW	...	9·4
16	78·4	59·6	·4	29·692	2·2	W	·01	8·6
17	71·3	53·5	·4	29·728	1·5	WSW	·02	1·3
18	72·9	54·7	·3	29·828	1·2	WNW	...	7·5
19	72·8	49·9	·2	29·930	2·6	WSW	·04	5·8
20	83·9	59·4	·2	30·040	2·8	WSW	...	12·3
21	82·8	58·4	·2	30·126	1·8	W	...	11·1
22	80·4	58·8	·1	30·079	2·0	WSW	...	7·9
23	78·1	54·9	·0	29·771	3·1	WSW	·05	5·9
24	77·1	57·1	62·9	29·773	2·0	NW	...	13·8
25	71·9	57·3	·7	29·658	2·5	WSW	·10	0·2
26	70·2	53·0	·5	29·712	5·4	WNW	...	12·7
27	72·2	48·2	·4	29·836	1·8	WNW	...	7·1
28	68·8	55·3	·3	29·505	4·2	WSW	·08	2·5
29	73·0	52·2	·3	29·571	2·2	SW	...	5·7
30	73·9	57·9	·3	29·508	4·5	SW	·08	5·6
31	67·0	52·3	·2	29·264	4·1	SW	·29	2·7
Mn	78·4	56·3	62·7	29·827	—	—	2·55	246·2

MEMORANDA.

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HELIOGRAPHIC ELEMENTS.

D.	Sun's Axis.	Centre of Disc. Lat.	Centre of Disc. Long.
	°	°	°
4	1·2 W	3·3 N	344·9
14	3·3 E	4·4	212·6
24	7·7 E	5·3	80·2

See Note, p. 4.] THE MOON.

Day of M.	Rises	Souths	Sets	At Greenwich Mean Noon. Right Ascension.	Declination.	Horizontal Parallax.	Semidiameter	Age.	Configurations of Jupiter's Satellites at 22h. 0m. (See p. 44.)
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M. S.	° ′	′ ″	′ ″	D. H.	W. E.
1	3 31	11 27	19 26	6 5 20	19 22·0n	54 12	14 46	28 21	1○24 ♃
2	4 17	12 16	20 13	6 56 11	19 28·0	54 26	14 50	0 6	32○14
3	5 9	13 4	20 55	7 47 20	18 40·6	54 45	14 55	1 6	312○4
4	6 7	13 53	21 31	8 38 21	17 0·8	55 8	15 1	2 6	3○124
5	7 10	14 41	22 2	9 28 58	14 32·2	55 35	15 9	3 6	2○34●
6	8 16	15 29	22 30	10 19 5	11 21·0	56 7	15 17	4 6	21○43
7	9 25	16 16	22 56	11 8 54	7 34·6	56 42	15 27	5 6	○4123
8	10 36	17 4	23 20	11 58 50	3 22·3n	57 21	15 38	6 6	41○32
9	11 48	17 52	23 45	12 49 28	1 5·4S	58 3	15 49	7 6	432○1
10	13 3	18 43	0 12	13 41 29	5 36·2	58 47	16 1	8 6	4312○
11	14 20	19 36	0 42	14 35 33	9 55·7	59 28	16 12	9 6	43○12
12	15 38	20 31	1 18	15 32 26	13 46·7	60 5	16 22	10 6	♃41○3
13	16 55	21 30	2 1	16 32 6	16 50·7	60 32	16 30	11 6	421○3
14	18 8	22 32	2 54	17 34 10	18 49·7	60 47	16 34	12 6	4○123
15	19 12	23 34	3 58	18 37 32	19 30·8	60 46	16 33	13 6	14○32
16	20 6	0 35	5 9	19 40 37	18 49·8	60 28	16 28	14 6	32○14
17	20 49	1 33	6 24	20 41 50	16 53·0	59 54	16 19	15 6	312○4
18	21 24	2 27	7 40	21 40 10	13 54·9	59 9	16 7	16 6	3○124
19	21 54	3 18	8 55	22 35 13	10 13·6	58 17	15 53	17 6	1○234
20	22 19	4 6	10 4	23 27 14	6 7·2	57 23	15 38	18 6	2○34 ♃
21	22 43	4 52	11 12	0 16 48	1 51·2S	56 30	15 24	19 6	○1234
22	23 6	5 36	12 18	1 4 37	2 22·0n	55 44	15 11	20 6	1○324
23	23 29	6 20	13 23	1 51 28	6 22·8	55 5	15 1	21 6	32○14
24	23 53	7 4	14 26	2 38 2	10 3·1	54 36	14 53	22 6	3214○
25	……	……	……	3 24 56	13 16·1	54 17	14 47	23 6	43○12
26	0 21	7 49	15 27	4 12 37	15 55·2	54 8	14 45	24 6	413○2
27	0 53	8 35	16 25	5 1 21	17 54·1	54 7	14 45	25 6	42○13
28	1 29	9 23	17 20	5 51 11	19 7·1	54 15	14 47	26 6	4○3●●
29	2 13	10 11	18 9	6 41 58	19 29·5	54 30	14 51	27 6	41○32
30	3 3	11 0	18 53	7 33 19	18 58·2	54 51	14 57	28 6	432○1
31	3 59	11 49	19 32	8 24 51	17 33·0n	55 15	15 3	29 6	3421○

APPARENT RIGHT ASCENSION AND DECLINATION OF THE PLANETS AT NOON.

D.	☿ MERCURY. R.A.	☿ Dec.	♀ VENUS. R.A.	♀ Dec.	♂ MARS. R.A.	♂ Dec.
	H. M. S.	° ′	H. M. S.	° ′	H. M. S.	° ′
4	6 46 54	24 14·3n	6 31 44	19 14·7n	22 26 5	14 51·0 S
9	7 33 48	23 24·1	6 19 41	18 31·0	22 30 39	14 45·4
14	8 17 31	21 34·3	6 10 38	17 58·6	22 34 8	14 45·8
19	8 56 52	19 2·0	6 5 31	17 39·3	22 36 28	14 52·5
24	9 31 44	16 3·2	6 4 34	17 32·4	22 37 33	15 5·4
29	10 2 28	12 50·9n	6 7 33	17 35·6n	22 37 19	15 24·3 S

D.	♃ JUPITER. R.A.	♃ Dec.	♄ SATURN. R.A.	♄ Dec.	♅ URANUS. R.A.	♅ Dec.
	H M. S.	° ′	H. M. S.	° ′	H. M. S.	° ′
4	16 41 9	21 36·2 S	13 38 48	7 33·1 S	23 29 58	4 5·9 S
9	16 39 15	21 33·5	13 39 1	7 35·8	23 29 49	4 7·0
14	16 37 37	21 31·3	13 39 23	7 39·4	23 29 35	4 8·6
19	16 36 16	21 29·7	13 39 54	7 43·8	23 29 18	4 10·7
24	16 35 13	21 28·6	13 40 34	7 49·0	23 28 57	4 13·1
29	16 34 29	21 28·1 S	13 41 23	7 55·0 S	23 28 32	4 15·9S

THE SUN AND PLANETS.

D.	HORIZONTAL PARALLAX. ☉	☿	♀	♂	♃	♄	ANGULAR SEMIDIAMETER. ☉	☿	♀	♂	♃	♄
	″	″	″	″	″	″	′ ″	″	″	″	″	″
5	8·66	6·6	30·0	17·1	2·0	0·9	15 45	2·5	28·7	9·1	20·8	7·8
15	8·66	6·8	27·6	18·9	2·0	0·9	15 46	2·6	26·4	10·0	20·4	7·7
25	8·67	7·4	23·9	20·6	1·9	0·9	15 46	2·8	22·9	11·0	19·9	7·6

Mean Longitude of Moon's Ascending Node, July 1, 145° 21′ ♌.

CONJUNCTIONS, ECLIPSES AND OTHER CELESTIAL PHENOMENA.

July 1. Civil twilight ends 21*h* 23*m*. In this month there is no closed night in the latitude of London until after the 21st, when the Sun will be 18° below the horizon at midnight. The length of the Day on July 1 is 16*h*. 29*m*.

July 1, *noon*. Venus at Inferior conjunction.

July 1. Mercury in conjunction with ☽, 19*h*. 33*m*. ☿ 4° 43′ N.

July 2. Venus in conjunction with ☽, 3*h*. 27*m*. ♀ 0° 6′ N.

July 3, *aft*. Earth at greatest distance from the Sun. Aphelion, 94,495,000 miles.

July 5, *aft*. Mercury in Superior conjunction.

July 5. Mean time taken by Sun's semidiameter in crossing the meridian, 1*m*. 8·48.

July 10. Saturn in conjunction with ☽, 10*h*. 54*m*. ♄ 2° 12′ S.

July 13. Jupiter in conjunction with ☽, 14*h*. 17*m*. ♃ 4° 27′ S.

July 19. Mars in conjunction with ☽, 12*h*. 34*m*. ♂ 4° 44′ S.

July 25. Mean time taken by Sun's semidiameter in crossing the meridian, 1*m*. 7·08.

July 26. Mars at a stationary point.

July 28. Venus in conjunction with ☽, 19*h*. 29*m*. ♀ 1° 45′ S.

July 31, *aft*. Partial Eclipse of the Sun. Invisible at Greenwich. See p. 58.

Uranus rises July 1, 23*h*. 8*m*.; July 31, 21*h*. 9*m*.

Neptune sets, July 1, 22*h*. 12*m*.; July 31, 20*h*. 8*m*.

Meteors of the Perseid stream begin to appear in July.

In this month the Mornings decrease 34*m*., and the Afternoons 30*m*.

Constellations near the S. meridian at midnight: Hercules, Ophiuchus, Serpens, Lyra, Cygnus, Aquila, Delphinus, Equuleus, Aquarius, Capricornus, Sagittarius.

Planetary Conjunctions. — The planet Mars passed through the sky immediately south of Jupiter in the afternoon of February 13 last, the distance between the two planets being then 26′, which is rather less than the breadth of the Moon. Such a circumstance is called a conjunction of the planets and the distance between the two objects may be sometimes more, sometimes less, than that here given, and it is recorded that at midnight of September 13, 1170, the two planets, Jupiter and Mars, were so conjoined that they appeared as one star. Also there

Time of High Water at the undermentioned Places—

ay of Week	LONDON BRIDGE.		LIVERPOOL.		BRISTOL.		HULL.		GREENOCK.		LEITH.		DUBLIN (Bar). G.M.T.	
	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Tu	1 17	13 35	10 53	23 6	6 45	19 3	5 33	18 7	11 46	...	1 51	14 23	11 2	23 14
W	1 57	14 11	11 31	23 41	7 23	19 40	6 8	18 48	0 0	12 28	2 26	15 1	11 38	23 48
Th	2 34	14 45	...	12 9	8 0	20 16	6 44	19 28	0 38	13 7	3 1	15 40	...	12 15
F	3 11	15 20	0 17	12 46	8 36	20 52	7 19	20 4	1 14	13 54	3 40	16 19	0 23	12 53
S	3 48	15 53	0 51	13 21	9 9	21 25	7 52	20 36	1 50	14 19	4 19	16 55	0 59	13 29
𝔖	4 22	16 24	1 26	13 56	9 42	22 0	8 25	21 8	2 27	14 55	4 57	17 32	1 36	14 8
M	4 58	17 0	2 4	14 34	10 18	22 37	9 5	21 46	3 6	15 32	5 39	18 13	2 18	14 49
Tu	5 38	17 41	2 46	15 16	10 53	23 13	9 48	22 27	3 46	16 13	6 24	18 57	3 2	15 33
W	6 22	18 49	3 33	16 7	11 31	23 56	10 36	23 13	4 32	16 59	7 15	19 49	3 51	16 25
Th	7 11	19 24	4 33	17 11	...	12 22	11 30	...	5 24	17 56	8 13	20 48	4 50	17 26
F	8 9	20 31	5 44	18 23	0 54	13 32	0 4	12 32	6 26	19 0	9 17	21 51	5 57	18 32
S	9 20	21 48	6 57	19 30	2 12	14 53	1 11	13 56	7 34	20 9	10 24	22 56	7 3	19 34
𝔖	10 35	23 4	8 3	20 32	3 32	16 8	2 37	15 18	8 45	21 16	11 32	23 59	8 7	20 37
M	11 42	...	9 4	21 27	4 41	17 11	3 45	16 23	9 51	22 17	...	12 36	9 12	21 39
Tu	0 10	12 40	9 58	22 18	5 43	18 11	4 38	17 19	10 53	23 15	0 55	13 33	10 14	22 36
W	1 7	13 32	10 51	23 9	6 42	19 7	5 27	18 14	11 51	...	1 46	14 27	11 8	23 24
Th	2 1	14 23	11 44	23 59	7 35	19 57	6 17	19 10	0 10	12 46	2 36	15 21	11 57	...
F	2 53	*15 10	...	12 35	8 26	20 46	7 7	20 1	1 3	13 42	3 28	16 14	0 11	12 47
S	*3 42	*15 56	0 47	13 23	9 13	21 31	7 53	20 44	1 52	14 29	4 20	17 3	1 0	13 36
𝔖	*4 29	*16 38	1 34	14 7	9 55	22 13	8 36	21 25	2 38	15 12	5 9	17 47	1 48	14 23
M	5 12	17 18	2 20	14 51	10 34	22 51	9 21	22 6	3 22	15 52	5 56	18 32	2 36	15 7
Tu	5 55	18 0	3 6	15 36	11 11	23 29	10 7	22 47	4 5	16 33	6 44	19 17	3 22	15 52
W	6 40	18 48	3 54	16 25	11 48	...	10 55	23 31	4 50	17 17	7 34	20 5	4 10	16 41
Th	7 27	19 38	4 50	17 24	0 10	12 35	11 44	...	5 38	18 6	8 26	20 56	5 4	17 35
F	8 18	20 37	5 54	18 27	1 4	13 38	0 14	12 38	6 33	19 2	9 23	21 52	6 2	18 32
S	9 19	21 47	6 58	19 28	2 14	14 51	1 13	13 52	7 34	20 4	10 24	22 52	7 1	19 30
𝔖	10 29	23 2	8 1	20 28	3 30	16 3	2 33	15 14	8 41	21 10	11 29	23 53	8 3	20 31
M	11 36	...	9 1	21 23	4 38	17 6	3 42	16 19	9 46	22 8	...	12 30	9 5	21 28
Tu	0 5	12 30	9 53	22 8	5 35	17 55	4 32	17 9	10 40	22 54	0 47	13 22	9 59	22 15
W	0 56	13 13	10 36	22 46	6 22	18 40	5 11	17 51	11 26	23 36	1 31	14 4	10 44	22 54
Th	1 38	13 50	11 14	23 22	7 4	19 21	5 47	18 31	...	12 9	2 8	14 44	11 22	23 29

ISING, SOUTHING, and SETTING of PLANETS at intervals of Seven Days. (Noon=12 h.)

MERCURY ☿			VENUS ♀			MARS ♂			JUPITER ♃			SATURN ♄		
Rises h. m.	Souths h. m.	Sets h. m.	Rises h. m.	Souths h. m.	Sets h. m.	Rises h. m.	Souths h. m.	Sets h. m.	Rises h. m.	Souths h. m.	Sets h. m.	Rises h. m.	Souths h. m.	Sets h. m.
3 46	12 9	20 32	3 45	11 30	19 14	22 43	3 29	8 15	17 37	21 42	1 47	13 17	18 41	0 5
4 36	12 45	20 52	3 9	10 48	18 27	22 21	3 7	7 53	17 7	21 12	1 17	12 50	18 14	23 38
5 27	13 12	20 56	2 36	10 13	17 50	21 58	2 43	7 28	16 37	20 43	0 48	12 24	17 47	23 11
6 12	13 31	20 48	2 10	9 47	17 24	21 33	2 16	6 58	16 8	20 14	0 19	11 58	17 21	22 44

MORNING AND EVENING STARS.

☿ MERCURY being in Superior conjunction on the 5th, is an evening star almost throughout the onth, but this will not be a favourable opportunity for seeing it by naked eye.

♀ VENUS being at Inferior conjunction on July 1 is invisible as a naked-eye object in the first part the month, but it may be seen before sunrise in the latter half S.E. by E. Magnitude on July 31, 4·2.

♂ ♃ MARS will be brighter than JUPITER at the end of the month. In the hour or two before idnight, Mars will be in the south-east, Jupiter in the south-west at approximately the same altitude. ie change of relative brightness during the month will be of interest. Computed magnitude of ars, − 1·4 to − 2·3; of Jupiter, − 2·1 to 2·0.

♄ SATURN now sets before midnight. It is still not far from Spica, but has changed its direction motion and is moving eastward. Magnitude, + 0·9.

as a meeting of Venus and Jupiter on February 6, 1892, when the planets were seen as one, but such ose conjunctions are rare. Conjunctions of Mars and Jupiter occur, in general, at intervals of about o days, the last that happened having been on November 26, 1921. Conjunctions of Mars and Saturn cur about every 740 days and of Jupiter and Saturn about every 20 years. These are general figures, t there are rare occasions when three conjunctions of the same two planets happen in the space of a w months. This will be the case for Jupiter and Saturn in 1940-41, and for Mars and Jupiter in the ar 1980. There was a triple conjunction of Mars and Saturn in 1877, and the next will be in 1946.

AUGUST XXXI DAYS.

DAY OF M.	Light and Dark	W.	Fasts and Festivals. Remarkable Days—Events. SUN'S LONGITUDE 150° ♍ 23*d.* 11*h.*	THE SUN Rises. H. M.	THE SUN Sets. H. M.	DAYS of the Year.	DAYS to end of Year.
1	▮	F	Lammas. Minden, 1759. Nile, 1798. Bank Rate 10%, 1914.	4 25	19 46	214	152
2	▮	S	Blenheim, 1704. Mail coaches introduced, 1784.	4 26	19 45	215	151
3	▮	S	**7th Sunday aft. Trinity.** Grinling Gibbons d. 1721.	4 28	19 43	216	150
4	▮	M	Bank Holiday. Britain declared war, 1914.	4 29	19 41	217	149
5	▮	Tu	First shot fired in War (*H.M.S. Lance*), 1914.	4 31	19 40	218	148
6	▮	W	Lord Tennyson born, 1809. Suvla Bay, 1915.	4 32	19 38	219	147
7	▮	Th	Old St. James's Day. Germans entered Liège, 1914.	4 34	19 36	220	146
8	▮	F	Jesuits restored by Pius VII, 1814. Amiens, 1918.	4 36	19 34	221	145
9	▮	S	British Expeditionary Force landed at Boulogne, 1914.	4 37	19 33	222	144
10	▮	S	**8th Sunday after Trinity.** Otterburn, 1388.	4 39	19 31	223	143
11	▮	M	Half Quarter Day. Cardinal Newman died, 1890.	4 40	19 29	224	142
12	▮	Tu	Britain declared war on Austria, 1914.	4 42	19 27	225	141
13	▮	W	First Mahomedan Mosque erected in England, 1889.	4 43	19 25	226	140
14	▮	Th	Old Lammas Day. Viscount Northcliffe died, 1922.	4 45	19 23	227	139
15	▮	F	U.S. Troops marched through London, 1917.	4 46	19 21	228	138
16	▮	S	German Bight, 1917. Sir J. N. Lockyer died, 1920.	4 48	19 19	229	137
17	▮	S	**9th Sunday after Trinity.**	4 50	19 17	230	136
18	▮	M	Gravelotte, 1870. Naval engagement, Riga, 1915.	4 51	19 15	231	135
19	▮	Tu	Queen Caroline's trial commenced, 1820.	4 53	19 13	232	134
20	▮	W	Wm. Booth, Salvation Army, d. 1912; b. 10 Apr. 1829.	4 54	19 11	233	133
21	▮	Th	Vimiera, 1808. Taku Forts captd. 1860. Bapaume, 1918.	4 56	19 9	234	132
22	▮	F	First British shot fired on Western Front, 1914.	4 58	19 7	235	131
23	▮	S	Japan declared war on Germany, 1914. Mons, 1914.	4 59	19 5	236	130
24	▮	S	**10th Sunday after Trinity. St. Bartholomew.**	5 1	19 3	237	129
25	▮	M	Chatterton d. 1770. Sir William Herschel died, 1822.	5 2	19 1	238	128
26	▮	Tu	Louvain sacked by Germans, 1914. Le Cateau, 1914.	5 4	18 58	239	127
27	▮	W	General Botha, S.A. soldier and statesman, died, 1919.	5 6	18 56	240	126
28	▮	Th	Palace of Peace ded., 1913. Heligoland Bight, 1914.	5 7	18 54	241	125
29	▮	F	Villers-Cotterets, 1914. Noyon, 1918.	5 9	18 52	242	124
30	▮	S	Somme, 1918. Strike of Metropolitan Police, 1918.	5 10	18 50	243	123
31	▮	S	**11th Sunday after Trinity.** Official end of War, 1921.	5 12	18 48	244	122

PHASES OF THE MOON.

		d.	*h.*	*m.*
☽	First Quarter	8	3	41·3
○	Full Moon	14	20	19·0
☾	Last Quarter	22	9	10·4
●	New Moon	30	8	36·8

Perigee ...... 11*d.* 19·9*h.* ...... 227,090 miles.
Apogee ...... 23*d.* 17·7*h.* ...... 251,290 „

RAIN FELL IN AUGUST, 1923,

on 10 days; total fall 1·91 inches; *below* the average by 0·44 inch.

See note on p. 18.

MONTHLY NOTES.

August 1. Lammas—Scottish Quarter Day.

4. Last day for Objections to persons on New Lists (Autumn Register) to be sent to Registration Officer.

5. Oyster season opens.

10. Last day for Claims (Autumn Register).

12. Grouse shooting begins.

16. Objections and New Claims to be published.

24. Last day for Objections to New Claims.

	Equation of Time.		THE SUN (Mean Noon).				Sidereal Time at Mean Noon.	Mean Time at 0h. Sidereal T. See p 77.
	Add to App. Time.	Hrly. Var.	Apparent Right Ascension.	Hourly Var. of R. A.	Apparent Declination	Hourly Var. of Dec.		
	M. S.	S.	H. M. S.	S.	° ′	′	H. M. S.	H. M. S.
1	6 10	0·14	8 45 26	9·71	18 1·9 n	0·63	8 39 16	15 18 13
2	6 6	0·17	8 49 19	9·69	17 46·7	0·64	8 43 12	15 14 17
3	6 2	0·20	8 53 11	9·66	17 31·2	0·65	8 47 9	15 10 21
4	5 57	0·22	8 57 2	9·64	17 15·4	0·66	8 51 6	15 6 26
5	5 51	0·25	9 0 53	9·61	16 59·3	0·68	8 55 2	15 2 30
6	5 45	0·27	9 4 44	9·58	16 42·9	0·69	8 58 59	14 58 34
7	5 38	0·30	9 8 33	9·56	16 26·2	0·70	9 2 55	14 54 38
8	5 31	0·32	9 12 22	9·53	16 9·3	0·71	9 6 52	14 50 42
9	5 23	0·35	9 16 11	9·51	15 52·2	0·72	9 10 48	14 46 46
0	5 14	0·37	9 19 59	9·48	15 34·8	0·73	9 14 45	14 42 50
1	5 5	0·40	9 23 46	9·46	15 17·1	0·74	9 18 41	14 38 54
2	4 55	0·42	9 27 33	9·44	14 59·2	0·75	9 22 38	14 34 58
3	4 45	0·44	9 31 19	9·41	14 41·0	0·76	9 26 35	14 31 2
4	4 34	0·47	9 35 5	9·39	14 22·6	0·77	9 30 31	14 27 6
5	4 22	0·49	9 38 50	9·37	14 4·0	0·78	9 34 28	14 23 11
6	4 10	0·51	9 42 34	9·35	13 45·2	0·79	9 38 24	14 19 15
7	3 58	0·53	9 46 19	9·32	13 26·1	0·80	9 42 21	14 15 19
8	3 45	0·55	9 50 2	9·30	13 6·9	0·81	9 46 17	14 11 23
9	3 31	0·57	9 53 45	9·28	12 47·4	0·82	9 50 14	14 7 27
0	3 17	0·59	9 57 28	9·26	12 27·7	0·82	9 54 10	14 3 31
1	3 3	0·61	10 1 10	9·25	12 7·8	0·83	9 58 7	13 59 35
2	2 48	0·63	10 4 52	9·23	11 47·8	0·84	10 2 4	13 55 39
3	2 33	0·65	10 8 33	9·21	11 27·5	0·85	10 6 0	13 51 43
4	2 17	0·66	10 12 14	9·19	11 7·1	0·86	10 9 57	13 47 47
5	2 1	0·68	10 15 54	9·18	10 46·5	0·86	10 13 53	13 43 52
6	1 44	0·70	10 19 34	9·16	10 25·7	0·87	10 17 50	13 39 56
7	1 27	0·71	10 23 14	9·14	10 4·7	0·88	10 21 46	13 36 0
8	1 10	0·73	10 26 53	9·13	9 43·6	0·88	10 25 43	13 32 4
9	0 53	0·74	10 30 32	9·11	9 22·3	0·89	10 29 39	13 28 8
0	0 35	0·76	10 34 11	9·10	9 0·9	0·90	10 33 36	13 24 12
1	0 16	0·77	10 37 49	9·09	8 39·3 n	0·90	10 37 32	13 20 16

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, AUGUST, 1923.

TEMPERATURE.			BAROM.	WIND. (Pressure lbs. to foot.)		RAIN-FALL	SUN-SHINE.
Max.	Min	Mn. 1841 1905	Mean.		Directn.		
°	°	°	inches.			inch	hours.
73·9	50·3	62·2	29·596	3·5	WSW	·02	13·8
76·1	54·3	·1	29·645	6·3	SSW	...	8·9
73·9	54·1	·1	29·931	6·5	WNW	...	12·7
78·1	49·8	·1	30·109	0·8	Calm	...	12·8
80·2	45·9	·1	29·913	2·0	SSW	...	13·2
80·6	55·1	·2	29·899	1·2	W	...	11·0
81·1	54·8	·2	29·858	3·0	WSW	...	11·4
85·0	58·3	·3	29·930	1·0	SW	...	13·2
90·7	55·2	·3	29·900	2·1	W	...	11·4
81·1	61·8	·3	30·034	0·6	NNE	...	7·1
77·9	56·2	·4	30·101	1·0	NE	...	10·3
80·0	50·1	·5	30·094	0·6	S	...	12·5
88·2	53·1	·5	29·944	4·0	WNW	...	9·2
85·5	65·9	·5	29·970	0·2	Calm	...	6·2
70·7	55·8	·4	29·931	3·7	N	·17	7·2
68·8	48·1	·3	29·972	1·5	NW	...	5·1
67·9	54·4	·1	29·576	4·8	SW	·12	2·1
68·9	55·2	·0	29·472	5·9	WSW	·15	4·9
69·9	52·0	61·7	29·760	1·0	W	...	4·2
68·9	54·7	·5	29·692	1·2	SW	·01	...
70·9	54·1	·3	29·451	4·2	SW	...	6·8
71·3	52·5	·1	29·627	5·5	WSW	...	13·4
69·3	50·3	60·9	29·644	3·0	SW	·41	5·3
65·9	54·2	·8	29·409	1·8	NW	·50	5·0
67·0	49·7	·7	29·838	1·6	WSW	...	2·7
72·6	54·9	·7	29·526	4·6	SW	·01	4·9
70·9	52·8	·6	29·444	8·5	W	·08	9·4
67·4	51·2	·4	29·661	6·6	W	...	10·2
59·2	47·6	·3	29·416	13·2	SW	·44	...
65·8	47·2	·1	29·738	10·5	W	...	12·6
68·0	43·9	59·9	29·752	2·0	SW	...	9·8
74·1	53·0	61·6	29·769	—	—	1·91	257·3

MEMORANDA.

1.
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3. S.
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10. S.
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17. S.
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24. S.
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30.
31. S.

HELIOGRAPHIC ELEMENTS.

D.	Sun's Axis.	Centre of Disc.	
		Lat.	Long.
	°	°	°
3	11·8 E	6·0 N	308·0
13	15·5	6·6	175·8
23	18·8	7·0	43·6

AUGUST EIGHTH MONTH.

[See Note, p. 4.]

THE MOON.

Day of M.	Rises	Souths	Sets	At Greenwich Mean Noon. Right Ascension.	Declination.	Horizontal Parallax.	Semi diameter	Age.	Configurations of Jupiter's Satellites at 20h. 45m. (See p. 44.)
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M. S.	° ′	′ ″	′ ″	D. H.	W. E.
1	5 1	12 38	20 5	9 16 9	15 16·5n	55 42	15 11	0 16	34○12
2	6 7	13 27	20 35	10 7 0	12 14·2	56 11	15 19	1 16	13○24
3	7 16	14 15	21 1	10 57 25	8 34·1	56 41	15 27	2 16	2○134
4	8 27	15 2	21 26	11 47 37	4 25·9	57 12	15 35	3 16	12○34
5	9 39	15 50	21 51	12 38 4	0 1·0n	57 43	15 43	4 16	♃○234
6	10 52	16 40	22 16	13 29 19	4 28·1s	58 13	15 52	5 16	23○14
7	12 7	17 31	22 44	14 22 2	8 47·7	58 42	16 0	6 16	321○4
8	13 23	18 24	23 17	15 16 46	12 42·6	59 10	16 7	7 16	3○124
9	14 38	19 20	23 56	16 13 54	15 56·9	59 33	16 14	8 16	13○42
10	15 50	20 18	0 43	17 13 22	18 14·7	59 51	16 18	9 16	24○13
11	16 56	21 18	1 40	18 14 32	19 22·7	59 59	16 21	10 16	412○3
12	17 53	22 18	2 47	19 16 17	19 13·7	59 57	16 20	11 16	4○123
13	18 41	23 17	3 59	20 17 17	17 48·3	59 44	16 16	12 16	♃♃4○●
14	19 20	0 13	5 14	21 16 21	15 15·6	59 18	16 9	13 16	4321○
15	19 52	1 6	6 29	22 12 48	11 50·7	58 42	16 0	14 16	43○21
16	20 20	1 56	7 43	23 6 29	7 51·1	57 59	15 48	15 16	431○2
17	20 45	2 43	8 54	23 57 42	3 33·9s	57 12	15 35	16 16	42○13
18	21 8	3 29	10 2	0 47 0	0 46·1n	56 26	15 22	17 16	12○43
19	21 31	4 14	11 9	1 35 0	4 56·9	55 43	15 11	18 16	○1243
20	21 55	4 59	12 13	2 22 21	8 49·0	55 7	15 1	19 16	●○234
21	22 22	5 44	13 15	3 9 39	12 14·4	54 39	14 53	20 16	321○4
22	22 52	6 30	14 15	3 57 23	15 6·6	54 21	14 49	21 16	3○14●
23	23 27	7 16	15 11	4 45 53	17 19·6	54 13	14 46	22 16	31○24
24	......	......	......	5 35 20	18 47·9	54 16	14 47	23 16	2○314
25	0 7	8 4	16 3	6 25 42	19 27·0	54 28	14 50	24 16	21○43
26	0 54	8 53	16 49	7 16 49	19 13·3	54 49	14 56	25 16	○4123
27	1 48	9 42	17 30	8 8 22	18 5·4	55 16	15 3	26 16	41○23
28	2 49	10 31	18 5	9 0 1	16 4·3	55 48	15 12	27 16	♃423○
29	3 54	11 21	18 36	9 51 30	13 13·9	56 22	15 22	28 16	43○1●
30	5 3	12 9	19 4	10 42 45	9 41·1n	56 57	15 31	0 3	431○2
31	6 14	12 58	19 30	11 33 51	5 35·4n	57 30	15 40	1 3	42○31

APPARENT RIGHT ASCENSION AND DECLINATION OF THE PLANETS AT NOON.

D.	☿ MERCURY. R.A.	☿ MERCURY. DEC.	♀ VENUS. R.A.	♀ VENUS. DEC.	♂ MARS. R.A.	♂ MARS. DEC.
	H. M. S.	° ′	H M. S.	° ′	H. M. S.	° ′
3	10 29 25	9 34·9n	6 14 1	17 45·4n	22 35 47	15 48.2s
8	10 52 47	6 23·5	6 23 29	17 58·4	22 33 2	16 15·8
13	11 12 28	3 24·9	6 35 28	18 11·3	22 29 15	16 45·0
18	11 27 59	0 48·2n	6 49 36	18 21·2	22 24 38	17 13·8
23	11 38 25	1 14·5s	7 5 29	18 25·5	22 19 30	17 39·9
28	11 42 19	2 25·8s	7 22 51	18 22·2n	22 14 11	18 1·2s

D.	♃ JUPITER. R.A.	♃ JUPITER. DEC.	♄ SATURN. R.A.	♄ SATURN. DEC.	♅ URANUS. R.A.	♅ URANUS. DEC.
	H. M. S.	° ′	H. M. S.	° ′	H. M. S.	° ′
3	16 34 4	21 28·3s	13 42 20	8 1·8s	23 28 3	4 19·1s
8	16 33 59	21 29·1	13 43 26	8 9·3	23 27 31	4 22·7
13	16 34 14	21 30·6	13 44 39	8 17·5	23 26 57	4 26·5
18	16 34 48	21 32 8	13 45 59	8 26·3	23 26 20	4 30·6
23	16 35 42	21 35·6	13 47 27	8 35·6	23 25 40	4 34·9
28	16 36 54	21 38·9s	13 49 1	8 45·5s	23 24 58	4 39·4s

THE SUN AND PLANETS.

D.	HORIZONTAL PARALLAX. ☉	☿	♀	♂	♃	♄	ANGULAR SEMIDIAMETER. ☉	☿	♀	♂	♃	♄
	″	″	″	″	″	″	′ ″	″	″	″	″	″
5	8·68	8·4	20·1	22·3	1·8	0·9	15 48	3·2	19·1	11·9	19·3	7·4
15	8·69	9·7	17·3	23·3	1·8	0·9	15 49	3·7	16·5	12·4	18·8	7·3
25	8·71	11·6	15·1	23·5	1·7	0·9	15 51	4·4	14·3	12·5	18·2	7·2

Mean Longitude of Moon's Ascending Node, August 1, 143° 42′ ☊.

CONJUNCTIONS, ECLIPSES, AND OTHER CELESTIAL PHENOMENA.

August 1. Day breaks at 1*h*. 32*m*. Civil twilight ends at 20*h*. 42*m*. Night begins, 22*h*. 41*m*. The length of the day is 15*h*. 21*m*.

Aug. 2. Mercury in conjunction with ☽, 21*h*. 9*m*. ☿ 0° 55′ S.

Aug. 5. Mean time taken by Sun's semidiameter in crossing the meridian, 1*m*. 6·1*s*.

Aug. 6. Saturn in conjunction with ☽, 18*h*. 19*m*. ♄ 2° 29′ S.

Aug. 7, 11*h*. Venus at greatest brilliancy.

Aug. 9. Jupiter in conjunction with ☽, 20*h*. 13*m*. ♃ 4° 38′ S.

Aug. 14, *aft*. Total Eclipse of the Moon. Partly visible at Greenwich. The Moon rises in Eclipse. See p. 58.

Aug. 15, *morn*. Mercury at Greatest Elongation. 27° 26′ E.

Aug. 15. Mars in conjunction with ☽, 18*h*. 20*m*. ♂ 6° 8′ S.

Aug. 22-23. Occultation of Aldebaran and stars of the Hyades group by the ☽. See p. 59.

Aug. 23, 17*h*. Mars in opposition. Nearest to Earth on Aug. 22. Distance, 34,637,500 miles.

Aug. 26. Venus in conjunction with ☽, 11*h*. 28*m*. ♀ 0° 50′ S. and Occultation of Venus. See p. 59.

Aug. 30, *morn*. Partial Eclipse of the Sun. Invisible at Greenwich. See p. 58.

Aug. 31. Mercury in conjunction with ☽, 15*h*. 13*m*. ☿ 7° 35′ S.

Uranus rises, *Aug.* 1, 21*h*. 5*m*.; *Aug.* 31, 19*h*. 6*m*.

Neptune is absent from the night sky during August.

Meteors of the Perseid stream are expected this month, the nights of most abundance being from the 10th to the 12th. The brightness of the nearly Full Moon may, however, interfere with their observation.

In this month the Mornings decrease 47*m*., and the Afternoons 58*m*.

Constellations near the S. meridian at 22*h*. are those which were in that position at midnight in July.

Brightness of Mars.—The planet Mars, which is at Opposition this month, and therefore in the south at midnight, but even then not very high in the sky, is especially bright this year, and at Opposition is brighter than Jupiter even at its brightest. Apart from its *Albedo*, or the inherent capacity of its surface for reflecting the Sun's light, the brilliance of a planet depends largely on its distance from the Earth, and this for an exterior planet is at a minimum when the planet is in Opposition, which may happen at

AUGUST EIGHTH MONTH.

Time of High Water at the undermentioned Places—

ay of Week.	London Bridge		Liverpool.		Bristol.		Hull.		Greenock.		Leith.		Dublin (Bar) G.M.T.	
	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
F	2 16	14 26	11 50	23 58	7 42	19 59	6 24	19 9	0 15	12 49	2 43	15 19	11 56	...
S	2 55	15 0	...	12 26	8 16	20 33	7 1	19 45	0 55	13 25	3 20	15 57	0 3	12 31
𝔖	3 30	15 34	0 33	13 1	8 49	21 9	7 37	20 17	1 33	14 1	4 0	16 35	0 40	13 9
M	4 6	*16 7	1 9	13 35	9 24	21 44	8 10	20 48	2 10	14 36	4 39	17 11	1 17	13 45
Tu	*4 40	*16 42	1 45	14 11	9 58	22 19	8 47	21 23	2 48	15 13	5 17	17 48	1 57	14 25
W	5 17	17 21	2 25	14 51	10 34	22 55	9 28	22 3	3 27	15 51	6 0	18 32	2 40	15 7
Th	5 58	18 6	3 10	15 38	11 12	23 33	10 15	22 49	4 10	16 36	6 50	19 23	3 27	15 56
F	6 45	18 59	4 4	16 37	11 56	...	11 9	23 37	5 1	17 29	7 46	20 19	4 23	16 55
S	7 40	20 1	5 12	17 48	0 24	12 58	...	12 9	5 59	18 32	8 50	21 24	5 29	18 3
𝔖	8 47	21 21	6 28	19 5	1 39	14 21	0 38	13 23	7 9	19 47	10 1	22 34	6 40	19 13
M	10 8	22 46	7 46	20 16	3 8	15 48	2 7	14 59	8 27	21 1	11 14	23 44	7 50	20 21
Tu	11 25	...	8 52	21 17	4 29	17 2	3 28	16 16	9 40	22 9	...	12 25	9 0	21 29
W	0 0	12 31	9 52	22 13	5 38	18 4	4 30	17 15	10 46	23 8	0 48	13 26	10 6	22 27
Th	1 2	13 25	10 45	23 1	6 36	18 58	5 19	18 7	11 43	...	1 41	14 18	10 59	23 14
F	1 54	*14 12	11 33	23 48	7 26	19 47	6 7	18 57	0 0	12 35	2 28	15 6	11 44	23 58
S	*2 41	*14 56	...	12 19	8 11	20 31	6 54	19 42	0 48	13 23	3 14	15 54	...	12 28
𝔖	*3 25	*15 36	0 33	13 1	8 52	21 11	7 37	20 20	1 33	14 5	4 1	16 38	0 42	13 10
M	*4 6	*16 14	1 15	13 40	9 30	21 48	8 15	20 54	2 14	14 42	4 46	17 18	1 25	13 52
Tu	4 44	16 50	1 54	14 18	10 5	22 24	8 54	21 29	2 53	15 18	5 26	17 55	2 7	14 31
W	5 22	17 27	2 34	14 56	10 38	22 56	9 33	22 4	3 31	15 54	6 7	18 35	2 47	15 9
Th	5 57	18 7	3 15	15 36	11 12	23 29	10 16	22 41	4 11	16 33	6 52	19 18	3 29	15 51
F	6 37	18 51	4 1	16 26	11 47	...	11 2	23 24	4 53	17 15	7 37	20 3	4 16	16 40
S	7 23	19 44	4 58	17 27	0 10	12 37	11 49	...	5 40	18 9	8 30	20 59	5 10	17 38
𝔖	8 21	20 52	6 5	18 37	1 13	13 50	0 13	12 53	6 43	19 17	9 35	22 6	6 15	18 45
M	9 35	22 14	7 18	19 47	2 35	15 14	1 29	14 25	7 57	20 30	10 47	23 15	7 25	19 53
Tu	10 55	23 31	8 27	20 52	3 58	16 30	2 57	15 47	9 10	21 36	11 56	...	8 32	20 56
W	...	12 1	9 28	21 44	5 5	17 29	4 3	16 46	10 12	22 30	0 18	12 57	9 33	21 51
Th	0 30	12 51	10 14	22 26	5 57	18 18	4 49	17 30	11 2	23 14	1 9	13 43	10 22	22 35
F	1 17	13 32	10 53	23 3	6 42	19 2	5 27	18 8	11 46	23 54	1 47	14 21	11 2	23 11
S	1 56	14 7	11 29	23 38	7 21	19 38	6 5	18 45	...	12 25	2 23	14 57	11 35	23 43
𝔖	2 32	*14 40	...	12 2	7 55	20 13	6 41	19 19	0 32	13 2	3 0	15 32	...	12 7

SING, SOUTHING, and SETTING of PLANETS at intervals of Seven Days. (Noon=12 *h.*)

Mercury ☿			Venus ♀			Mars ♂			Jupiter ♃			Saturn ♄		
Rises	Souths	Sets	Rises	Souths	Sets	Rises	Souths	Sets	Rises	Souths	Sets	Rises	Souths	Sets
h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
6 58	13 42	20 24	1 49	9 27	17 6	21 6	1 46	6 26	15 40	19 46	23 51	11 32	16 54	22 17
7 16	13 46	20 15	1 33	9 13	16 54	20 38	1 14	5 50	15 13	19 18	23 23	11 7	16 28	21 50
7 33	13 43	19 52	1 22	9 4	16 47	20 9	0 41	5 12	14 46	18 51	22 56	10 43	16 3	21 23
7 34	13 30	19 24	1 16	8 59	16 42	19 38	0 6	4 34	14 21	18 25	22 30	10 18	15 37	20 56
7 14	13 3	18 53	1 14	8 56	16 38	19 5	23 31	3 57	13 55	17 59	22 3	9 54	15 12	20 30

☿ MERCURY is an evening star, but is not likely to be visible as a naked eye object.
♀ VENUS rises unusually early, and will be at an epoch of greatest brilliancy on the 7th. Magni-
le −4·2. (*See* note p. 12.) *It moves through the constellation Gemini.*
♂ MARS will be at Opposition on August 23 and consequently will be in the south at midnight. As
ted below, Mars is excessively bright at this Opposition (Magnitude − 2·7) and is now only excelled
brightness by Venus. In the evening it will be possible to compare the brilliance of Mars in the
. with that of Jupiter in the S.W. and later on with that of Venus, which will be in the E. when
rs is in the S.W.
♃ JUPITER is an evening star to be seen in the S.W. It sets before midnight. Mag. −1·9 to −1·7.
♄ SATURN at the beginning of August will be in the S.W. at 20*h.* Magnitude + 1·0.

ious points of its orbit. If Opposition occurs when the planet is near perihelion, its distance from
Earth is small even for Opposition, and on this account and also because it is at nearest to the Sun
s unusually bright. The direction of the perihelion of Mars from the Sun as centre, is that of the
th on August 27, and when Mars is in Opposition about that date the planet is especially near to
and brilliant. Mars is in Opposition this year on August 23, and is nearer and brighter than it
been, or will be, on any occasion in last century or this. The planet was more than usually
ght at the Oppositions in 1909 (September), 1892 (August) and 1877 (September), but these were
elled in the year 1845, when Opposition occurred on August 18, and the brightness was approximately
t of the present year. Sir John Herschel suggested that the red colour of Mars was perhaps due to
rocks like those of the old red sandstone, but more recently attempts have been made to show
t it is due to certain qualities of the Martian atmosphere.

SEPTEMBER XXX DAYS.

DAY OF			Fasts and Festivals. Remarkable Days—Events. SUN'S LONGITUDE 180° ♎ 23*d.* 8*h.*	THE SUN		DAYS	
M.	Light and Dark.	W.		Rises.	Sets.	of the Year.	to end of Year
				H. M.	H. M.		
1	▮	M	St. Giles's Day. Earthquake in Japan, 1923.	5 13	18 45	245	121
2	▮	Tu	Sedan, 1870. Omdurman, 1898. Drocourt-Quéant, 1918.	5 15	18 43	246	120
3	▮	W	Sir Edward Coke, L.C.J., died, 1634. Dunbar, 1650.	5 17	18 41	247	119
4	▮	Th	First night aeroplane raid on London, 1917.	5 18	18 39	248	118
5	▮	F	Fire of London ended, 1666. Malta captured, 1805.	5 20	18 36	249	117
6	▮	S	First Battle of the Marne, 1914. John Dalton b. 1766.	5 21	18 34	250	116
7	▮	**S**	**12th Sun. aft. Trinity.** Copenhagen surrendered, 1807.	5 23	18 32	251	115
8	▮	M	Sebastopol, 1855. Zeppelin raid on City, 1915.	5 25	18 30	252	114
9	▮	Tu	Flodden, 1513. Adm. Broke b. 1776. Kassassin, 1882.	5 26	18 27	253	113
10	▮	W	Pinkie, 1547. Perry's Victory on Lake Erie, 1813.	5 28	18 25	254	112
11	▮	Th	Malplaquet, 1709. Masurian Lakes, 1914.	5 29	18 23	255	111
12	▮	F	H. H. Asquith b. 1852. Obelisk raised on Emb'km't, 1878.	5 31	18 21	256	110
13	▮	S	Quebec captured, 1759. Tel el Kebir, 1882.	5 33	18 18	257	109
14	▮	**S**	**13th Sunday after Trinity.** Wellington died, 1852.	5 34	18 16	258	108
15	▮	M	"Tanks" first used in War (Somme), 1916.	5 36	18 14	259	107
16	▮	Tu	William Blackwood, publisher, died, 1834.	5 37	18 11	260	106
17	▮	W	Brazil dec. independence, 1822. W. S. Landor d. 1864.	5 39	18 9	261	105
18	▮	Th	Matthew Prior, poet, d. 1721. Battle of Samaria, 1918.	5 41	18 7	262	104
19	▮	F	Poictiers, 1356. Megiddo (Armageddon), 1918.	5 42	18 4	263	103
20	▮	S	DELHI DAY (1857). Summer Time ends (Act of 1922).	5 44	18 2	264	102
21	▮	**S**	**14th Sunday after Trinity. St. Matthew.**	5 45	18 0	265	101
22	▮	M	Zutphen, 1586. Lord Denman, L.C.J., died, 1854.	5 47	17 57	266	100
23	▮	Tu	Assaye, 1803. Acre, 1918. Viscount Morley d. 1923.	5 49	17 55	267	99
24	▮	W	Eliza Cook, poetess, d. 1889. Dean Milman d. 1868.	5 50	17 53	268	98
25	▮	Th	LUCKNOW DAY (1857). Loos, 1915. S. Butler d. 1680.	5 52	17 51	269	97
26	▮	F	King of Denmark born, 1870. Thiepval, 1918.	5 53	17 48	270	96
27	▮	S	Kut-el-Amara, 1915. Cambrai, 1918.	5 55	17 46	271	95
28	▮	**S**	**15th Sunday after Trinity.** Earl of Ypres born, 1852.	5 57	17 44	272	94
29	▮	M	**St. Michael and All Angels.** Quarter Day.	5 58	17 41	273	93
30	▮	Tu	F.-M. Earl Roberts b. 1832; d. Nov. 14, 1914.	6 0	17 39	274	92

PHASES OF THE MOON.

		d.	*h.*	*m.*
☽	First Quarter	6	8	45·5
○	Full Moon	13	7	0·0
☾	Last Quarter	21	3	35·3
●	New Moon	28	20	15·9

Perigee...... 7*d.* 7·0*h.* ...... 229,690 miles.
Apogee......20*d.* 12·9*h.* ...... 251,230 ,,

RAIN FELL IN SEPTEMBER, 1923,
on 12 days; total fall 1·19 inches; *below* the average by 0·60 inch.

* **Summer Time** ends on Sunday, Sept. 21, at 2*h.* G.C.T.

See Notes on page 18 and on page 77.

MONTHLY NOTES.

September 1. Lists of Jurors to be affixed to church doors for the first three Sundays. Salmon close-time begins. Partridge shooting begins.

24. Sheriffs of London to be sworn in.
29. Lord Mayor of London elected.
—. Jewish New Year 5685.
30. Accounts of Overseers to be made up.

THE SUN (Mean Noon).

Day.	Equation of Time. Subt. from Ap. Time	Equation of Time. Hourly Var.	Apparent Right Ascension.	Hourly Var. of R. A.	Apparent Declination.	Hourly Var. of Dec.	Sidereal Time at Mean Noon.	Mean Time at 0h. Sidereal T. See p. 77
	M. S.	S.	H. M. S.	S.	° ′	′	H. M. S.	H. M. S.
1	0 2	0·78	10 41 27	9·07	8 17·6 n	0·91	10 41 29	13 16 20
2	0 21	0·79	10 45 4	9·06	7 55·8	0·91	10 45 26	13 12 24
3	0 40	0·81	10 48 42	9·05	7 33·8	0·92	10 49 22	13 8 28
4	1 0	0·82	10 52 19	9·04	7 11·7	0·92	10 53 19	13 4 32
5	1 20	0·83	10 55 56	9·03	6 49·5	0·93	10 57 15	13 0 37
6	1 40	0·84	10 59 32	9·02	6 27·2	0·93	11 1 12	12 56 41
7	2 0	0·85	11 3 8	9·01	6 4·8	0·94	11 5 8	12 52 45
8	2 20	0·86	11 6 45	9·00	5 42·2	0·94	11 9 5	12 48 49
9	2 41	0·86	11 10 20	8·99	5 19·6	0·94	11 13 1	12 44 53
0	3 2	0·87	11 13 56	8·98	4 56·9	0·95	11 16 58	12 40 57
1	3 23	0·88	11 17 32	8·98	4 34·1	0·95	11 20 55	12 37 1
2	3 44	0·88	11 21 7	8·97	4 11·3	0·95	11 24 51	12 33 5
3	4 5	0·88	11 24 43	8·97	3 48·3	0·96	11 28 48	12 29 9
4	4 26	0·89	11 28 18	8·97	3 25·3	0·96	11 32 44	12 25 13
5	4 47	0·89	11 31 53	8·97	3 2·3	0·96	11 36 41	12 21 17
6	5 9	0·89	11 35 28	8·97	2 39·1	0·96	11 40 37	12 17 22
7	5 30	0·89	11 39 4	8·97	2 15·9	0·97	11 44 34	12 13 26
8	5 51	0·89	11 42 39	8·97	1 52·7	0·97	11 48 30	12 9 30
9	6 13	0·89	11 46 14	8·97	1 29·5	0·97	11 52 27	12 5 34
0	6 34	0·88	11 49 50	8·97	1 6·1	0·97	11 56 24	12 1 38
1	6 55	0·88	11 53 25	8·98	0 42·8	0·97	12 0 20	11 57 42
2	7 16	0·87	11 57 0	8·98	0 19·5 n	0·97	12 4 17	11 53 46
3	7 37	0·87	12 0 36	8·99	0 3·9 s	0·97	12 8 13	11 49 50
4	7 58	0·86	12 4 12	8·99	0 27·3	0·97	12 12 10	11 45 54
5	8 18	0·86	12 7 48	9·00	0 50.7	0·97	12 16 6	11 41 58
6	8 39	0·85	12 11 24	9·01	1 14·1	0·97	12 20 3	11 38 3
7	8 59	0·84	12 15 0	9·02	1 37·5	0·97	12 23 59	11 34 7
8	9 19	0·83	12 18 37	9·03	2 0·9	0·97	12 27 56	11 30 11
9	9 39	0·82	12 22 14	9·03	2 24·3	0·97	12 31 52	11 26 15
	9 58	0·81	12 25 51	9·05	2 47·6 s	0·97	12 35 49	11 22 19

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, SEPTEMBER, 1923.

TEMPERATURE. Max.	TEMPERATURE. Min.	TEMPERATURE. Mn. 1841-1905	BAROM Mean	WIND. (Pressure lbs. to foot).	WIND. Directn.	RAIN-FALL.	SUN-SHINE.
°	°	°	inches.			inch.	hours.
67·0	43·3	59·8	29·789	2·3	WSW	·03	9·6
63·9	46·3	·7	30·103	1·5	NW	...	7·4
66·9	40·3	·6	30·179	0·7	SSW	...	8·6
60·4	42·3	·5	30·049	2·3	SSW	·10	...
69·3	45·3	·4	30·143	2·1	W	...	7·6
69·5	47·8	·2	30·153	0·5	WSW	...	6·1
71·4	50·3	·0	30·063	1·8	WSW	...	1·7
70·2	43·2	58·8	30·157	0·2	Calm	...	10·5
76·0	42·9	·6	29·931	1·6	SW	...	9·5
72·0	53·5	·4	29·894	1·2	NNE	...	3·9
71·8	54·0	·1	29·875	1·0	SW	...	6·0
73·7	50·4	·0	29·740	2·3	WSW	...	11·5
77·4	48·2	57·8	29·435	1·6	SW	...	8·2
70·8	54·7	·7	29·441	3·1	SW	·19	5·8
65·0	46·0	·6	29·456	1·5	WSW	·15	5·0
63·0	41·1	·5	29·783	2·6	WSW	...	11·1
63·3	39·0	·2	29·599	4·1	SSW	...	11·5
60·6	46·4	56·9	29·365	4·0	WSW	·06	5·9
60·9	44·0	·5	29·681	3·0	WSW	·04	5·9
59·5	47·2	·2	29·597	6·3	WSW	·02	6·6
62·4	46·3	55·9	29·448	4·0	WSW	·21	3·6
61·1	46·5	·6	29·422	3·1	SW	·15	0·2
61·8	42·9	·4	29·309	4·3	SSW	·07	5·3
64·0	44·5	·3	29·663	2·5	WSW	·02	8·9
64·9	51·4	·2	29·540	7·6	SW	·15	6·6
66·0	53·0	·2	29·985	4·6	W	...	1·5
68·4	47·8	·1	30·120	1·9	SW	...	3·5
73·9	51·1	54·9	30·120	2·0	WSW	...	6·2
73·4	57·7	·7	30·251	0·3	WSW	...	0·1
75·1	54·4	·4	30·165	0·3	Calm	...	2·9
67·5	47·4	57·2	29·815	—	—	1·19	182·1

MEMORANDA.

1.
2.
3.
4.
5.
6.
7. S.
8.
9.
10.
11.
12.
13.
14. S.
15.
16.
17.
18.
19.
20.
21. S.
22.
23.
24.
25.
26.
27.
28. S.
29.
30.

HELIOGRAPHIC ELEMENTS.

D.	Sun's Axis.	Centre of Disc. Lat.	Centre of Disc. Long.
	°	°	°
2	21·5 E	7·2 N	271·5
12	23·7	7·2	139·4
22	25·3	7·0	7·4

SEPTEMBER NINTH MONTH.

[See Note, p. 4.]

THE MOON.

Day of M.	Rises	Souths	Sets	Right Ascension	Declination	Horizontal Parallax	Semi-diameter	Age	Configurations of Jupiter's Satellites at 19h. 15m. (See p. 44.
				At Greenwich Mean Noon.					
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M. S.	° ′	′ ″	′ ″	D. H.	W. E.
1	7 27	13 47	19 55	12 25 6	1 8·8n	57 59	15 48	2 3	421◯3
2	8 41	14 37	20 21	13 16 56	3 25·1S	58 24	15 55	3 3	4◯123
3	9 57	15 28	20 48	14 9 50	7 51·5	58 45	16 0	4 3	41◯23
4	11 13	16 20	21 19	15 4 17	11 54·6	59 0	16 5	5 3	23◯14
5	12 28	17 15	21 55	16 0 35	15 18·8	59 11	16 8	6 3	●32◯4
6	13 40	18 12	22 39	16 58 44	17 49·2	59 18	16 9	7 3	31◯24
7	14 47	19 10	23 32	17 58 18	19 14·1	59 19	16 10	8 3	23◯14
8	15 46	20 8	0 33	18 58 28	19 26·1	59 15	16 9	9 3	21◯34
9	16 35	21 6	1 41	19 58 11	18 24·5	59 5	16 6	10 3	◯2134
10	17 16	22 2	2 54	20 56 28	16 15·3	58 49	16 1	11 3	1◯234
11	17 50	22 55	4 8	21 52 42	13 10·0	58 25	15 55	12 3	23◯14
12	18 20	23 45	5 22	22 46 37	9 23·5	57 56	15 47	13 3	3214◯
13	18 45	0 34	6 34	23 38 23	5 11·8	57 21	15 38	14 3	♃34◯2
14	19 9	1 21	7 44	0 28 22	0 50·2S	56 44	15 27	15 3	43◯1♃
15	19 33	2 6	8 52	1 17 6	3 28·0n	56 6	15 17	16 3	421◯3
16	19 57	2 52	9 58	2 5 6	7 31·2	55 30	15 7	17 3	4◯213
17	20 22	3 37	11 2	2 52 54	11 10·1	54 59	14 59	18 3	41◯23
18	20 51	4 23	12 3	3 40 53	14 16·9	54 35	14 52	19 3	423◯1
19	21 23	5 9	13 1	4 29 24	16 45·1	54 20	14 48	20 3	3421◯
20	22 2	5 57	13 55	5 18 37	18 29·4	54 14	14 47	21 3	34◯12
21	22 46	6 45	14 43	6 8 34	19 25·3	54 19	14 48	22 3	3◯24●
22	23 36	7 33	15 25	6 59 8	19 29·6	54 34	14 52	23 3	21◯34
23	……	…	…	7 50 9	18 40·6	54 59	14 59	24 3	◯134●
24	0 34	8 22	16 3	8 41 25	16 58·2	55 32	15 8	25 3	1◯234
25	1 36	9 11	16 35	9 32 44	14 24·7	56 12	15 19	26 3	2◯14♃
26	2 44	10 0	17 4	10 24 5	11 5·0	56 55	15 31	27 3	321◯4
27	3 55	10 49	17 31	11 15 34	7 6·7	57 39	15 42	28 3	3◯124
28	5 8	11 39	17 57	12 7 25	2 40·6n	58 19	15 54	29 3	●3◯24
29	6 24	12 29	18 23	13 0 2	1 59·9S	58 54	16 3	0 16	241◯3
30	7 41	13 21	18 50	13 53 50	6 38·6S	59 19	16 10	1 16	●4◯13

APPARENT RIGHT ASCENSION AND DECLINATION OF THE PLANETS AT NOON.

D.	☿ MERCURY. R.A.	☿ MERCURY. DEC.	♀ VENUS. R.A.	♀ VENUS. DEC.	♂ MARS. R.A.	♂ MARS. DEC.
	H. M. S.	° ′	H. M. S.	° ′	H. M. S.	° ′
2	11 38 9	2 23·8S	7 41 22	18 9·8n	22 9 7	18 15·9S
7	11 25 45	0 50·5S	8 0 50	17 46·9	22 4 41	18 22·5
12	11 9 7	1 59·0n	8 21 2	17 12·9	22 1 10	18 20·7
17	10 56 55	4 56·1	8 41 48	16 27·2	21 58 46	18 10·6
22	10 57 1	6 38·2	9 3 0	15 29·6	21 57 36	17 52·5
27	11 11 8	6 27·1n	9 24 29	14 20·4n	21 57 43	17 27·0S

D.	♃ JUPITER. R.A.	♃ JUPITER. DEC.	♄ SATURN. R.A.	♄ SATURN. DEC.	♅ URANUS. R.A.	♅ URANUS. DEC.
	H. M. S.	° ′	H. M. S.	° ′	H. M. S.	° ′
2	16 38 24	21 42·8S	13 50 42	8 55·9S	23 24 16	4 44·0S
7	16 40 12	21 47·2	13 52 28	9 6·6	23 23 32	4 48·6
12	16 42 17	21 52·0	13 54 20	9 17·8	23 22 48	4 53·3
17	16 44 39	21 57·2	13 56 16	9 29·3	23 22 4	4 58·0
22	16 47 15	22 2·6	13 58 17	9 41·0	23 21 19	5 2·7
27	16 50 6	22 8·3S	14 0 23	9 53·0S	23 20 37	5 7·2S

THE SUN AND PLANETS.

D.	HORIZONTAL PARALLAX. ☉	☿	♀	♂	♃	♄	ANGULAR SEMIDIAMETER. ☉	☿	♀	♂	♃	♄
	″	″	″	″	″	″	′ ″	″	″	″	″	″
5	8·73	13·7	13·2	22·8	1·7	0·8	15 53	5·2	12·6	12·1	17·6	7·1
15	8·76	13·0	11·8	21·4	1·6	0·8	15 56	4·9	11·3	11·4	17·1	7·0
25	8·78	9·8	10·7	19·7	1·6	0·8	15 59	3·7	10·3	10·5	16·6	7·0

Mean Longitude of Moon's Ascending Node, September 1, 142° 4′☊.

CONJUNCTIONS, ECLIPSES, AND OTHER CELESTIAL PHENOMENA.

September 1. Day breaks at 3*h*. 7*m*. Civil twilight ends at 19*h*. 32*m*. Night begins 20*h*. 52*m*. The length of the Day is 13*h*. 32*m*.

Sept. 3. Saturn in conjunction with ☽, 3*h*. 29*m*. ♄ 2° 38′ S.

Sept. 5. Mean time taken by Sun's semidiameter in crossing the meridian, 1*m*. 4·08.

Sept. 6. Jupiter in conjunction with ☽, 4*h*. 13*m*. ♃ 4° 39′ S.

Sept. 10, *morn*. Venus at greatest elongation. 46° 0′ W.

Sept. 11, 13*h*. Mercury at inferior conjunction.

Sept. 11. Mars in conjunction with ☽, 15*h*. 55*m*. ♂ 5° 46′ S.

Sept. 12, *aft*. Uranus in Opposition. Distance from Earth, 1,773,500,000 miles.

Sept. 12. **Harvest Moon.** See note below.

Sept. 18-19. Occultation of γ Tauri (mag. 3·9) and other stars by the ☽. See p. 59.

Sept. 19, *midnight*. Mercury at a stationary point.

Sept. 23, 8*h*. 0*m*. Sun enters sign Libra (Autumn Equinox).

Sept. 24, 13*h*. Mars at a stationary point.

Sept. 25. Venus in conjunction with ☽, 3*h*. 23*m*. ♀ 0° 31′ S. Venus is occulted, the re-appearance being about an hour after rising.

Sept. 27, 9*h*. Mercury at greatest elongation. 17° 52′ W.

Sept. 27. Mercury in conjunction with ☽, 9*h*. 46*m*. ☿ 1° 2′ S.

Sept. 30. Saturn in conjunction with ☽, 15*h*. 28*m*. ♄ 2° 43′ S.

Uranus, *Sept*. 1, rises 19*h*. 2*m*.; sets 6*h*. 24*m*. *Sept*. 30, rises 17*h*. 6*m*.

Neptune rises *Sept*. 1, 3*h*. 32*m*.

In this month the Mornings decrease 47*m*.; the Afternoons, 1*h*. 6*m*.

Constellations near the S. meridian at 22*h*.: Lyra, Cygnus, Aquila, Delphinus, Aquarius, Capricornus, Equuleus, Pegasus, Pisces.

The Harvest Moon.—It will be seen that the interval between successive entries in the column of Moonrise above is less near Full Moon (Sept. 12), than in other parts of the column. The Moon, therefore, full or nearly so, rises at about the time of sunset on successive evenings. This is the characteristic of the Harvest Full Moon which happens this year in September.

The orbital motion of the Moon causes her to move among the stars rather rapidly from West to East, and she comes to the meridian of any place, or is due South, about 50 minutes later night by

Time of High Water at the undermentioned Places—

ay of Week.	London Bridge		Liverpool.		Bristol.		Hull.		Greenock.		Leith.		Dublin (Bar). G.M.T.	
	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
M	*3 7	*15 13	0 14	12 37	8 28	20 49	7 20	19 52	1 10	13 38	3 38	16 10	0 19	12 44
Tu	*3 43	*15 47	0 50	13 12	9 2	21 24	7 56	20 24	1 50	14 15	4 19	16 47	0 58	13 32
W	4 19	*16 24	1 28	13 50	9 39	22 0	8 34	20 57	2 29	14 52	4 59	17 26	1 40	14 2
Th	4 55	17 6	2 9	14 30	10 17	22 37	9 17	21 38	3 10	15 32	5 43	18 9	2 23	14 45
F	5 35	17 50	2 53	15 14	10 55	23 14	10 1	22 21	3 52	16 15	6 30	18 57	3 9	15 32
S	6 19	18 41	3 43	16 11	11 35	...	10 51	23 11	4 41	17 8	7 24	19 54	4 2	16 31
S	7 16	19 46	4 50	17 26	0 4	12 37	11 53	...	5 41	18 14	8 31	21 4	5 11	17 44
M	8 26	21 8	6 12	18 49	1 21	14 6	0 13	13 13	6 56	19 33	9 48	22 22	6 28	19 1
Tu	9 53	22 40	7 35	20 6	2 56	15 40	1 44	14 59	8 20	20 55	11 9	23 38	7 45	20 15
W	11 20	23 59	8 50	21 14	4 25	16 57	3 18	16 20	9 39	22 4	...	12 24	8 59	21 24
Th	...	12 26	9 50	22 7	5 33	17 57	4 23	17 13	10 41	22 58	0 44	13 24	10 2	22 20
F	0 58	13 16	10 38	22 51	6 26	18 48	5 11	17 56	11 33	23 46	1 34	14 9	10 50	23 2
S	1 45	*13 57	11 18	23 32	7 12	19 30	5 56	18 36	...	12 18	2 15	14 48	11 28	23 41
S	*2 26	*14 36	11 58	...	7 51	20 6	6 40	19 15	0 29	12 59	2 56	15 27	...	12 5
M	*3 6	*15 13	0 12	12 36	8 28	20 46	7 20	19 49	1 9	13 37	3 37	16 7	0 19	12 42
Tu	*3 43	*15 48	0 51	13 10	9 2	21 20	7 56	20 18	1 48	14 10	4 18	16 43	0 57	13 17
W	4 14	16 22	1 26	13 44	9 34	21 53	8 30	20 48	2 22	14 43	4 54	17 18	1 34	13 53
Th	4 46	16 55	2 2	14 17	10 6	22 24	9 4	21 20	2 57	15 15	5 31	17 53	2 11	14 28
F	5 18	17 31	2 37	14 53	10 36	22 56	9 44	21 56	3 33	15 52	6 12	18 32	2 49	15 6
S	5 54	18 12	3 17	15 45	11 8	23 30	10 26	22 34	4 13	16 32	6 54	19 15	3 31	15 50
S	6 38	19 2	4 7	16 31	11 48	...	11 13	23 22	4 58	17 20	7 44	20 8	4 22	16 46
M	7 30	20 1	5 10	17 38	0 21	12 50	...	12 10	5 53	18 23	8 45	21 14	5 25	17 53
Tu	8 36	21 22	6 25	18 58	1 34	14 15	0 22	13 29	7 9	19 44	10 0	22 23	6 40	19 11
W	10 3	22 51	7 47	20 16	3 8	15 46	1 56	15 9	8 29	20 58	11 20	23 44	7 55	20 21
Th	11 22	...	8 56	21 16	4 29	16 56	3 22	16 19	9 39	21 59	...	12 26	9 0	21 20
F	0 1	12 20	9 48	22 1	5 28	17 49	4 21	17 6	10 32	22 46	0 41	13 17	9 53	22 7
S	0 52	13 2	10 27	22 38	6 12	18 30	5 4	17 40	11 13	23 26	1 23	13 55	10 34	22 46
S	1 32	13 38	11 1	23 13	6 51	19 10	5 40	18 12	11 52	...	1 58	14 28	11 9	23 20
M	2 7	*14 12	11 34	11 49	7 28	19 47	6 17	18 46	0 6	12 29	2 34	15 1	11 40	23 54
Tu	*2 41	*14 49	...	12 10	8 3	20 23	6 57	19 23	0 46	13 9	3 13	15 39	...	12 15

ISING, SOUTHING, and SETTING of PLANETS at intervals of Seven Days. (Noon = 12h.)

Mercury ☿			Venus ♀			Mars ♂			Jupiter ♃			Saturn ♄		
Rises h. m.	Souths h. m.	Sets h. m.	Rises h. m.	Souths h. m.	Sets h. m.	Rises h. m.	Souths h. m.	Sets h. m.	Rises h. m.	Souths h. m.	Sets h. m.	Rises h. m.	Souths h. m.	Sets h. m.
6 23	12 20	18 19	1 16	8 56	16 35	18 33	22 57	3 22	13 31	17 34	21 38	9 30	14 47	20 3
5 13	11 30	17 50	1 22	8 56	16 31	18 0	22 25	2 51	13 7	17 10	21 12	9 7	14 22	19 37
4 21	10 56	17 32	1 31	8 58	16 25	17 28	21 56	2 23	12 44	16 46	20 48	8 44	13 57	19 11
4 12	10 47	17 22	1 43	9 1	16 18	16 57	21 28	2 0	12 21	16 22	20 23	8 20	13 33	18 45

MORNING AND EVENING STARS.

☿ MERCURY is neither morning nor evening star in the first part of the month, but in the last
ek it rises 1½ hours before the Sun, and there is a possibility that it may be seen.

♀ VENUS continues to be a brilliant object of the morning sky, rising before 2h. and will be due
t at an altitude of 20° at 4h. At the beginning of the month it lies in the arc joining Procyon to
tor and Pollux, but moves eastward later. Magnitude − 4·0 to − 3·8.

♂ MARS is still a bright object, but is becoming less bright. It will be conspicuous in the
th-east and South throughout the evening not very high in the sky. Magnitude − 2·5 to − 1·8.

♃ JUPITER sets in mid-evening. It will be seen between South and South-west in the late twilight
far above the horizon. Magnitude −1·7 to −1·5.

♄ SATURN is above the horizon for an hour after sunset, and is practically not visible.

nt. For this reason alone she would rise later night by night by this amount, but there is a certain
iod in each lunation when the Moon is moving northward rather rapidly, and this modifies the 50
utes' retardation in the time of rising already mentioned. and in a high latitude the difference
ween time of rising on successive nights at this epoch of northward movement is small. This
pens in every lunation, and in general passes unnoticed; but in the September or October lunation,
e it happens when the Moon is Full or nearly so, the occurrence is striking. It is now not very
nounced, for in some years the retardation is only 9 minutes. The term is always applied to
Full Moon nearest to the Autumnal Equinox, though for certain reasons some other Full Moon
appear to have a better claim to the name. (See October 12.) The Full Moon which follows the
vest is called the Hunter's Moon.

OCTOBER XXXI DAYS.

Fasts and Festivals.
Remarkable Days—Events.
SUN'S LONGITUDE 210° ♏ 23*d.* 17*h.*

Day of M.	Light and Dark	Day of W.	Fasts and Festivals. Remarkable Days—Events.	The Sun Rises. H. M.	The Sun Sets. H. M.	Days of the Year.	Days to end of Year.
1	▮	W	St. Quentin, 1918. British occupied Damascus, 1918.	6 2	17 37	275	91
2	▮	Th	Major John André hanged, 1780.	6 3	17 35	276	90
3	▮	F	Elias Howe, inventor of sewing machine, died, 1867.	6 5	17 32	277	89
4	▮	S	Germany proposed an Armistice, 1918.	6 7	17 30	278	88
5	▮	S	**16th Sun. after Trinity.** T. P. O'Connor, M.P., b. 1848.	6 8	17 28	279	87
6	▮	M	2nd Battle of Le Cateau, 1918. W. H. Smith d. 1891.	6 10	17 26	280	86
7	▮	Tu	Lepanto, 1571. Passage of the Bidassoa, 1813.	6 12	17 23	281	85
8	▯	W	Henry Fielding d. 1754. German repulse at Loos, 1915.	6 13	17 21	282	84
9	▯	Th	Germans entered Antwerp, 1914. Cambrai, 1918.	6 15	17 19	283	83
10	▯	F	Peace Treaty ratified by King George, 1919.	6 17	17 17	284	82
11	▯	S	Camperdown, 1797. Fall of Belgrade, 1915.	6 18	17 14	285	81
12	▯	S	**17th Sunday after Trinity.** Nurse Cavell shot, 1915.	6 20	17 12	286	80
13	▯	M	MICHAELMAS LAW SITTINGS BEGIN.	6 23	17 10	287	79
14	▯	Tu	Hastings, 1066. Jena, 1806. William Penn b. 1644.	6 23	17 8	288	78
15	▯	W	The Gregorian Calendar introduced, 1582.	6 25	17 6	289	77
16	▯	Th	Oscar Wilde b. 1854. Austen Chamberlain b. 1863.	6 27	17 4	290	76
17	▯	F	Burgoyne's sur'der, 1777. Gen. Leman (Liège) d. 1920.	6 28	17 2	291	75
18	▯	S	**St. Luke.** Last English Lottery, 1826.	6 30	16 59	292	74
19	▯	S	**18th Sunday after Trinity.** Leipzig, 1813.	6 32	16 57	293	73
20	▯	M	Navarino, 1827. First Battle of Ypres, 1914.	6 34	16 55	294	72
21	▮	Tu	TRAFALGAR DAY (1805). S. T. Coleridge born, 1772.	6 35	16 53	295	71
22	▮	W	Sarah Bernhardt born, 1845; died, 26 March, 1923.	6 37	16 51	296	70
23	▮	Th	Edgehill, 1642. Lord Derby d. 1869. Malmaison, 1917.	6 39	16 49	297	69
24	▮	F	French victory at Verdun, 1916.	6 41	16 47	298	68
25	▮	S	Agincourt, 1415. Balaclava, 1854. Sims Reeves d. 1900.	6 42	16 45	299	67
26	▮	S	**19th Sunday after Trinity.** Capture of Aleppo, 1918.	6 44	16 43	300	66
27	▮	M	Metz, 1870. Austria sued for Peace, 1918.	6 46	16 41	301	65
28	▮	Tu	**St. Simon and St. Jude.** John Locke died, 1704.	6 48	16 39	302	64
29	▮	W	George Morland died, 1804. John Leech died, 1864.	6 49	16 37	303	63
30	▮	Th	Rt. Hon. A. Bonar Law d. 1923; b. Sept. 16, 1858.	6 51	16 36	304	62
31	▮	F	YPRES DAY. Beersheba captured, 1917.	6 53	16 34	305	61

PHASES OF THE MOON.

		d.	h.	m.
☽	First Quarter	5	14	30·0
○	Full Moon	12	20	21·2
☾	Last Quarter	20	22	54·4
●	New Moon	28	6	57·0

			miles
Perigee	2*d.*	14·2*h.*	228,310 miles.
Apogee	18*d.*	8·3*h.*	251,660 ,,
Perigee	30*d.*	5·1*h.*	224,970 ,,

RAIN FELL IN OCTOBER, 1922,

on 12 days: total fall 1·04 inch; *below* the average by 1·77 inches.

MONTHLY NOTES.

October 1. Latest day for receiving corrections for next year's "WHITAKER."—Pheasant shooting begins.—Common Lodging-houses to be whitewashed in the first week.

5. Dividends due.
9. Various Licences expire.
12. Fire Insurances must be paid.
13. Quarter Sessions begin.
15. Autumn Register of Voters comes into force.
24. Borough Councillors to be nominated.

THE SUN (Mean Noon).

Day	Equation o. Time Subt. from Ap. Time	Hrly. Var.	Apparent Right Ascension.	Hourly Var. of R. A.	Apparent Declination.		Hourly Var. of Dec.	Sidereal Time at Mean Noon.	Mean Time at 0h Sidereal T. See p. 77.
	M. S.	S.	H. M. S.	S.	°	′	″	H. M. S.	H. M. S.
1	10 18	0·80	12 29 28	9·06	3	10·9 S	0·97	12 39 46	11 18 23
2	10 37	0·79	12 33 5	9·07	3	34·2	0·97	12 43 42	11 14 27
3	10 55	0·77	12 36 43	9·08	3	57·5	0·97	12 47 39	11 10 31
4	11 14	0·76	12 40 21	9·09	4	20·7	0·97	12 51 35	11 6 35
5	11 32	0·75	12 44 0	9·11	4	43·8	0·96	12 55 32	11 2 39
6	11 50	0·73	12 47 39	9·12	5	6·9	0·96	12 59 28	10 58 43
7	12 7	0·72	12 51 18	9·14	5	29·9	0·96	13 3 25	10 54 48
8	12 24	0·70	12 54 57	9·16	5	52·9	0·95	13 7 21	10 50 52
9	12 40	0·68	12 58 37	9·17	6	15·7	0·95	13 11 18	10 46 56
0	12 57	0·66	13 2 18	9·19	6	38·5	0·95	13 15 15	10 43 0
1	13 12	0·64	13 5 59	9·21	7	1·2	0·94	13 19 11	10 39 4
2	13 27	0·62	13 9 40	9·23	7	23·8	0·94	13 23 8	10 35 8
3	13 42	0·60	13 13 22	9·25	7	46·3	0·94	13 27 4	10 31 12
4	13 56	0·58	13 17 4	9·28	8	8·7	0·93	13 31 1	10 27 16
5	14 10	0·56	13 20 47	9·30	8	31·0	0·93	13 34 57	10 23 20
6	14 23	0·53	13 24 31	9·32	8	53·2	0·92	13 38 54	10 19 24
7	14 35	0·51	13 28 15	9·35	9	15·2	0·92	13 42 50	10 15 28
8	14 47	0·48	13 32 0	9·38	9	37·1	0·91	13 46 47	10 11 32
9	14 58	0·45	13 35 45	9·40	9	58·9	0·90	13 50 44	10 7 37
0	15 9	0·43	13 39 31	9·43	10	20·5	0·90	13 54 40	10 3 41
1	15 19	0·40	13 43 18	9·46	10	41·9	0·89	13 58 37	9 59 45
2	15 28	0·37	13 47 5	9·49	11	3·2	0·88	14 2 33	9 55 49
3	15 37	0·34	13 50 53	9·51	11	24·4	0·88	14 6 30	9 51 53
4	15 45	0·31	13 54 42	9·54	11	45·4	0·87	14 10 26	9 47 57
5	15 52	0·28	13 58 31	9·57	12	6·2	0·86	14 14 23	9 44 1
6	15 58	0·25	14 2 21	9·61	12	26·8	0·85	14 18 19	9 40 5
7	16 4	0·22	14 6 12	9·64	12	47·2	0·85	14 22 16	9 36 9
8	16 9	0·19	14 10 4	9·67	13	7·4	0·84	14 26 13	9 32 13
9	16 13	0·16	14 13 56	9·70	13	27·4	0·83	14 30 9	9 28 18
0	16 16	0·12	14 17 50	9·73	13	47·2	0·82	14 34 6	9 24 22
1	16 19	0·09	14 21 43	9·76	14	6·8 S	0·81	14 38 2	9 20 26

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, OCTOBER, 1922.

Day.	TEMPERATURE. Max.	Min	Mn 1841 1905	BAROM Mean	WIND. (Pressure lb. to foot.)	Directn.	RAIN FALL.	SUN-SHINE
	°	°	°	inches.			inch.	hours.
1	65·2	51·1	54·1	29·923	2·0	NE	·18	0·2
2	60·5	44·8	53·7	29·934	0·3	SE	...	0·5
3	65·0	47·4	·3	29·879	0·6	W	...	2·0
4	65·9	55·4	·0	29·813	1·6	W	·28	0·7
5	66·0	52·7	52·8	29·647	2·2	WNW	·04	3·7
6	55·9	46·2	·5	29·869	4·2	ENE	...	...
7	58·6	46·8	·3	30·105	2·9	ENE	...	5·2
8	55·7	42·9	·0	30·112	2·0	NE	...	0·4
9	58·2	45·1	51·6	30·026	1·8	ENE	...	4·8
0	52·9	43·3	·3	29·902	1·7	E	·02	0·2
1	55·0	35·1	50·9	29·826	0·7	WSW	...	6·2
2	62·1	35·5	·6	29·968	1·1	SW	...	8·7
3	62·0	41·7	·3	30·067	2·0	SSW	...	9·4
4	64·3	39·2	·1	30·023	0·7	SE	...	9·5
5	58·5	37·0	49·9	29·896	1·6	ESE	...	8·6
6	59·0	43·9	·8	29·853	2·5	SE	·01	9·2
7	56·2	46·1	·6	29·870	4·7	SE	...	5·8
8	53·6	45·1	·3	29·965	6·0	ESE	·02	3·8
9	49·8	42·6	·1	29·944	7·5	E	...	5·2
0	44·3	40·3	48·8	29·794	2·7	ENE	·23	...
1	54·2	38·1	·6	29·847	4·4	ENE	·03	4·5
2	51·1	40·3	·3	29·806	2·8	ESE	·01	1·8
3	50·3	38·8	·1	29·799	2·5	ENE	...	...
4	53·4	37·4	47·9	29·980	1·8	ENE	...	5·6
5	51·1	34·4	·7	29·971	1·8	NE	...	4·7
6	47·9	24·4	·6	29·819	1·6	ESE	...	5·3
7	47·3	32·1	·5	29·650	2·3	ESE	·07	1·3
8	45·9	32·7	·4	29·912	2·6	E	...	6·6
9	42·1	32·1	·3	29·559	7·5	ESE	·14	0·3
0	44·8	39·0	·2	29·360	4·4	ENE	·01	...
	47·7	38·0	·1	29·843	1·2	NNE	...	5·9
n	55·0	41·0	50·0	29·870	...	—	1·04	120·1

MEMORANDA

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HELIOGRAPHIC ELEMENTS.

D.	Sun's Axis.	Centre of Disc. Lat.	Long.
	°	°	°
2	26·2 E	6·6 N	235·5
12	26·4	6·0	103·5
22	25·9	5·2	331·6

OCTOBER TENTH MONTH.

(See Note, p. 4.)

THE MOON.

Day of M.	Rises	Souths.	Sets	At Greenwich Mean Noon. Right Ascension.	Declination.	Horizontal Parallax.	Semidiameter	Age.	Configurations of Jupiter's Satellites at 17h.45m. (See p. 44.)
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M. S.	° ′	′ ″	′ ″	D. H.	W. E.
1	8 59	14 14	19 20	14 49 10	10 58·0S	59 35	16 14	2 16	41○23
2	10 17	15 10	19 55	15 46 16	14 40·0	59 41	16 16	3 16	42○31
3	11 32	16 7	20 37	16 45 0	17 28·4	59 37	16 15	4 16	4321○
4	12 42	17 5	21 27	17 44 51	19 10·4	59 26	16 12	5 16	43○12
5	13 43	18 3	22 25	18 44 58	19 39·0	59 10	16 7	6 16	431○2
6	14 35	19 1	23 31	19 44 21	18 53·8	58 49	16 2	7 15	42○13
7	15 17	19 56	0 41	20 42 7	17 0·9	58 26	15 55	8 16	24○3●
8	15 52	20 49	1 54	21 37 46	14 10·9	58 0	15 48	9 16	1○423
9	16 22	21 39	3 6	22 31 9	10 37·2	57 33	15 41	10 16	♃○134
10	16 48	22 27	4 18	23 22 29	6 34·3	57 4	15 33	11 16	231○4
11	17 12	23 14	5 28	0 12 10	2 16·1S	56 34	15 25	12 16	3○214
12	17 35	0 0	6 36	1 0 44	2 4·2N	56 4	15 17	13 16	31○24
13	17 58	0 45	7 43	1 48 42	6 14·8	55 34	15 8	14 16	●2○14
14	18 23	1 30	8 49	2 36 31	10 5·2	55 6	15 1	15 16	●2○34
15	18 50	2 16	9 52	3 24 35	13 26·4	54 42	14 54	16 16	1○423
16	19 21	3 2	10 52	4 13 9	16 10·5	54 24	14 49	17 16	4○213
17	19 56	3 50	11 47	5 2 19	18 11·6	54 12	14 46	18 16	4213○
18	20 38	4 37	12 38	5 52 4	19 24·7	54 9	14 45	19 16	43○1●
19	21 26	5 25	13 22	6 42 16	19 46·7	54 15	14 47	20 16	431○2
20	22 20	6 13	14 1	7 32 42	19 16·1	54 32	14 51	21 16	423○1
21	23 19	7 1	14 34	8 23 13	17 52·9	54 58	14 59	22 16	421○3
22	......	...	...	9 13 42	15 38·9	55 35	15 9	23 16	♃4○23
23	0 24	7 50	15 4	10 4 12	12 37·6	56 19	15 21	24 16	4○123
24	1 32	8 38	15 31	10 54 52	8 54·7	57 10	15 35	25 16	2134○
25	2 44	9 27	15 57	11 46 5	4 38·0N	58 3	15 49	26 16	3○14●
26	3 58	10 16	16 22	12 38 18	0 1·2S	58 54	16 3	27 16	31○24
27	5 16	11 8	16 48	13 32 2	4 48·5	59 38	16 15	28 16	32○14
28	6 35	12 2	17 17	14 27 44	9 25·9	60 11	16 24	0 5	21○34
29	7 56	12 58	17 51	15 25 40	13 33·3	60 30	16 29	1 5	○1234
30	9 16	13 56	18 31	16 25 45	16 50·4	60 33	16 30	2 5	○234●
31	10 31	14 56	19 19	17 27 18	19 0·1S	60 22	16 27	3 5	21○4♃

APPARENT RIGHT ASCENSION AND DECLINATION OF THE PLANETS AT NOON.

D.	☿ MERCURY. R.A.	☿ MERCURY. DEC.	♀ VENUS. R.A.	♀ VENUS. DEC.	♂ MARS. R.A.	♂ MARS. DEC.
	H. M. S.	° ′	H. M. S.	° ′	H. M. S.	° ′
2	11 35 30	4 34·0N	9 46 9	13 0·0N	21 59 8	16 54·7S
7	12 5 5	1 33·6N	10 7 55	11 29·0	22 1 46	16 16·4
12	12 36 27	1 59·3S	10 29 45	9 43·4	22 5 33	15 32·6
17	13 7 58	5 41·1	10 51 37	7 59·0	22 10 19	14 44·0
22	13 39 13	9 18·0	11 13 31	6 2·1	22 16 0	13 51·2
27	14 10 12	12 42·5S	11 35 27	3 58·8N	22 22 29	12 54·4S

D	♃ JUPITER. R.A.	♃ JUPITER. DEC.	♄ SATURN. R.A.	♄ SATURN. DEC.	♅ URANUS. R.A.	♅ URANUS. DEC.
	H. M. S.	° ′	H. M. S.	° ′	H. M. S.	° ′
2	16 53 12	22 14·1S	14 2 31	10 5·1S	23 19 55	5 11·5S
7	16 56 30	22 20·0	14 4 43	10 17·3	23 19 15	5 15·6
2	17 0 1	22 25·9	14 6 57	10 29·6	23 18 37	5 19·5
7	17 3 43	22 31·7	14 9 13	10 41·9	23 18 2	5 23·1
2	17 7 36	22 37·4	14 11 31	10 54·2	23 17 30	5 26·3
27	17 11 38	22 42·9S	14 13 50	11 6·3S	23 17 2	5 29·2S

THE SUN AND PLANETS.

D.	HORIZONTAL PARALLAX. ☉	☿	♀	♂	♃	♄	ANGULAR SEMIDIAMETER. ☉	☿	♀	♂	♃	♄
	″	″	″	″	″	″	′ ″	″	″	″	″	″
5	8·80	7·5	9·8	17·8	1·6	0·8	16 2	2·9	9·4	9·5	16·3	6·9
15	8·83	6·5	9·1	16·0	1·5	0·8	16 4	2·5	8·7	8·5	15·9	6·9
25	8·85	6·2	8·5	14·4	1·5	0·8	16 7	2·3	8·1	[illegible]	15·6	6·[illegible]

Mean Longitude of Moon's Ascending Node, October 1, 140° 29′ M.

CONJUNCTIONS, ECLIPSES, AND OTHER CELESTIAL PHENOMENA.

October 1. Day breaks at 4*h*. 9*m*. Civil twilight ends at 18*h*. 22*m*. Night begins, 19*h*. 31*m*. The length of the Day is 11*h*. 35*m*.

Oct. 3. Jupiter in conjunction with ☽, 15*h*. 36*m*. ♃ 4° 27′ S.

Oct. 5 Mean time taken by Sun's semidiameter in crossing the meridian, 1*m*. 4·3*s*.

Oct. 8. Mars in conjunction with ☽, 23*h*. 7*m*. ♂ 3° 28′ S.

Oct. 16, *aft*. Occultation of Aldebaran by ☽ soon after rising. See p. 59.

Oct. 25. Venus in conjunction with ☽, 2*h*. 6*m*. ♀ 1° 28′ S.

Oct. 25. Mean time taken by Sun's semidiameter in crossing the meridian, 1*m*. 5·9*s*.

Oct. 26, 3*h*. Mercury in Superior conjunction.

Oct. 28, 3*h*. 16*m*.. Mercury and Saturn in conjunction. ♀ 1° 59′ S.

Oct. 28. Saturn in conjunction with ☽. 6*h*. 15*m*. ♄ 2° 47′ S.

Oct. 28. Mercury in conjunction with ☽, 6*h*. 36*m*. ☿ 4° 47′ S.

Oct. 28, 21*h*. Saturn in conjunction with Sun.

Oct. 31. Jupiter in conjunction with ☽, 7*h*. 9*m*. ♃ 4° 7′ S.

Uranus, *Oct*. 1, rises 17*h*. 2*m*., sets 4*h*. 19*m*. ; *Oct*. 31, sets 2*h*. 15*m*.

Neptune, *Oct*. 1, rises 1*h*. 39*m*. ; *Oct*. 31. rises 23*h*. 41*m*.

In this month the Mornings decrease 51*m*., and the Afternoons 1*h*. 3*m*.

The Zodiacal light may be seen before dawn in the early part of this month, when the Moon is absent.

Constellations near the S. meridian at 22*h*.: Delphinus, Equuleus, Aquarius, Capricornus, Pegasus, Andromeda, Pisces, Piscis Australis, Cetus.

Meteors or shooting stars are visible every night in varying numbers and an attentive observer will count between 5 and 15 per hour in clear moonless skies. Occasionally a special shower of these objects is visible, such as on Jan. 3, April 21, Aug. 11, Oct. 20, Nov. 15 and Dec. 10, when they may appear at rates varying between 20 and 250 per hour. At rich periodical returns of the Leonids (as in 1799, 1833 and 1866) great numbers of Meteors are sometimes visible and their apparitions may equal 5,000 or 10,000 per hour to one observer.

October is a favourable month for observing meteors, for they are fairly abundant, generally, and there is a moderately rich display of annual recurrence between Oct. 15 and 25, when the meteors direct their flights from the

Time of High Water at the undermentioned Places—

y of Week.	LONDON BRIDGE.		LIVERPOOL.		BRISTOL.		HULL.		GREENOCK.		LEITH.		Dublin (Bar), G.M.T.	
	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
W	*3 15	*15 26	0 25	12 46	8 38	20 59	7 36	19 56	1 24	13 46	3 52	16 18	0 31	12 53
Th	*3 52	*16 6	1 6	13 26	9 16	21 41	8 15	20 34	2 5	14 28	4 37	17 2	1 15	13 37
F	4 32	*16 49	1 49	14 8	9 58	22 23	8 58	21 15	2 50	15 12	5 25	17 49	2 3	14 [illegible]
S	5 13	17 34	2 35	14 58	10 39	23 5	9 47	21 59	3 36	15 57	6 14	18 37	2 52	15 13
S	6 2	18 31	3 32	15 58	11 22	23 55	10 41	22 53	4 27	16 51	7 10	19 37	3 46	16 12
M	7 2	19 38	4 40	17 13	...	12 22	11 47	23 59	5 31	18 0	8 20	20 50	4 57	17 29
Tu	8 15	21 3	6 5	18 37	1 7	13 50	...	13 7	6 49	19 25	9 41	22 13	6 20	18 53
W	9 42	22 32	7 29	19 58	2 49	15 29	1 28	14 48	8 15	20 44	11 4	23 28	7 41	20 7
Th	11 6	23 49	8 42	21 3	4 16	16 47	3 7	16 9	9 29	21 50	...	12 15	8 50	21 11
F	...	12 10	9 37	21 53	5 20	17 44	4 14	16 59	10 26	22 42	0 32	13 10	9 46	22 3
S	0 45	12 56	10 20	22 35	6 9	18 28	5 1	17 36	11 11	23 24	1 21	13 49	10 30	22 44
S	1 28	13 37	10 58	23 13	6 49	19 9	5 39	18 10	11 51	...	1 58	14 24	11 6	23 20
M	2 4	*14 14	11 33	23 50	7 28	19 46	6 18	18 45	0 6	12 29	2 36	14 58	11 39	23 55
Tu	*2 39	*14 50	...	12 7	8 2	20 20	6 57	19 16	0 44	13 4	3 11	15 32	...	12 11
W	3 11	15 23	0 24	12 38	8 34	20 52	7 33	19 43	1 19	13 38	3 48	16 8	0 29	12 44
Th	3 42	15 56	0 58	13 12	9 5	21 24	8 6	20 15	1 55	14 11	4 26	16 42	1 4	13 17
F	4 13	16 29	1 33	13 45	9 36	21 56	8 39	20 43	2 28	14 44	5 2	17 15	1 39	13 52
S	4 43	17 2	2 7	14 20	10 6	22 28	9 14	21 14	3 2	15 16	5 39	17 50	2 16	14 29
S	5 17	17 40	2 46	14 59	10 38	23 1	9 53	21 50	3 37	15 53	6 20	18 30	2 55	15 8
M	5 56	18 28	3 32	15 50	11 14	23 44	10 38	22 37	4 20	16 38	7 6	19 21	3 40	15 58
Tu	6 47	19 25	4 30	16 53	...	12 6	11 32	23 36	5 13	17 36	8 5	20 23	4 39	17 3
W	7 47	20 36	5 39	18 8	0 42	13 17	...	12 35	6 19	18 50	9 15	21 37	5 51	18 20
Th	9 3	21 57	6 56	19 33	2 6	14 51	0 50	13 58	7 38	20 10	10 33	22 56	7 9	19 35
F	10 22	23 18	8 9	20 32	3 37	16 15	2 29	15 30	8 55	21 22	11 45	...	8 19	20 41
S	11 35	...	9 10	21 29	4 49	17 15	3 50	16 31	9 55	22 14	0 4	12 42	9 15	21 33
S	0 20	12 28	9 56	22 9	5 39	18 1	4 39	17 9	10 40	22 56	0 54	13 23	10 2	22 17
M	1 2	13 7	10 30	22 45	6 21	18 40	5 17	17 39	11 19	23 36	1 32	13 56	10 39	22 54
Tu	1 37	*13 45	11 5	23 22	6 57	19 19	5 53	18 13	11 59	...	2 8	14 31	11 14	23 31
W	*2 13	*14 23	11 41	...	7 35	19 59	6 33	18 53	0 18	12 41	2 46	15 9	11 50	...
Th	*2 50	*15 5	0 2	12 21	8 15	20 40	7 17	19 33	1 2	13 24	3 39	15 53	0 11	12 30
	*3 29	*15 50	0 46	13 3	8 58	21 24	8 3	20 12	1 47	14 9	4 17	16 40	0 56	13 16

ING, SOUTHING, and SETTING of PLANETS at intervals of Seven Days. (Noon = 12h.)

MERCURY ☿			VENUS ♀			MARS ♂			JUPITER ♃			SATURN ♄		
Rises m.	Souths h. m.	Sets h. m.	Rises h. m.	Souths h. m.	Sets h. m.	Rises h. m.	Souths h. m.	Sets h. m.	Rises h. m.	Souths h. m.	Sets h. m.	Rises h. m.	Souths h. m.	Sets h. m.
38	10 57	17 15	1 56	9 4	16 10	16 28	21 4	1 40	11 59	15 59	19 59	7 57	13 8	18 19
18	11 13	17 7	2 12	9 7	16 0	16 0	20 41	1 23	11 37	15 36	19 36	7 34	12 44	17 53
1	11 30	16 57	2 28	9 10	15 50	15 32	20 21	1 10	11 16	15 14	19 12	7 12	12 19	17 27
43	11 46	16 47	2 46	9 13	15 38	15 6	20 2	0 58	10 55	14 52	18 49	6 49	11 55	17 2

MORNING AND EVENING STARS.

MERCURY may be seen due East in the hour before sunrise in the first week of the month.

VENUS is a morning star rising E.N.E. at the beginning of the month and nearly due E. at the end.
moving through the constellation Leo, and will be less than a degree from Regulus in the morning
e 6th and 7th. Magnitude, – 3·8 to – 3·6.

MARS will be seen throughout the evening in the southern sky. Magnitude, – 1·8 to – 0·9.

JUPITER remains above the south-west horizon for 2 hours after sunset. Mag. – 1·5.

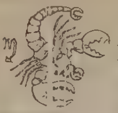
SATURN being in conjunction during the month is neither a morning nor an evening star.

h-eastern region of Orion. The radiant point is at about 92° + 15°, and the shower is not visible
after 21h. because this point, which supplies them, is below the horizon in the earlier hours of
evening. The maximum of the shower is usually attained at the end of the third week in October,
it does not assume the importance of a really first-class display such as that of the Leonids or
omedids of November.

eteors which form an important branch of Astronomy were formerly associated with Meteorology,
ough they are undoubtedly of celestial origin they are only visible when traversing our atmosphere.
forcible entry into it occasions the generation of sufficient heat to render them incandescent and
are immediately pulverized. During their luminous flights they are usually between 85 to 25
in height.

brilliant fireball was seen from Cornwall on September 7, 1923, which left a remarkable trail that
ined visible for nearly 10 minutes. The height of the meteor above the earth was computed to
om 68 to 26 miles, and its luminous path 100 miles long. Its velocity was 20 miles per second.

NOVEMBER XXX DAYS.



DAY OF M.	Light and Dark	DAY OF W.	Fasts and Festivals. Remarkable Days—Events. SUN'S LONGITUDE 240° ♐ 22d. 14h.	THE SUN Rises H. M.	THE SUN Sets. H. M.	DAYS of the Year.	DAYS to end of Year.
1	▮	S	**All Saints.** Hallowmas. Coronel, 1914.	6 55	16 32	306	60
2	▮	**S**	**20th Sunday after Trinity.** Kattegat, 1917.	6 57	16 30	307	59
3	▮	M	Acre, 1840. Yarmouth bombarded by Germans, 1914.	6 58	16 28	308	58
4	▮	Tu	Franco-British troops reinforced Italians, 1917.	7 0	16 27	309	57
5	▮	W	Inkerman, 1854. Poland declared a Republic, 1916.	7 2	16 25	310	56
6	▮	Th	Colley Cibber b. 1671. Passchendaele, 1917.	7 4	16 23	311	55
7	▮	F	Sir M. Frobisher d. 1594. Second Battle of Gaza, 1917.	7 5	16 21	312	54
8	▮	S	John Milton d. 1674. British crossed the Scheldt, 1918.	7 7	16 20	313	53
9	▮	**S**	**21st Sunday after Trinity.** *Emden* destroyed, 1914.	7 9	16 18	314	52
10	▮	M	Abdication and flight of Wilhelm II., 1918.	7 11	16 17	315	51
11	▮	Tu	ARMISTICE DAY (1918). Martinmas. Half Quarter Day.	7 12	16 15	316	50
12	▮	W	Chloroform first used as anæsthetic, 1847.	7 14	16 14	317	49
13	▮	Th	Battle of the Ancre, 1916. Beaumont-Hamel, 1916.	7 16	16 12	318	48
14	▮	F	John Curwen, "tonic sol-fa," b. 1816; d. 26 May, 1880.	7 18	16 11	319	47
15	▮	S	Colenso, 1899. League of Nations first met, 1920.	7 19	16 9	320	46
16	▮	**S**	**22nd Sunday after Trinity.** Suez Canal opened, 1869.	7 21	16 8	321	45
17	▮	M	George Grote, historian, b. 1794. Joppa occupied, 1917.	7 23	16 7	322	44
18	▮	Tu	S. Peter's, Rome, cons'crted, 1626. Gen. Maude d. 1917.	7 25	16 5	323	43
19	▮	W	Ferdinand de Lesseps (Suez Canal) born, 1805.	7 26	16 4	324	42
20	▮	Th	Col. Despard's Plot, 1802. 1st Battle of Cambrai, 1917.	7 28	16 3	325	41
21	▮	F	Basra occupied, 1914. German Fleet surrendered, 1918.	7 30	16 2	326	40
22	▮	S	Ctesiphon, 1915. Lord Clive of Plassy died, 1774.	7 31	16 1	327	39
23	▮	**S**	**23rd Sunday after Trinity.** R. Hakluyt d. 1616.	7 33	16 0	328	38
24	▮	M	Old Martinmas. Tasmania discovered, 1642.	7 34	15 59	329	37
25	▮	Tu	Sir F. Chantrey d. 1841. Sir Henry Havelock d. 1857.	7 36	15 58	330	36
26	▮	W	Queen Maud b. 1869. Sir L. S. Jameson d. 1917.	7 38	15 57	331	35
27	▮	Th	Two German airships destroyed, 1916.	7 39	15 56	332	34
28	▮	F	Mandalay occupied, 1885. Modder River, 1899.	7 41	15 55	333	33
29	▮	S	Adm. Beatty app'ted Commander of Grand Fleet, 1916.	7 42	15 54	334	32
30	▮	**S**	**1st Sunday in Advent. St. Andrew.**	7 44	15 53	335	31

PHASES OF THE MOON

		d.	h.	m.
☽	First Quarter	3	22	18·5
○	Full Moon	11	12	30·7
☾	Last Quarter	19	17	38·5
●	New Moon	25	17	15·5

Apogee 15*d.* 1·0*h.* 252,250 miles.
Perigee 27*d.* 12·6*h.* 222,420 „

RAIN FELL IN NOVEMBER, 1922,

on 8 days; total fall, 1·30 inches; *below* the average by 0·97 inch.

MONTHLY NOTES.

November 1. Fox-hunting begins. Salmon-fishing with rod and line ends (with some local exceptions).

– Ordinary day of election of Borough Councillors.

– Holiday at London Stock Exchange.

9. **Lord Mayor's Day. Mayors and Aldermen of Boroughs to be elected and Sheriffs appointed.**

12. County Sheriffs for next year nominated.

15. Solicitors', notaries', proctors', and sworn clerks' certificates expire. See Note, Dec. 15.

NOVEMBER ELEVENTH MONTH.

THE SUN (Mean Noon).

Day.	Equation of Time. Subt. from Ap. Time	Equation of Time. Hrly. Var.	Apparent Right Ascension.	Hourly Var. of R. A.	Apparent Declination	Hourly Var. of Dec.	Sidereal Time at Mean Noon.	Mean Time at 0h. Sidereal T. See p. 77
	M. S.	S.	H. M. S.	S.	° ′	′	H. M. S.	H. M. S.
1	16 21	0·06	14 25 38	9·80	14 26·2 S	0·80	14 41 59	9 16 30
2	16 22	0·03	14 29 34	9·83	14 45·3	0·79	14 45 55	9 12 34
3	16 22	0·01	14 33 30	9·86	15 4·2	0·78	14 49 52	9 8 38
4	16 21	0·04	14 37 27	9·89	15 22·8	0·77	14 53 48	9 4 42
5	16 20	0·07	14 41 25	9·93	15 41·2	0·76	14 57 45	9 0 46
6	16 18	0·11	14 45 24	9·96	15 59·3	0·75	15 1 42	8 56 50
7	16 15	0·14	14 49 23	10·00	16 17·2	0·74	15 5 38	8 52 54
8	16 11	0·18	14 53 24	10·03	16 34·8	0·73	15 9 35	8 48 59
9	16 6	0·21	14 57 25	10·07	16 52·1	0·72	15 13 31	8 45 3
10	16 1	0·25	15 1 27	10·10	17 9·1	0·70	15 17 28	8 41 7
11	15 55	0·28	15 5 30	10·14	17 25·8	0·69	15 21 24	8 37 11
12	15 48	0·32	15 9 33	10·17	17 42·2	0·68	15 25 21	8 33 15
13	15 40	0·35	15 13 38	10·21	17 58·3	0·67	15 29 17	8 29 19
14	15 31	0·39	15 17 43	10·25	18 14·1	0·65	15 33 14	8 25 23
15	15 21	0·42	15 21 50	10·28	18 29·6	0·64	15 37 10	8 21 27
16	15 10	0·46	15 25 57	10·32	18 44·7	0·62	15 41 7	8 17 31
17	14 59	0·49	15 30 5	10·35	18 59·6	0·61	15 45 4	8 13 35
18	14 47	0·53	15 34 14	10·39	19 14·0	0·60	15 49 0	8 9 39
19	14 34	0·56	15 38 23	10·42	19 28·2	0·58	15 52 57	8 5 43
20	14 20	0·60	15 42 34	10·46	19 42·0	0·57	15 56 53	8 1 48
21	14 5	0·63	15 46 45	10·49	19 55·4	0·55	16 0 50	7 57 52
22	13 49	0·67	15 50 57	10·53	20 8·5	0·54	16 4 46	7 53 56
23	13 33	0·70	15 55 10	10·56	20 21·2	0·52	16 8 43	7 50 0
24	13 15	0·73	15 59 24	10·59	20 33·5	0·51	16 12 40	7 46 4
25	12 57	0·77	16 3 39	10·63	20 45·4	0·49	16 16 36	7 42 8
26	12 39	0·80	16 7 54	10·66	20 57·0	0·47	16 20 33	7 38 12
27	12 19	0·83	16 12 10	10·69	21 8·1	0·46	16 24 29	7 34 16
28	11 59	0·86	16 16 27	10·72	21 18·9	0·44	16 28 26	7 30 20
29	11 38	0·89	16 20 44	10·74	21 29·3	0·42	16 32 22	7 26 24
30	11 16	0·91	16 25 3	10·77	21 39·2 S	0·41	16 36 19	7 22 28

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, NOVEMBER, 1922.

Day	TEMPERATURE. Max.	TEMPERATURE. Min.	TEMPERATURE. Mn 1841-1905.	BAROM. Mean	WIND. Pressure lbs. to foot	WIND. Directn.	RAIN-FALL	SUN-SHINE.
	°	°	°	inches.			inch.	hours.
1	52·9	38·6	47·0	29·280	8·2	SW	·35	...
2	45·9	33·6	46·8	29·658	2·1	WNW	...	6·5
3	42·5	34·3	·6	29·276	0·6	E	·14	...
4	44·6	33·6	·4	20·666	3·2	NNW	...	6·1
5	46·5	29·5	·1	29·811	2·4	SW	·24	1·3
6	55·6	43·4	45·8	29·052	6·0	W	·30	2·9
7	53·8	40·4	·4	29·411	3·6	WNW	·07	2·4
8	49·9	41·2	·0	29·616	0·6	WNW	...	...
9	47·9	35·5	44·6	30·026	0·3	SSW	...	0·1
10	51·3	37·0	·3	29·762	4·2	SW	·14	...
11	51·0	40·2	·0	30·053	1·0	NNE	...	...
12	44·3	33·2	43·7	30·281	0·6	Calm	...	...
13	45·6	28·5	·5	30·336	0·2	Calm	...	0·6
14	37·7	29·3	·3	30·394	0·2	Calm	...	...
15	47·8	32·2	·1	30·558	0·9	E	...	...
16	42·4	32·3	42·8	30·579	0·4	WNW	...	...
17	49·5	42·2	·6	30·337	1·1	N	...	...
18	51·2	42·0	·4	30·100	1·9	NNE	...	...
19	47·0	37·9	·3	30·126	0·4	NNE	...	0·1
20	47·9	39·5	·2	30·157	0·6	NNE	...	...
21	48·3	43·0	·1	30·302	0·2	Calm	...	...
22	45·9	42·0	·1	30·311	0·2	Calm	...	...
23	48·0	40·3	·0	30·322	0·4	W	...	...
24	48·9	34·6	·0	30·424	1·0	NE	...	0·3
25	35·9	28·5	41·9	30·484	0·7	W	...	1·0
26	48·0	31·1	·8	30·031	4·5	WNW	·04	...
27	38·6	30·6	·7	30·216	1·4	NNE	...	4·4
28	53·7	32·5	·5	30·000	2·8	WNW	·02	...
29	52·0	43·3	·2	30·009	2·8	NW	...	0·3
30	48·0	43·0	·0	30·107	1·4	W	...	...
Mn	47·4	36·4	43·5	30·023	—	—	1·30	26·0

MEMORANDA

1.

2. S.

3.

4.

5.

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9. S.

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16. S.

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23. S.

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26.

27.

28.

29.

30. S.

HELIOGRAPHIC ELEMENTS.

D.	Sun's Axis.	Centre of Disc. Lat.	Centre of Disc. Long.
	°	°	°
1	24·6 E	4·3 N	199·8
11	22·5	3·2	67·9
21	19·6	2·0	296·1

[See Note, p. 4.]

THE MOON.

Day of M.	Rises	Souths	Sets	At Greenwich Mean Noon. Right Ascension.	Declination.	Horizontal Parallax.	Semidiameter	Age.	Configurations of Jupiter's Satellites at 16h.30m. See note below.
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M. S.	° ′	′ ″	′ ″	D. H.	W. E.
1	11 33	15 57	20 16	18 29 16	19 52·4S	59 58	16 20	4 5	32○14
2	12 34	16 56	21 21	19 30 20	19 25·5	59 26	16 12	5 5	314○2
3	13 20	17 53	22 31	20 29 23	17 46·2	58 49	16 2	6 5	432○1
4	13 57	18 46	23 44	21 25 47	15 6·4	58 10	15 51	7 5	421○3
5	14 27	19 37	0 56	22 19 25	11 40·8	57 32	15 41	8 5	4○123
6	14 54	20 25	2 7	23 10 36	7 44·1	56 56	15 31	9 5	41○23
7	15 17	21 11	3 16	23 59 52	3 29·8S	56 22	15 22	10 5	42○3
8	15 40	21 56	4 25	0 47 53	0 49·8n	55 52	15 13	11 5	432○1
9	16 2	22 41	5 32	1 35 14	5 3·6	55 25	15 6	12 5	341○2
10	16 25	23 26	6 37	2 22 31	9 1·4	55 0	14 59	13 5	3○41
11	16 51	0 11	7 42	3 10 10	12 33·7	54 39	14 53	14 5	21○4●
12	17 20	0 57	8 43	3 58 27	15 32·2	54 22	14 49	15 5	○2134
13	17 54	1 44	9 41	4 47 29	17 49·5	54 9	14 45	16 5	1○234
14	18 33	2 32	10 33	5 37 10	19 19·8	54 2	14 43	17 5	2○134
15	19 18	3 20	11 20	6 27 18	19 59·2	54 2	14 43	18 5	32○4●
16	20 9	4 7	12 1	7 17 35	19 45·9	54 10	14 45	19 5	31○24
17	21 6	4 55	12 36	8 7 42	18 40·1	54 26	14 50	20 5	3○214
18	22 8	5 42	13 6	8 57 30	16 44·0	54 52	14 57	21 5	●21○4
19	23 13	6 29	13 33	9 45 58	14 1·2	55 27	15 7	22 5	4○13●
20	......	...	...	10 36 19	10 36·5	56 12	15 19	23 5	41○23
21	0 21	7 16	13 58	11 25 55	6 36·5	57 4	15 33	24 5	42○13
22	1 33	8 4	14 22	12 16 21	2 9·5n	58 1	15 48	25 5	●423○
23	2 47	8 53	14 47	13 8 17	2 33·6S	58 59	16 4	26 5	431○2
24	4 5	9 45	15 14	14 2 23	7 18·1	59 53	16 19	27 5	43○12
25	5 25	10 40	15 44	14 59 14	11 45·4	60 37	16 31	28 5	4213○
26	6 47	11 38	16 20	15 59 3	15 33·9	61 6	16 39	29 5	●4○13
27	8 7	12 39	17 5	17 1 30	18 21·8	61 16	16 42	0 19	1○423
28	9 21	13 41	18 0	18 5 28	19 51·9	61 7	16 39	1 19	2○134
29	10 25	14 44	19 4	19 9 20	19 56·5S	60 40	16 32	2 19	See Note below.
30	11 17	15 44	20 16	20 11 27	18 38·9S	60 0	16 21	3 19	

APPARENT RIGHT ASCENSION AND DECLINATION OF THE PLANETS AT NOON.

D.	☿ MERCURY. R.A.	☿ MERCURY. DEC.	♀ VENUS. R.A.	♀ VENUS. DEC.	♂ MARS. R.A.	♂ MARS. DEC.
	H. M. S.	° ′	H. M. S.	° ′	H. M. S.	° ′
1	14 41 8	15 49·9S	11 57 27	1 50·6n	22 29 40	11 54·1S
6	15 12 15	18 37·0	12 19 32	0 21·2S	22 37 29	10 50·5
11	15 43 41	21 1·0	12 41 44	2 35·1	22 45 50	9 44·1
16	16 15 32	22 59·3	13 4 9	4 49·6	22 54 37	8 35·1
21	16 47 42	24 28·9	13 26 49	7 3·3	23 3 48	7 24·0
26	17 19 49	25 26·8S	13 49 48	9 14·5S	23 13 20	6 10·8S

D.	♃ JUPITER. R.A.	♃ JUPITER. DEC.	♄ SATURN. R.A.	♄ SATURN. DEC.	♅ URANUS. R.A.	♅ URANUS. DEC.
	H. M. S.	° ′	H. M. S.	° ′	H. M. S.	° ′
1	17 15 50	22 48·2S	14 16 9	11 18·4S	23 16 37	5 31·7S
6	17 20 10	22 53·2	14 18 28	11 30·2	23 16 15	5 33·7
11	17 24 38	22 57·7	14 20 47	11 41·8	23 15 59	5 35·3
16	17 29 12	23 1·9	14 23 4	11 53·1	23 15 46	5 36·4
21	17 33 52	23 5·7	14 25 20	12 4·1	23 15 38	5 37·0
26	17 38 37	23 8·0S	14 27 33	12 14·8S	23 15 24	5 37·2S

THE SUN AND PLANETS.

D.	HORIZONTAL PARALLAX. ☉	☿	♀	♂	♃	♄	ANGULAR SEMIDIAMETER. ☉	☿	♀	♂	♃	♄
	″	″	″	″	″	″	′ ″	″	″	″	″	″
5	8·88	6·1	7·9	12·9	1·5	0·8	16 10	2·3	7·6	6·8	15·3	6·9
15	8·90	6·4	7·5	11·7	1·4	0·8	16 12	2·4	7·1	6·2	15·1	6·9
25	8·92	6·9	7·1	10·6	1·4	0·8	16 14	2·6	6·8	5·6	14·9	7·0

Mean Longitude of Moon's Ascending Node, November 1, 138° 51′ ☊.

CONJUNCTIONS, ECLIPSES, AND OTHER CELESTIAL PHENOMENA.

November 1. Day breaks at 5*h*. 1*m*. Civil twilight ends at 17*h*. 19*m*. Night begins 18*h*. 28*m*. The length of the Day is 9*h*. 37*m*.

Nov. 5. Mars in conjunction with ☽, 19*h*. 51*m*. ♂ 0° 33′ S. **Occultation of Mars, see p. 59.**

Nov. 5. Mean time taken by Sun's semidiameter in crossing the meridian, 1*m*. 7·2*s*.

Nov. 12. Occultation of γ Tauri (mag. 3·9) by ☽. See p. 59.

Nov. 24. Venus in conjunction with ☽, 1*h*. 34*m*. ♀ 2° 56′ S.

Nov. 24. Saturn in conjunction with ☽, 22*h*. 29*m*. ♄ 2° 53′ S.

Nov. 25. Mean time taken by Sun's semidiameter in crossing the meridian, 1*m*. 9·5*s*.

Nov. 27. Mercury in conjunction with ☽, 22*h*. 19*m*. ☿ 6° 26′ S.

Nov. 28. Jupiter in conjunction with ☽, 2*h*. 32*m*. ♃ 3° 43′ S.

Nov. 30. 0*h*. 42*m*. Mercury and Jupiter in conjunction. ☿ 2° 36′ S.

Uranus sets *Nov.* 1, 2*h*. 11*m*.; *Nov.* 30, 0*h*. 16*m*.

Neptune *Nov.* 1. R.A. 9*h*. 39·6*m*.; Dec. 14° 19·1′ N. Rises 23*h*. 37*m*.

In this month the Mornings decrease 49 *m*.; the Afternoons 39*m*.

Constellations near the S. meridian at 22*h*.: Pegasus, Pisces, Cetus, Andromeda, Aries, Perseus, Taurus.

Jupiter's Satellites.—The four satellites of Jupiter discovered by Galileo (see p. 67) are nearly bright enough to be seen by the unaided eye, and it is sometimes said that this has been done, but the fact is doubtful. These Satellites move round Jupiter at different distances from the primary, the orbit of I being the smallest, and that of IV the largest, the direction of revolution being the same as that of the planets round the Sun. Consequently, a satellite when in the part of its orbit between Jupiter and the Earth is seen to move from East to West; when on the side of Jupiter remote from the Earth from West to East. The periods of revolution of these four satellites are 1·77, 3·55, 7·17 and 16·75 days respectively; hence they change their relative apparent positions fairly rapidly, and on the third page of each month their order as seen in an inverting telescope is shown for the moment of the night stated in the heading in the direction W. to E., or left to right as seen in an inverting telescope.

Time of High Water at the undermentioned Places—

Day of Month.	Week.	LONDON BRIDGE.		LIVERPOOL.		BRISTOL.		HULL.		GREENOCK.		LEITH.		DUBLIN (Bar.) G.M.T.	
		Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	S	*4 11	*16 35	1 30	13 48	9 40	22 10	8 48	20 53	2 33	14 56	5 7	17 28	1 46	14 6
2	𝔖	4 57	17 26	2 21	14 39	10 28	22 57	9 41	21 42	3 24	15 47	6 3	18 22	2 40	14 59
3	M	5 47	18 25	3 18	15 39	11 14	23 47	10 39	22 38	4 18	16 42	7 2	19 21	3 39	15 59
4	Tu	6 50	19 34	4 28	16 55	...	12 11	11 42	23 44	5 20	17 49	8 11	20 32	4 47	17 12
5	W	8 0	20 51	5 53	18 21	0 55	13 35	...	12 52	6 34	19 6	9 30	21 53	6 7	18 33
6	Th	9 19	22 13	7 15	19 40	2 26	15 4	1 4	14 19	7 53	20 20	10 46	23 4	7 23	19 43
7	F	10 37	23 27	8 24	20 43	3 48	16 18	2 38	15 38	9 1	21 24	11 48	...	8 24	20 44
8	S	11 40	...	9 16	21 31	4 50	17 14	3 50	16 34	9 58	22 16	0 6	12 43	9 18	21 35
9	𝔖	0 21	12 28	9 56	22 12	5 37	17 59	4 38	17 12	10 42	22 58	0 56	13 24	10 2	22 19
0	M	1 2	13 10	10 33	22 50	6 21	18 42	5 17	17 44	11 21	23 39	1 35	13 58	10 40	22 57
1	Tu	1 40	13 49	11 6	23 24	7 1	19 19	5 55	18 15	...	12 0	2 12	14 32	11 12	23 30
2	W	2 13	14 24	11 38	...	7 35	19 54	6 32	18 50	0 17	12 36	2 47	15 4	11 43	...
3	Th	2 44	14 59	0 0	12 11	8 8	20 27	7 10	19 22	0 55	13 13	3 23	15 39	0 4	12 17
4	F	3 16	15 36	0 34	12 44	8 41	21 0	7 48	19 49	1 31	13 45	4 2	16 13	0 40	12 50
5	S	3 46	16 7	1 8	13 15	9 12	21 33	8 22	20 14	2 5	14 17	4 40	16 45	1 15	13 23
6	𝔖	4 18	16 41	1 43	13 48	9 44	22 3	8 55	20 42	2 38	14 50	5 15	17 19	1 51	13 59
7	M	4 50	17 18	2 19	14 26	10 17	22 39	9 34	21 19	3 16	15 27	5 57	17 59	2 31	14 39
8	Tu	5 25	18 0	3 0	15 9	10 52	23 15	10 18	22 3	3 55	16 9	6 41	18 45	3 15	15 24
9	W	6 11	18 52	3 50	16 7	11 34	...	11 6	22 57	4 42	16 59	7 31	19 43	4 4	16 20
0	Th	7 5	19 53	4 53	17 18	0 1	12 31	11 57	...	5 35	18 3	8 30	20 51	5 6	17 32
1	F	8 11	21 7	6 7	18 38	1 10	13 51	0 1	13 2	6 46	19 21	9 40	22 10	6 21	18 50
2	S	9 30	22 24	7 24	19 52	2 38	15 20	1 24	14 29	8 3	20 34	10 53	23 20	7 32	19 56
3	𝔖	10 47	23 32	8 29	20 50	3 58	16 30	2 56	15 43	9 6	21 32	11 52	...	8 31	20 52
4	M	11 47	...	9 18	21 36	4 57	17 23	4 3	16 30	9 57	22 21	0 17	12 41	9 21	21 41
5	Tu	0 22	12 34	9 57	22 15	5 43	18 6	4 48	17 6	10 43	23 6	1 4	13 21	10 5	22 25
6	W	1 2	13 18	10 34	22 56	6 24	18 50	5 27	17 42	11 27	23 55	1 45	13 58	10 46	23 9
7	Th	*1 43	*14 3	11 15	23 41	7 10	19 38	6 15	18 24	...	12 16	2 29	14 41	11 28	23 53
8	F	*2 25	*14 50	...	12 2	7 58	20 25	7 6	19 8	0 46	13 5	3 18	15 29	...	12 13
9	S	*3 10	*15 38	0 30	12 47	8 44	21 11	7 57	19 50	1 35	13 53	4 12	16 20	0 42	13 1
0	𝔖	2 56	16 27	1 19	13 33	9 31	21 59	8 46	20 35	2 26	14 43	5 4	17 11	1 36	13 53

ISING, SOUTHING, and SETTING of PLANETS at intervals of Seven Days. (Noon = 12 h.)

	MERCURY ☿			VENUS ♀			MARS ♂			JUPITER ♃			SATURN ♄		
	Rises	Souths	Sets	Rises	Souths	Sets	Rises	Souths	Sets	Rises	Souths	Sets	Rises	Souths	Sets
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
2	7 23	12 1	16 38	3 4	9 16	15 27	14 41	19 44	0 48	10 34	14 30	18 27	6 26	11 31	16 36
9	8 2	12 18	16 32	3 23	9 19	15 14	14 17	19 28	0 40	10 13	14 9	18 5	6 3	11 6	16 10
6	8 38	12 34	16 30	3 43	9 23	15 2	13 53	19 13	0 33	9 53	13 48	17 43	5 40	10 42	15 44
3	9 9	12 52	16 34	4 3	9 27	14 51	13 30	18 58	0 27	9 32	13 27	17 21	5 17	10 18	15 18
	9 33	13 9	16 45	4 23	9 32	14 40	13 7	18 44	0 22	9 12	13 6	17 0	4 54	9 53	14 52

MORNING AND EVENING STARS.

☿ MERCURY will be above the horizon after sunset, but not long enough to be visible.

♀ VENUS is a morning star rising at the times shown. It will be seen in the South-East about 6*h*. fagnitude, −3·5.

♂ MARS is an evening star and will be seen in the twilight in the S.S.E. at an altitude of 20°. t moves Eastward and higher among the stars, and is now less bright than Jupiter. Magnitude, -0·8 to −0·2.

♃ JUPITER will be above the horizon for two hours after sunset at the beginning of the month and or an hour at the end. Magnitude, −1·4.

♄ SATURN is a morning star rising nearly three hours before the Sun at the end of November.

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he open circle ○ indicates the planet's disc; the black circle ● shows that the Satellite whose umber is wanting is either in eclipse or is occulted, whilst the sign ♃ shows that it is in transit cross the disc. It will be noticed that at the specified time on August 13, only one of the Satellites, IV,) is named, II and III are in transit and will appear at 20*h.* 59*m.* and 21*h.* 34*m.* respectively, nd I reappears from eclipse at 21*h.* 50*m.* In most case the Satellite whose number is wanting may e more readily inferred. On rare occasions all four Satellites have been known to disappear, the ext being on February 14, 1931. Besides these brighter Satellites five have been discovered in recent ears, all so faint that they can only be seen by the most powerful telescopes.

DECEMBER XXXI DAYS.

Fasts and Festivals.

Remarkable Days—Events.

SUN'S LONGITUDE 270° ♑ 22*d.* 3*h.*

Day of M.	Day of Light and Dark	Day of W.	Fasts and Festivals. Remarkable Days—Events.	The Sun Rises H.	The Sun Rises M.	The Sun Sets H.	The Sun Sets M.	Days of the Year.	Days to end of Year.
1	▮	M	Qu'n Alexandra b. 1844. Brit. cavalry in Germany, 1918.	7	45	15	53	336	30
2	▮	Tu	Austerlitz, 1805. Mercator, geographer, died, 1594.	7	46	15	52	337	29
3	▮	W	Hohenlinden, 1800. R. L. Stevenson died, 1894.	7	48	15	52	338	28
4	▮	Th	John Tyndall died, 1893. *Graphic* first issued, 1869.	7	49	15	51	339	27
5	▮	F	Adm. Lord Jellicoe, O.M., b. 1859. Sir H. Tate d. 1899.	7	50	15	51	340	26
6	▮	S	Cawnpore, 1857. Irish "Peace Treaty" signed, 1921.	7	52	15	50	341	25
7	▮	S	**2nd Sunday in Advent.** Marshal Ney shot, 1815.	7	53	15	50	342	24
8	▮	M	German squadron destroyed off Falklands, 1914.	7	54	15	50	343	23
9	▮	Tu	John Milton born, 1608. Fall of Jerusalem, 1917.	7	55	15	49	344	22
10	▮	W	Stormberg, 1899. Airflight to Australia accompl. 1919.	7	56	15	49	345	21
11	▮	Th	Magersfont'n, 1899. John Gay (Beggar's Opera) d. 1732.	7	57	15	49	346	20
12	▮	F	Plevna, 1877. Robert Browning died, 1889.	7	58	15	49	347	19
13	▮	S	Dr. Samuel Johnson, lexicographer, died, 1784.	7	59	15	49	348	18
14	▮	S	**3rd Sunday in Advent.** H.R.H. Duke of York b. 1895.	8	0	15	49	349	17
15	▮	M	Izaak Walton died, 1683. Colenso, 1899.	8	1	15	49	350	16
16	▮	Tu	Hartlepools, Whitby and Scarborough bombarded, 1914.	8	2	15	49	351	15
17	▮	W	Thomas Guy, b'kseller, founder of Guy's Hosp., d. 1724.	8	3	15	50	352	14
18	▮	Th	Egypt proclaimed a British Protectorate, 1914.	8	3	15	50	353	13
19	▮	F	William Bowyer, "the learned printer," born, 1699.	8	4	15	50	354	12
20	▮	S	MICHAELMAS LAW SITTINGS END. Prince George b. 1902.	8	5	15	51	355	11
21	▮	S	**4th Sunday in Advent. St. Thomas.**	8	5	15	51	356	10
22	▮	M	Shortest Day. C. S. Calverley born, 1831.	8	6	15	51	357	9
23	▮	Tu	Hansom cabs patented, 1834. Magdhaba, 1916.	8	6	15	52	358	8
24	▮	W	George Crabbe, poet, b. 1754. W. M. Thackeray d. 1865.	8	7	15	53	359	7
25	▮	Th	**Christmas Day.** Quarter Day.	8	7	15	53	360	6
26	▮	F	**St. Stephen.** Boxing Day. Bank Holiday.	8	7	15	54	361	5
27	▮	S	**St. John,** *Ap. & Ev.* Charles Lamb died, 1834.	8	8	15	55	362	4
28	▮	S	**1st Sunday after Christmas. Innocents' Day.**	8	8	15	56	363	3
29	▮	M	W. E. Gladstone born, 1809; died, 19 May, 1898.	8	8	15	56	364	2
30	▮	Tu	Rudyard Kipling born, 1865. Macaulay died, 1859.	8	8	15	57	365	1
31	▮	W	Military Cross instituted, 1914. Gambetta d. 1882.	8	8	15	58	366	0

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Phase	d.	h.	m.
☽ First Quarter	3*d.*	9*h.*	10·3*m.*
○ Full Moon	11	7	3·4
☾ Last Quarter	19	10	11 4
● New Moon	26	3	45·8

Apogee 12*d.* 8·6*h.* 252,550 miles.
Perigee 26*d.* 1·2*h.* 221,620 ,,

RAIN FELL IN DECEMBER, 1922, on 17 days; total fall 2·92 inches; *above* the average by 1·15 inch.

MONTHLY NOTES.

Dec. 10. Grouse and Black Game Shooting ends.

15. Last day for renewing solicitors' certificates.

– Six months qualifying period for Spring Register of Voters ends.

– Notices to owners and occupiers affected by private Bills in Parliament must be delivered.

25. Quarter Day.

26. Bank and General Holiday.

31. Various Licences expire.

DECEMBER TWELFTH MONTH.

Day.	Equation of Time. Subt. from Ap. Time	Equation of Time. Hrly. Var.	The Sun (Mean Noon). Apparent Right Ascension.	The Sun (Mean Noon). Hourly Var. of R. A.	The Sun (Mean Noon). Apparent Declination.	The Sun (Mean Noon). Hourly Var. of Dec.	Sidereal Time at Mean Noon	Mean Time at 0h. Sidereal T. See p. 77.
	M. S.	S.	H. M. S.	S.	° ′	′	H. M. S.	H. M. S.
1	10 54	0·94	16 29 21	10·80	21 48·8 S	0·39	16 40 15	7 18 33
2	10 31	0·97	16 33 41	10·83	21 57·9	0·37	16 44 12	7 14 37
3	10 8	0·99	16 38 1	10·85	22 6·6	0·35	16 48 9	7 10 41
4	9 44	1·01	16 42 21	10·87	22 14·9	0·34	16 52 5	7 6 45
5	9 19	1·04	16 46 43	10·90	22 22·7	0·32	16 56 2	7 2 49
6	8 54	1·06	16 51 4	10·92	22 30·1	0·30	16 59 58	6 58 53
7	8 28	1·08	16 55 26	10·94	22 37·1	0·28	17 3 55	6 54 57
8	8 2	1·10	16 59 49	10·96	22 43·6	0·26	17 7 51	6 51 1
9	7 36	1·12	17 4 12	10·98	22 49·7	0·24	17 11 48	6 47 5
10	7 9	1·14	17 8 36	10·99	22 55·3	0·23	17 15 44	6 43 9
11	6 41	1·15	17 13 0	11·01	23 0·4	0·21	17 19 41	6 39 13
12	6 13	1·17	17 17 24	11·03	23 5·2	0·19	17 23 38	6 35 18
13	5 45	1·18	17 21 49	11·04	23 9·4	0·17	17 27 34	6 31 22
14	5 17	1·19	17 26 14	11·05	23 13·2	0·15	17 31 31	6 27 26
15	4 48	1·21	17 30 39	11·07	23 16·5	0·13	17 35 27	6 23 30
16	4 19	1·22	17 35 5	11·08	23 19·4	0·11	17 39 24	6 19 34
17	3 50	1·23	17 39 31	11·08	23 21·8	0·09	17 43 20	6 15 38
18	3 20	1·23	17 43 57	11·09	23 23·7	0·07	17 47 17	6 11 42
19	2 50	1·24	17 48 23	11·10	23 25·2	0·05	17 51 13	6 7 46
20	2 21	1·25	17 52 50	11·11	23 26·2	0·03	17 55 10	6 3 50
21	1 51	1·25	17 57 16	11·11	23 26·7	0·01	17 59 7	5 59 54
22	1 21	1·25	18 1 43	11·11	23 26·8	0·01	17 3 3	5 55 58
23	0 50	1·25	18 6 9	11·11	23 26·4	0·03	18 7 0	5 52 3
24	0 20	1·25	18 10 36	11·11	23 25·5	0·05	18 10 56	5 48 7
25	*Add*	1·25	18 15 2	11·11	23 24·1	0·07	18 14 53	5 44 11
26	0 40	1·24	18 19 29	11·10	23 22·3	0·09	18 18 49	5 40 15
27	1 9	1·24	18 23 55	11·10	23 20·0	0·11	18 22 46	5 36 19
28	1 39	1·23	18 28 21	11·09	23 17·2	0·13	18 26 42	5 32 23
29	2 8	1·22	18 32 47	11·08	23 14·0	0·14	18 30 39	5 28 27
30	2 38	1·21	18 37 13	11·07	23 10·3	0·16	18 34 36	5 24 31
31	3 7	1·20	18 41 39	11·06	23 6·1 S	0·18	18 38 32	5 20 35

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, DECEMBER, 1922.

Day.	Temperature. Max.	Temperature. Min.	Temperature. Mn. 1841 1905	Barom. Mean.	Wind. (Pressure lbs. to foot.)	Wind. Directn.	Rain-fall	Sun-shine
	°	°	°	inches.			inch.	hours.
1	49·1	43·9	40·9	29·859	1·9	W	·20	3·2
2	48·0	44·2	·9	30·060	0·7	N	...	...
3	48·0	44·2	41·1	30·207	0·8	NE	...	...
4	48·3	42·7	·3	30·282	0·9	NNE	...	...
5	50·0	45·0	·5	30·141	3·8	WNW	...	...
6	48·4	41·1	·5	30·096	5·0	N	...	1·7
7	47·2	35·2	·3	30·067	2·7	NW	...	...
8	47·1	32·2	·0	29·976	2·0	NE	·03	...
9	40·2	24·4	40·6	30·071	0·6	Calm	...	...
10	42·9	38·2	·4	30·228	0·9	NNE	·02	...
11	41·0	35·3	·2	30·242	0·6	WSW	...	...
12	45·2	40·6	·3	30·158	2·3	WSW	...	...
13	50·8	45·1	·5	30·037	2·8	WSW	...	...
14	48·3	41·4	·7	29·949	1·9	WSW	...	...
15	49·9	39·2	·8	29·918	0·6	WSW	...	2·0
16	48·2	42·4	·7	29·688	4·5	W	·04	...
17	44·2	38·2	·2	29·485	1·4	W	·09	4·7
18	49·5	40·1	·0	29·190	1·3	W	·10	0·7
19	48·4	38·8	39·5	29·158	3·3	W	·02	3·1
20	49·3	38·6	·0	28·840	15·0	W	·32	0·6
21	48·0	35·7	38·7	29·380	11·6	S	·41	1·7
22	49·1	43·6	·6	29·151	11·5	S	·32	4·0
23	47·8	39·1	·2	29·303	5·8	SSW	·01	2·6
24	41·8	32·7	·2	29·741	1·4	SW	...	4·9
25	47·0	32·3	·4	29·609	7·2	S	·17	...
26	45·9	36·5	·6	29·651	1·8	SSW	...	5·0
27	46·0	36·0	·8	29·392	3·9	S	·33	...
28	42·9	35·8	·9	29·390	1·4	SW	·04	5·4
29	49·8	42·2	39·0	28·899	4·3	SSW	.10	2·4
30	48·1	39·5	38·9	28·699	12·5	SSW	·20	1·4
31	42·9	38·0	·7	28·995	1·1	NW	·52	...
Mn	46·9	38·8	39·9	29·673	—	—	2·92	43·4

MEMORANDA.

1.
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21. S.
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28. S.
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31.

HELIOGRAPHIC ELEMENTS.

D.	Sun's Axis.	Centre of Disc. Lat.	Centre of Disc. Long.
	°	°	°
1	16·0 E	0·7 N	164·3
11	11·9	0·6 S	32·5
21	7·3	1·8	260·8
31	2·5 E	3·0 S	129·1

DECEMBER TWELFTH MONTH.

[See Note, p. 4.]

THE MOON.

Day of M.	Rises	Souths	Sets	At Greenwich Mean Noon. Right Ascension.	Declination.	Horizontal Parallax.	Semi-diameter	Age.	Jupiter's Satellites.
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M. S.	° ′	′ ″	′ ″	D. H.	
1	11 59	16 41	21 30	21 10 37	16 11·7S	59 11	16 8	4 19	Jupiter is in conjunction on December 23. Because the planet is near the Sun, and therefore above the horizon almost wholly in daylight hours, the Satellites will not be visible from the end of November until the beginning of February, 1925.
2	12 32	17 34	22 45	22 6 25	12 51·9	58 20	15 54	5 19	
3	13 0	18 23	23 57	22 59 1	8 57·0	57 29	15 40	6 19	
4	13 24	19 10	1 7	23 49 2	4 42·6	56 42	15 27	7 19	
5	13 47	19 55	2 16	0 37 12	0 21·6S	56 1	15 16	8 19	
6	14 9	20 40	3 23	1 24 19	3 55·1N	55 26	15 6	9 19	
7	14 31	21 24	4 28	2 11 5	7 57·9	54 57	14 58	10 19	
8	14 56	22 9	5 33	2 58 6	11 38·1	54 35	14 52	11 19	
9	15 23	22 54	6 35	3 45 47	14 47·6	54 18	14 48	12 19	
10	15 54	23 41	7 34	4 34 22	17 18·6	54 6	14 44	13 19	
11	16 31	0 28	8 29	5 23 49	19 4·7	53 59	14 43	14 19	
12	17 14	1 16	9 18	6 13 56	20 0·8	53 57	14 42	15 19	
13	18 3	2 4	10 1	7 4 20	20 3·9	54 1	14 43	16 19	
14	18 58	2 52	10 38	7 54 37	19 13·9	54 10	14 46	17 19	
15	19 57	3 38	11 10	8 44 25	17 32·7	54 26	14 50	18 19	
16	21 1	4 25	11 38	9 33 35	15 4·4	54 50	14 56	19 19	
17	22 7	5 11	12 3	10 22 12	11 54·6	55 22	15 5	20 19	
18	23 15	5 57	12 26	11 10 33	8 9·8	56 1	15 16	21 19	
19	.....	...	...	11 59 11	3 57·5N	56 49	15 29	22 19	
20	0 25	6 43	12 49	12 48 46	0 33·2S	57 42	15 43	23 19	
21	1 39	7 32	13 13	13 40 6	5 11·3	58 39	15 59	24 19	
22	2 55	8 23	13 40	14 33 58	9 42·4	59 36	16 14	25 19	
23	4 14	9 18	14 12	15 31 2	13 48·3	60 26	16 28	26 19	
24	5 35	10 16	14 51	16 31 30	17 8·1	61 4	16 38	27 19	
25	6 53	11 18	15 40	17 34 54	19 20·4	61 26	16 44	28 19	
26	8 4	12 22	16 40	18 39 53	20 9·5	61 27	16 44	0 8	
27	9 4	13 25	17 50	19 44 36	19 29·8	61 7	16 39	1 8	
28	9 53	14 26	19 6	20 47 13	17 28·4	60 30	16 29	2 8	
29	10 32	15 23	20 24	21 46 32	14 21·6	59 40	16 15	3 8	
30	11 3	16 16	21 40	22 42 14	10 29·6	58 43	16 0	4 8	
31	11 30	17 6	22 54	23 34 40	6 12·0S	57 45	15 44	5 8	

APPARENT RIGHT ASCENSION AND DECLINATION OF THE PLANETS AT NOON.

D	☿ MERCURY. R.A.	Dec.	♀ VENUS. R.A.	Dec.	♂ MARS. R.A.	Dec.
	H. M. S.	° ′	H. M. S.	° ′	H. M. S.	° ′
1	17 51 4	25 50·4S	14 13 8	11 21·5S	23 23 10	4 55·8S
6	18 19 54	25 38·4	14 36 52	13 22·7	23 33 16	3 39·4
11	18 43 19	24 52·8	15 1 4	15 16·5	23 43 36	[illegible] 21·9
16	18 56 9	23 41·8	15 25 45	17 1·2	23 54 9	1 3 4S
21	18 51 34	22 21.1	15 50 56	18 35·2	0 4 52	0 15·6N
26	18 28 11	21 7·7	16 16 36	19 56·9	0 15 46	1 35·0
31	18 0 43	20 20·1S	16 42 43	21 4·8S	0 26 51	2 54·5N

D.	♃ JUPITER. R.A.	Dec.	♄ SATURN. R.A.	Dec.	♆ NEPTUNE. R.A.	Dec.
	H. M. S.	° ′	H. M. S.	° ′	H. M. S.	° ′
1	17 43 27	23 11·6S	14 29 44	12 25·0S	9 40 9	14 16·9N
6	17 48 20	23 13·7	14 31 51	12 34·8	9 40 3	14 17·5
11	17 53 16	23 15·3	14 33 54	12 44·1	9 39 55	14 18·3
16	17 58 14	23 16·3	14 35 52	12 52·8	9 39 43	14 19·4
21	18 3 14	23 16·7	14 37 45	13 1·0	9 39 27	14 20·8
26	18 8 13	23 16·5	14 39 32	13 8·6	9 39 9	14 22·4
31	18 13 13	23 15·7S	14 41 13	13 15·6S	9 38 48	14 24·2N

THE SUN AND PLANETS.

D.	HORIZONTAL PARALLAX. ☉	☿	♀	♂	♃	♄	ANGULAR SEMIDIAMETER. ☉	☿	♀	♂	♃	♄
	″	″	″	″	″	″	′ ″	″	″	″	″	″
5	8·93	8·0	6·8	9·6	1·4	0·8	16 16	3·0	6·5	5·1	14·8	7·0
15	8·94	10·1	6·5	8·8	1·4	0·8	16 17	3·9	6·2	4·7	14·8	7·1
25	8·95	12·9	6·3	8·1	1·4	0·8	16 17	4·9	6·0	4·3	14·8	7·2

Mean Longitude of Moon's Ascending Node, December 1, 127° 15′ ☊.

CONJUNCTIONS, ECLIPSES, AND OTHER CELESTIAL PHENOMENA.

December 1. Day breaks at 5*h*. 41*m*. Civil twilight ends 16*h*. 45*m*. Night begins 17*h*. 57*m*. The length of the Day is 8*h*. 8*m*.

From *Dec.* 18 to 25 the length of the Day is about 7*h*. 46*m*.

Dec. 4. Mars in conjunction with ☽, 1*h*. 57*m*. ♂ 2° 14′ N.

Dec. 5, 8*h*. 20*m*. Venus and Saturn in conjunction. ♀ 0° 23′ S.

Dec. 5. Mean time taken by Sun's semidiameter in crossing the meridian, 1*m*. 10·4*s*.

Dec. 9, 17*h*. Mercury at Greatest elongation, 20° 49′ E.

Dec. 17, 21*h*. Mercury at a stationary point.

Dec. 22, 2*h*. 46*m*. Sun enters the sign Capricornus. (Winter Solstice.)

Dec. 22. Saturn in conjunction with ☽, 13*h*. 48*m*. ♄ 3° 1′ S.

Dec. 23. 6*h*. Jupiter in conjunction with Sun.

Dec. 24. Venus in conjunction with ☽, 1*h*. 14*m*. ♀ 3° 33′ S.

Dec. 25. Mean time taken by Sun's semidiameter in crossing the meridian, 1*m*. 11·0*s*.

Dec. 26. Jupiter in conjunction with ☽, 0*h*. 9*m*. ♃ 3° 20′ S.

Dec. 26. Mercury in conjunction with ☽, 8*h*. 2*m*. ☿ 1° 2′ S.

Dec. 27. 9*h*. Mercury in Inferior conjunction.

Dec. 29, 10*h*. 26*m*. Mercury and Jupiter in conjunction. ☿ 2° 41′ N.

Uranus, *Dec.* 1, R.A. 23*h*. 16*m*.; Dec. 5° 36·8′ S. Sets, *Dec.* 1, 0*h*. 12*m*.; *Dec.* 31, 22*h*. 14*m*.

Neptune rises, *Dec.* 1, 21*h*. 40*m*.; *Dec.* 31, 19*h*. 39*m*.

In this month the Mornings decrease 23*m*., the decrease continuing throughout the month. The Afternoons decrease 4*m*. up to the 13th, and then increase 9*m*.

Constellations near the S. meridian at 22*h*.: Andromeda, Triangulum, Aries, Cetus, Perseus, Taurus, Eridanus, Auriga, Orion.

The Names of the Months which make up the year are rather heterogeneous: some are taken from the names of deities, two are in honour of men, and four are numerical, but the numbers do not agree with the place in the year of the months to which they apply. It is generally believed that these names had their origin in the Roman calendar instituted by Romulus, which consisted of 304 days divided into ten months. Various derivations have been suggested for the names of the first four of these, one suggestion being that the first two, Martius and Aprilis, were named in honour of Mars and Venus. The names of the next two, Maius and Junius, may be corruptions of *majores* and

DECEMBER TWELFTH MONTH.

Time of High Water at the undermentioned Places—

Day of Month.	Day of Week.	London Bridge Morn.	London Bridge After.	Liverpool. Morn.	Liverpool. After.	Bristol. Morn.	Bristol. After.	Hull. Morn.	Hull. After.	Greenock. Morn.	Greenock. After.	Leith. Morn.	Leith. After.	Dublin (Bar. G.M.T. Morn.	Dublin (Bar. G.M.T. After.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	M	4 44	17 17	2 13	14 27	10 19	22 47	9 38	21 27	3 18	15 33	5 59	18 7	2 26	14 43
2	Tu	5 34	18 15	3 9	15 25	11 6	23 36	10 33	22 25	4 12	16 29	6 55	19 8	3 29	15 46
3	W	6 33	19 18	4 12	16 35	11 58	...	11 31	23 29	5 9	17 31	7 58	20 15	4 33	16 53
4	Th	7 35	20 25	5 28	17 55	0 35	13 5	...	12 20	6 12	18 38	9 6	21 28	5 43	18 8
5	F	8 47	21 39	6 44	19 9	1 50	14 29	0 39	13 38	7 21	19 49	10 16	22 35	6 53	19 15
6	S	9 59	22 47	7 47	20 9	3 12	15 45	2 3	14 59	8 27	20 51	11 16	23 35	7 52	20 12
7	𝔖	11 9	23 45	8 42	21 3	4 18	16 44	3 20	15 57	9 22	21 44	...	12 9	8 43	21 6
8	M	...	12 4	9 28	21 47	5 8	17 33	4 14	16 40	10 11	22 32	0 27	12 55	9 32	21 53
9	Tu	0 30	12 49	10 7	22 26	5 54	18 16	4 56	17 15	10 54	23 13	1 12	13 32	10 13	22 32
0	W	1 9	13 28	10 42	23 2	6 34	18 56	5 32	17 48	11 32	23 54	1 49	14 5	10 48	23 9
1	Th	1 45	14 6	11 16	23 39	7 13	19 34	6 10	18 24	...	12 12	2 26	14 40	11 23	23 45
2	F	2 18	14 43	11 50	...	7 48	20 9	6 52	18 58	0 34	12 48	3 5	15 14	11 56	...
3	S	2 52	15 18	0 14	12 23	8 22	20 42	7 29	19 29	1 11	13 24	3 44	15 51	0 20	12 31
4	𝔖	3 24	15 53	0 50	12 58	8 55	21 16	8 7	19 58	1 48	13 58	4 24	16 25	0 57	13 5
5	M	3 57	16 27	1 26	13 30	9 29	21 46	8 42	20 27	2 24	14 31	5 2	17 0	1 34	13 40
6	Tu	4 28	17 2	2 1	14 5	10 1	22 19	9 15	21 1	2 59	15 5	5 38	17 38	2 12	14 18
7	W	5 3	17 40	2 39	14 46	10 35	22 53	9 53	21 44	3 37	15 44	6 19	18 22	2 54	15 1
8	Th	5 39	18 22	3 19	15 34	11 9	23 31	10 33	22 32	4 16	16 30	7 1	19 12	3 35	15 50
9	F	6 25	19 13	4 12	16 34	11 55	...	11 21	23 27	5 5	17 24	7 53	20 12	4 29	16 51
0	S	7 25	20 12	5 14	17 44	0 23	12 56	...	12 14	6 0	18 28	8 52	21 19	5 31	18 0
1	𝔖	8 35	21 25	6 27	19 0	1 36	14 20	0 31	13 24	7 7	19 40	10 0	22 30	6 39	19 7
2	M	9 54	22 39	7 36	20 6	3 0	15 39	1 58	14 47	8 15	20 48	11 2	23 33	7 40	20 8
3	Tu	11 8	11 40	8 36	21 2	4 11	16 43	3 17	15 49	9 18	21 47	...	12 1	8 38	21 6
4	W	...	12 6	9 25	21 50	5 9	17 38	4 16	16 40	10 12	22 42	0 31	12 51	9 33	22 2
5	Th	0 31	12 58	10 11	22 38	6 2	18 32	5 8	17 24	11 6	23 38	1 22	13 38	10 25	22 53
6	F	1 19	13 38	10 58	23 28	6 53	19 23	6 0	18 7	11 59	...	2 13	14 26	11 12	23 42
7	S	2 7	*14 40	11 47	...	7 44	20 14	6 54	18 56	0 33	12 52	3 7	15 18	...	12 1
8	𝔖	*2 58	*15 32	0 21	12 37	8 35	21 3	7 49	19 41	1 30	13 43	4 2	16 11	0 35	12 51
9	M	3 45	16 21	1 12	13 26	9 23	21 51	8 39	20 26	2 21	14 32	4 55	17 4	1 27	13 43
0	Tu	4 32	17 11	2 3	14 17	10 10	22 36	9 30	21 14	3 11	15 21	5 46	17 59	2 22	14 36
1	W	5 19	18 0	2 53	15 9	10 53	23 17	10 18	22 4	3 57	16 9	6 37	18 52	3 13	15 28

RISING, SOUTHING, and SETTING of PLANETS at intervals of Seven Days. (Noon=12 h.)

	MERCURY ☿			VENUS ♀			MARS ♂			JUPITER ♃			SATURN ♄		
	Rises h. m.	Souths h. m.	Sets h. m.	Rises h. m.	Souths h. m.	Sets h. m.	Rises h. m.	Souths h. m.	Sets h. m.	Rises h. m.	Souths h. m.	Sets h. m.	Rises h. m.	Souths h. m.	Sets h. m.
7	9 44	13 21	16 59	4 45	9 38	14 30	12 45	18 31	0 18	8 52	12 45	16 39	4 31	9 29	14 27
4	9 34	13 21	17 9	5 6	9 44	14 22	12 23	18 18	0 14	8 31	12 25	16 18	4 7	9 4	14 1
1	8 53	12 52	16 52	5 27	9 52	14 16	12 1	18 5	0 11	8 11	12 4	15 58	3 43	8 39	13 35
8	7 41	11 50	15 59	5 47	10 0	14 13	11 39	17 53	0 8	7 50	11 43	15 37	3 19	8 14	13 9

MORNING AND EVENING STARS.

☿ MERCURY sets more than an hour after the Sun in the first part of the month in the S.W., and nay possibly be visible. At the end of the month it will be neither morning nor evening star.

♀ VENUS is a morning star, to be seen in the south-east about 6½*h*. at an altitude of 15°, but lower t the end of the month. Magnitude − 3·4.

♂ MARS is still a bright object, and will be seen now fairly high in the sky in the south, soon after unset. Magnitude −0·1 to + 0·4.

♃ JUPITER being in conjunction on the 23rd is above the horizon almost entirely in daylight hours.

♄ SATURN is a morning star rising in the E.S.E. at the times shown. It will be in conjunction vith Venus on the 5th, and will be near to and almost directly above that planet. Magnitude + 0·8.

uvenes, the elders of the people of Rome, and the younger, but, on the other hand, they may be erived from Maia and Juno, the names of goddesses. The remaining months were named Quintilis, extilis, September, October, November, December, the ordinal numbers showing the place for the nonth in the year. Numa Pompilius, the successor of Romulus, reformed this calendar and nade the year consist of 355 days by adding two months at the beginning of the year, named respecively Januarius and Februarius, from the gods Janus and Februus. The name of the month Quintilis vas changed to July by Julius Cæsar, B.C. 44, because that was his natal month, and Octavius Cæsar n B.C. 8 similarly altered the name of the following month. All writers do not agree as to details f the early Roman calendar, and its subsequent alteration, but there is little doubt that the twelfth nonth of our modern year derives its name, December, as though it were the tenth, from the calendar f Romulus.

NOTES FOR THE YEAR 1925.

BEING THE FIRST YEAR AFTER BISSEXTILE OR LEAP YEAR, AND 15 AND 16 OF KING GEORGE V.

Calendar Elements and Dates for the Year.

Golden Number	VII.	Birth of Queen Mary (1867)	May 26
Epact	5	*Whit Sunday*	,, 31
Solar Cycle	2	Union Day, South Africa	,, 31
Roman Indiction	8	Birth of King George V. (1865)	June 3
Dominical Letter	D	*Trinity Sunday*	,, 7
Julian Period (Year of)	6638	*Corpus Christi*	,, 11
New Year's Day (Thursday)	Jan. 1	Birth of Prince of Wales (1894)	,, 23
Wattle Day, Australia	,, 26	Dominion Day, Canada	July 1
Septuagesima Sunday	Feb. 8	Independence Day, U.S.A.	,, 4
Ash Wednesday	,, 25	Armistice Day (1918)	Nov. 11
Good Friday	April 10	Sundays after Trinity	24
Easter Day	,, 12	*First Sunday in Advent*	,, 29
St. George's Day	,, 23	*St. Andrew's Day*	,, 30
Accession of King George V. (1910)	May 6	Birth of Queen Alexandra (1844)	Dec. 1
Ascension Day	,, 21	CHRISTMAS DAY—Friday	,, 25

The Tropical Year 1925–1926.

Spring Equinox (1925)	Sun enters Sign Aries	March	21*d.*	3*h.*	13*m.*
Summer Solstice	,, ,, ,, Cancer	June	21	22	50
Autumn Equinox	,, ,, ,, Libra	Sept.	23	13	44
Winter Solstice	,, ,, ,, Capricornus	Dec.	22	8	37
Spring Equinox (1926)	,, ,, ,, Aries	March	21	9	2

Phases of the Moon, 1925.

January.

First Quarter	1*d.*	23*h.*	26*m.*
Full Moon	10	2	47
Last Quarter	17	23	33
New Moon	24	14	45
First Quarter	31	16	43

February.

Full Moon	8*d.*	21*h.*	49*m.*
Last Quarter	16	9	41
New Moon	23	2	12

March.

First Quarter	2*d.*	12*h.*	7*m.*
Full Moon	10	14	21
Last Quarter	17	17	22
New Moon	24	14	3

April.

First Quarter	1*d.*	8*h.*	12*m.*
Full Moon	9	3	33
Last Quarter	15	23	40
New Moon	23	2	28

May.

First Quarter	1*d.*	3*h.*	20*m.*
Full Moon	8	13	43
Last Quarter	15	5	46
New Moon	22	15	48
First Quarter	30	20	4

June.

Full Moon	6*d.*	21*h.*	48*m.*
Last Quarter	13	12	44
New Moon	21	6	17
First Quarter	29	9	43

July.

Full Moon	6*d.*	4*h.*	54*m.*
Last Quarter	12	21	34
New Moon	20	21	40
First Quarter	28	20	23

August.

Full Moon	4*d.*	11*h.*	59*m.*
Last Quarter	11	9	11
New Moon	19	13	15
First Quarter	27	4	46

September.

Full Moon	2*d.*	19*h.*	53*m.*
Last Quarter	10	0	12
New Moon	18	4	12
First Quarter	25	11	51

October.

Full Moon	2*d.*	5*h.*	23*m.*
Last Quarter	9	18	34
New Moon	17	18	6
First Quarter	24	18	38
Full Moon	31	17	17

November.

Last Quarter	8*d.*	15*h.*	13*m.*
New Moon	16	6	58
First Quarter	23	2	6
Full Moon	30	8	11

December.

Last Quarter	8*d.*	12*h.*	11*m.*
New Moon	15	19	5
First Quarter	22	11	8
Full Moon	30	2	1

Calendar for the Year 1925.

January.

Su.	—	4	11	18	25
M.	—	5	12	19	26
Tu.	—	6	13	20	27
W.	—	7	14	21	28
Th.	1	8	15	22	29
F.	2	9	16	23	30
S.	3	10	17	24	31

February.

Su.	1	8	15	22	—
M.	2	9	16	23	—
Tu.	3	10	17	24	—
W.	4	11	18	25	—
Th.	5	12	19	26	—
F.	6	13	20	27	—
S.	7	14	21	28	—

March.

Su.	1	8	15	22	29
M.	2	9	16	23	30
Tu.	3	10	17	24	31
W.	4	11	18	25	—
Th.	5	12	19	26	—
F.	6	13	20	27	—
S.	7	14	21	28	—

April.

Su.	—	5	12	19	26
M.	—	6	13	20	27
Tu.	—	7	14	21	28
W.	1	8	15	22	29
Th.	2	9	16	23	30
F.	3	10	17	24	—
S.	4	11	18	25	—

May.

Su.	—	3	10	17	24	31
M.	—	4	11	18	25	—
Tu.	—	5	12	19	26	—
W.	—	6	13	20	27	—
Th.	—	7	14	21	28	—
F.	1	8	15	22	29	—
S.	2	9	16	23	30	—

June.

Su.	—	7	14	21	28
M.	1	8	15	22	29
Tu.	2	9	16	23	30
W.	3	10	17	24	—
Th.	4	11	18	25	—
F.	5	12	19	26	—
S.	6	13	20	27	—

July.

Su.	—	5	12	19	26
M.	—	6	13	20	27
Tu.	—	7	14	21	28
W.	1	8	15	22	29
Th.	2	9	16	23	30
F.	3	10	17	24	31
S.	4	11	18	25	—

August.

Su.	—	2	9	16	23	30
M.	—	3	10	17	24	31
Tu.	—	4	11	18	25	—
W.	—	5	12	19	26	—
Th.	—	6	13	20	27	—
F.	—	7	14	21	28	—
S.	1	8	15	22	29	—

September.

Su.	—	6	13	20	27
M.	—	7	14	21	28
Tu.	1	8	15	22	29
W.	2	9	16	23	30
Th.	3	10	17	24	
F.	4	11	18	25	—
S.	5	12	19	26	—

October.

Su.	—	4	11	18	25
M.	—	5	12	19	26
Tu.	—	6	13	20	27
W.	—	7	14	21	28
Th.	1	8	15	22	29
F.	2	9	16	23	30
S.	3	10	17	24	31

November.

Su.	1	8	15	22	29
M.	2	9	16	23	30
Tu.	3	10	17	24	—
W.	4	11	18	25	—
Th.	5	12	19	26	—
F.	6	13	20	27	—
S.	7	14	21	28	—

December.

Su.	—	6	13	20	27
M.	—	7	14	21	28
Tu.	1	8	15	22	29
W.	2	9	16	23	30
Th.	3	10	17	24	31
F.	4	11	18	25	—
S.	5	12	19	26	—

Day.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Add to App. Time.	Sun (Mean Noon). Apparent Right Ascens'n.	Sun (Mean Noon). Apparent Declination.	Sidereal Time at Mean Noon.	Civil Time at 0h. Sidereal T. See p. 77.	See Note, p. 4.] The Moon. Rises	Souths	Sets	At Midnight.* Right Ascension.	At Midnight.* Declination.	Age.
	H. M.	H. M.	M. S.	H. M. S.	° ′	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M. S.	° ′	D. H.
1	8 8	15 59	3 35	18 46 4	23 1·5 S	18 42 29	17 16 39	11 53	17 53	0 5	23 59 51	3 58·7 S	5 20
2	8 8	16 0	4 3	18 50 29	22 56·4	18 46 25	17 12 43	12 15	18 38	1 13	0 48 42	0 28·1 n	6 20
3	8 8	16 1	4 31	18 54 53	22 50·9	18 50 22	17 8 47	12 38	19 23	2 19	1 36 13	4 46·3	7 20
4	8 7	16 2	4 59	18 59 17	22 44·9	18 54 18	17 4 52	13 1	20 7	3 24	2 23 11	8 46·6	8 20
5	8 7	16 3	5 26	19 3 41	22 38·4	18 58 15	17 0 56	13 27	20 52	4 27	3 10 15	12 21·2	9 20
6	8 7	16 4	5 53	19 8 4	22 31·5	19 2 11	16 57 0	13 57	21 38	5 28	3 57 55	15 22·8	10 20
7	8 6	16 5	6 19	19 12 27	22 24·2	19 6 8	16 53 4	14 31	22 25	6 24	4 46 28	17 44·7	11 20
8	8 6	16 7	6 45	19 16 49	22 16·4	19 10 5	16 49 8	15 11	23 12	7 15	5 35 56	19 20·8	12 20
9	8 6	16 8	7 10	19 21 11	22 8·2	19 14 1	16 45 12	15 58	0 1	8 1	6 26 7	20 6·3	13 20
10	8 5	16 9	7 34	19 25 32	21 59·5	19 17 58	16 41 16	16 51	0 49	8 40	7 16 40	19 58·4	14 20
11	8 4	16 11	7 58	19 29 53	21 50·4	19 21 54	16 37 20	17 50	1 36	9 14	8 7 8	18 57·0	15 20
12	8 4	16 12	8 22	19 34 13	21 40·9	19 25 51	16 33 24	18 52	2 23	9 43	8 57 5	17 4·4	16 20
13	8 3	16 14	8 45	19 38 32	21 31·0	19 29 47	16 29 28	19 58	3 9	10 8	9 46 20	14 25·6	17 20
14	8 2	16 15	9 7	19 42 51	21 20·7	19 33 44	16 25 32	21 5	3 54	10 32	10 34 52	11 7·1	18 20
15	8 2	16 17	9 29	19 47 9	21 9·9	19 37 40	16 21 37	22 13	4 40	10 55	11 22 56	7 16·7	19 20
16	8 1	16 18	9 50	19 51 26	20 58·7	19 41 37	16 17 41	23 24	5 26	11 18	12 11 1	3 3·2 n	20 20
17	8 0	16 20	10 10	19 55 43	20 47·2	19 45 33	16 13 45	......	......	......	12 59 45	1 24·0 S	21 20
18	7 59	16 21	10 29	19 59 59	20 35·2	19 49 30	16 9 49	0 37	6 15	11 42	13 49 55	5 53·8	22 20
19	7 58	16 23	10 48	20 4 15	20 22·9	19 53 27	16 5 53	1 51	7 6	12 10	14 42 18	10 13·3	23 20
20	7 57	16 25	11 6	20 8 30	20 10·1	19 57 23	16 1 57	3 8	8 0	12 44	15 37 37	14 6·7	24 20
21	7 56	16 26	11 24	20 12 44	19 57·0	20 1 20	15 58 1	4 25	8 58	13 26	16 36 12	17 15·7	25 20
22	7 55	16 28	11 41	20 16 57	19 43·5	20 5 16	15 54 5	5 39	9 59	14 18	17 37 54	19 21·5	26 20
23	7 53	16 30	11 57	20 21 9	19 29·7	20 9 13	15 50 9	6 44	11 2	15 22	18 41 42	20 8·3	27 20
24	7 52	16 31	12 12	20 25 21	19 15·5	20 13 9	15 46 13	7 39	12 5	16 35	19 45 59	19 28·6	28 20
25	7 51	16 33	12 26	20 29 32	19 0·9	20 17 6	15 42 17	8 24	13 5	17 54	20 48 58	17 26·1	0 9
26	7 50	16 35	12 40	20 33 42	18 46·0	20 21 3	15 38 22	9 0	14 2	19 13	21 49 18	14 15·1	1 9
27	7 48	16 37	12 52	20 37 52	18 30·8	20 24 59	15 34 26	9 30	14 55	20 31	22 46 21	10 15·6	2 9
28	7 47	16 38	13 4	20 42 0	18 15·2	20 28 56	15 30 30	9 55	14 45	21 46	23 40 14	5 48·7	3 9
29	7 46	16 40	13 15	20 46 8	17 59·2	20 32 52	15 26 34	10 19	16 32	22 57	0 31 27	1 12·8 S	4 9
30	7 44	16 42	13 26	20 50 15	17 43·0	20 36 49	15 22 38	10 42	17 18	0 7	1 20 47	3 17·4 n	5 9
31	7 43	16 44	13 35	20 54 20	17 26·5 S	20 40 45	15 18 42	11 5	18 3	1 13	2 8 58	7 30·4	6 9

APPARENT RIGHT ASCEN. AND DECLIN. OF THE PLANETS AT NOON.

D.	☿ MERCURY. R.A.	☿ MERCURY. DEC.	♀ VENUS. R.A.	♀ VENUS. DEC.	♂ MARS. R.A.	♂ MARS. DEC.
	H. M. S.	° ′	H. M. S.	° ′	H. M. S.	° ′
1	17 56 33	20 15·8 S	16 48 0	21 16·6 S	0 29 5	3 10·4 n
6	17 46 16	20 22·2	17 14 34	22 6·4	0 40 20	4 29·7
11	17 51 51	21 1·4	17 41 25	22 40·0	0 51 44	5 48·5
16	18 8 11	21 48·6	18 8 28	22 56·5	1 3 17	7 6·4
21	18 31 4	22 25·8	18 35 36	22 55·7	1 14 58	8 23·4
26	18 57 55	21 42·0	19 2 40	22 37·4	1 26 48	9 39·1
31	19 27 17	22 31·4 S	19 29 33	22 1·8 S	1 38 46	10 53·3 n

D.	♃ JUPITER. R.A.	♃ JUPITER. DEC.	♄ SATURN. R.A.	♄ SATURN. DEC.	♆ NEPTUNE. R.A.	♆ NEPTUNE. DEC.
	H. M. S.	° ′	H. M. S.	° ′	H. M. S.	° ′
1	18 14 13	23 15·4 S	14 41 33	13 16·9 S	9 38 44	14 24·6 n
6	18 19 11	23 13·9	14 43 5	13 23·1	[illegible] 38 20	14 26·7
11	18 24 7	23 11·8	14 44 30	13 28·6	9 37 54	14 28·9
16	18 29 0	23 9·1	14 45 47	13 33·4	9 37 27	14 31·3
21	18 33 49	23 5·9	14 46 55	13 37·5	9 36 57	14 33·8
26	18 38 35	23 2·3	14 47 55	13 40·9	9 36 26	14 36·5
31	18 43 14	22 58·2 S	14 48 44	13 43·5 S	9 35 55	14 39·1 n

* Note. The Midnight here referred to is at the beginning of the day given in the first column, *e.g.* the figures in the first line refer to the instant which ends 1924 *Dec.* 31.

Jan. 1, 14*h*. Mars in conjunction with ☽. ♂ 4° 31′ N.

Jan. 3, 16*h*. Earth in Perihelion. Distance 91,338,000 miles.

Jan. 6. *Aft.* Daylight occultation of Aldebaran. Dis 15*h*. 6*m*.

Jan. 16. 7*h*. 32*m*. Mercury in conjunction with Venus. ☿ 1° 9′ N.

Jan. 17. 22*h*. Mercury at greatest elongation. 24° 4′ W.

Jan. 24. *Aft.* Total Eclipse of the Sun. A Partial Eclipse is partly visible at Greenwich. Begins 14*h*. 52*m*. Greatest Phrase 15*h*. 58*m*. Mag. 0·82.

RISING, SOUTHING, and SETTING of PLANETS at intervals of Seven Days. (Noon = 12 h.)

D.	MERCURY ☿ Rises	MERCURY ☿ Souths	MERCURY ☿ Sets	VENUS ♀ Rises	VENUS ♀ Souths	VENUS ♀ Sets	MARS ♂ Rises	MARS ♂ Souths	MARS ♂ Sets	JUPITER ♃ Rises	JUPITER ♃ Souths	JUPITER ♃ Sets	SATURN ♄ Rises	SATURN ♄ Souths	SATURN ♄ Sets
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
4	6 40	10 54	15 4	6 5	10 9	14 13	11 18	17 41	0 5	7 28	11 23	15 17	2 55	7 49	12 43
11	6 20	10 30	14 38	6 21	10 19	14 18	10 57	17 29	0 3	7 8	11 2	14 56	[illegible] 30	7 23	12 16
18	6 25	10 27	14 30	6 34	10 30	14 26	10 36	17 18	0 1	6 47	10 42	14 36	2 5	6 57	11 50
25	6 37	10 35	14 34	6 42	10 40	14 38	10 16	17 7	23 59	6 26	10 21	14 16	1 39	6 31	11 24
1	6 49	10 49	14 49	6 47	10 50	14 54	9 56	16 56	23 58	6 4	10 0	13 55	1 13	6 5	10 57

Tidal Constants,

WITH THE RISE OF TIDE AT SPRINGS AND NEAPS.

THE TIME OF HIGH WATER *at the undermentioned Ports and Places may be approximately found by taking the Time of High Water at London Bridge, and adding to or subtracting therefrom the quantities annexed.*

NOTE.—The time thus found will be Greenwich Time for British, French and Belgian Ports, and Irish Ports, and Amsterdam time for Dutch Ports.

PORT OR PLACE.	CONSTANTS.		SPNGS.	NEAPS.
		h. m.	ft.	ft.
Aberdeen	*sub.*	0 50	12	10
Aberdovey	*sub.*	5 45	14¼	10
Aberystwyth	*add*	5 55	14¼	10
Air Point (R. Dee)	*sub.*	2 51	25	19
Aldeburgh	*sub.*	3 19	8	6½
Alderney	*add*	4 57	17¼	12¾
Alloa	*add*	1 35	17½	15
Amlwch	*sub.*	3 26	20	15½
Antwerp	*add*	1 29	16¾	
Appledore	*add*	4 17	23	16½
Arasaig	*add*	4 15	13½	10
Arbroath	*sub.*	0 13	14	11
Ardrishaig (L. Fyne)	*sub.*	1 43	9	7½
Ardrossan	*sub.*	1 50	10	7½
Arundel	*sub.*	1 31	10	7
Ayr	*sub.*	1 49	8¾	7¼
Ayre Pt. (I. of Man)	*sub.*	2 34	20	16
Avonmouth	*add*	5 22	40	31
Ballycotton	*add*	3 28	12	9½
Banff	*sub.*	1 20	10½	8
Bantry Harbour	*add*	2 27	10	7½
Bardsey Island	*sub.*	5 59	15	
Barmouth	*sub.*	5 56	14¼	10½
Barnstaple Bridge	*add*	4 46	10½	
Barrow Pier (Piel)	*sub.*	2 37	28	21
Barry Island	*add*	4 53	37½	28½
Beachy Head	*sub.*	2 39	20	15
Beaumaris	*sub.*	3 12	23¼	16½
Belfast	*sub.*	2 51	9½	8
Berwick	*add*	0 28	15	11½
Bideford	*add*	4 26	16	
Blakeney	*add*	4 48	8½	4½
Blyth	*add*	1 23	15	11
Bolt Head	*add*	4 2	15	11
Boscastle	*add*	3 36	22	17
Boulogne	*sub.*	2 42	25¼	19¾
Brest	*add*	2 6	19¾	14½
Bridgwater Bar	*add*	5 4	35	26½
Bridlington	*add*	2 33	16	12
Bridport	*add*	4 18	11¼	7¾
Brielle	*add*	1 5	5	
Brighton	*sub.*	2 42	19¾	16
Bristol (King Road)	*add*	5 24	42	31¾
Broughty Ferry	*add*	0 35	14½	11
Budehaven	*add*	4 5	23	17
Burntisland	*add*	0 39	16½	12¾
Burryport	*add*	4 22	26¼	19¼
Caen	*sub.*	3 0		
Calais	*sub.*	2 21	21	17½
Campbelton	*sub.*	1 51	8¾	6
Cape Cornwall	*add*	3 0	18	13
Cardiff	*add*	5 15	36½	27
Cardigan	*add*	5 22	12	9
Carmarthen	*add*	4 29	8½	
Carmarthen Bar	*add*	4 4	26	19½
Carnarvon	*sub.*	4 11	15¾	12
Chatham (N. Lock)	*sub.*	1 20	18	14
Chelsea	*add*	0 8		
Chepstow	*add*	5 43	38	28½
Cherbourg	*sub.*	5 56	17¾	13
Chester	*sub.*	1 30	10	
Chesilton, West Bay	*add*	4 25	10¼	7
Chichester Harbour	*sub.*	2 24	14	11
Christchurch Harbour	*sub.*	4 51	5	
Cowes (West)	*sub.*	3 38	12½	9½
Cromarty	*sub.*	1 46	14	11
Cromer	*add*	4 57	14¾	11
Dartmouth	*add*	4 32	14¼	10½
Deal	*sub.*	2 49	16	12½
Devonport Dockyard	*add*	4 2	15½	12
Dieppe	*sub.*	2 59	27½	21
Dingle Bay	*add*	2 34	10¾	7¾
Donegal Harbour	*add*	3 53	11½	8½
Douglas	*sub.*	2 28	20¾	16
Dover	*sub.*	2 51	18¾	15
Dumbarton	*sub.*	1 20	10¼	
Dumfries	*sub.*	1 44	6	
Dunbar	*add*	0 20	14½	11
Dundalk Bar	*sub.*	3 1	15	11½
Dundee	*add*	0 46	14½	11½
Dungeness	*sub.*	3 17	21¾	19
Dunkerque	*sub.*	1 43	16¾	13½
Exmouth	*add*	4 43	11	8½
Eyemouth	*add*	0 25	15	11
Falmouth	*add*	3 19	16	12
Fareham	*sub.*	2 5	11¼	8½
Fifeness	*add*	0 22	15	12
Filey Bay	*add*	2 19	15½	12¾
Fishguard	*add*	5 20	13½	8¾
Flamborough Head	*add*	2 32	16	12
Fleetwood	*sub.*	2 34	27	20½
Flushing	*sub.*	0 52	15¼	11
Folkestone	*sub.*	2 56	20	16½
Formby Point	*sub.*	3 11	25½	19
Fowey	*add*	3 35	15	11¾
Fraserburgh	*sub.*	1 10	11	8½
Galway Bay	*add*	3 13	14¾	11
Glasgow	*sub.*	0 33	11¼	9¼
Glasson Dock	*sub.*	2 31	20	14
Goole	*add*	5 31	13	
Granton Pier	*add*	0 35	16½	12¾
Granville	*add*	4 17	37	27¼
Gravesend	*sub.*	0 55	18½	15
Greenock	*sub.*	1 31	10	8¼
Greenwich	*sub.*	0 15	20½	17¼
Grimsby	*add*	3 46	19¼	15¼
Hartlepool	*add*	1 35	15	11¾
Harwich	*sub.*	2 7	12¾	10½
Hastings	*sub.*	3 7	24	17½
Haverfordwest	*add*	5 4	7¼	2½
Havre	*sub.*	4 49	22	17¾
Helbre Island	*sub.*	2 45	26½	22
Holyhead	*sub.*	3 29	16	12½
Honfleur Harbour	*sub.*	4 30	23	18
Hook of Holland	*add*	0 15	6½	5½
Hull	*add*	4 32	20¾	16¼
Hurst Camber	*sub.*	3 52	7½	6
Hythe (Hampshire)	*sub.*	2 42	13¾	9¾
Ilfracombe	*add*	4 0	27¼	21¼
Immingham	*add*	3 56	19¾	15½
Inverary	*sub.*	1 38	10	
Ipswich	*sub.*	1 28	13½	
Kew Bridge	*add*	0 23		
Kingsbridge	*add*	4 3	10	
Kingstown Harbour	*sub.*	2 21	11¼	8¾
Kinsale Harbour	*add*	3 19	11½	9
Kirkcudbright	*sub.*	2 32	23	17
Kirkwall	*sub.*	3 26	8½	6½
Lamlash	*sub.*	1 49	10	7
Lancaster	*sub.*	2 31	8½	2
Langston Harbour	*sub.*	2 14	13½	10½
Leith	*add*	0 37	17¾	14¼

PORT OR PLACE.	CONSTANTS.		SPNGS.	NEAPS.
		h. m.	ft.	ft.
Lerwick Harbour	*sub.*	2 48	5¾	4½
Limerick	*add*	4 47	18¾	13½
Littlehampton Bar	*sub.*	2 36	16	11½
Liverpool	*sub.*	3 23	27½	20¼
Lizard	*add*	3 23	14¼	10¼
Llanelly Bar	*add*	4 35	25	18¾
Loch Long (Arrochar)	*sub.*	1 46	12	9
Looe	*add*	3 46	16¾	13½
Lossiemouth	*sub.*	1 35	12	9
Lowestoft	*sub.*	4 8	6½	5¼
Lundy Island	*add*	3 36	27	20
Lyme Regis	*add*	4 35	11½	8½
Lymington	*sub.*	3 27	8	6
Lynmouth	*add*	4 19	30½	21¾
Lynn Deep	*add*	4 1	23¼	16¼
Margate Pier	*sub.*	2 19	15½	13
Maryport	*sub.*	2 18	25	19
Mevagissey	*add*	3 26	15½	12
Middlesbrough	*add*	1 54	17	12¼
Milford Haven Entrance	*add*	4 29	21¾	16½
Minehead Pier	*add*	4 40	32¼	24½
Montrose	*add*	0 29	14	11
Morecambe	*sub.*	2 21	27	21
Nash Point	*add*	4 41	33	25
Naze	*sub.*	2 13	12½	10
Neath	*add*	4 33	13½	
Needles Point	*sub.*	4 6	7½	5
Newcastle-on-Tyne	*add*	1 22	14¾	11½
Newhaven	*sub.*	2 44	19	14
Newport (Bristol Channel)	*add*	5 24	38	29
Newport (Cardigan)	*add*	5 22	12	9
Newquay (Towan)	*add*	3 4	21½	15¾
Newquay (Cardigan)	*add*	5 49	13	
Nore Light	*sub.*	1 31	15½	13
North Shields	*add*	1 6	14½	11
North Sunderland	*add*	0 39	15	11½
Oban	*add*	3 52	13	9½
Orfordness	*sub.*	2 49	8	6½
Ostende	*sub.*	1 45	15	12
Padstow	*add*	3 35	23	16½
Pembroke Dockyard	*add*	4 34	22½	17
Penzance	*add*	2 54	16¼	12½
Peterhead	*sub.*	1 17	11½	9¼
Plymouth Breakwater	*add*	3 56	15½	12
Poole	*sub.*	5 0	6½	4¾
Port Carlisle	*sub.*	1 35	20	14
Port Harrington	*sub.*	2 29	25	19
Port Madoc	*add*	5 54	15¼	10¾
Port Patrick	*sub.*	2 28	15	12
Port Talbot	*add*	4 20	29	18¼
Portishead	*add*	5 24	42	31¾
Portland Bill	*add*	4 47	9	6½
Portland Breakwater	*add*	5 13	6¾	4½
Portsmouth Dockyard	*sub.*	2 13	13½	10¾
Preston	*sub.*	2 27	17	10
Putney Bridge	*add*	0 33		
Pwllheli Bar	*sub.*	5 49	14¾	10½
Queensferry	*add*	0 53	18	14
Queenstown	*add*	3 33	12	9½
Ramsey (Isle of Man)	*sub.*	2 29	20¾	16
Ramsgate Harbour	*sub.*	2 20	15	12

PORT OR PLACE.	CONSTANTS.		SPNGS.	NEAPS.
		h. m.	ft.	ft.
Renfrew	*sub.*	0 50	11	
Ribble Lighthouse	*sub.*	2 55	25½	19
Rosslare Point	*add*	4 57	5	3½
Ryde	*sub.*	2 33	13½	11
St. Agnes	*add*	2 57	16	12
St. Helier	*add*	4 35	34½	24
St. Ives	*add*	3 8	21	15
St. Malo	*add*	4 19	36¼	25¾
St. Mary	*add*	2 54	16	12
St. Peter Port	*add*	4 49	26	18¾
Salcombe	*add*	3 58	15	11½
Saltash	*add*	4 4	15	11
Scarborough	*add*	2 15	15¾	12½
Seaham	*add*	1 31	14½	10½
Selsea Bill	*sub.*	2 10	16½	12½
Sharpness	*sub.*	5 50	28	15
Sheerness Dockyard	*sub.*	1 24	16	13¼
Shoreham Harbour	*sub.*	2 23	18	13¼
Silloth	*sub.*	2 4	26	20
Southampton	*sub.*	3 22	13	9½
Southend	*sub.*	1 31	15½	13
Southwold	*sub.*	3 45	6½	4½
Spurn Head	*add*	3 28	18¾	15
Start Point	*add*	3 58	15	11½
Stirling	*add*	2 10	7½	4
Stockton	*add*	2 4	11	
Stonehaven	*sub.*	0 39	14	11
Stornoway	*add*	5 14	13½	9½
Strauraer	*sub*	1 55	9½	7½
Stromness	*sub.*	4 47	10	7
Sunderland	*add*	1 29	14½	11
Sutton Bridge	*add*	4 31	20½	15
Swanage	*sub.*	5 30	6¼	4¼
Swansea Bay	*add*	4 18	27¼	20¼
Tees River Bar	*add*	1 52	15	12¼
Tay River Bar	*add*	0 19	16	13½
Teddington Lock	*add*	1 27		
Teignmouth	*add*	4 16	13	9¼
Tenby	*add*	3 59	25½	19¼
Thurso	*sub.*	5 16	13¼	9½
Tobermory	*add*	3 57	14¼	10
Torbay	*add*	4 16	13½	10
Troon	*sub.*	1 49	10	7½
Truro	*add*	3 27	10	6
Tynemouth Bar	*add*	1 11	13¾	10½
Ushant	*add*	2 8	20	14¾
Valentia Harbour	*add*	2 17	11¾	8
Waterford Harbour	*add*	4 36	13½	10¾
Weston-super-Mare	*add*	5 8	37	28½
Wexford	*add*	5 49	5	3½
Whitby	*add*	1 49	15	11½
Whitehaven	*sub.*	2 30	26	19
Wick	*sub.*	2 24	10	7½
Wisbech	*add*	5 31	15¼	11¾
Woolwich	*sub.*	0 18	20½	17¼
Workington	*sub.*	2 40	25¾	20
Worm's Head	*add*	4 20	25½	18½
Yarmouth Road	*sub.*	4 50	6	4½
Yarmouth (Isle of Wight)	*sub.*	3 52	7	5½
Ymuiden	*add*	1 4	5¾	5¼
Youghal	*add*	3 37	12½	9½

EXAMPLE 1.—Required the time of high water at Aberdeen on *January 8th*:

Time of high water at London Bridge 2*h.* 46*m.* Morn.
Subtract tide interval................ 0 50

Time of high water at Aberdeen .... 1 56 Morn.

EXAMPLE 2.—Required the time of high water at Scarborough on *January 9th* :—

Time of high water at London Bridge 3*h.* 31*m.* Morn.
Add tide interval.................... 2 15

Time of high water at Scarborough .. 5 46 Morn.

It may happen that the "tide interval" to be subtracted is greater than the quantity from which it has to be taken, in which case 24 hours must be added to the London Bridge time; the resulting difference will be the preceding day's afternoon tide where the London morning tide was used. Sometimes the sum "high water at London Bridge"+"tide interval" will exceed 24 hours; in this case, the excess will be the time of high water after the midnight following.

EXAMPLE 3.—Required the time of high water at Aberdeen, *January 19th aft.* :—

Time of high water at London Bridge
on *January 20th* .... 0*h.* 47*m.* Morn.
+ 24 hours = 24 47
Subtract tide interval................ 0 52

Time of high water at Aberdeen, *Jan. 19th* 23 55 After.

Tables for Finding the Times of Sunrise and Sunset.

THIS double entry table provides the means for finding, with sufficient accuracy for practical purposes, the times of sunrise and sunset at any place situated between latitude 60° N. and 60° S.

To use the table: In the horizontal line with the Sun's declination in the first column, and under the required latitude in the heading, there will be found the *local apparent time* of sunset. Subtracting this from 12h. will give the *local apparent time* of sunrise. To obtain from this the local mean time, the quantity in the second column on the second page of each month (which is known as the Equation of Time) appropriate to the day in question must be added to or subtracted from these apparent times of sunrise and sunset, as shown in the heading.

To find the corresponding Greenwich mean time, the difference of longitude of the place from Greenwich must be added if the place be West, subtracted if East.

The table is arranged for northern latitudes, but will serve equally well for places south of the Equator, if the declination North in the first column be considered South, and *vice versâ*.

If the times of sunrise or sunset are required for any declination or latitude falling between the arguments in the table, they may be found by simple proportion.

THE TIME OF SUNSET.

The times of sunrise and sunset given in this Almanack are the times when the centre of the Sun's disc is on the visible horizon at sea-level at Greenwich, computed on the assumption that the horizontal refraction is 34½'. It is doubtful whether there is a precise legal definition of sunrise and sunset. The above has generally been adopted as a correct statement, though in some Tables the instant when the upper limb, or edge, of the Sun is on the visible horizon is given as

DECLINATION.	LATITUDE.															
	1°	14°	26°	35°	43°	49°	53°	56°	58°	60°	62°	63°	64	65	66°
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
24 N	6 4	6 28	6 53	7 16	7 42	8 7	8 30	8 51	9 8	9 29	9 57	10 15	10 38	11 13	...
23	6 4	6 27	6 50	7 12	7 37	8 1	8 22	8 41	8 57	9 16	9 40	9 55	10 13	10 36	11 12
22	6 4	6 25	6 48	7 9	7 32	7 55	8 14	8 32	8 47	9 4	9 25	9 38	9 53	10 12	10 35
21	6 4	6 24	6 46	7 5	7 27	7 49	8 7	8 24	8 37	8 53	9 12	9 23	9 37	9 51	10 10
20	6 4	6 23	6 43	7 2	7 23	7 43	8 0	8 15	8 28	8 42	8 59	9 10	9 21	9 34	9 49
19	6 4	6 22	6 41	6 59	7 18	7 37	7 53	8 7	8 19	8 32	8 48	8 57	9 7	9 18	9 32
18	6 4	6 21	6 39	6 55	7 14	7 31	7 46	8 0	8 10	8 22	8 37	8 45	8 54	9 4	9 16
17	6 3	6 20	6 37	6 52	7 9	7 26	7 40	7 52	8 2	8 13	8 26	8 34	8 42	8 51	9 1
16	6 3	6 19	6 35	6 49	7 5	7 21	7 33	7 45	7 54	8 4	8 16	8 23	8 30	8 38	8 48
15	6 3	6 18	6 32	6 46	7 1	7 15	7 27	7 39	7 46	7 56	8 6	8 13	8 19	8 27	8 35
14	6 3	6 16	6 30	6 43	6 57	7 10	7 21	7 31	7 39	7 47	7 57	8 3	8 9	8 15	8 23
13	6 3	6 15	6 28	6 40	6 53	7 5	7 15	7 24	7 31	7 39	7 48	7 53	7 59	8 5	8 11
12	6 3	6 14	6 26	6 37	6 49	7 0	7 9	7 18	7 24	7 31	7 39	7 44	7 49	7 54	8 0
11	6 3	6 13	6 24	6 34	6 45	6 55	7 3	7 11	7 17	7 23	7 31	7 35	7 39	7 44	7 49
10	6 3	6 12	6 22	6 31	6 41	6 50	6 58	7 5	7 10	7 16	7 22	7 26	7 30	7 34	7 39
9	6 3	6 11	6 20	6 28	6 37	6 45	6 52	6 58	7 3	7 8	7 14	7 17	7 21	7 25	7 29
8	6 3	6 10	6 18	6 25	6 33	6 41	6 47	6 52	6 56	7 1	7 6	7 9	7 12	7 15	7 19
7	6 3	6 9	6 16	6 22	6 29	6 36	6 41	6 46	6 49	6 53	6 58	7 1	7 3	7 5	7 10
6	6 3	6 8	6 14	6 19	6 25	6 31	6 36	6 40	6 43	6 46	6 50	6 52	6 55	6 57	7 0
5	6 2	6 7	6 12	6 17	6 22	6 26	6 30	6 34	6 36	6 39	6 42	6 44	6 46	6 48	6 51
4	6 2	6 6	6 10	6 14	6 18	6 22	6 25	6 28	6 30	6 32	6 35	6 36	6 38	6 40	6 41
3	6 2	6 5	6 8	6 11	6 14	6 17	6 19	6 22	6 23	6 25	6 27	6 28	6 30	6 31	6 32
2	6 2	6 4	6 6	6 8	6 10	6 12	6 14	6 16	6 17	6 18	6 20	6 20	6 21	6 22	6 23
1 N	6 2	6 3	6 4	6 5	6 7	6 8	6 9	6 10	6 10	6 11	6 13	6 13	6 13	6 14	6 14
0	6 2	6 2	6 2	6 3	6 3	6 4	6 4	6 4	6 4	6 4	6 5	6 5	6 5	6 5	6 5
1 S	6 2	6 1	6 0	6 0	5 59	5 59	5 58	5 58	5 58	5 57	5 57	5 57	5 57	5 56	5 56
2	6 2	6 0	5 58	5 57	5 55	5 54	5 53	5 52	5 51	5 50	5 49	5 49	5 48	5 48	5 47
3	6 2	5 59	5 56	5 54	5 52	5 49	5 48	5 46	5 45	5 43	5 42	5 41	5 40	5 39	5 38
4	6 2	5 58	5 55	5 51	5 48	5 45	5 42	5 40	5 38	5 36	5 34	5 32	5 32	5 31	5 29
5	6 2	5 57	5 53	5 49	5 44	5 40	5 37	5 34	5 32	5 29	5 27	5 25	5 24	5 22	5 20
6	6 2	5 56	5 51	5 46	5 40	5 35	5 31	5 28	5 25	5 22	5 19	5 17	5 15	5 13	5 11
7	6 2	5 55	5 49	5 43	5 37	5 31	5 26	5 22	5 19	5 15	5 11	5 9	5 7	5 4	5 1
8	6 1	5 54	5 47	5 40	5 33	5 26	5 21	5 16	5 12	5 8	5 3	5 1	4 58	4 55	4 52
9	6 1	5 53	5 45	5 37	5 29	5 21	5 16	5 10	5 5	5 1	4 55	4 53	4 49	4 46	4 42
10	6 1	5 52	5 43	5 34	5 25	5 17	5 10	5 3	4 59	4 53	4 47	4 44	4 40	4 37	4 32
11	6 1	5 51	5 41	5 31	5 21	5 12	5 4	4 57	4 52	4 46	4 39	4 35	4 31	4 27	4 22
12	6 1	5 50	5 39	5 28	5 17	5 7	4 58	4 51	4 45	4 38	4 31	4 27	4 22	4 17	4 12
13	6 1	5 49	5 37	5 25	5 13	5 2	4 52	4 44	4 38	4 30	4 22	4 18	4 13	4 7	4 1
14	6 1	5 48	5 34	5 22	5 9	4 57	4 47	4 37	4 30	4 23	4 13	4 8	4 3	3 56	3 50
15	6 1	5 47	5 32	5 19	5 5	4 52	4 41	4 31	4 23	4 14	4 4	3 59	3 53	3 46	3 39
16	6 1	5 46	5 30	5 16	5 1	4 46	4 34	4 24	4 15	4 6	3 55	3 49	3 42	3 35	3 27
17	6 1	5 45	5 28	5 13	4 57	4 41	4 28	4 17	4 8	3 57	3 45	3 39	3 31	3 23	3 14
18	6 1	5 44	5 26	5 10	4 53	4 36	4 22	4 9	4 0	3 48	3 35	3 28	3 20	3 11	3 0
19	6 1	5 43	5 24	5 7	4 48	4 30	4 15	4 2	3 51	3 39	3 25	3 17	3 8	2 58	2 46
20	6 1	5 41	5 22	5 4	4 44	4 25	4 9	3 54	3 43	3 29	3 14	3 5	2 55	2 43	2 30
21	6 1	5 40	5 19	5 1	4 39	4 19	4 2	3 46	3 34	3 19	3 2	2 52	2 41	2 28	2 12
22	6 1	5 39	5 17	4 57	4 35	4 13	3 55	3 38	3 24	3 9	2 50	2 38	2 25	2 10	1 52
23	6 1	5 38	5 15	4 54	4 30	4 7	3 47	3 29	3 15	2 57	2 36	2 23	2 8	1 50	1 27
24 S	6 1	5 37	5 12	4 50	4 25	4 1	3 40	3 20	3 5	2 45	2 21	2 7	1 49	1 26	...

the time when the Sun rises and sets. The legal question has been more concerned with the distinction between local sunset and Greenwich sunset, rather than with a precise definition. It has been held by a legal tribunal, as would be expected, that the word "sunset" in laws and regulations must be taken to mean the time when the sun sets at the place in question, whether it be stated in local or Greenwich time.

TO FIND THE GREENWICH TIME OF SUNRISE AT CERTAIN PLACES IN THE BRITISH ISLES IN EACH MONTH OF THE YEAR.

The Table gives the number of minutes to be added to or subtracted from the time of sunrise at Greenwich, to find the Greenwich time of sunrise at the place named in the first column, on the first day of each month. The corrections to be applied on other dates and for other places in the neighbourhood of these may be inferred approximately by interpolation.

The sign + means that the time required is later than that at Greenwich. The sign −, that it is earlier.

	Jan. 1.	Feb. 1.	Mar. 1.	April 1.	May 1.	June 1.	July 1.	Aug. 1.	Sept. 1.	Oct. 1.	Nov. 1.	Dec. 1.	Jan. 1.
	m.	m.	m.	m.	m.	m.	m.	m.	m.	m.	m.	m.	m.
Cape Wrath...	+66	+50	+32	+13	− 7	−26	−30	−14	+ 6	+24	+43	+62	+66
Wick	+57	+41	+23	+ 5	−14	−32	−36	−21	− 1	+16	+35	+53	+57
Inverness	+54	+41	+26	+11	− 5	−20	−23	−10	+ 6	+20	+36	+50	+54
Aberdeen	+43	+31	+17	+ 2	−12	−26	−29	−17	− 2	+11	+26	+40	+43
Glasgow	+43	+34	+23	+13	+ 2	− 8	−10	− 2	+ 9	+20	+30	+40	+43
Newcastle ...	+26	+20	+12	+ 3	− 5	−13	−15	− 8	0	+ 8	+17	+24	+26
Belfast	+42	+36	+28	+21	+13	+ 6	+ 4	+10	+18	+25	+33	+40	+42
Liverpool	+23	+19	+15	+10	+ 6	+ 2	+ 1	+ 4	+ 9	+13	+18	+22	+23
Dublin	+35	+32	+28	+23	+19	+15	+14	+18	+22	+26	+31	+34	+35
Hull	+14	+10	+ 5	− 1	− 6	−11	−12	− 8	− 3	+ 3	+ 8	+13	+14
Holyhead	+28	+25	+21	+17	+13	+ 9	+ 8	+11	+16	+20	+24	+27	+28
Birmingham	+13	+11	+ 9	+ 7	+ 5	+ 2	+ 2	+ 4	+ 6	+ 8	+10	+12	+13
Bristol	+10	+10	+10	+10	+10	+10	+10	+10	+10	+10	+10	+10	+10
Norwich	+ 3	0	− 3	− 7	−10	−13	−14	−11	− 8	− 4	− 1	+ 2	+ 3
Colchester ...	− 2	− 2	− 3	− 4	− 5	− 6	− 6	− 5	− 4	− 3	− 3	− 2	− 2
Dover...........	− 7	− 6	− 6	− 5	− 4	− 4	− 4	− 4	− 5	− 6	− 6	− 7	− 7
Southampton	+ 3	+ 4	+ 5	+ 6	+ 7	+ 8	+ 9	+ 8	+ 7	+ 5	+ 4	+ 3	+ 3
Plymouth......	+11	+13	+15	+18	+20	+22	+22	+21	+18	+16	+14	+12	+11
Penzance	+16	+18	+21	+23	+26	+29	+29	+27	+24	+22	+19	+16	+16
Killarney	+41	+40	+39	+37	+36	+35	+35	+36	+37	+38	+40	+41	+41

TO FIND THE GREENWICH TIME OF SUNSET AT CERTAIN PLACES IN THE BRITISH ISLES IN EACH MONTH OF THE YEAR.

This Table, similar to the preceding, can be used in the same way to find the approximate time of sunset at places other than Greenwich.

	Jan. 1.	Feb. 1.	Mar. 1.	April 1.	May 1.	June 1.	July 1.	Aug. 1.	Sept. 1.	Oct. 1.	Nov. 1.	Dec. 1.	Jan. 1.
	m.	m.	m.	m.	m.	m.	m.	m.	m.	m.	m.	m.	m.
Cape Wrath...	−26	−10	+ 8	+27	+46	+65	+70	+54	+34	+16	− 3	−22	−26
Wick	−32	−16	+ 1	+20	+39	+57	+61	+45	+26	+ 8	−10	−28	−32
Inverness	−20	− 7	+ 8	+23	+39	+54	+57	+44	+28	+14	− 2	−17	−20
Aberdeen	−26	−14	0	+14	+29	+43	+46	+34	+19	+ 5	− 9	−23	−26
Glasgow	− 8	0	+11	+22	+32	+43	+44	+36	+25	+15	+ 4	− 6	− 8
Newcastle ...	−13	− 7	+ 2	+10	+18	+26	+28	+21	+13	+ 5	− 4	−11	−13
Belfast	+ 6	+12	+19	+27	+34	+41	+43	+37	+29	+22	+14	+ 8	+ 6
Liverpool	+ 2	+ 5	+10	+14	+19	+23	+24	+20	+16	+11	+ 7	+ 3	+ 2
Dublin	+15	+18	+23	+27	+31	+35	+36	+33	+28	+24	+20	+15	+15
Hull	−11	− 7	− 2	+ 4	+ 9	+14	+15	+11	+ 5	0	− 5	−10	−11
Holyhead	+ 9	+12	+16	+20	+24	+28	+29	+26	+22	+18	+14	+10	+ 9
Birmingham	+ 2	+ 4	+ 6	+ 9	+11	+13	+13	+11	+ 9	+ 7	+ 5	+ 3	+ 2
Bristol	+10	+10	+10	+10	+10	+10	+10	+10	+10	+10	+10	+10	+10
Norwich	−13	11	− 7	− 4	0	+ 3	+ 3	+ 1	− 3	− 6	−10	−12	−13
Colchester ...	− 6	− 5	− 4	− 3	− 2	− 2	− 1	− 2	− 3	− 4	− 5	− 5	− 6
Dover...........	− 4	− 4	− 5	− 6	− 6	− 7	− 7	− 7	− 6	− 5	− 4	− 4	− 4
Southampton	+ 8	+ 7	+ 6	+ 5	+ 4	+ 3	+ 2	+ 3	+ 5	+ 6	+ 7	+ 8	+ 8
Plymouth ...	+22	+20	+18	+16	+13	+11	+11	+13	+15	+17	+20	+22	+22
Penzance	+29	+27	+24	+21	+18	+16	+15	+17	+20	+23	+26	+28	+29
Killarney	+35	+36	+37	+39	+40	+41	+41	+40	+39	+38	+36	+35	+35

If these Tables be considered in conjunction with a map it will be seen that the places at which the Sun rises at the *same* moment lie in a straight line across the map, the lines for different moments being parallel. The lines change their inclination to the meridian throughout the year. Similarly for the setting.

Tables for Determining the Latitude

FROM OBSERVATIONS OF THE ALTITUDE OF THE POLE STAR OUT OF THE MERIDIAN.

TABLE I.

Local Sidereal Time.	Correction.	Local Sidereal Time.	Local Sidereal Time.	Correction.	Local Sidereal Time.	Local Sidereal Time.	Correction.	Local Sidereal Time.
H. M.	° ′ ″	H. M.	H. M.	° ′ ″	H. M.	H. M.	° ′ ″	H. M.
0 0	−1 0 32+	12 0	4 0	−0 53 3+	16 0	8 0	+0 7 28−	20 0
0 10	−1 1 37+	12 10	4 10	−0 51 18+	16 10	8 10	+0 10 19−	20 10
0 20	−1 2 35+	12 20	4 20	−0 49 26+	16 20	8 20	+0 13 10−	20 20
0 30	−1 3 26+	12 30	4 30	−0 47 29+	16 30	8 30	+0 15 58−	20 30
0 40	−1 4 11+	12 40	4 40	−0 45 26+	16 40	8 40	+0 18 45−	20 40
0 50	−1 4 47+	12 50	4 50	−0 43 18+	16 50	8 50	+0 21 30−	20 50
1 0	−1 5 17+	13 0	5 0	−0 41 5+	17 0	9 0	+0 24 11−	21 0
1 10	−1 5 38+	13 10	5 10	−0 38 48+	17 10	9 10	+0 26 51−	21 10
1 20	−1 5 53+	13 20	5 20	−0 36 26+	17 20	9 20	+0 29 27−	21 20
1 30	−1 6 0+	13 30	5 30	−0 34 0+	17 30	9 30	+0 32 0−	21 30
1 40	−1 5 59+	13 40	5 40	−0 31 30+	17 40	9 40	+0 34 29−	21 40
1 50	−1 5 51+	13 50	5 50	−0 28 56+	17 50	9 50	+0 36 55−	21 50
2 0	−1 5 35+	14 0	6 0	−0 26 19+	18 0	10 0	+0 39 16−	22 0
2 10	−1 5 12+	14 10	6 10	−0 23 39+	18 10	10 10	+0 41 32−	22 10
2 20	−1 4 41+	14 20	6 20	−0 20 57+	18 20	10 20	+0 43 44−	22 20
2 30	−1 4 3+	14 30	6 30	−0 18 12+	18 30	10 30	+0 45 51−	22 30
2 40	−1 3 17+	14 40	6 40	−0 15 25+	18 40	10 40	+0 47 53−	22 40
2 50	−1 2 25+	14 50	6 50	−0 12 36+	18 50	10 50	+0 49 49−	22 50
3 0	−1 1 25+	15 0	7 0	−0 9 45+	19 0	11 0	+0 51 39−	23 0
3 10	−1 0 18+	15 10	7 10	−0 6 54+	19 10	11 10	+0 53 24−	23 10
3 20	−0 59 4+	15 20	7 20	−0 4 2+	19 20	11 20	+0 55 2−	23 20
3 30	−0 57 44+	15 30	7 30	−0 1 10+	19 30	11 30	+0 56 35−	23 30
3 40	−0 56 17+	15 40	7 40	+0 1 44−	19 40	11 40	+0 58 0−	23 40
3 50	−0 54 43+	15 50	7 50	+0 4 37−	19 50	11 50	+0 59 19−	23 50
4 0	−0 53 3+	16 0	8 0	+0 7 28−	20 0	12 0	+1 0 32−	0 0

The sign on the left-hand side of the *correction* is to be used when the argument is on the left, and *vice versâ* ; + means that the correction is to be added to the reduced altitude, and − that it is to be subtracted.

TABLE II.

Local Sidereal Time.	Altitude.															Local Sidereal Time.
	0°	5°	10°	15°	20°	25°	30°	35°	40°	45°	50°	55°	60°	65°	70°	
H. M.	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	H. M.
0 0	0 0	0 1	0 1	0 2	0 2	0 3	0 4	0 4	0 5	0 6	0 7	0 9	0 11	0 13	0 17	12 0
0 30	0 0	0 0	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 2	0 2	0 2	0 3	0 3	0 4	0 5	0 6	0 8	12 30
1 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 2	0 2	13 0
1 30	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	13 30
2 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	14 0
2 30	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 2	0 2	0 2	0 3	0 3	0 4	0 5	0 6	14 30
3 0	0 0	0 0	0 1	0 1	0 2	0 2	0 3	0 4	0 4	0 5	0 6	0 7	0 9	0 11	0 14	15 0
3 30	0 0	0 1	0 2	0 2	0 3	0 4	0 5	0 6	0 8	0 9	0 11	0 13	0 15	0 19	0 25	15 30
4 0	0 0	0 1	0 2	0 4	0 5	0 6	0 8	0 9	0 11	0 14	0 16	0 19	0 23	0 29	0 37	16 0
4 30	0 0	0 2	0 3	0 5	0 7	0 9	0 11	0 13	0 15	0 18	0 22	0 26	0 32	0 39	0 50	16 30
5 0	0 0	0 2	0 4	0 6	0 9	0 11	0 13	0 16	0 20	0 23	0 28	0 33	0 40	0 50	1 4	17 0
5 30	0 0	0 3	0 5	0 8	0 10	0 13	0 16	0 20	0 24	0 28	0 33	0 40	0 48	1 0	1 17	17 30
6 0	0 0	0 3	0 6	0 9	0 12	0 15	0 19	0 23	0 27	0 32	0 38	0 46	0 56	1 9	1 28	18 0
6 30	0 0	0 3	0 6	0 9	0 13	0 16	0 20	0 25	0 30	0 35	0 42	0 50	1 1	1 15	1 37	18 30
7 0	0 0	0 3	0 7	0 10	0 14	0 17	0 21	0 26	0 31	0 37	0 44	0 53	1 5	1 20	1 42	19 0
7 30	0 0	0 3	0 7	0 10	0 14	0 18	0 22	0 27	0 32	0 38	0 45	0 54	1 6	1 22	1 44	19 30
8 0	0 0	0 3	0 7	0 10	0 14	0 18	0 22	0 26	0 32	0 38	0 45	0 54	1 5	1 21	1 43	20 0
8 30	0 0	0 3	0 6	0 10	0 13	0 17	0 21	0 25	0 30	0 36	0 43	0 51	1 2	1 17	1 38	20 30
9 0	0 0	0 3	0 6	0 9	0 12	0 15	0 19	0 23	0 28	0 33	0 39	0 47	0 57	1 11	1 31	21 0
9 30	0 0	0 3	0 5	0 8	0 11	0 14	0 17	0 20	0 24	0 29	0 35	0 42	0 51	1 2	1 20	21 30
10 0	0 0	0 2	0 4	0 7	0 9	0 12	0 14	0 17	0 21	0 25	0 29	0 35	0 43	0 53	1 8	22 0
10 30	0 0	0 2	0 4	0 5	0 7	0 9	0 11	0 14	0 17	0 20	0 23	0 28	0 34	0 42	0 54	22 30
11 0	0 0	0 1	0 3	0 4	0 5	0 7	0 9	0 10	0 12	0 15	0 18	0 21	0 26	0 32	0 41	23 0
11 30	0 0	0 1	0 2	0 3	0 4	0 5	0 6	0 7	0 9	0 10	0 12	0 14	0 18	0 22	0 28	23 30
12 0	0 0	0 1	0 1	0 2	0 2	0 3	0 4	0 4	0 5	0 6	0 7	0 9	0 11	0 13	0 17	24 0

The corrections from the above Table are always additive to the corrected altitude.

TABLE III. (1924.)

Local Sidereal Time.	Jan. 1.	Feb. 1.	Mar. 1.	April 1.	May 1.	June 1.	July 1.	Aug. 1.	Sept. 1.	Oct. 1.	Nov. 1.	Dec. 1.	Dec. 31.
H.	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″
0	1 9	1 6	0 58	0 49	0 40	0 36	0 37	0 44	0 54	1 5	1 16	1 24	1 27
2	1 6	1 8	1 4	0 56	0 47	0 39	0 35	0 37	0 43	0 52	1 4	1 15	1 22
4	1 1	1 8	1 9	1 5	0 57	0 47	0 40	0 36	0 37	0 42	0 50	1 1	1 11
6	0 56	1 6	1 12	1 13	1 8	0 59	0 50	0 42	0 37	0 36	0 40	0 47	0 57
8	0 52	1 2	1 11	1 17	1 17	1 11	1 3	0 52	0 43	0 37	0 34	0 37	0 44
10	0 51	0 58	1 7	1 17	1 22	1 20	1 14	1 5	0 54	0 44	0 36	0 33	0 35
12	0 51	0 54	1 2	1 11	1 20	1 24	1 23	1 16	1 6	0 55	0 44	0 36	0 33
14	0 54	0 52	0 56	1 4	1 13	1 21	1 25	1 23	1 17	1 8	0 56	0 45	0 38
16	0 59	0 52	0 51	0 55	1 3	1 13	1 20	1 24	1 23	1 18	1 10	0 59	0 49
18	1 4	0 54	0 48	0 47	0 52	1 1	1 10	1 18	1 23	1 24	1 20	1 13	1 3
20	1 8	0 58	0 49	0 43	0 43	0 49	0 57	1 8	1 17	1 23	1 26	1 23	1 16
22	1 9	1 2	0 53	0 43	0 38	0 40	0 46	0 55	1 6	1 16	1 24	1 27	1 25
24	1 9	1 6	0 58	0 49	0 40	0 36	0 37	0 44	0 54	1 5	1 16	1 24	1 27

The corrections in Tables II. and III. are always to be added; 1′ is to be subtracted from the final result because the quantities in Table III. above have been increased by that amount in order that they may all be additive.

Solar and Sidereal Time.

TO CHANGE INTERVALS OF MEAN SOLAR TIME INTO THE EQUIVALENT INTERVALS OF SIDEREAL TIME AND *VICE VERSA*.

THE length of a Sidereal day is 23*h.* 56*m.* 4·09*s.* of Mean Time. One hour of Sidereal Time is, therefore, equivalent to 59*m.* 50·17*s.* of Mean Time, and one hour of mean solar time is equivalent to 1*h.* 0*m.* 9·86*s.* of Sidereal Time. This may be expressed otherwise by saying that the Mean Time clock loses or retards 9·83*s.* per hour on the sidereal clock, and that the sidereal clock gains or accelerates 9·86*s.* per hour on the Mean Time clock. These quantities—"acceleration" and "retardation"—are tabulated below for the argument (common to both) in the middle columns. If the argument be considered as Mean Time, its equivalent in Sidereal Time is obtained by adding the acceleration. On the other hand, if it is considered to be Sidereal Time, its equivalent in Mean Time is found by subtracting the retardation.

Acceleration.	Argument.	Retardation.	Acceleration.	Argument.	Retardation.	Acceleration.	Argument.	Retardation.	Argument.	Acceleration or Retardation.	Argument.	Acceleration or Retardation.
m. s.	hours	m. s.	s.	mins.	s.	s.	mins.	s.	secs.	s.	secs.	s.
0 9·86	1	0 9·83	0·16	1	0·16	5·09	31	5·08	1	0·00	31	0·08
0 19·71	2	0 19·66	0·33	2	0·33	5·26	32	5·24	2	0·01	32	0·09
0 29·57	3	0 29·49	0·49	3	0·49	5·42	33	5·41	3	0·01	33	0·09
0 39·43	4	0 39·32	0·66	4	0·66	5·59	34	5·57	4	0·01	34	0·09
0 49·28	5	0 49·15	0·82	5	0·82	5·75	35	5·73	5	0·01	35	0·10
0 59·14	6	0 58·98	0·99	6	0·98	5·91	36	5·90	6	0·02	36	0·10
1 9·00	7	1 8·81	1·15	7	1·15	6·08	37	6·06	7	0·02	37	0·10
1 18·85	8	1 18·64	1·31	8	1·31	6·24	38	6·23	8	0·02	38	0·10
1 28·71	9	1 28·47	1·48	9	1·47	6·41	39	6·39	9	0·02	39	0·11
1 38·56	10	1 38·30	1·64	10	1·64	6·57	40	6·55	10	0·03	40	0·11
1 48·42	11	1 48·13	1·81	11	1·80	6·74	41	6·72	11	0·03	41	0·11
1 58·28	12	1 57·95	1·97	12	1·97	6·90	42	6·88	12	0·03	42	0·11
2 8·13	13	2 7·78	2·14	13	2·13	7·06	43	7·04	13	0·04	43	0·12
2 17·99	14	2 17·61	2·30	14	2·29	7·23	44	7·21	14	0·04	44	0·12
2 27·85	15	2 27·44	2·46	15	2·46	7·39	45	7·37	15	0·04	45	0·12
2 37·70	16	2 37·27	2·63	16	2·62	7·56	46	7·54	16	0·04	46	0·13
2 47·56	17	2 47·10	2·79	17	2·78	7·72	47	7·70	17	0·05	47	0·13
2 57·42	18	2 56·93	2·96	18	2·95	7·89	48	7·86	18	0·05	48	0·13
3 7·27	19	3 6·76	3·12	19	3·11	8·05	49	8·03	19	0·05	49	0·13
3 17·13	20	3 16·59	3·29	20	3·28	8·21	50	8·19	20	0·05	50	0·14
3 26·99	21	3 26·42	3·45	21	3·44	8·38	51	8·36	21	0·06	51	0·14
3 36·84	22	3 36·25	3·61	22	3·60	8·54	52	8·52	22	0·06	52	0·14
3 46·70	23	3 46·08	3·78	23	3·77	8·71	53	8·68	23	0·06	53	0·15
3 56·56	24	3 55·91	3·94	24	3·93	8·87	54	8·85	24	0·07	54	0·15
			4·11	25	4·10	9·04	55	9·01	25	0·07	55	0·15
			4·27	26	4·26	9·20	56	9·17	26	0·07	56	0·15
			4·44	27	4·42	9·36	57	9·34	27	0·07	57	0·16
See p. 77.			4·60	28	4·59	9·53	58	9·50	28	0·08	58	0·16
			4·76	29	4·75	9·69	59	9·67	29	0·08	59	0·16
			4·93	30	4·91	9·86	60	9·83	30	0·08	60	0·16

ECLIPSES IN 1924.

In the year 1924 there will be *five* Eclipses, three of the *Sun*, and two of the *Moon*. All of the Solar Eclipses are partial and visible only from regions round either the North or South Pole, and they are not of interest as subjects for observation. The Lunar Eclipses are Total, but neither of them will be seen throughout all its phases from Greenwich.

I. A *Total Eclipse of the Moon* in the afternoon of February 20. At Greenwich only the latter part of the Eclipse will be visible, for the Moon will not rise there until 17*h.* 23*m.*, which is 26 minutes after the end of totality. The complete phenomenon will be visible from the western part of the Pacific Ocean, Australia and Asia.

Moon enters Penumbra	Feb. 20*d.*	13*h.* 15*m.*
,, ,, Shadow	,, ,,	14*h.* 18*m.*
Middle of Eclipse	,, ,,	16*h.* 8*m.*
Moon leaves Shadow	,, ,,	17*h.* 58*m.*
,, ,, Penumbra	,, ,,	19*h.* 1*m.*

II. A *Partial Eclipse of the Sun* in the afternoon of March 5. Invisible at Greenwich. This Eclipse will be seen only from a region round the South Pole, and in no case will more than three-fifths of the Sun's diameter be obscured. At the Cape of Good Hope a partial eclipse will be partly visible. At greatest phase, which will happen at 16*h.* 57*m.* by Greenwich Time, one-fifth of the diameter will be hidden, and the Sun will set as the eclipse ends.

III. A *Partial Eclipse of the Sun* in the evening of July 31. Scarcely a fifth of the Sun's diameter at greatest will be obscured, and this can only be seen from a region in the Antarctic Ocean, south of New Zealand and South America, in which there is no inhabited land.

IV. A *Total Eclipse of the Moon* in the evening of August 14. Writing generally, the Eclipse will be visible from the Eastern hemisphere except its western part, where the beginning will not be seen. The Moon will rise at Greenwich at 19*h.* 20*m.* almost totally eclipsed.

Moon enters Penumbra	Aug. 14*d.*	17*h.* 32*m.*
,, ,, Shadow	,, ,,	18*h.* 31*m.*
Middle of Eclipse	,, ,,	20*h.* 20*m.*
Moon leaves Shadow	,, ,,	22*h.* 9*m.*
,, ,, Penumbra	,, ,,	23*h.* 7*m.*

The first contact of the Shadow with the Moon's limb will take place at a point 84° to the East of the North Point, and the last contact at 110° to the West.

V. A *Partial Eclipse of the Sun* in the morning of August 30. Invisible at Greenwich. This Eclipse will be visible from Russia-in-Asia, the northern part of China and Japan, where it happens near sunset. It is also visible from northern Sweden, part of Iceland and Greenland, where the Eclipse will happen at sunrise, but the magnitude of Greatest Eclipse is only 0·426, and the event is unimportant.

Eclipse begins, Aug. 30*d.* 6*h.* 50·4*m.* in longitude 41° 35′ W., latitude 71° 49′ N. Greatest Eclipse, Aug. 30*d.* 8*h.* 22·5*m.* in longitude 173° 5′ E., latitude 71° 32′ N. Eclipse ends, Aug. 30*d.* 9*h.* 55·0*m.* in longitude 129° 23′ E., latitude 41° 5′ N.

VI. The Planet *Mercury will be in Transit* across the Sun's disc during the night (Greenwich) of May 7. The end of the Transit may be seen from Greenwich, for it will happen more than an hour after the Sun has risen there on May 8. The following are Greenwich Times of geocentric phases, that is to say, as they would be seen from the centre of the Earth. The first and second contacts seen from Greenwich will happen about 80 seconds earlier than the times given; the third and fourth about 30 seconds later than the geocentric times.

Ingress, exterior contact	May 7*d.*	21*h.* 44*m.* 4*s.*
,, interior ,,	,, 7*d.*	21*h.* 47*m.* 4*s.*
Least distance of centres, 1′ 24·8″	8*d.*	1*h.* 41*m.* 28*s.*
Egress, interior contact	May 8*d.*	5*h.* 35*m.* 41*s.*
,, exterior ,,	,, 8*d.*	5*h.* 38*m.* 41*s.*

ECLIPSES OF JUPITER'S SATELLITES.

The following Table gives the times of Disappearance (D.) and of Reappearance (R.) of the Satellites of Jupiter at Eclipse that will be visible from Greenwich in the year 1924. The local mean time of the phase for any place other than Greenwich may be found by applying the longitude (in time) to the times given in the Table, adding if the place is *East* of Greenwich, and subtracting if it is *West*. If Standard Time be required the zone difference is to be treated in the same way; or, in other words, the phenomena of Jupiter's Satellites are seen simultaneously from all places where the planet is above the horizon at the time.

From January to the Opposition of Jupiter (June 5) the eclipses take place on the Western side. In this period I., and sometimes II., disappear by Eclipse and reappear at the Eastern edge. The times of these reappearances after occultation (Oc. R.) are given, the satellite referred to being that *(contd. on opposite page)*

Date.	G.C.T. H.	M.	Satellite and Phase.
Jan.			
1	7	13	III. D.
16	5	12	I. D.
Feb.			
6	3	1	III. D.
6	5	8	III. R.
8	5	22	I. D.
24	3	37	I. D.
27	1	26	II. D.
27	3	48	II. R.
Mar.			
2	5	30	I. D.
5	4	0	II. D.
18	3	45	I. D.
20	2	45	III. D.
20	4	59	III. R.
30	0	58	II. D.
30	3	20	II. R.
Apr.			
3	2	0	I. D.
3	5	22	Oc. R.
6	3	32	II. D.
10	3	54	I. D.
19	0	16	I. D.
19	3	26	Oc. R.
24	22	33	III. D.
25	0	52	III. R.
26	2	9	I. D.
26	5	13	Oc. R.
May			
1	0	33	II. D.
1	4	33	Oc. R.
2	2	30	III. D.
2	4	50	III. R.
3	4	2	I. D.
4	22	31	I. D.
May			
5	1	26	Oc. R.
8	3	8	II. D.
12	0	25	I. D.
12	3	11	Oc. R.
19	2	18	I. D.
25	21	37	II. D.
26	0	33	Oc. R.
27	10	40	I. D.
28	1	5	Oc. R.
June			
2	0	13	II. D.
2	2	49	Oc. R.
4	0	34	I. D.
4	2	48	Oc. R.
6	22	20	III. Oc.
7	0	45	III. R.
12	20	47	I. Oc.
June			
12	23	8	I. R.
19	21	11	II. R.
19	22	31	I. Oc.
20	1	2	I. R.
26	20	23	II. Oc.
26	23	48	II. R.
28	21	25	I. R.
July			
5	20	27	I. Oc.
5	23	19	I. R.
12	18	11	III. D.
12	20	43	III. R.
19	22	10	III. D.
20	0	43	III. R.
21	20	59	II. R.
21	21	37	I. R.
28	23	31	I. R.
July			
28	23	37	II. R.
Aug.			
6	19	55	I. R.
13	21	50	I. R.
22	18	22	II. D.
22	20	51	II. R.
24	18	5	III. D.
24	20	43	III. R.
29	20	8	I. R.
29	21	0	II. D.
Sept.			
14	18	27	I. R.
23	18	11	II. D.
23	20	42	II. R.
Oct.			
6	18	1	III. D.
7	18	40	I. R.
18	17	53	II. R.

Occultations of Stars by the Moon.

Day.	Star.	Mag.	Disappearance. G.C.T.	Angle from N. Point.	Reappearance G.C.T.	Angle from N. Point.
Jan.			H. M.	°	H. M.	°
8	29 Capricorn	5·5	17 34	106	18 25	217
9	*e* Aquarii .	5·4	17 57	56	19 2	261
10	*h* Aquarii...	5·4	19 48	113	20 33	203
17	+ 15° 637 ...	4·8	16 27	0	16 44	331
17	85 Tauri	6·0	16 40	117	17 32	212
17	Aldebaran...	1·1	19 36	17	20 19	314
18	115 Tauri ...	5·3	19 52	36	20 50	305
28	*l* Virginis .	4·8	2 9	202	2 13	209
Feb.						
11	μ Ceti.........	4·4	20 51	115	21 44	213
12	*f* Tauri	4·3	20 7	139	20 42	190
13	γ Tauri	3·9	20 17	73	21 37	266
14	71 Tauri	4·6	0 19	130	1 1	218
14	θ¹ Tauri	4·2	1 23	56	2 13	294
14	θ² Tauri	3·6	1 21	78	...	...
16	74 B. Gem....	6·2	16 59	101	18 8	252
17	*f* Geminor.	5·3	16 46	40	17 26	322
18	5 Cancri ...	5·9	4 57	151	5 30	230
20	18 Leonis ...	5·8	3 40	101	4 41	297
20	R Leonis .	Var.	4 42	170	5 11	229
21	49 Leonis ...	5·7	0 40	104	1 53	302
Mar.						
1	− 19° 5312...	5·4	...	...	4 42	311
1	+ 14° 657 ...	5·9	23 18	41	23 59	307
22	*k* Virginis	5·7	3 21	179	3 48	225
22	46 Virginis .	6·1	3 25	49	3 55	356
23	− 7° 3728 ...	6·1	2 11	113	3 22	294
Apr.						
8	Aldebaran...	1·1	20 47	41	21 33	308
9	115 Tauri ...	5·3	21 44	50	22 30	309
10	19 B. Gem....	6·2	19 36	44	20 26	321
14	18 Leonis ...	5·8	22 59	151	23 51	249
15	49 Leonis ...	5·7	20 13	138	21 21	266
19	72 Virginis...	6·1	3 4	182	3 23	217
19	*l* Virginis...	4·8	3 16	95	4 15	305
30	27 Piscium	5·1	...	...	4 17	268
May.						
9	*f* Geminor	5·3	19 17	166	19 48	216
16	46 Virginis...	6·1	0 8	[illegible]	1 4	3[illegible]3
16–17	− 7° 3728 ...	6·1	23 4	112	24 14	294
June						
12	γ Virginis...	2·9	0 46	61	...	...
12–13	*l* Virginis...	4·8	23 30	165	24 8	237
19	*f* Sagittar .	5·1	1 38	139	2 17	204
21	44 Capricorn	6·0	0 23	60	1 30	273
29	Aldebaran...	1·1	15 20	76	16 20	274
July.						
4	o¹ Cancri ...	5·1	19 34	97	20 30	293
12	49 Librae ...	5·4	21 48	157	22 32	233
24	ξ² Ceti	4·3	3 32	100	4 36	212
Aug.						
12	29 Sagittar .	5·3	0 9	100	1 11	249
12	*f* Sagittar .	5·1	21 31	136	22 16	211
13	57 Sagittar .	6·0	0 57	5	1 14	334
14	44 Capricorn	6·0	20 23	27	21 5	308
14	45 Capricorn	5·8	20 37	121	21 26	213
15	μ Capricorn	5·2	2 20	4	2 49	315
22–23	θ² Tauri	3·6	23 48	62	24 45	269
22–23	θ¹ Tauri......	4·2	23 53	38	24 40	292
23	81 Tauri	5·5	0 58	149	1 14	178
23	+ 15° 637 ...	4·8	1 20	346	1 24	339
23	85 Tauri	6·0	1 24	116	2 13	211
23	Aldebaran	1·1	4 7	22	4 56	305
25	19 B. Gem.	6·2	2 31	80	3 36	263
26	**Venus**	−4·1	12 18	170	12 42	207
Sept.						
1	γ Virginis .	2·9	18 36	129	19 32	271
7	21 Sagittar .	5·0	21 15	142	21 55	213
9	57 Sagittar .	6·0	21 56	67	23 7	266
12–13	χ Aquarii .	5·3	23 35	70	24 50	241
16	ξ² Ceti	4·3	...	...	20 52	248
18	+ 12° 473 ...	6·2	0 17	56	1 29	261
18	*f* Tauri	4·3	4 59	137	5 35	190
18	+ 14° 657 ...	5·9	22 4	355	22 16	333
19	γ Tauri	3·9	4 50	116	5 53	214
19	+ 16° 672 ...	5·7	22 5	46	[illegible]2 53	289
24	*d*¹ Cancri ...	5·9	1 15	45	1 53	321
25	**Venus**	−3·8	...	...	2 38	299
Oct.						
16	Aldebaran...	1·1	19 37	42	20 22	291
17	115 Tauri ...	5·3	20 21	111	21 8	228
17–18	120 Tauri ...	5·6	23 36	42	24 34	293
21	ζ Cancri ...	4·7	3 29	103	4 49	270
22	o² Cancri ...	5·7	0 57	151	1 32	221
Nov.						
2	*f* Sagittar .	5·1	...	...	17 3	307
4	45 Capricorn	5·8	17 28	50	18 40	272
5	**Mars**	−0·8	20 3	352	20 23	323
8	26 Ceti	6·0	16 26	76	17 28	240
8	33 Ceti	6·1	21 19	1	21 56	305
10	μ Ceti	4·4	20 1	45	21 9	267
11	*f* Tauri	4·3	18 39	114	19 25	206
12	γ Tauri	3·9	18 50	125	19 27	202
12–13	75 Tauri......	5·2	23 47	98	1 2	229
15	71 Orionis ...	5·1	4 3	141	4 54	219
16	*g* Geminor .	5·0	21 56	103	22 57	257
30	o Capricorn	5·6	17 52	37	18 45	294
Dec.						
6	26 Ceti	6·0	0 10	125	0 45	192
7	ξ² Ceti	4·3	17 8	89	18 11	223
9	+ 14° 657 ...	5·9	19 24	112	20 19	209
14	*g* Geminor .	5·0	6 39	147	7 23	235
28	θ Capricorn	4·2	18 9	70	...	...
29	ι Aquarii ...	4·4	19 7	118	19 48	201

The above is a list of the stars of the 6th magnitude (to mag. 6·2) and brighter that will be seen occulted from Greenwich during the year, with the times of disappearance and reappearance. The occultations if seen from other places will be *in general*, earlier if the place is West, later if it is East. Disappearances usually happen on the East or left-hand side of the Moon, reappearances on the West; the exact position is shown by the angle from N. Point, or the point of the Moon's disc nearest the Pole of the heavens, counting towards the East from 0° to 360°. Occultations of Aldebaran on several occasions are to be noted, also those of Venus and Mars. The well-known binary star γ Virginis, is occulted on two occasions, but on both the star is very near the horizon. BD +14° 657 and −7° 3728 are also double stars.

of the preceding line. From June 5 to October, Satellites I., II. and III. disappear in some cases by occultation at the Western edge, and reappear after eclipse on the Eastern side. The times of these disappearances by occultation are given (I. Oc.), the reappearance at eclipse being in the following line. There are no eclipses of Satellite IV. in the list. In alternate periods of about 3 years this satellite is not eclipsed nor occulted, nor is it seen in transit across the disc of the planet. The present period of non-eclipse began at the end of the year 1921. The first eclipse of the next period will be on February 19, 1925.

Fixed Stars.

MEAN RIGHT ASCENSION AND DECLINATION OF BRIGHT STARS, VISIBLE AT GREENWICH, FOR JANUARY 1, 1924 with Spectrum, P.M and Parallax.

Name of Star.	Mag.	Right Ascension.	Ann. Pre-cess.	Declination.	An. Pre-cess.	Spectrum.	Annual Proper Motion.		Parallax.	Distance Parsecs.
							R.A.	Dec.		
			+		+					
		H. M. S.	S.	° ′ ″	″		S.	″	″	
α Andromedæ	2·2	0 4 27·3	3·09	+28 40 15	20·0	A0p	+·011	−0·16	·028	35·7
γ Pegasi	2·9	0 9 19·2	3·09	+14 45 40	20·0	B2	000	−0·01	·082	12·2
β Ceti	2·2	0 39 46·5	3·00	−18 24 12	19·7	K0	+·016	+0·04	000	…
θ Ceti	3·8	1 20 13·4	3·00	− 8 34 30	18·8	K0	−·006	−0·22	·101	9·9
η Piscium	3·7	1 27 24·8	3·21	+14 57 16	18·6	G5	+·002	00	·022	45·4
Polaris	2·1	1 33 42·6	30·69	+88 53 53	18·4	F8	+·152	00	·041	24·4
β Arietis	2·7	1 50 26·2	3·30	+20 26 14	17·8	A5	+·006	−0·11	·057	17·5
α Arietis	2·2	2 2 53·1	3·36	+23 6 14	17·2	K2	+·014	−0·14	·044	22·7
γ Ceti	3·6	2 39 21·6	3·12	+ 2 54 59	15·4	A0	−·010	−0·15	·049	20·4
α Ceti	2·8	2 58 18·3	3·14	+ 3 47 33	14·3	Ma	−·001	−0·08	·013	76·9
			+		+					
α Persei	1·9	3 18 53·2	4·27	+49 35 31	13·0	B3	+·003	−0·03	·017	58·8
δ Persei	3·1	3 37 30·3	4·26	+47 32 45	11·7	B5	+·004	−0·04	…	…
η Tauri	3·0	3 42 57·8	3·56	+23 52 16	11·3	B5	+·002	−0·05	…	…
ζ Persei	2·9	3 49 21·0	3·77	+31 39 33	10·8	B1	+·001	−0·01	…	…
Aldebaran	1·1	4 31 33·4	3·44	+16 21 28	7·5	K5	+·005	−0·19	·055	18·2
ι Aurigæ	2·9	4 52 2·5	3·90	+33 2 50	5·9	K2	+·001	−0·02	000	…
Rigel	0·3	5 10 53·1	2·88	− 8 17 18	4·3	B8p	000	00	·007	143
Capella	0·2	5 11 4·3	4·42	+45 55 21	4·2	G0	+·009	−0·43	·067	14·9
γ Orionis	1·7	5 21 3·2	3·22	+ 6 16 55	3·4	B2	000	−0·02	·005	200
β Tauri	1·8	5 21 29·2	3·79	+28 32 41	3·4	B8	+·003	−0·18	000	…
			+		+					
δ Orionis	2·5	5 28 7·4	3·06	− 0 21 15	2·8	B0	000	00	000	…
α Leporis	3·7	5 29 22·7	2·65	−17 52 32	2·7	F0	000	00	·014	71·4
ε Orionis	1·7	5 32 21·4	3·04	− 1 14 57	2·4	B0	000	00	·008	125
ζ Orionis	2·0	5 36 55·4	3·03	− 1 58 54	2·0	B0	+·001	−0·01	·006	167
Betelgeuse	*var*	5 51 3·4	3·25	+ 7 23 39	0·8	Ma	+·002	+0·01	·021	47·6
			+		−					
μ Geminorum	3·2	6 18 21·8	3·63	+22 33 14	1·6	Ma	+·005	−0·11	·026	38·5
γ Geminorum	1·9	6 33 19·3	3·46	+16 27 56	2·9	A0	+·003	−0·05	·072	13·9
Sirius	−1·6	6 41 47·9	2·68	−16 36 39	3·6	A0	−·037	−1·21	·376	2·66
51 H Cephei	5·3	7 5 27·5	29·0	+87 10 16	5·6	Ma	−·058	−0·03	·027	37·0
δ Geminorum	3·5	7 15 35·2	3·59	+22 7 25	6·5	F0	−·001	−0·02	·062	16·1
			+		−					
Castor (α²)	2·0	7 29 45·2	3·84	+32 3 25	7·7	A0	−·014	−0·08	·079	12·7
Procyon	0·5	7 35 19·5	3·19	+ 5 25 15	8·1	F5	−·047	−1·04	·309	3·24
Pollux	1·2	7 40 40·1	3·72	+28 12 40	8·5	K0	−·047	−0·05	·064	15·6
ε Hydræ	3·5	8 42 45·2	3·19	+ 6 41 55	13·1	F8	−·013	−0·05	·017	58·8
ι Urs. Maj.	3·1	8 54 0·8	4·16	+48 20 28	13·8	A5	−·044	−0·25	·090	11·1
α Hydræ	2·2	9 23 51·2	2·95	− 8 19 42	15·6	K2	−·001	+0·03	·004	250
θ Urs. Maj.	3·3	9 27 47·1	4·13	+52 1 29	15·8	F8	−.103	−0·54	·073	13·7
ε Leonis	3·1	9 41 32·5	3·41	+24 7 29	16·5	G0p	−·003	−0·02	·016	62·5
Regulus	1·3	10 4 19·6	3·21	+12 20 21	17·5	B8	−·017	00	·033	30·3
γ¹ Leonis	2·6	10 15 47·1	3·29	+20 13 36	18·0	K0	+·021	−0·15	000	…
			+		−					
β Urs. Maj.	2·4	10 57 16·1	3·62	+56 47 24	19·3	A0	+·011	+0·03	·074	13·5
α Urs. Maj.	2·0	10 59 3·2	3·74	+62 9 42	19·3	K0	−·016	−0·07	·037	27·0
δ Leonis	2·6	11 10 4·2	3·18	+20 56 25	19·6	A2	+·011	−0·14	…	…
β Leonis	2·2	11 45 11·1	3·10	+14 59 49	20·0	A2	−·034	−0·12	·085	11·8
γ Urs. Maj.	2·5	11 49 50·5	3·15	+54 7 2	20·0	A0	+·012	00	·043	23·3
γ Corvi	2·8	12 11 53·7	3·09	−17 7 12	20·0	B8	−·011	+0·02	…	…
η Virginis	4·0	12 16 1·1	3·07	− 0 14 40	20·0	A0	−·004	−0·03	…	…
γ Virg. (mean)	2·9	12 37 48·5	3·08	− 1 1 58	19·8	F0	−.038	+0·01	·063	15·9
ε Urs. Maj.	1·7	12 50 41·5	2·63	+56 22 19	19·6	A0p	+·014	−0·01	·047	21·3
12 Can. Ven.	2·9	12 52 28·5	2·83	+38 43 43	19·5	A0p	−·020	+0·05	…	…

STARS VISIBLE FROM THE SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE.

			+		+					
		H. M. S.	S.	° ′ ″	″		S.	″	″	
β Hydri	2·9	0 21 47·0	2·49	−77 40 56	20·0	G0	+·695	+0·32	·143	6.99
Achernar	0·6	1 34 53·1	2·22	−57 37 21	18·4	B5	+·010	−0·04	·096	10·4
γ Hydri	3·2	3 48 23·8	−·97	−74 28 20	10·9	Ma	+·010	+0·12	…	…
					−					
Canopus	−·9	6 22 15·9	1·33	−52 39 14	1·9	F0	+·002	+0·01	·007	143
ι Argûs	2·3	9 15 3·3	1·61	−58 57 21	15·1	F0	−·004	00	…	…
η Argûs	7·0	10 42 6·5	2·32	−59 17 5	18·9	Pec.	000	−0·01	…	…
β Chamæl.	4·4	12 13 51·0	3·48	−78 53 25	20·0	B5	−·019	+0·02	…	…

The position of a star is defined by its Right Ascension and Declination, which are analogous to longitude and latitude on the terrestrial sphere. For certain causes, known by the word Precession, the lines of reference on the celestial sphere are continually changing, hence these co-ordinates, Right Ascension and Declination of each star change, each by the annual amount shown in the Table. Observations of position of the stars show that they do not conform precisely to this change by precession, and the outstanding amount different for individual stars, known as Proper Motion (see page 64) is also shown. The angular parallax of a star is inversely proportional to its distance, it being the angle that the mean radius of the Earth's orbit would subtend at the distance of the star. The parallaxes in the adjoining table have been collected from various sources, a few of them being spectroscopic. The entry 000 indicates that attempts to find the parallax have shown that the star is very distant, and that no trustworthy figure could be assigned. For a few stars no value is available. The last column shows the distance from the Sun corresponding to this parallax in parsecs. A parsec is equivalent to about twenty billion miles.

There are in the list certain stars which are double, and in general the Mean place given for these is that of the brighter star, and the figure affixed to the Greek letter shows whether this is the first or second

MEAN RIGHT ASCENSION AND DECLINATION OF BRIGHT STARS, VISIBLE AT GREENWICH, FOR JANUARY 1, 1924, with Spectrum, P.M. and Parallax—*contd.*

NAME OF STAR.	Mag.	Right Ascension.			Ann. Precess.	Declination.			An. Precess.	Spectrum.	Annual Proper Motion. R.A.	Annual Proper Motion. Dec.	Parallax.	Distance Parsecs.
		H.	M.	S.	+ S.	°	′	″	− ″		S.	″	″	
ζ¹ Urs. Maj....	2·4	13	20	52·2	2·41	+55	19	19	18·8	Aop	+ .015	−0·03	·022	45·4
Spica	1·2	13	21	11·2	3·16	−10	45	54	18·8	B2	− ·003	−0·03	·010	100
ζ Virginis ...	3·4	13	30	49·1	3·07	− 0	12	28	18·5	A2	− ·020	+0·04	...	...
η Urs. Maj....	1·9	13	44	32·9	2·38	+49	41	31	18·0	B3	− ·012	−0·02	·020	50·0
η Boötis	2·8	13	51	4·0	2·86	+18	46	41	17·7	Go	− ·004	−0·36	·100	10·0
Arcturus...	0·2	14	12	11·7	2·81	+19	34	39	16·8	Ko	− ·078	−2·00	·075	13·3
ε Boötis	2·7	14	41	40·1	2·62	+27	23	38	15·3	Kop	− ·004	+0·01	·015	66·7
α Libræ	2·9	14	46	40·2	3·32	−15	43	37	15·0	A2	− ·008	−0·08	...	...
β Urs. Min....	2·2	14	50	54·7	*−0·19*	+74	27	58	14·7	K5	− ·007	00	·014	71·4
β Libræ	2·7	15	12	54·9	3·23	− 9	6	12	13·4	B8	− ·007	−0·02	·009	111
					+				−					
γ² Urs. Min....	3·1	15	20	50·3	*−0·11*	+72	6	16	12·8	A2	− ·002	+0·01	...	...
α Coronæ......	2·3	15	31	28·2	2·53	+26	58	10	12·1	Ao	+ ·009	−0·10	·054	18·5
α Serpentis...	2·8	15	40	31·4	2·94	+ 6	39	49	11·5	Ko	+ ·009	+0·04	·056	17·9
β¹ Scorpii	2·9	16	1	0·8	3·49	−19	35	55	9·9	B1	− ·001	−0·03	000	...
δ Ophiuchi ...	3·0	16	10	21·7	3·15	− 3	29	59	9·2	Ma	− ·003	−0·14	·045	22·2
η Draconis ...	2·9	16	22	57·6	0·81	+61	41	9	8·2	G5	− ·002	+0·06	·019	52·6
Antares ...	1·2	16	24	44·6	3·68	−26	15	53	8·1	Map	− ·001	−0·03	·029	34·5
β Herculis ...	2·8	16	26	57·1	2·59	+21	39	15	7·9	Ko	− ·008	−0·03	·020	50·0
ζ Herculis ...	3·0	16	38	25·2	2·30	+31	44	23	7·0	Go	− ·036	+0·39	·114	8·8
κ Ophiuchi ...	3·4	16	54	4·2	2·86	+ 9	29	31	5·7	Ko	− ·020	−0·01	·028	35·7
					+				−					
α Herculis ...	*var*	17	11	10·9	2·74	+14	28	33	4·2	Mb	− ·001	+0·03	000	...
β Draconis ...	3·0	17	28	42·9	1·36	+52	21	25	2·7	Go	− ·002	+0·01	·005	200
α Ophiuchi ...	2·1	17	31	24·3	2·78	+12	36	51	2·5	A5	+ ·008	−0·24	·088	11·4
β Ophiuchi ...	2·9	17	39	43·1	2·97	+ 4	35	52	1·8	Ko	− ·003	+0·16	·025	40·0
μ Herculis ...	3·5	17	43	29·0	2·37	+27	45	51	1·4	G5	− ·024	−0·75	·105	9·52
γ Draconis ...	2·4	17	54	50·5	1·39	+51	29	50	0·5	K5	− ·001	−0·02	·012	83·3
δ Urs. Min....	4·4	17	56	44·8	*−19·5*	+86	36	50	0·3	Ao	+ ·017	+0·05	·068	14·7
					+				+					
Vega	0·1	18	34	21·9	2·01	+38	42	43	3·0	Ao	+ ·018	+0·28	·094	10·6
β Lyræ	*var*	18	47	16·4	2·21	+33	16	25	4·1	B2p	000	−0·01	...	...
λ Urs. Min....	6·6	18	54	9·9	*−73·4*	+89	1	38	4·7	Mb	− ·113	+0·01	...	...
					+				+					
ζ Aquilæ......	3·0	19	1	55·0	2·76	+13	44	58	5·4	Ao	− ·001	−0·10	...	...
δ Aquilæ......	3·4	19	21	40·0	3·01	+ 2	57	44	7·0	Fo	+ ·017	+0·08	·057	17·5
β Cygni	3·2	19	27	39·4	2·42	+27	47	57	7·5	Kop	000	−0·01	000	...
γ Aquilæ......	2·8	19	42	38·8	2·85	+10	25	37	8·7	K2	+ ·001	00	·034	29·4
Altair	0·9	19	47	4·5	2·89	+ 8	39	59	9·0	A5	+ ·036	+0·38	·199	5·0
β Aquilæ......	3·9	19	51	34·8	2·94	+ 6	12	57	9·4	Ko	+ ·003	−0·48	·076	3·2
θ Aquilæ......	3·4	20	7	23·0	3·09	− 1	2	53	10·6	Ao	+ ·002	+0·01	...	...
α² Capricorni .	3·8	20	13	50·4	3·33	−12	46	53	11·1	Ko	+ ·004	+0·01	...	...
γ Cygni	2·3	20	19	30·0	2·15	+40	0	46	11·5	F8p	000	00	·014	71·4
α Cygni	1·3	20	38	50·4	2·04	+45	0	29	12·8	A2p	000	00	000	...
					+				+					
ε Cygni	2·6	20	43	8·2	2·40	+33	41	5	13·1	Ko	+ ·029	+0·33	·036	27·8
ζ Cygni	3·4	21	9	42·0	2·55	+29	54	52	14·8	Ko	000	−0·06	·026	38·5
α Cephei	2·6	21	16	46·1	1·41	+62	15	47	15·2	A5	+ ·022	+0·05	·085	11·8
ε Pegasi	2·5	21	40	27·2	2·94	+ 9	31	33	16·4	Ko	+ ·002	00	·006	167
α Aquarii ...	3·2	22	1	52·9	3·08	− 0	41	23	17·4	Go	+ ·001	00	·010	100
η Pegasi	3·1	22	39	26·2	2·81	+29	49	23	18·8	Go	+ ·001	−0·04	000	...
Fomalhaut.	1·3	22	53	27·3	3·29	−30	1	32	19·2	A3	+ ·025	−0·17	·138	7·2
Markab ...	2·6	23	0	58·4	2·98	+14	47	46	19·4	A3	+ ·004	−0·04	·036	27·8
γ Piscium ...	3·9	23	13	13·5	3·06	+ 2	52	0	19·6	Ko	+ ·050	+0·02	·021	47·6
ω Piscium ...	4·0	23	55	24·5	3·07	+ 6	26	33	20·0	F5	+ .010	−0·11	·013	76·9

STARS VISIBLE FROM THE SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE—*continued.*

		H.	M.	S.	+ S.	°	′	″	− ″		S.	″		
γ Crucis	1·6	12	26	56·3	3·31	−56	41	16	19·9	Mb	+ ·003	−0·28	...	...
β Centauri ...	0·9	13	58	26·7	4·22	−60	0	26	17·4	B1	− ·003	−0·03	·037	27·0
α Centauri ...	0·3	14	34	25·5	4·55	−60	31	21	15·7	Go	− ·487	+0·72	·759	1·32
α Tri. Aust. .	1·9	16	40	36·1	6·33	−68	53	26	6·8	K2	+ ·003	−0·05	...	...
									+					
σ Octantis ...	5·5	19	38	33·2	91·1	−89	12	33	8·4	Fo	+ ·106	00	...	...
α Pavonis ...	2·1	20	19	38·7	4·76	−56	58	48	11·5	B3	000	−0·09	...	...
α Gruis	2·2	22	3	27·0	3·78	−47	19	48	17·5	B5	+ ·011	−0·17	·024	41·7

in order of Right Ascension. In the case of Castor (α² Geminorum) the second of the components is the brighter, and the place of this is given. Sirius, Procyon, which have faint companions, and α Centauri are binary stars, and of these the Mean place given is that of the centre of the orbit.

These tables give Mean places. The position on any day of the year differs from this because of Precession, Nutation, Aberration and Proper Motion. The Mean place with these effects added is called the Apparent place, and for the purposes of navigation and surveying it is the Apparent place that is required.

APPARENT RIGHT ASCENSION AND DECLINATION OF POLARIS AT INTERVALS OF 20 DAYS.

	R.A. h. m. 1 33 s	Dec. ° ′ 88
Jan. 1......	84·0	54·1
Jan. 21 ...	62·0	54·1
Feb. 10 ...	39·3	54·1
Mar. 1 ...	20·9	54·1
Mar. 21 ...	7·7	54·0
April 10...	3·7	53·9
April 30...	7·6	53·8
May 20 ...	19·9	53·7
June 9 ...	37·0	53·6
June 29 ...	58·5	53·6
	h. m. 1 34	
July 19 ...	20·8	53·6
Aug. 8 ...	42·5	53·7
Aug. 28 ...	61·5	53·7
Sept. 17...	75·9	53·8
Oct. 7 ...	85·1	54·0
Oct. 27 ...	87·0	54·1
Nov. 16 ...	82·6	54·2
Dec. 6......	70·1	54·3
Dec. 26 ...	52·5	54·4

Magnitudes.

Sirius	−1·6
Betelgeuse	*Irreg.* 0·2 to 1·5
α Herculis	*Irreg.* 3·1 to 3·9
β Lyræ	3·4 to 4·1

For note on Stellar Magnitude see p. 71.

The Stellar System.

THE objects of the sky, Sun, Moon, Planets, Stars, appear to us to be fixed on the interior surface of a hemisphere of which the observer is the centre. Actually the different classes of objects are at very different distances. The stars are the farthest away, and individual stars are at great and very various distances from us, and are themselves separated from one another by equally large distances. The nearest star to the Sun is nearly ten thousand times as far from it as is the planet Neptune. It is the purpose of modern astronomy to investigate the method of distribution of these bodies in space, and their possible movements. There are about 10,000 stars visible to the naked eye in the whole celestial sphere, the number including the cases where two or more faint stars close together combine to form one which is so visible. The number naturally depends on the efficiency of the observing eye and the clearness of the atmosphere, and the estimate will be less generous if stars to magnitude 6·0 and no fainter are included, which is sometimes taken as the limit of naked-eye visibility. The whole number of stars down to this limit of magnitude is 4,300, of which more than 3,000 are visible during the year from latitude 60°. By the aid of the photographic plate objects are detected and recorded which no eye can see, even with the best optical aid. One hundred millions is an under-estimate of the number of stars already photographed, and it may be supposed that this number would be much increased with increased exposure, though 2,000,000,000 has been assigned as a limit to their number. The Yerkes telescope, whose object glass has 40 inches diameter, will just show stars of the 17th magnitude. A star of magnitude 21 has been photographed.

STRUCTURE OF THE UNIVERSE.

It is believed that the mass of the stars we see as separate entities are arranged in space in a form which may be likened to a watch or lens. In other words, the stellar Universe is considerably flattened on both sides, the median plane being marked out in the sky by the band of star cloud of irregular shape which is seen crossing the sky on a clear night, known as the Milky Way or Galaxy. This follows from star-gauges, or counts, which show that the stars are more dense in the direction of the central plane, called the Galactic plane, than elsewhere. On either side of this the stars lie thick, but the number becomes progressively less as the distance from that plane increases, until at its poles they are relatively few. The Milky Way is seen to consist of clouds of faint stars, of star-clusters other than globular, and gaseous nebulae (see p. 64). It is also the location of an early type of stars known as Wolf-Rayet and Novae. This galaxy was formerly pictured as a girdle made up of these bodies, surrounding the lens-shaped system of stars, and at a distance from the Sun of the order of 3,000 or 4,000 light years. The Sun is not supposed to be precisely central, but nearly so. A recent description (Shapley) of the structure of the Universe dispenses with the idea of an actual girdle; and affirms that the members of these classes, and also the globular clusters, which are not seen within the limits of the Milky Way, form an aggregation, which is named the Galactic system. A class of objects, known as White or Spiral Nebulae (see p. 64), which are seen in directions other than Galactic, and are very distant, may not form part of this aggregation, but may be "Island Universes," though this is a matter for discussion. The size of the Galactic system is almost conjectural, but according to Prof. Harlow Shapley its greatest diameter is of the order of 300,000 light years, and its dimension at right angles to the galactic plane a twentieth of this, so that the aggregation is extremely flattened. An opposite view estimates the dimensions at about a tenth of these. The great majority of the nearer stars to the Sun are members of a local flattened cloud, or cluster, which has a greatest diameter of the order of 6,000 light-years. It is recognised that in the space which comprises the Universe of stars there is dark obscuring matter which it is suggested is the cause of some of the dark patches in the Milky Way. As seen in the sky the Galaxy always passes through the same constellations, sharing with them the diurnal motion, but its direction bears no special relation to the direction of the Ecliptic, Equator, or horizon. Such a relation is not to be expected, for these three planes pertain only to our Sun and Earth, which are minor bodies of the Cosmos of which the Galaxy is a main outstanding feature.

SIZE OF THE STARS.

The stars are too remote for even the largest to show an appreciable disc in any telescope as do the planets, and obviously it is impossible to estimate the size of a star from its brightness, as we see it, for this depends on its distance, and on its intrinsic brightness, which may depend on its temperature or other physical condition. A recent theory of stellar evolution (*q.v.*) involves the idea that the stars are of very different size and luminosity, some being known as "giants," others as "dwarfs." It has been found, with some probability, that the surface brightness of a star has a relation to its spectrum (*v. infra*), and, assuming this, the angular diameter of a star is to be found by dividing its total brightness by the surface brightness per unit area, which last is shown by its spectrum. A more direct way has, however, lately been found, and, by utilizing an optical principle proposed many years ago by Fizeau, and elaborated independently by Michelson later, an apparatus known as an "interferometer," has been invented and constructed for the purpose. With this the angular diameter of Betelgeuse, the well-known red star in Orion, has been measured as 0·″047 and, adopting 0·″018 as the parallax, the diameter of this star is found to be 240 million miles. The diameter of Arcturus, measured in the same way, was found to be 0·″024 in angular measure, which corresponds to 19 million miles linear. Antares was similarly found to have an angular diameter of 0·″040, and, since 0·″030 is an extreme value of its parallax, its diameter is at least 120 million miles and may be much larger. It is satisfactory that these angular diameters agree closely with the value derived from consideration of the assumed surface brightness of each star.

ABSOLUTE MAGNITUDE.

This phrase is much in use in the astronomy of the present day, and implies the luminosity of a star irrespective of its distance. The precise definition of absolute magnitude is that it is the number that expresses according to the usual system of stellar magnitude (*see* p. 71) the brightness of the star as it would be seen at the

THE FIFTEEN BRIGHTEST STARS.

STAR.	Mag.	Light Received.	Spectrum.	Distance in Light Years.	Luminosity.
Sirius	−1·6	100	A	8·6	30
Canopus ...	−0·9	52	F	465	45,000
α^1 Centauri	0·3	24	G	4·3	1·3
Vega........	0·1	21	A	35	100
Capella	0·2	19	G	48	170
Arcturus...	0·2	19	K	43	150
Rigel	0·3	17	B	465	14,800
Procyon*...	0·5	15	F	10·5	6·6
Achernar .	0·6	13	B	34	62
β Centauri	0·9	11	B	88	330
Altair.......	0·9	10	A	16	11
Betelgeuse	0·9	10	Ma	155	1,000
Aldebaran	1·1	9	K	59	69
Spica	1·2	8	B	325	3,300
Antares....	1·2	8	Map	112	390

FIFTEEN NEAR STARS.

STAR.	Mag.	Spectrum.	Distance in Light Years.	Luminosity.
Proxima Centauri	11·0	—	4·1	0·0001
α^1 Centauri*.......	0·3	G	4·3	1·3
Munich 15040 ...	9·4	M	6·2	0·0005
ϵ Indi	4·7	K	7·0	0·06
Lalande 21185 ...	7·6	M	7·9	0·0054
Sirius*................	−1·6	A	8·6	30
τ Ceti	3·6	K	10·2	0·35
Cordoba 5*h*. 243...	9·2	K	10·2	0·0022
ϵ Eridani	3·8	K	10·5	0·31
Procyon*...........	0·5	F	10·5	6·6
61 Cygni	5·6	K	10·6	0·06
Lacaille 9352	7·4	M	11·2	0·013
Struve 2164*	8·8	M	11·2	0·0036
Groombridge 34	8·1	M	11·6	0·0073
Van Maanen's ...	12·3	M	13·6	0·0002

The last column of each table shows the brightness, irrespective of distance, compared with that of our Sun, which is taken as a star of apparent magnitude −26·57 on the stellar scale. A star marked thus * is the brightest component of a binary or multiple system. The first star in the list seems to be physically connected with the α Centauri system. Munich 15040: The proper motion of this star 10·3″ per year is the greatest known. It is probably the smallest star known. The distance of ϵ Indi is from a recent spectroscopic determination.

distance of 10 parsecs (parallax 0·1″). It is clear that if the distance of a star is known, its absolute magnitude can be computed from its apparent, *or* by reversing the formula, if the absolute and the apparent magnitudes are known, the distance of the star can be determined.

DISTANCE OF THE STARS.

The distance of the stars from us is so immense that its determination is perhaps the most difficult problem of astronomy, and not until comparatively recent years has it been effected in any quantity and with much certainty. The direct method of determination of a star's parallax, as this quantity is called, consists in measuring the minute difference of direction of the star as seen from opposite points of the Earth's orbit, which is now usually done by photographing the star and its surroundings at appropriate epochs and finding by measurement the change of position of the stars with relation to its neighbours. A spectroscopic method of finding parallax through the absolute magnitude has been evolved. It has been found that in the spectra of stars the ratio of the intensity of certain pairs of lines is a function of the absolute magnitude. In stars intrinsically brilliant for example, a certain Calcium line is very strong whilst a line due to Iron is very weak, whilst in an intrinsically faint star the case is exactly contrary. This principle has been adopted, and by help of the spectra of stars whose distance has been found trigonometrically it is found possible to infer the absolute magnitude of a star from examination of its spectrum, and hence its distance. These methods are now being pursued with vigour, and by means of these, and some other less direct methods, the distances or parallax of more than 3,000 individual stars are now known. If by any means it is possible to find out the mean parallactic movement (see *Stellar Motion*) of a group of stars the mean parallax or distance of this group follows from a simple computation. In other words the space through which our Sun travels, which is about twice the diameter of the Earth's orbit in a year, is taken as the base-line with which to measure the distance of the stars.

The distances of many of the stars are given in the lists on pages 60 and 61. To express these large distances a large unit is required. One of these is the space that light moves through in one year, which in miles is 6 followed by 12 zeros; another unit is the *parsec*, or the distance at which the mean radius of the Earth's orbit would subtend an angle of 1″ (parallax = one second). This is 3¼ times the light year and is represented roughly by 2 followed by 13 zeros. There is also a unit little used called the *Siriometer*, which is equivalent to a million times the distance of the Earth from the Sun.

STAR SPECTRA.

Most of the bright stars and many of the fainter have been examined with a spectroscope, and have been divided into classes according to their type of spectrum as indicated by the lines which cross them, the spectral types being named by the letters O, B, A, F, G, K, M, N. The stars of the first two classes, O and B, have spectra characteristic of helium and hydrogen, and have some affinity to planetary nebulæ. Stars whose spectra range between A and F—and it is to be remarked that there is no rigorous line of division between the classes—are white or blue stars, and in their spectra broad absorption lines of hydrogen are conspicuous. In the next groups—F to G, and G to K—lines characteristic of metals appear, fine but numerous, and the stars of this class are yellow. The spectrum of our Sun falls within the group F to G. The characteristic of the spectra of the remaining classes, M (and N), is the existence of a considerable number of flutings, and the stars are red. Antares, Betelgeuse, and α Herculis are notable stars in sub-classes of this type. (*See* Table above.)

STELLAR EVOLUTION.

It is realised that the spectrum of a star shows not only the materials of which it is composed but also its physical condition. Stars of the M type are of low temperature, whereas those of A and B are hot stars. This has led to hypotheses of stellar evolution, but whereas it has been supposed that each star passed through stages from hot to cold as indicated by the order of spectra shown above, a recent theory affirms that a star begins its existence as a large cool body (Giant star Type M) and after increasing in temperature and density through the types K, G, F, A, B, passes with diminishing temperature and decreasing volume in reverse order through the types to become a Dwarf Star of the M type. This theory, which resembles in some respects one propounded by the late Sir Norman Lockyer, is in its present form the result of researches on stellar masses and magnitudes by Prof. H. N. Russell, of Princeton, U.S.A.

STELLAR MOTION.

Many, if not all, of the so-called Fixed Stars are gradually changing their positions relative to one another, the movement of each star being called its Proper Motion. Consideration of these proper motions has led to the conclusion that they are in part due to an actual movement in space of the star itself, but in part to the movement of our own Sun, which causes an apparent motion of the star in the opposite direction, this latter being called the star's parallactic motion. In this way, it has been found fairly conclusively that the Sun, and with it the Earth and planets, is moving through space with a speed of 19·5 kilometres per second towards a point on the celestial sphere not far from the bright star Vega, speaking roughly, but there are differences in the determinations of the position of this point. The Proper Motions of Stars of spectral type F and G are found to be much larger on the whole than those of other types, and it is therefore to be supposed that these classes are nearest to us. It has already been mentioned that our Sun is of this spectral type.

STAR CLUSTERS AND NEBULÆ.

Among the other apparently solitary stars we may notice groups of stars gathered close together, sometimes easily separable into individual stars, others that can only be separated in the most powerful telescopes, and some that appear as unresolvable patches of light; the latter are called nebulæ, and were aptly described by Sir William Herschel as "shining fluid." A short list of the more interesting of these various objects is given herewith.

No. in New General Catalogue.	Messier's or Herschel's Number.	R.A. 1920.	Declination 1920.	Constellation.	Appearance.
		h. m.	° ′		
224	M 31	0 38	+40 50	Andromeda ...	Very brilliant oval nebula, visible to naked eye.
598	M 33	1 29	+29 38	Andromeda ...	A large nebula.
869 & 884	H VI. 33, 34	2 15	+56 45	Perseus	Fine double cluster, visible to naked eye.
1952	M 1	5 30	+22 0	Taurus	The well-known "Crab Nebula" of Lord Rosse.
1976	M 42	5 31	− 5 27	Orion	Large and splendid nebula, visible to naked eye.
2070	......	5 39	−69 19	Dorado............	Great "Looped" nebula—visible to naked eye.
2099	M 37	5 47	+32 30	Auriga	A fine cluster of stars.
2168	M 35	6 4	+24 20	Gemini............	Magnificent cluster of stars.
2632	M 44	8 35	+20 15	Cancer	Called "Præsepe," or the "Bee Hive"—visible to naked eye.
3372	......	10 42	−59 16	Argo	Great nebula surrounding η Argûs.
5194	M 51	13 26	+47 35	Canes Venatici	Brilliant spiral nebula.
5272	M 3	13 38	+28 45	Canes Venatici	Splendid cluster of stars.
6205	M 13	16 39	+36 35	Hercules.........	Very fine cluster of stars, visible to naked eye.
6494	M 23	17 52	−19 0	Ophiuchus	Fine cluster of stars.
6543	H IV. 37	17 59	+66 35	Draco	Bright planetary nebula.
6720	M 57	18 51	+32 55	Lyra	Beautiful ring of bright nebulosity.
6853	M 27	19 56	+22 30	Aquila	Large nebula formed like a "Dumb-Bell" or "Hour-Glass."
7089	M 2	21 29	− 1 10	Aquarius.........	Splendid globular cluster of stars.
7078	M 15	21 26	+11 49	Pegasus	Magnificent cluster of stars.

Besides the obvious separation into these two classes there is further subdivision. There are loose clusters of stars of which the Pleiades is the best known example, and there are globular clusters whose character is described by their name. Among the nebulæ there are some that are small, regular in outline, and show a uniform disc of light known as planetary nebulæ, and analogous to these are some which are dark in the centre called annular or ring nebulæ. Beyond this the spectroscope divides the nebulæ into two great classes. The first spectroscopic observation of a nebula, made by Huggins in 1864, showed a spectrum of one bright line only, which indicated that these bodies, or at least some of them, are constituted of glowing gas. Later investigation showed that the spectra of some nebulæ are continuous, from which it may be inferred that these are in a later stage of progress, assuming the evolution of celestial bodies from a primitive nebula. The nebulæ with continuous spectrum are called "white" nebulæ, in distinction to those with bright line spectra, which are "green" or gaseous. Photography has brought the means of studying the number and form of these objects in great detail, and it is found that the white nebulæ are as a rule of a spiral form, and that there are many thousands of them. The gaseous green nebulæ are in a small minority. The great nebula in Andromeda is a notable example of the spiral class. Its spectrum is perfectly continuous, unmarked by any lines or bands, either bright or dark, and its shape is that of a convoluted mass seen edgewise. The position of these bodies and the method of their distribution in space have already been mentioned (*see* p. 62). The larger gaseous nebulæ lie mostly in the Milky Way, and the smaller, the so-called planetary and stellar nebulæ, though they do not do so entirely, do not markedly avoid it as do the spirals which lie in a zone of the sky, roughly at right angles to the Galaxy.

MINIMA OF ALGOL (β PERSEI) IN 1924.

January.		February.		March.		April.		July.		August.		September.		October.		November.		December.	
D.	H.	D.	H.	D.	H.	D.	H.	D.	H.	D.	H.	D.	H.	D.	H.	D.	H.	D.	H.
2	6	2	19	2	11	2	24	3	19	1	11	1	23	3	12	1	5	2	17
5	3	5	16	5	8	5	21	6	15	4	7	4	20	6	9	4	1	5	14
7	24	8	13	8	5	8	18	9	12	7	4	7	17	9	6	6	22	8	11
10	21	11	10	11	2	11	15	12	9	10	1	10	14	12	3	9	19	11	8
13	18	14	7	13	23	14	12	15	6	12	22	13	11	14	23	12	16	14	5
16	14	17	3	16	20	17	8	18	3	15	19	16	8	17	20	15	13	17	2
19	11	19	24	19	16	20	5	20	23	18	16	19	4	20	17	18	9	19	22
22	8	22	21	22	13	23	2	23	20	21	12	22	1	23	14	21	6	22	19
25	5	25	18	25	10	25	23	26	17	24	9	24	22	26	11	24	3	25	16
28	2	28	14	28	7	28	20	29	14	27	6	27	19	29	8	26	24	28	13
30	22	...		31	4	...		...		30	3	30	16	...		29	21	31	10

These times are *approximately* the middle of minimum phase.

VARIABLE STARS.

Although the stars generally shine with unchanging brightness, there are some among them which are exceptions to this rule, and of these Algol, the star β of the constellation Perseus, is the best known. In general this star is of about the second magnitude, but at regular intervals of something less than 69 hours it fades away to between third and fourth magnitude, remains so for about 20 minutes, and then regains its light. The whole eclipse occupies about 9½ hours. The approximate times when this star will be at minimum in the months when it is suitably placed for observation are given in the table above. The position of Algol is given by R.A. 3*h.* 3*m.*, Declination 40° 39′ N.

There are variable stars of types other than the Algol. The Cepheid variables have an average period of about 7 days, and the rise from minimum to maximum takes only about one-third of the whole period, so that the decrease of light is more gradual than the increase. Stars of the β Lyræ type pass from minimum to minimum in about 6½ days, but are not of the same brightness at all minima, the alternate being equal. There are variable stars of long period (about 330 days) of which Mira Ceti is the most famous and others more capricious in their variation whose peculiarities can scarcely be summarized. Mira Ceti (R.A. 2*h.* 16*m.*, Declination 3°. 19′ S.) will be at maximum at the end of January, 1924, and again at the end of December. This star remains at naked-eye visibility for about three months, and there will be opportunity for its observation at the end of the year though precise details are uncertain.

The variation of stars of the Algol type is believed to be caused by the partial eclipse of the bright star by a dark companion which moves in an orbit round it. A secondary minimum that has been noted in the period of variation of Algol can be accounted for by this theory. The variation of the Cepheid variables, on the other hand, is not caused by eclipse, though many of them have been found to be binary stars. It has been suggested that it may be due to a pulsation or periodic swelling and contraction of the star. A curious relation has been found between the absolute magnitude and the period of variation of Cepheids, those of longer period being the brighter

NEW OR TEMPORARY STARS.

The phenomena known as "Novae" or "New" Stars can scarcely be classed as variable stars, for the rise to maximum, so far as is known, occurs only once in their history. Generally the Nova appears in the place of a star of faint magnitude which may have blazed out into conflagration, or as an alternative theory a mass of dark nebulous gas may by some means have become igneous. The great brilliancy which occurs very suddenly, is short-lived, for there follows a rapid fall, and in a few months the object emits, perhaps, 1 per cent. of its light, whilst in a decade it has fallen to its original condition and luminosity. As these changes go on the spectrum undergoes equally remarkable variations. The few observations that have been made during the increase of brightness show a spectrum of the ordinary type crossed by dark lines which are much displaced from their normal position. Just as the maximum light is reached the spectrum is full of bright bands flanked by dark lines on the side of the shorter wave length towards the violet. The lines of hydrogen are most conspicuous, but helium is present, and other bands can be identified with enhanced lines or lines which are produced in the laboratory when metallic vapour is very strongly excited to luminosity by a powerful electric spark. Later on as the light begins to fall the characteristic nebular lines in the green and violet make their appearance and become the most conspicuous feature of the spectrum while the other lines fade away. At a still later stage the spectrum resembles that of the nucleus of a planetary nebula or of one of the Wolf-Rayet stars which are found here and there in the Milky Way. Below will be found a list of the Novae (12 in number) that have been visible to the naked eye since 1848. In the year 1923 a New Star or a rapid increase and decrease of brightness of a star in Cygnus was reported; also a sudden brightening of β Ceti; but these were not observed sufficiently to be placed permanently on record.

Discoverer.	Date.	Mag. at Max.	Constellation.
1. Hind	1848, April 28	5·0	Serpentarius.
2. Birmingham	1866, May 12	2·0	Corona Borealis.
3. Schmidt......	1876, Nov. 24	3·0	Cygnus.
4. Anderson ...	1892, Jan. 24	4·0	Auriga.
5. Fleming......	1898, March	4·7	Sagittarius.
6. Anderson ...	1901, Feb. 21	−0·8	Perseus.
7. Turner	1903, Mar. 16	5·1	Gemini.
8. Espin	1910, Dec. 30	5·0	Lacerta.
9. Enebo.........	1912, Mar. 13	3·9	Gemini.
10. Wolf	1918, Jan. 1	5·4	Monoceros.
11. Luizet.........	1918, June 8	>1·0	Aquila.
12. Denning......	1920, Aug. 20	1·8	Cygnus.

The Solar System.

THE Sun is one of the millions of stars that make up the Universe, and, so far as human knowledge goes, is not unlike many of the stars we see in magnitude and constitution. It is surrounded by a family of smaller bodies of which our Earth is one, and the Solar system, which is only a minute detail in the structure of the Universe, is the observing station from which we look out in all directions across the great distances which separate us from the other members of the stellar system.

The Solar or Planetary system consists of the Sun, with eight major planets and a thousand minor planets, or asteroids, circulating round him at varying distances in oval-shaped orbits. Six of the major planets have smaller bodies circulating around them, so that each forms a separate system, but all the bodies receive their light and heat from the Sun.

The periodic comets which return to perihelion at regular intervals, since they move in elongated elliptical orbits of which the Sun is at one focus are also members of the Solar system, but shine partly by their own light.

The plane of the Ecliptic in which the Earth moves round the Sun (*see* p. 75) is used as a fundamental plane of reference. The other planets move, at varying distances from the Sun, in planes inclined but little to the plane of the Ecliptic, and describe orbits in periodic times which are connected with the distances by a certain relation known as Kepler's 3rd law. The squares of the periodic times vary as the cubes of the semi-major axes. Following are given brief notes on each of the bodies which make up the Solar system, with details of their sizes, distances from their primary, and periodic times in tabular form. The time of rotation about the axis, or the length of the day of the planet, is added where this is known.

THE SUN.

The surface of the Sun, seen in a telescope, presents a mottled appearance formed by a darkish background on which small brilliant patches are scattered, the shape of these being such that they have been called alternatively rice-grains or willow leaves. On this surface black spots appear sporadically, and around these are brilliant streaks called faculae, which are conspicuous when the spots are near the edge of the Sun. Associated with the faculae there are brilliant clouds of calcium vapour that are revealed by the spectroheliograph, an instrument by means of which the whole of the Sun's disc may be photographed by the light of any element, and of that element only. The nature of the spots is not known with certainty. Formerly they were thought to be saucer-shaped depressions at a lower level than the surrounding surface, which is called the photosphere; modern views describe them as columnar vortices which have a deep-seated origin far below the photosphere, and assume that a sun-spot is a vast tornado in which electrified particles are rapidly whirled. This view is confirmed by the invariable presence of a magnetic field in the neighbourhood. There is apparently a connection between the solar activity, as shown by the spots, and terrestrial magnetism for the coincidence in time, between certain exhibitions of its variations and the appearance of sun-spots is too marked to be fortuitous. It is suggested that the connection is made by stream-like emanations of corpuscles from the Sun which envelop the earth. The spots vary in size and number, and their total area reaches a maximum about every eleven years. They seldom appear more than 30° of latitude from the solar equator, north or south, and the spotted regions converge towards that equator as minimum approaches. From measures of their position the latitude and longitude of the spots on the Sun's surface (Heliographic) can be computed. Elements necessary for this computation are given on page 2 of each month. The Sun rotates on its axis in about 25 days 9 hours, which is shown by the apparent movement of the spots. They cross the visible disc from the eastern to the western edge in 13 or 14 days, the average period of the Sun's rotation with *respect to the Earth* being 27¼ days, because of the orbital movement of the Earth in the interval. Like Jupiter, the Sun appears not to rotate as a whole, the period of rotation being different in different latitudes. The Equator makes a sidereal rotation in less than 25 days, whereas the period for latitude 35° is nearly 27 days. As may be inferred from the table below the cycle is now about at its minimum. There was a small spot in a high solar latitude in June, 1922, which is always a precursor of a new cycle, and the appearance of a group in 29° S. in September, 1923, and of others later, may establish the minimum about the middle of the year 1923.

DATES OF SUN-SPOT MAXIMA AND MINIMA.

Maxima.		Minima.	
1805·2	1870·6	1810·6	1867·2
1816·4	1883·9	1823·3	1878·9
1829·9	1894·1	1833·9	1889·6
1837·2	1906·1	1843·5	1901·7
1848·1	1917·7	1856·0	1913·1
1860·1			

When the intense light of the Sun is shut off by the interposition of the dark body of the Moon in a total solar eclipse, certain red prominences are seen projecting from the Sun's edge, which consist of masses of glowing hydrogen gas arising from the chromosphere. Sometimes these are of remarkable shape and extend to enormous heights, occasionally being detached from the body of the Sun. In the lower strata of the Sun's envelope are found the vapours of many metals, known by their characteristic lines shown in the spectroscope. Another appendage to the Sun outside the chromosphere, called the Corona, can only be seen during total eclipses. The lower portion of the corona consists of a pale green light containing hydrogen, the upper is a beautiful mass of silvery white light, in form of feather-like plumes, with dark spaces between, which have been traced from the Sun's edge to a distance as great as twice the Sun's diameter. Occasional streamers of the corona have been followed to a greater length than this. The corona does not retain a constant form, but appears to vary in shape and extension according as the eclipse occurs at the period of maximum or minimum of Sun-spots. Solar eclipses are only seen total at places where the shadow of the Moon falls, and an eclipse is partial at localities off this line of totality, because the change in the observer's position puts the Moon out of the direct line joining her to the Sun. Total eclipses of the Sun are rare in this country. There will be an eclipse on June 29, 1927, which will be momentarily total from a track running across North Wales and North-West Yorkshire.

MERCURY.

Mercury is the nearest planet to the Sun, and the smallest in the system. Because it moves in an orbit between the Sun and the Earth this planet can never be seen far from the former body, and is sometimes to the West, sometimes to the East of the Sun. In the former case Mercury appears as a morning star and in the latter as an evening star. The extremes of these apparent excursions are technically known as Elongations, and the times and distances, measured by the angle included between the lines which join the Earth to the Sun and the planet respectively, are given in the third page of each month. The great ellipticity of the orbit of Mercury causes the amount of these Elongations to vary considerably, and they may be as small as 16° or as large as 28°. The period of revolution round the Sun—in other words, Mercury's year—comprises 88 solar days, and he turns on his axis either in the same time, and therefore always presents the same face to the Sun, like the Moon with respect to the Earth, or in about 25 hours. Mercury shows phases to the Earth—like the Moon in her first quarter if the elongation be in the East, and like her last quarter if in the West. (See pp. 20 and 71.)

VENUS.

Venus, which is nearly twice as far from the Sun as Mercury, is almost exactly the same size as the Earth. Her apparent movement with respect to the Sun is similar to that of Mercury, except that, being farther from the Sun, and nearer to the Earth than her smaller neighbour, the angles of Elongation exceed those of Mercury, and extend to 47°. The disc of Venus is not telescopically interesting, for owing to her dense cloud-laden atmosphere very few markings are visible, and this renders a determination of her axial rotation uncertain. By some astronomers her day is believed to be very nearly equal to that of the Earth, whilst others have concluded that it is equal to the year of Venus, or, in other words, that the planet always presents the same face to the Sun. Venus has epochs of great brilliancy when she appears as a beautiful crescent like the Moon when about 5 days from or before New. There will be occasions of this kind on May 25 and Aug. 7, 1924, and Venus will be brilliantly visible as an evening star in the spring months of the year, and as a lustrous morning star in the summer and autumnal months. (See p. 12.)

MARS.

Mars, the first planet whose orbit is exterior to that of the Earth, is a little larger than Mercury and considerably smaller than Venus and the Earth. Details of his distance and period will be found in the table. Mars is in opposition at intervals of about two years, because it moves at a rate not greatly different from that of the Earth. There will be an exceptionally bright Opposition in August, 1924 (see p. 32). Mars, like Mercury and Venus, exhibits phases, but in a much less degree than those planets. His disc departs from exact circular form, or is gibbous only to the extent of one-eighth of its diameter. The other superior planets are too far away to show any very appreciable phase, though traces of it are sometimes to be detected in the disc of Jupiter.

Unlike Mercury and Venus, Mars exhibits many well-defined markings, which enable his rotation period to be well ascertained; there are, besides, white spots at the poles of rotation. These are supposed to consist of snow, and when it is summer to the Martians in the northern hemisphere, the white spot about that pole dwindles considerably in extent, if it does not disappear entirely, which it does rarely. The remainder of the disc is divided into greyish and ruddy areas, which have been called seas and lands. The dark grey patches are now not considered to be oceans, but are usually regarded as marshes or areas covered with some sort of vegetation. These areas are seen to change their colour and intensity with the Martian seasons very much as our vegetation would appear to do if viewed from a celestial neighbour. Certain fine, dark, straight markings seen across the ruddy areas have been named "canals," perhaps a little unfortunately, as it has been taken to imply that they are of manual construction, but for this there is no sufficient evidence or proof.

MINOR PLANETS.

Between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter a large number of small planets have been discovered, and every year a considerable number are added to the list. At present the total number known is about a thousand, and there may still be thousands awaiting detection. The four largest found in the early years of the 19th century, are—Ceres, 485 miles; Pallas, 304 miles; Juno, 118 miles; and Vesta, 243 miles in diameter. Vesta is the brightest though not the largest. In recent years the discoveries have been of much smaller objects, and it is probable that some of them are not more than from 10 to 20 miles in diameter, and are perhaps nothing more than great masses of rock flying round the Sun.

The periodic times of their revolutions vary considerably, and an average may be taken as 1,600 days, or 4½ years. Some of the orbits are very oval, and the inclination of their planes to the Ecliptic has considerably different values. The inclination of Pallas is 35°, whilst that of Juno is only 13°. One of these small bodies, named Eros, at some oppositions approaches nearer to the Earth than Mars does at any time, and this affords a good opportunity for determination of the solar parallax. Oppositions happen at intervals of about 2⅓ years, the circumstances being very different at the different occasions. Eros will be in Opposition on March 31, 1924, and nearest the Earth on March 5, when the distance will be about 33 million miles. There will be a very close approach in 1931, when the distance will be about one half of this.

JUPITER.

The next planet in order from the Sun, Jupiter, is the largest in the system, and has a diameter eleven times that of the Earth. Its density, however, is only ¼th that of the latter. On viewing Jupiter through a telescope it will be seen that the disc is not circular, but its form, an oblate spheroid, is believed to be due to the rapid axial rotation, which causes a flattening at the poles and bulging outwards at the equator. The same effect is produced on all the planets in more or less degree. Jupiter has four principal satellites about the same size as our moon, which were the first celestial objects discovered with the telescope, Galileo having observed them in the year 1610. The planes of their orbits are but slightly inclined to that of Jupiter about the Sun, and in consequence these bodies which shine by the light of the Sun, are eclipsed every Jovian lunation, except Satellite IV., which escapes under some circumstances (*see* p. 59).

The surface of Jupiter presents features of interest because of their varying changes, though at the same time they possess considerable permanence. Of these the best known is the Great Red Spot and its surroundings. There are records of an observation of a spot by Hook in 1664 which may have been an early appearance of this, but the first modern observation was by the Rev. W. R. Dawes when he figured it in the form of an ellipse resting on the south equatorial belt of Jupiter on Nov. 27, 1857. It came again into prominence in 1878 and the following years. A curious bay or hollow in this belt has been visible since 1831; and if we accept this as identical with the one now intermittently perceptible (which includes the red spot), then the rotation of this object during the 89 years from 1831 to 1920 was 9*h*. 55*m*. 36·9*s*. from about 78,500 rotations.

In the early months of 1919 the great red spot and its immediate surroundings underwent some surprising changes. The bay or hollow in the S. side of the southern equatorial belt disappeared, and the red spot seemed almost obliterated. The south tropical disturbance, visible since 1901, consisting of an extensive dusky marking reaching halfway round the circumference of Jupiter, and situated in the usually bright zone between the southern side of the south equatorial belt and the south temperate belt, apparently disappeared. The apparition of 1919-20 was again remarkable. The features mentioned above, the Bay, the Red Spot Hollow, and the S. Tropical disturbance, had all reappeared, and the Red Spot, though without its colour, was well defined.

At the opening of the year 1924 the position of the latter object will be approximately 150°, or a little more than 4 hours, preceding the zero meridian (System II.) of Jupiter, and if the previous motion is continued, the values above given will increase at the rate of about 2°, or 3 minutes per month. There is much to repay a careful study of the portion of Jupiter's surface referred to through adequately powerful telescopes. The transits of the zero meridian (II.) of the planet on various dates in 1924 will be as under in astronomical time:—

1924.		H.	M.	1924.		H.	M.
Feb.	9	19	31	June	6	16	47
,,	11	21	9	,,	8	18	25
Mar.	9	18	30	July	3	14	2
,,	11	20	8	,,	7	17	18
Apr.	7	17	25	,,	11	20	35
,,	11	20	42	,,	15	23	52
May	8	17	56	Sept.	1	13	41
,,	10	19	34	Oct.	2	14	26

The times for other dates may be found by adding periods of 9*h*. 55*m*. 40*s*.

Note.—Two systems are in use for defining the positions of markings on Jupiter. In System I., which pertains to the rapidly moving Equatorial Zone of the planet, the period of rotation is taken as 9*h*. 50*m*. 30*s*. System II. applies to the Temperate Zones, and in this the time of rotation is 9*h*. 55*m*. 40·63*s*.

It is to be remembered that in March, 1924, the Red Spot will come to the Central Meridian of Jupiter about 4*h*. 15*m*. before the times given in the foregoing list, and that this interval of the precedence of the spot will probably increase by about 3 minutes per month.

SATURN.

The sixth major planet in order from the Sun is unique in appearance because of its encircling ring-system, which renders it magnificent as a spectacle and an interesting object for telescopic observation. The system consists of two bright rings and an inner dusky ring through which the body of the planet can be seen. A marking on the outer ring known as Encke's division is sometimes seen, but it is doubtful whether this is a real separation. The rings appear to be flat annular discs of extreme thinness, inclined at an angle of 28° to the plane of the Ecliptic, and it is shown that neither of them can be a coherent mass or in one piece, either solid or liquid, as in that case it would be difficult to account for their stability. They probably consist of an immense number of minute bodies revolving like satellites round the body of the planet. Belts like those on Jupiter, but of not so pronounced a character, are seen on Saturn. His figure shows a bulging at his equator, the ratio of the polar to the equatorial diameter being as 13½ to 15.

Saturn has ten satellites, situated outside the rings; some of the former are visible in telescopes of low power. Titan, the largest, is about one and a half times the size of our moon, whilst Iapetus is about the same size as our satellite.

Titan was discovered by Huyghens in 1655, Tethys, Dione, Rhea and Iapetus (*see* table p. 70) by J. D. Cassini towards the end of the 17th century. Sir Wm. Herschel discovered Mimas and Enceladus in 1789, and Hyperion was observed for the first time, almost simultaneously by Bond and Lassell in September, 1848. The most distant, Phœbe, which was first seen in 1898 (photographically by W. H. Pickering), moves in its orbit in retrograde direction like the two exterior satellites of Jupiter VIII. and IX. Themis, which is called the tenth satellite, though it appears not to be the farthest from Saturn, has been observed once only since its discovery in 1900, and its reality is doubtful.

URANUS.

Discovered by William Herschel at Bath in 1781, this planet is only just visible to the naked eye. In a telescope Uranus may be distinguished from the stars around by his disc, which is obvious though less than 4″ in diameter, and by the quality of his light, which is less piercing than that of the stars. The two outer and brighter of its four satellites were discovered by Wm. Herschel in 1787; the two inner by Lassell in 1851. All four move in a plane which is almost at right angles to the ecliptic and their motion is considered to be retrograde.

NEPTUNE.

This planet, placed on the confines of the Solar system, is a small telescopic object of about the 8th magnitude. The motion of its single satellite, which was discovered by Lassell in 1846, is retrograde.

THE MOON.

Neither Mercury nor Venus, so far as is known, has a satellite; the one satellite of the Earth is the Moon, which is quite familiar to us. The mean distance of the Moon from the Earth is about 239,000 miles—near enough for us to get a more complete knowledge of its surface conditions than we can of any other member of the Solar system. Only one side of the Moon is seen from the earth, but every region of the Moon is presented to the Sun in turn and as there is no sign of water or vapour on the disc, and consequently no atmosphere, the surface must be exposed to the most violent changes of temperature: in the lunar day of half a month it must be heated to a very high temperature, and in the other half subjected to cold equal to that of interstellar space. Her diameter is rather more than 2,160 miles, and her rate of motion through the firmament $13^\circ\ 10'\ 35''$ per day, which implies that she travels over a space slightly exceeding her own diameter in one hour. The average time she takes to move around the sky is 27*d.* 7*h.* 43*m.* 11·5*s.*, and the average time from a New Moon to the next is 29*d.* 12*h.* 44*m.* 3*s.* When seen through a telescope the surface of the Moon presents many objects of great beauty and interest. A small instrument will show the chief "seas," plains, mountain ranges, ring-plains, and crater-pits.

Attempts have been made to interpret some small variations in certain of the lunar features as seasonal changes due to the change of temperature of the Moon, but observations made during lunar eclipse, when presumably the Moon suffers considerable change of temperature, gives no support to this view.

When the Earth passes between the Sun and Moon, the Earth's shadow sweeps across the Moon and causes a lunar eclipse, which may be either total or partial as in the case of solar eclipses, but there is the difference that the phase for lunar eclipse is the same for all observers where the Moon is above the horizon at the time. The obscuration of the Moon's disc is hardly ever complete, but because the Sun's light is scattered by the clouds in the Earth's atmosphere, the Moon appears usually as a copper-coloured disc, the precise shade being different at different eclipses. It will be understood that solar eclipses can take place only at New Moon, and lunar eclipses only at Full Moon.

In a note on page 36 it is explained why the Full Moon, near the time of the Autumnal Equinox, rises at nearly the same time, about sunset, on several consecutive evenings. Because in earlier times it was thought that this was specially ordained to facilitate the ingathering of the crops the phenomenon was called the Harvest Moon. The Full Moon which follows is called the Hunter's Moon.

A FEW OF THE CHIEF LUNAR FORMATIONS.

Wedge-shaped Valley of the Alps.—Near the central line of disc, towards the north, a cleft 83 miles long and 3½-5¾ miles broad.

Apennines.—An extensive mountain range somewhat similar to terrestrial features. Visible to naked eye when projecting into the dark part of the disc. Length, 460 miles; highest summit (Huyghens) reaches 18,000 feet.

Aristarchus.—A lunar crater in N.E. quadrant. The brightest object on the Moon. This crater is visible as a luminous spot when all the surrounding region is involved in shadow.

Mare Crisium.—A dark grey oval plain visible to naked eye near W.N.W. limb of Moon. Extends 280 miles N. to S. and 354 miles E. to W. Well seen five days after new or a few days after full.

Mare Serenitatis.—Lies S. of the Moon's centre, and extends over 428 miles. A nearly circular dark plain. Contains a crater, Linne, formerly suspected of change. This *mare* is visible to naked eye.

Clavius.—One of the finest craters on the Moon, and about 142 miles in diameter. Situated on S. limb.

Tycho.—Towards S. limb. Has been called "the metropolitan crater of the Moon." A fine crater 54 miles in diameter and 16,600 feet deep. Central hill nearly a mile high. Tycho is the centre of a remarkable system of bright rays radiating from it, and they are very conspicuous at the time of full moon. In its region (S. limb) the Moon's surface is so studded with craters that it resembles an immense honeycomb.

COMETS.

In addition to the planets, there are other interesting objects belonging to the Solar system, called comets. Some of these revolve in elliptical orbits, and return at intervals, which, in the case of those that have been observed, range from 3⅓ to nearly 80 years, whilst a few other computed orbits show periods as large as a million years. Other comets move in parabolic courses and apparently do not repeat their visits to the Sun.

Comets revolving around the Sun in comparatively limited times are not very numerous, but our knowledge of them is constantly becoming more comprehensive and accurate. These small returning comets revolve in periods from 3⅓ to 9 years, and deserve special notice, as their orbits are well known and predictions of their reappearances can be accurately made in many cases.

Their paths extend outwards to the position where Jupiter performs his revolution, and from this circumstance they are termed Jovian comets.

ELEMENTS OF THE SOLAR SYSTEM.

Orb.	Mean Distance from Sun.		Sidereal Period.	Synodic Period.	Inclination of Orbit to Ecliptic.	Diameter.	Mass compared with Earth.	Period of Rotation on Axis.
	Radii of Earth's Orbit.	Millions of Miles.						
			Yrs. Days.	Days.	° ′	Miles.		d. h. m.
Sun	—	—	—	—	—	864, 000	333,432	25 9 7
Mercury ☿	0·39	36·0	0 88	116	7 0	3,000	0·04	25 42 ?
Venus ♀ ...	0·72	67·2	0 225	584	3 24	7,600	0·83	23 21 ?
Earth ⊕ ...	1·00	92·9	1 0	—	0 0	7,927 eq.	1·00	23 56
Mars ♂......	1·52	141·5	1 322	780	1 51	4,200	0·11	24 37½
Jupiter ♃ .	5·20	483·3	11 314	399	1 19	88,700 eq. 82,800 *p.*	318	9 50 9 56
Saturn ♄ ...	9·54	886·1	29 167	378	2 30	75,100 eq. 67,200 *p.*	95	10 14½ 10 38
Uranus ♅...	19·19	1,782·8	84 6	370	0 46	30,900	15	10 49
Neptune ♆	30·07	2,793·5	164 280	367½	1 47	33,000	17	?

The comets in the following list (except Schorr) have already been seen at least once since discovery. The approximate time of next perihelion passage, calculated from that of their last appearance, is given in the second column:—

Name.		Last Appearance.	Period in Years.
Encke	1924 Nov.	1921	3·30
Brooks	1925 Mar.	1911	7·10
Schorr	„ June	1918	6·73
Faye	„ Aug.	1910	7·41
Wolf	„ Oct.	1918	6·79
Tempel-Swift	„ Oct.	1908	5·68
Tempel (2)	„ Nov.	1915	5·17
Borrelly	„ Nov.	1918	6·91

The dates of perihelion passage of the following comets, which are said to be periodic, but (except Tempel's) have not been seen to return, may fall about this time:—Tempel (1867), 6 yrs.; E. Swift (1894), 5·9 yrs.; Swift (1889), 8·5 yrs.; Barnard (1892), 6·3 yrs.; Swift (1895), 7·2 yrs.; Denning (1881), 8·6 yrs.; Brooks (1886), 5·6 yrs. Tempel's comet was last seen in 1879.

It is noteworthy that only one comet was discovered in the year 1923 (up to November). There are usually five or six.

There are other families of comets, none so large as the Jovian, named respectively from the planets Saturn, Uranus and Neptune, for reasons similar to that given above. Halley's comet belongs to the Neptunian family.

The most probable date for the return of Di Vico's comet of 1846 was November 1921, but the period is uncertain by 2 or 3 years. It is therefore possible that it may re-appear in 1924.

In the life of a comet the tail sometimes appears to undergo very rapid and curious changes. From examination of the spectrum of the head, comets appear to consist of carbon in various forms, and cyanogen has also been detected. Secondly, there are bright metallic lines due to sodium, magnesium and iron which appear only when the comet is near perihelion, and in some cases have become very strong upon close approach to the Sun. The spectrum of the tail shows certain characteristic bands that are due to carbon monoxide of very low density. Generally a continuous spectrum is shown as a background to the bright lines, from which we infer that a part of the comet's light is due to reflected sunlight. Comets' tails are generally directed away from the Sun, as if acted upon by some repulsive action—perhaps light.

METEORS.

Another class of objects which belong to the Solar system are the meteoric streams, giving rise to occasional showers of meteors, falling stars, or fire-balls, which are all the same class of object, the distinction being only one of size. They are visible in varying number on every night of the year, and are sometimes so abundant as to form striking phenomena. The year 1916 was notable because of a remarkably abundant and previously unknown stream on

No.	Epoch 1923.	Radiant Point. R.A. °	Radiant Point. Dec. °	Name of Shower.
1	January 2—4	230	+53	Quadrantids.
2	January 25	331	+56	ζ Cepheids.
3	Feb. 19—Mar. 1	155	+14	α Leonids.
4	March 1—4	166	+ 4	τ Leonids.
5	March 13—24	161	+58	β Ursids Maj.
6	March 17—18	310	+78	χ Cepheids.
7	April 20—22	271	+33	Lyrids.
8	April 30	291	+59	ο Draconids.
9	May 1—6	338	− 2	γ Aquarids.
10	May 18—26	246	+29	ζ Herculids.
11	May 30—June 4	330	+28	η Pegasids.
12	June 2—10	253	−22	α Scorpiids.
13	June 27—30	228	+58	ι Draconids.
14	June 27—30	245	+64	η Draconids.
15	July 7—11	343	+12	α Pegasids.
16	July 19—Aug. 10	303	−10	α Capricornids.
17	July 25—30	339	−11	δ Aquarids.
18	August 10—12	45	+57	Perseids.
19	August 20—25	291	+60	ο Draconids.
20	Aug. 21—Sept. 2	262	+63	ζ Draconids.
21	September 3—16	61	+36	ε Perseids.
22	September 4—14	348	+2	γ Piscids.
23	September 27	4	+28	α Andromedids.
24	October 11—24	42	+21	ε Arietids.
25	October 17—24	92	+15	Orionids.
26	November 3—6	61	+35	ε Perseids.
27	Nov. 13—15	150	+23	Leonids.
28	Nov. 14—25	64	+22	ε Taurids.
29	Nov. 17—23	25	+43	Andromedids.
30	Nov. 25—Dec. 4	155	+39	μ Ursids Maj.
31	Dec. 1—14	108	+33	Geminids.
32	Dec. 18—21	161	+58	β Ursids Maj.
33	Dec. 18—28	194	+68	κ Draconids.

THE SATELLITES.

Name.	Star mag.	Mean distance from Primary. Miles.	Period of Sidereal Revolution. D.	H.	M.
The Earth.					
Luna	...	238,840	27	7	43
Mars.					
Phobos	14	5,850	0	7	39
Deimos	13	14,650	1	6	18
Jupiter.					
V. Unnamed	13	112,500	0	11	57½
I. Io	5½	261,000	1	18	27½
II. Europa	5½	415,000	3	13	13½
III. Ganymede	5	664,000	7	3	42½
IV. Callisto	6	1,167,000	16	16	32
VI. Unnamed	14	7,110,000	250	14	40
VII. Unnamed	17½	7,390,000	260	1	24
VIII. Unnamed	17	14,940,000	738	21	36
IX. Unnamed	18½	14,940,000	745	0	0
Saturn.					
Mimas	12	117,000	0	22	37
Enceladus	12	157,000	1	8	53
Tethys	11	186,000	1	21	18
Dione	11	238,000	2	17	41
Rhea	10	332,000	4	12	25
Titan	8½	771,000	15	22	41
Themis	17	906,000	20	20	24
Hyperion	16	934,000	21	6	39
Iapetus	11	2,225,000	79	7	54
Phœbe	14	8,000,000	546	12	0
Uranus.					
Ariel	16	120,000	2	12	29
Umbriel	16½	167,000	4	3	27
Titania	14½	273,000	8	16	56
Oberon	14½	365,000	13	11	7
Neptune.					
Unnamed	13	221,500	5	21	3

June 28, which had a distinct connexion with Pons-Winnecke's periodical comet, the orbits being nearly the same. This comet returned to perihelion on June 12, 1921, but the attraction of Jupiter had so disturbed the comet's orbit that it passed outside the earth's path by about two million miles, and the expectation of a brilliant meteoric shower was not realized. Meteorites are composed of terrestrial elements, iron, chromium, magnesium, and nickel being in large proportion.

THE ZODIACAL LIGHT.

This is an appearance which is little understood, and therefore deserves the attention of observers. It shows as a band of faint light which stretches up slantingly from the Sun before sunrise in the autumn months and after sunset in Spring. It may be the manifestation of a widely scattered appendage of the Sun or a vast concourse of slightly reflective meteoric systems. It has been asserted that it is a mere atmospheric effect, but this is not consistent with some of the chief features of its appearance. That it has a celestial origin seems certain, but its true nature is not clearly distinguishable on the evidence before us.

THE AURORA BOREALIS.

This phenomenon may be considered more terrestrial than celestial. It sometimes happens that an unusual luminosity is seen in the northern sky in the form of streamers, arches, and condensations, a feature being the prominent bright line in the green in its spectrum which is identified with a faint yellow-green line to be observed in the background of the sky on nights when no auroral display is visible. Its chief manifestations recur at fairly regular intervals of about eleven years, and seem to be associated with magnetic disturbances and Sun-spots, which have similar periods. The aurora is sometimes regarded as showing the outer limit of our atmosphere, and its height has been determined. The general result is that the elevation of an aurora is between 50 and 200 miles. The great majority are about 60 miles high, and there are few above 100 miles. There is some suggestion that, with magnetic storms, the period of their appearance follows that of the Sun's synodic rotation (27¼ days). On March 22, 1920, there was a very extended group of spots at the middle of the Sun's disc, a magnetic storm, and splendid display of aurora during the night. A similar coincidence occurred in 1921 (May 14).

APPARENT DIMENSIONS OF SATURN'S OUTER RING, 1924.

Date.	Major Axis.	Minor Axis.	Date.	Major Axis.	Minor Axis.	Date.	Major Axis.	Minor Axis.	Date.	Major Axis.	Minor Axis.
	"	"		"	"		"	"		"	"
Jan. 13	38·16	+10·85	April 18	42·88	+11·31	July 23	38·26	+ 9·56	Oct. 27	34·77	+10·71
Feb. 14	40·30	+11·53	May 20	42·18	+10·55	Aug. 24	36·42	+ 9·64	Nov. 28	35·17	+11·54
Mar. 17	42·14	+11·71	June 21	40·39	+ 9·88	Sept. 25	35·20	+10·05	Dec. 30	36·38	+12·48

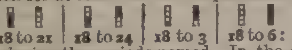
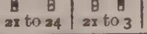
This table gives the angular dimensions of the outer limit of Saturn's outer Ring as seen from the Earth. The + sign shows that the North side of the Ring is presented to the Earth throughout the year.

ILLUMINATED PORTIONS OF THE DISCS OF MERCURY AND VENUS, 1924.

Date.	Mercury.	Venus.	Date.	Mercury.	Venus.	Date.	Mercury.	Venus.	Date.	Mercury.	Venus.
Jan. 11	0·017	0·867	April 10	0·625	0·568	July 9	0·983	0·026	Oct. 7	0·860	0·633
Feb. 10	0·694	0·794	May 10	0·006	0·391	Aug. 8	0·605	0·284	Nov. 6	0·983	0·745
Mar. 11	0·954	0·697	June 9	0·491	0·135	Sept. 7	0·042	0·488	Dec. 6	0·709	0·832

When the above numbers are less than 0·500 the planet is *horned*, when greater than 0·500 it is *gibbous* until unity is reached, when it is full.

Stellar Magnitude.—The numerical magnitude of a star shows its order in a scale of brightness, the terms of which are in geometrical progression. Stars just visible to the naked eye are of magnitude 6. A 5th mag. is about 2½ times as bright as a 6th, a 4th magnitude the same multiple of a 5th, and so on, and from this it follows that a 1st magnitude star is a hundred times as bright as a 6th. The scheme may appear paradoxical because the brightness of the fainter stars is shown by the larger numbers, but this is quite reasonable since the word "first" implies pre-eminence. It follows logically that a star 2½ times as bright as a 1st should be of magnitude 0, and a star 2½ times as bright as zero of negative magnitude, *i.e.* −1 and so on. The use of fractional magnitudes corresponding to brightnesses interpolated between these integral multiples at once suggests itself. Capella and Vega, which are nearly but not quite 2½ times as bright as a star magnitude 1·0, are mag. 0·2 and 0·1 respectively (zero magnitude). The brightness of the planets is shown in these pages according to this system.

Duration of Light and Darkness.—The second column of the first page of Calendar for every month contains a small diagram showing the amount of Darkness, or the period of moonlight and sunlight during the twelve hours from 18*h*. to 6*h*. These small diagrams have four divisions, each representing three hours, and a division is left unblacked if the moon or the sun is above the horizon for at least half of the period it represents. The diagrams for the greater part of the year are  one of each pair being used according as it is light or dark during the periods named. In the summer, when the sun is above the horizon for more than half the first and last intervals, these reduce to .

Wireless Time-Signals Throughout the World.

	Wave Length.	G. C. T. of Signals (approximately).		Description of Signals.*
	Metres.	h. m.	h. m.	
Paris (Eiffel Tower) ...	s 2,600	9 28 to 10 45 to 22 45 to	9 30 10 49 22 49	†B. A. A. “Rhythmic” or “Vernier” signals are also sent at 10h. 0m. and 22h. 0m. 0s. For description see publication mentioned below.
Bordeaux	c 23,400	—	—	Rhythmic Signals at 20h.
Lyons	c 15,500	9 0		A. Signals at 9h. 0m. 0s., 2m. 0s., 4m. 0s., with intermediate warnings as described below in footnote. Rhythmic signals at 8h.
Nauen	c 3,100	0 0,	12 0	B. (and on wave length c 12600 simultaneously).
Moscow	s 5,100	22 0		Dashes each of 1 sec. duration at 21h. 58m. 0s., 2s. and 4s., preceded respectively by series of T (—), M (— —) and O (— — —). Similarly at 21h, 59m., 22h. 0m. Rhythmic signals.
Petrograd	s 1,700	19 0		Similar to Moscow at 19h. 3m., 4m., 5m. Also Rhythmic signals at 19h. 6m. 0s. to 19h. 13m. 49s.
Halifax (Nova Scotia)	s 600	14 0		Dots each sec. 13h. 58m. to 14h. 0m., with omissions before 13h. 59m. and 14h. 0m.
Great Lakes	s 1,988	—	17 0	Dots each second from 2h. 55m. 0s. (or 16h. 55m. 0s.) to 2h. 59m. 49s., omitting 29th and last 5 seconds of each minute. Dash at 3h. 0m. 0s., and at 17h. 0m. 0s. (signal).
Annapolis	c 17,143	3 0,	17 0	
Washington (Arlington)	s 2,650	3 0,	17 0	
Key West	s 1,988	3 0,	17 0	
New Orleans	s 1,832	—	17 0	
Colon (Panama)	s 1,620	10 0	18 0	Procedure as at Washington, &c. Dash at 10h. 0m. 0s. and 18h. 0m. 0s. (signal).
Balboa (Panama)	c 10,100	10 0,	18 0	
Rio de Janeiro	c 1,800	0 0	14 0	B.
Buenos Aires........	c 1,000	2 0		Dots, 1h. 56m. 0s., 57m., 58m., 59m., 2h. 0m. Warning dashes between.
Cape Town	s 600	21 0		Dashes every 2 secs., 20h. 59m. 30s. to 21h. 0m. 0s., with omissions.
Lourenco Marques	c 600	8 0	19 0	B.
Calcutta	c 2,000	1 30	13 30	B.
Hong Kong	c 2,000	22 0	13 0	Warning. Dots at even seconds, 1h. 56m. 0s. to 2h. 0m. 0s., with omissions.
Shanghai........	c 600	3 0	9 0	Dots 2h. 55m. 0s., 57m. 0s., 59m. 0s., with series of G (— — .), O (— — —) and X (— . . —) preceding each respectively.
Funabashi (Japan)	c 4,000	12 0		Dashes, 12h. 0m. 0s., 1m. 0s., 2m. 0s., 3m. 0s., 4m. 0s., with warnings between.
Choshi	c 600	12 0		
Kavite (Philippine Is.)	s 2,700 c 5,200	3 0	14 0	Dots each second, 2h. 55m. 0s. to 3h. 0m. 0s., omitting secs. 28, 29 and 54 to 59 of each minute.
Batavia	c 600	1 0		Dots at 1h. 0m. 0s., 1m. 0s., 2m. 0s., 3m. 0s., 4m. 0s., warning signals similar to Shanghai.
Surabaya........	c 600	2 10		Dots at 2h. 10m. 0s., 12m. 0s., 14m. 0s., with warning signals between.
Malabar	c 8,800	1 0		B.
Perth	s 600	3 0	15 0	B.
Melbourne	c 600	2 30	14 30	B.
Adelaide	c 2,600	2 0	14 0	B.
Awanui	c 2,000	3 0		Dashes, 10h. 0m. 0s., 1m., 2m., 4m. and 5m. 0s.
Wellington	c 600	0 0		Dashes, 9h. 0m. 0s., 1m., 2m., 4m. and 5m. 0s., with warnings between.
Honolulu (Pearl Harb.)	s 2,250 c 11,500	6 0	20 0	As for San Francisco.
San Francisco	s 1,908 c 4,650	20 0		Dots each second from 5h. 55m. 0s. to 5h. 59m. 49s., omitting second 29 and last 5 of each minute. Dash at 6h. 0m. 0s. (signal).
Eureka	s 2,650	20 0		
San Diego........	s 1,988 c 9,800	20 0		
North Head	s 2,700			
Valparaiso........	c 1,000	1 0		Dots each second from 0h. 55m. 0s. for five minutes omitting 29th and seconds 51 to 59. Dot at final second of each minute is the signal.
Mexico City........	c 1,200 c 5,800	1 0	19 0	Dots each second from 0h. 55m. 0s. to 0h. 59m. 50s. and from 18h. 57m. 0s. to 18h. 59m. 50s., omitting secs. 29 and 55 to 59 of each minute. Dash at 1h. 0m. 0s. and 19h. 0m. 0s.

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* For more complete descriptions of these signals reference may be made to the Admiralty List of Wireless Signals, 1923. *This list is subject to alterations made after date of that publication.*

When signals are sent twice in the day as indicated in the third column, or when the description applies to more than one place, the times in this column are to be read, *mutatis mutandis.*

† Signals A consist of (1) a series of dashes (—) from 10h. 44m. 0s. to about 10h. 44m. 55s. with a (.) at 10h. 45m. 0s. (first Time signal). (2) and (3) Similar series of (— . .) and (— . . . .) from 10h. 46m. 0s. and 10h. 48m. 0s. respectively, with dots for time signals at 10h. 47m. 0s. and 10h. 49m. 0s., the beginning of the dot (about ¼ sec.) being the time.

Signals B are in accordance with the resolution of the International Time Conference of 1912 and consist of a series of the letter x (Morse — . . —) from 9h. 27m. 0s. to 9h. 27m. 50s. followed by letter O (— — —) ending 9h. 28m. 0s. (preparatory signals); a series of the letter N (— .) the dot being made at every tenth second of the minute 9h., followed by O ending 9h. 29m. 0s. and a series of letter G (— — .) ending with O at 9h. 30m. 0s. The end of the third dash of the O gives the time. In other cases when the signal is a Dash, the beginning gives the time.

s = Spark. c = Continuous wave.

Meteorological Summary (British Isles), 1922–1923.

THE results in the table below are for London (Westminster and Kew)—barometer readings reduced to Mean Sea Level, from October 1922 to September 1923 inclusive.

MONTHS.	TEMPERATURE.		RAINFALL.			PRESSURE. (Sea Level.)		WIND.	SUNSHINE.
	Mean.	Diff. from normal, 1881-1915.	Days.	Amount.	Diff. from normal, 1881-1915.	Mean.	Diff. from normal, 1881-1915.	Prevalent Direction.	Percentage.
	°F.	°F.		inches.	inches.	inches.	inch.		
1922 October.....	49·9	1·3 below	10	0·94	1·47 below	30·05	0·11 above	NE	33
,, November..	43·3	1·7 ,,	8	1·32	0·79 ,,	30·22	0·26 ,,	NW	8
,, December..	43·9	2·6 above	19	2·98	0·84 above	29·85	0·08 below	SW	14
1923 January ...	42·0*	2·4 ,,	14	1·16	0·46 below	30·20	0·15 above	W	9
,, February...	44·3	3·6 ,,	23	2·69	1·23 above	29·62	0·38 below	SW	16
,, March	45·9	2·8 ,,	15	2·06	0·43 ,,	30·04	0·11 above	NE	18
,, April.........	48·6	0·4 ,,	10	1·29	0·08 below	29·77	0·19 below	NE, E	25
,, May	52·9	1·2 below	18	2·23	0·62 above	29·93	0·07 ,,	W	32
,, June	57·2	2·5 ,,	9	0·47	1·43 below	30·15	0·13 above	NW	22
,, July	67·4	4·2 above	11	3·03	0·84 above	30·01	0·01 ,,	SW	47
,, August......	63·4	0·9 ,,	10	1·56	0·71 below	29·95	0·03 below	SW	54
,, September.	57·8	0·4 below	12	1·04	0·61 ,,	30·00	0·04 ,,	...	45

* Probable.

Temperature and Rainfall since 1877.

YEAR.	TEMPERATURE. HOTTEST AND COLDEST DAYS SINCE 1877 (as recorded at Greenwich Observatory).				RAINFALL. BRITISH ISLES.			LONDON. (Camden Square.)		
	Shade Max. (Fahr.)		Shade Min. (Fahr.)		Max. in 24 hours ending at 9 a.m.			Total for the Year.	No. of Rain-days, 0·01 and upwards.	Total Duration in Hours.
	Temp.	Date.	Temp.	Date.	Amt.	Date.	Place.			
	°		°		Ins.			Ins.		
1877	88·2	July 31 ...	23·5	Mar. 1....	4·98	Oct. 14....	Skye..............	28·17	195	—
1878	85·8	June 26...	12·2	Dec. 25...	4·24	Aug. 15 ..	Newport, Mon. ...	34·08	172	—
1879	80·6	July 30...	13·7	Dec. 7....	4·05	Oct. 2	Little Langdale ..	33·82	181	—
1880	87·5	May 26 ...	17·2	Jan. 27...	4·75	Nov. 13 ..	Seathwaite	30·28	158	—
1881	97·1	July 15 ...	12·7	Jan. 17...	5·42	Dec. 14 ..	Skye	27·92	152	486
1882	81·0	Aug. 6....	22·2	Dec. 11 ...	4·51	May 24 ..	Seathwaite	27·14	165	481
1883	85·1	Aug. 21...	20·6	Mar. 24...	5·27	May 8	Glen-na-Smoel	24·40	164	394
1884	94·2	Aug. 11...	24·5	Nov. 25...	6·78	May 8	Seathwaite........	20·35	150	337
1885	90·2	July 26 ...	22·3	Jan. 22 ...	4·62	Feb. 26 ..	Seathwaite........	26·64	165	470
1886	89·8	July 6....	16·5	Jan. 7....	4·20	Dec. 26 ..	Little Bredy..	27·01	176	427
1887	92·2	July 4....	15·5	Jan. 2....	4·93	Sept. 1....	Galway	19·21	140	300
1888	87·7	Aug. 10...	18·4	Feb. 2....	5·20	Oct. 27....	Wythburn	27·74	173	436
1889	86·6	Aug. 1....	18·7	Mar. 4....	4·45	Sept. 2....	Romford	23·85	169	429
1890	82·8	Aug. 5....	13·1	Mar. 4....	7·29	Oct. 2	Ben Nevis	21·23	161	410
1891	85·1	July 17...	12·0	Jan. 10 ...	6·14	Aug. 24 ..	Seathwaite........	28·15	178	490
1892	85·9	June 10...	17·6	Dec. 27...	5·80	Sept. 18 ..	Seathwaite........	22·61	158	373
1893	95·1	Aug. 18...	13·9	Jan. 5.....	4·96	Feb. 13 ..	Seathwaite........	19·80	148	388
1894	66·0	July 6....	12·8	Jan. 5....	7·74	Feb. 6....	Ben Nevis	27·94	185	478
1895	87·3	Sept. 24...	6·9	Feb. 8....	4·83	June 26 ..	Churchstoke	21·47	137	380
1896	91·1	July 14...	24·3	Feb. 25...	4·59	Dec. 29 ..	Seathwaite........	23·52	159	404
1897	90·2	June 24...	23·3	Dec. 24...	8·03	Nov. 12 ..	Seathwaite........	22·86	164	371
1898	92·1	Sept. 8....	26·1	Feb. 21 ...	6·70	Sept. 7....	Morpeth	17·69	140	299
1899	90·0	Aug. 15...	19·3	Dec. 16 ...	5·21	Jan. 18 ..	Borrowdale........	22·54	144	338
1900	94·0	July 16...	18·0	Feb. 9....	5·40	July 12 ..	Ilkley	23·28	174	366
1901	87·9	July 19...	20·4	Feb. 14...	5·66	Nov. 19 ..	Dungeon Ghyll....	22·17	128	310
1902	86·1	July 14...	14·3	Feb. 16 ...	5·92	May 27 ..	Ben Nevis	20·84	162	353
1903	87·5	July 11 ...	23·6	Jan. 16...	4·78	Jan. 29 ..	Ben Nevis	38·10	179	689
1904	91·0	Aug. 4....	23·2	Nov. 26 ...	5·62	Nov. 8....	Ambleside	20·65	160	492
1905	87·2	July 26...	19·5	Jan. 1....	5·71	Aug. 25 ..	Glen-na-Smoel	22·97	162	456
1906	94·3	Aug. 31...	19·8	Dec. 30 ...	6·15	Jan. 28 ..	Borrowdale	24·26	163	420
1907	82·7	Sept. 25...	22·4	Jan. 24...	4·86	Oct. 16 ...	Kingsbridge	23·01	175	419
1908	84·0	July 3....	12·1	Dec. 30...	4·80	Oct. 19....	Treharris..........	23·67	157	501
1909	86·2	Aug. 12...	13·6	Mar. 5....	6·46	Feb. 2....	Loch Quoich	26·75	190	577
1910	82·2	June 20...	20·3	Jan. 27...	4·51	Aug. 26 ..	Borrowdale........	25·36	186	491
1911	00·0	Aug. 9....	21·6	Feb. 1....	7·00	Oct. 29 ...	Borrowdale........	24·79	155	473
1912	190·0	July 12...	19·1	Jan. 29... Feb. 3....	7·31	Aug. 26 ..	Brundall	27·88	180	516
1913	87·1	June 17...	24·2	Feb. 23...	6·06	Sept. 17 ..	Doncaster	22·41	163	453
1914	92·1	July 1....	19·9	Jan. 24...	6·35	Aug. 8....	Snowdon	25·72	168	514
1915	87·2	June 8....	22·3	Jan. 23...	7·06	Sept. 25 ..	Dalcross...........	32·18	152	569
1916	83·9	July 31...	23·4	Dec. 19...	8·20	Oct. 11....	Kinlochquoich	34·01	192	628
1917	93·2	June 17...	17·2	Dec. 19...	9·56	June 28 ..	Bruton	30·05	175	476
1918	89·8	Aug. 22...	18·5	Jan. 9....	4·95	Sept. 15 ..	Douglas	26·69	195	520
1919	87·5	Aug. 12. ..	15·5	Feb. 9....	4·50	April 10 ..	Corran	26·21	182	611
1920	86·5	May 25 ...	15·7	Dec. 13...	6·81	Feb. 9....	Dungeon Ghyll....	23·59	175	520
1921	94·0	July 11 ...	25·3	Nov. 13...	6·10	Jan. 8....	Dungeon Ghyll ...	14·60	115	269
1922	90·6	May 24....	24·4	Jan. 24 .. Oct. 26.... Dec. 9....	4·70	Aug. 7..	Doncaster .... (Carr House Hos.)	25·60	177	503·4
1923	92·2	July 11 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Ready Reference Calendar for 200 Years.

For ascertaining Any Day of the Week for any given time within Two Hundred Years from the introduction of the New Style, 1752,† to 1952 inclusive.

COMMON YEARS, 1753 TO 1952.											Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1761 1801	1767 1807	1778 1818	1789 1829	1795 1835	1846	1857 1903	* 1863 1914	1874 1925	1885 1931	1891 1942	4	7	7	3	5	1	3	6*	2	4	7	2
1762 1802	1773 1813	1779 1819	1790 1830	1841	1847	1858 1909	1869 1915	1875 1926	1886 1937	1897 1943	5	1	1	4	6	2	4	7	3	5	1	3
1757 1803	1763 1814	1774 1825	1785 1831	1791 1842	1853	1859 1910	1870 1921	1881 1927	1887 1938	1898 1949	6	2	2	5	7	3	5	1	4	6	2	4
1754 1805	1765 1811	1771 1822	1782 1833	1793 1839	1799 1850 1901	1861 1907	1867 1918	1878 1929	1889 1935	1895 1946	2	5	5	1	3	6	1	4	7	2	5	7
1755 1806	1766 1817	1777 1823	1783 1834	1794 1845	1800 1851 1902	1862 1913	1873 1919	1879 1930	1890 1941	.. 1947	3	6	6	2	4	7	2	5	1	3	6	1
1758 1809	1769 1815	1775 1826	1786 1837	1797 1843	1854 1905	1865 1911	1871 1922	1882 1933	1893 1939	1899 1950	7	3	3	6	1	4	6	2	5	7	3	5
1753 1810	1759 1821	1770 1827	1781 1838	1787 1849	1798 1855	1866 1906	1877 1917	1883 1923	1894 1934	1900 1945 1951	1	4	4	7	2	5	7	3	6	1	4	6

LEAP YEARS, 1756 TO 1952.								..	29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1764	1792	1804	1832	1860	1888	..	1928	7	3	4	7	2	5	7	3	6	1	4	6
1768	1796	1808	1836	1864	1892	1904	1932	5	1	2	5	7	3	5	1	4	6	2	4
1772	..	1812	1840	1868	1896	1908	1936	3	6	7	3	5	1	3	6	2	4	7	2
1776	..	1816	1844	1872	..	1912	1940	1	4	5	1	3	6	1	4	7	2	5	7
1780	..	1820	1848	1876	..	1916	1944	6	2	3	6	1	4	6	2	5	7	3	5
1756	1784	1824	1852	1880	..	1920	1948	4	7	1	4	6	2	4	7	3	5	1	3
1760	1788	1828	1856	1884	..	1924	1952	2	5	6	2	4	7	2	5	1	3	6	1

NOTE.—To ascertain any day of the week, first look in the table for the year required, and under the months are figures which refer to the corresponding figures at the head of the columns of days below. *For Example:*—To know on what day of the week Aug. 4 fell in the year 1914, in the table of years look for 1914, and in a parallel line, under Aug., is fig. 6, which directs to col. 6, in which it will be seen that Aug. 4 fell on Tuesday.

1	2	3	4	5	6*	7
Monday 1	Tuesday 1	Wednesd. 1	Thursday 1	Friday 1	Saturday 1	*Sunday* 1
Tuesday 2	Wednesd. 2	Thursday 2	Friday 2	Saturday 2	*Sunday* 2	Monday 2
Wednesd. 3	Thursday 3	Friday 3	Saturday 3	*Sunday* 3	Monday 3	Tuesday 3
Thursday 4	Friday 4	Saturday 4	*Sunday* 4	Monday 4	Tuesday* 4	Wednesd. 4
Friday 5	Saturday 5	*Sunday* 5	Monday 5	Tuesday 5	Wednesd. 5	Thursday 5
Saturday 6	*Sunday* 6	Monday 6	Tuesday 6	Wednesd. 6	Thursday 6	Friday 6
Sunday 7	Monday 7	Tuesday 7	Wednesd. 7	Thursday 7	Friday 7	Saturday 7
Monday 8	Tuesday 8	Wednesd. 8	Thursday 8	Friday 8	Saturday 8	*Sunday* 8
Tuesday 9	Wednesd. 9	Thursday 9	Friday 9	Saturday 9	*Sunday* 9	Monday 9
Wednesd. 10	Thursday 10	Friday 10	Saturday 10	*Sunday* 10	Monday 10	Tuesday 10
Thursday 11	Friday 11	Saturday 11	*Sunday* 11	Monday 11	Tuesday 11	Wednesd. 11
Friday 12	Saturday 12	*Sunday* 12	Monday 12	Tuesday 12	Wednesd. 12	Thursday 12
Saturday 13	*Sunday* 13	Monday 13	Tuesday 13	Wednesd. 13	Thursday 13	Friday 13
Sunday 14	Monday 14	Tuesday 14	Wednesd. 14	Thursday 14	Friday 14	Saturday 14
Monday 15	Tuesday 15	Wednesd. 15	Thursday 15	Friday 15	Saturday 15	*Sunday* 15
Tuesday 16	Wednesd. 16	Thursday 16	Friday 16	Saturday 16	*Sunday* 16	Monday 16
Wednesd. 17	Thursday 17	Friday 17	Saturday 17	*Sunday* 17	Monday 17	Tuesday 17
Thursday 18	Friday 18	Saturday 18	*Sunday* 18	Monday 18	Tuesday 18	Wednesd. 18
Friday 19	Saturday 19	*Sunday* 19	Monday 19	Tuesday 19	Wednesd. 19	Thursday 19
Saturday 20	*Sunday* 20	Monday 20	Tuesday 20	Wednesd. 20	Thursday 20	Friday 20
Sunday 21	Monday 21	Tuesday 21	Wednesd. 21	Thursday 21	Friday 21	Saturday 21
Monday 22	Tuesday 22	Wednesd. 22	Thursday 22	Friday 22	Saturday 22	*Sunday* 22
Tuesday 23	Wednesd. 23	Thursday 23	Friday 23	Saturday 23	*Sunday* 23	Monday 23
Wednesd. 24	Thursday 24	Friday 24	Saturday 24	*Sunday* 24	Monday 24	Tuesday 24
Thursday 25	Friday 25	Saturday 25	*Sunday* 25	Monday 25	Tuesday 25	Wednesd. 25
Friday 26	Saturday 26	*Sunday* 26	Monday 26	Tuesday 26	Wednesd. 26	Thursday 26
Saturday 27	*Sunday* 27	Monday 27	Tuesday 27	Wednesd. 27	Thursday 27	Friday 27
Sunday 28	Monday 28	Tuesday 28	Wednesd. 28	Thursday 28	Friday 28	Saturday 28
Monday 29	Tuesday 29	Wednesd. 29	Thursday 29	Friday 29	Saturday 29	*Sunday* 29
Tuesday 30	Wednesd. 30	Thursday 30	Friday 30	Saturday 30	*Sunday* 30	Monday 30
Wednesd. 31	Thursday 31	Friday 31	Saturday 31	*Sunday* 31	Monday 31	Tuesday 31

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† 1752 same as 1772 from Jan. 1 to Sept. 2. From Sept. 14 to Dec. 31 same as 1780 (Sept. 3-13 were omitted).

THE shape of our Earth is that of an oblate spheroid, or a solid of revolution whose meridian sections are ellipses not differing much from circles, whilst the sections at right angles to these are circles. The length of the Polar axis, according to a recently accepted determination (Hayford) is 7,900·0 miles and the diameter of the Equatorial circle 7,926·7 miles. The suggestion has been made that the Equator is not an exact circle, but the supposed deviation from circularity was small, and the fact has not been proved. The mean density of the Earth is 5·5 times that of water. The Earth moves round the Sun in a plane which passes through the Sun's centre, or, to write with more precision, the centre of gravity of the Earth and Moon moves in this plane, and the Earth revolves round this centre not remaining precisely in the plane. The plane is called the plane of the Ecliptic. The Earth's Equator is inclined to this plane at an angle of 23½°, and because of this inclination the Sun is high in the sky in the Summer months and low in the Winter. It is this tilt which causes the seasons, for not only does the high altitude in Summer cause the days to be longer, but the Sun's rays fall more directly on the Earth's surface and make it hotter. The periods of Summer and Winter are opposed in the two hemispheres, the time of Summer in the Northern coinciding with Winter in the Southern, and *vice versâ*. The dates when the Sun is in the line of intersection of the planes of the Equator and Ecliptic are called the Equinoxes, and on these dates day and night are of equal duration all over the globe. The Sun and Earth are surrounded on all sides by the stars, and because the Earth moves round the Sun, the latter changes its position with respect to the stars during the year, and different sets of stars are seen in the sky at midnight in Summer and Winter. The average velocity of the Earth in its orbit is 18½ miles a second, and it moves more slowly in July than in January. It makes a complete rotation on its axis in about 23 hours 56 minutes of mean time. Because the Earth moves round the Sun in the same direction as it rotates on its axis, the length of a solar day is more than the length of a rotation by about four minutes (*see* p. 77). It has been shown almost conclusively in recent years that the axis of rotation is not a fixed line in the Earth, but that its extremity, or the North Pole of the Earth, moves in a curve, roughly spiral, about the pole of figure as centre at a distance of a few feet from it.

THE TIDES.

The Tides of the Ocean are rightly attributed to the attractive influence of the Moon on the Oceans, modified by a similar influence of the Sun, which is less in amount because of the much greater distance of the attracting body. If the Earth were a globe uniformly covered with water it would be possible to account for the observed phenomena and predict them by simple mathematical consideration of these attractive influences, but these are very greatly modified by the land formations of our globe, and the prediction of the tides for any port depends mainly on the results of observation. A series of observed times and heights of the tide having been compiled and analysed, the analysis will show that the complete tidal movement can be represented by the combination of a series of periodic terms, and when these terms are each carried forward to some future date their recombination gives the predicted tide. The mean level of the sea remains practically constant, but small changes have been detected which may be assigned to various causes. Taking the mean sea-level as datum, high water is at its highest (springs) at or near New and Full Moon, whilst low water falls an equal amount below at those times. At or near the time of the first and last quarters of the Moon (neaps) the high water rises only about half as much above the mean level as it does at springs, and the low water falls about half as little below it. These phenomena do not usually coincide exactly with the times of these phases of the Moon, but occur later, the interval being known as the *age* of the tide—thus, at London Bridge, the highest or spring tide occurs 2½ days after New or Full Moon, and the neap tide is similarly delayed. The difference of height of spring and neap tides is the most apparent of the periodic differences which make up the whole tidal variation. Besides this there are differences due to the varying distance of the Moon from the Earth, and when the Moon is at or near perigee at New or Full the tide is specially high. There is a slight difference in the heights of the spring tide at New and Full Moon, and also in the height of the neap tide at the respective quarters, but these and other small periodicities are not appreciably noticeable at some ports.

TERRESTRIAL MAGNETISM.

A phenomenon of the Earth, the origin of which is obscure, but on which some light has been thrown by recent investigations, is known as Earth magnetism. Its best known manifestation is its effect on the needle of a mariner's compass, which, except for the variations to be immediately described, points continually northward. The north point indicated by a compass needle is not, except in particular cases, the north point shown by astronomical observations; in other words, the needle does not point to the North Pole of the axis of rotation of the Earth, but makes an angle with the terrestrial meridian. This angle is called the Magnetic Variation, or, more generally, Magnetic Declination, and differs in different parts of the world and even over limited tracts of country. Along a line from the north of Norfolk through Greenwich to Chichester the declination is the same as at Greenwich. Along a parallel line through Dover the West declination is at present about a degree less; from Newcastle to Plymouth it is about 1½° greater; whilst at Dublin the declination West is 3° or 4° greater than at Greenwich. Observations of magnetic declination are made and charted to show the amount of this magnetic element over our globe, and from such charts it appears that there are two points or regions which may be considered as directive centres, and are known as the Magnetic Poles. At these places a freely suspended magnetised needle would stand vertically. They do not coincide with the terrestrial Poles, nor are they exactly antipodal. The position of the North Magnetic Pole is about latitude 73°, longitude 100° W.; the South is in latitude 72°, longitude 150° E., but these positions apparently undergo secular change. The magnetic declination at any place changes gradually year by year, and its amount observed in or near London at certain epochs is given in the table on p. 76. That the compass needle does not in general point true north and south, but that it is inclined a certain amount east or west, and that the amount varies with the locality was recognised among western nations by the end of the 15th century, Columbus being credited with the discovery. That there is a secular change in the magnetic declination, or that the amount at any place changes slowly year by year, was discovered by Gellibrand in 1634.

Magnetic Declination at London.

Year.	°	′	
1580	11	15	East.
1665	1	30	West.
1765	20	0	West.
1800	24	0	West.

In 1819 the westerly declination at Greenwich was about 24° 25′, which was probably its maximum. The needle has been since moving slowly eastward. The following table of mean magnetic elements is derived from the observations made at Greenwich in the respective years, and applies to Greenwich only. The figures for 1921, 1922 and 1923 are provisional.

Year.	Mean Magnetic Declination at Greenwich West.	Horizontal Magnetic Force in C. G. S. Units at Greenwich.	Mean Inclination or Dip of Needle at Greenwich.
	° ′		° ′
1900	16 29·0	·1846	67 8·5
1910	15 41·2	·1855	66 52·6
1917	14 37·0	·18477	66 52·0
1919	14 18·2	·18454	66 53·3
1920	14 8·6	·18454	66 53·6
1921	13 57·6	·18449	66 52·0
1922	13 46·6	·18449	66 51·9
1923	13 35·6	·18449	66 51·5

The dip is the angle that a delicately poised needle constrained to move in a vertical plane under the action of magnetism only will make with the horizontal plane.

The declination varies during the 24 hours, for the needle makes a small excursion in the morning from East to West, and returns, the range at Greenwich being about 12′ in summer and 7′ in winter. The needle occupies its mean position in the morning about 10*h*., and again about 18*h*., throughout the year. It reaches its most westerly position about 14*h*., and its most easterly position during the night or early morning according to season of the year. The inclination or dip also varies in a similar manner to the declination. Since these variations of the magnetic elements are mainly confined to the hours of daylight, are much greater in summer than in winter, and are evidently affected by changes in the solar activity—for the variation is larger at times of Sun-spot maximum than at minimum—it may be concluded that they are dependent on solar radiation and on the ionisation of the upper atmosphere by the Sun, which causes it to be highly conducting.

MAGNETIC STORMS.

Besides these diurnal movements and their periodic variations, the magnets recording the three elements sometimes make sudden and violent oscillations which may continue for several hours. Such an occurrence is known as a Magnetic Storm, and is accompanied by spontaneous electric earth-currents, which may, if violent, interfere with telegraph working. These storms generally occur when there is a large spot on the Sun, but there was a magnetic disturbance on March 24, 1923, apparently one of a series at intervals of 27 days (approx.), such as often occur when no solar outburst was visible. It is suggested that this was associated with a region of the Sun that had been previously active (Cortie, *Brit. Assoc.*, 1923).

GRAVITY.

It is deduced as a consequence of Newton's laws that two bodies exert on one another an attraction directly proportional to their masses and in inverse ratio to the square of the distance between them, and since this is so the terrestrial mass exerts an attraction upon all the bodies at its surface. The combination of this attraction with the (so-called) centrifugal force due to the rotation of the earth produces a resultant force which is known as gravity. The direction of this force is the vertical.

It is found by experiment that the force of gravity (generally indicated by the letter g) is different in different latitudes. At the Pole the force exceeds that at the Equator by rather more than a two-hundredth part, or, in other words, a person who weighs 200 lbs. at the Equator by a spring balance would weigh by the same balance 201 lbs. at the Pole.

The experiments consist in finding the time of oscillation of the same pendulum in different latitudes, the time being smaller as g is larger. A pendulum which makes a swing in exactly one second is longer at places where g is large.

The following table gives the relative values of the force of gravity and the length of the seconds pendulum at various places—g is the acceleration due to gravity in centimetre-seconds, l is given in centimetres.

	g.	l.
Equator	978·05	99·097
Latitude 45°	980·63	99·359
Greenwich	981·21	99·418
Edinburgh	981·60	99·457
Pole	983·23	99·622

EARTHQUAKES.

Earthquakes, or earth tremors, are believed to be due to some form of fracture caused by the breakage of the Earth's substance under a growing strain, when the strain has passed the breaking point. This gives rise to waves which are propagated through the solid substance to distant parts of the Earth, and vertically upwards to the surface, sometimes with disastrous effects. The point where the fracture occurs and the earthquake originates is called the seismic centre, or origin, or focus. That part of the Earth which is vertically above this centre is called the epicentre. The waves transmitted through the Earth may come to the surface hundreds, or even thousands, of miles from the epicentre, and the times of arrival are recorded. The first indications on the seismograph are made by longitudinal waves (P), which are followed after an interval by direct transverse waves (S) in approximately the same path, but which travel at a different rate. From the length of the interval of time between the arrival of the (P) and the (S) waves, the distance of the epicentre from the recording station may be inferred, and from three or more such distances it is possible to make an estimate of the position of the epicentre on the earth's surface. There is no very certain method for determining the depth of the focus, but judging from particular cases for which estimates have been made, this may range from 50 to 450 km. A violent earthquake in Japan on Sept. 1, 1923, was, with others, recorded in England.

Greenwich Mean Time.

APART from abstract and philosophical considerations, Time, in actual practice, is measured by the rotation of the Earth, and a solar day is the duration of a complete rotation of our sphere round its axis with respect to the Sun, which is rather longer than a rotation with respect to the stars. The speed of the Earth's rotation is itself uniform, but the length of the solar day is affected, first by the movement of the Earth in its orbit round the Sun, which is not constant because of the ellipticity of the orbit, and also by the circumstance that the axis about which the Earth rotates is not perpendicular to the plane of its orbit. Clocks are adjusted to an average or mean solar day which is of uniform length and is divided into 24 equal hours. This is the basis of Mean Solar Time. The length of the Mean Solar day is constant, but that of the apparent, or the interval from one transit of the Sun across the meridian to the next varies for the reasons above given, and it happens that the longest apparent solar day is about December 22, which is 30 seconds longer than the mean. The shortest solar day as thus defined is about September 16, and falls short of the mean by 21 or 22 seconds.

A unit and method of measurement having been established, it is necessary to choose a zero. The zero adopted is the instant when a fictitious body known as the Mean Sun, which is sometimes before, sometimes behind the real Sun in its apparent annual journey round the Earth, is on some chosen meridian. The time is called the Local Mean Time of any place through which the meridian passes. Usually some standard meridian, such as that of Greenwich, is chosen, and the time of that meridian is used throughout a whole country, and hence the expression Greenwich Mean Solar Time, or, more usually, Greenwich Mean Time arises (see Zone Standard Time p. 78).

Apparent Solar Time.

The time shown by a sundial is called Apparent Solar Time, and is affected by the two causes mentioned, which make the length of a solar day not uniform. It differs from Mean Solar Time by the Equation of Time which is given in the second column of page 2 for each month, and is to be used according to the precept in the heading.

The Astronomical Day.

For purposes of Astronomy the day begins at noon, and the hours following noon are numbered successively from 0 to 23. There is therefore no use of the letters A.M. and P.M. in astronomical tables, but January 1*d.* 22*h.* is the equivalent of January 2*d.* 10*h.* a.m. in ordinary parlance, and January 2*d.* 9*h.* in astronomy is recognised as being January 2*d.* 9*h.* p.m. of ordinary life, or 2*d.* 21*h.* according to the system used in these pages. The abbreviation G.M.T. indicates the time of a day which begins at Mean Noon, except when otherwise stated. A change in this system is shortly to be made, and in the *Nautical Almanac* for 1925 the Astronomical Day begins at midnight the hours being numbered from 0 to 23 as has been the practice in this Almanack since 1921. This is generally called Greenwich Civil Time, and is indicated by the letters G.C.T., but the *Nautical Almanac* does not make this distinction.

Sidereal Time.

A sidereal day is the duration of a complete rotation of the Earth round its axis with reference to the stars. This is of uniform length, and is divided, like the mean solar day, into 24 equal hours, which are shorter than a solar hour by about 9·83 seconds of mean time. As the sidereal day is about 4 minutes shorter than the mean solar day (*see* page 57), it begins earlier day by day by about that amount. The instant of the beginning of the sidereal day in G.M.T. is given on p. 2 of each month. In actual observatory practice time is measured, and the standard clock is regulated, by this rotation of the Earth with respect to the stars, and Mean Solar Time is derived from Sidereal Time by computation (*see* below). The error and rate of the sidereal clock are found by observing the instant it shows when certain stars, known as Clock Stars, cross the meridian or are due south, and comparison of this with the known time of transit (star's R.A.) will give the error of the sidereal clock. Comparison of the mean solar clock with the sidereal clock will show the error of the former. The same result might be arrived at directly by observing the instant by the Mean Time clock when the stars cross the meridian.

Ex.—To find the Mean Time which corresponds to 12*h.* 5*m.* 53*s.* Sidereal Time on Aug. 15:

	H.	M.	S.
	12	5	53
Sidereal Time at Mean Noon on August 15 (from page 31)	9	34	28
(Interval from Noon in Sid. Time	2	31	25
Retardation for 2*h.* is 19·66*s.* (page 57) ,, 31*m.* ,, 5·08*s.* ,, 25*s.* ,, ·07*s.*			25
Corresponding Mean Time ...	2	31	0

"Summer" Time.

In the spring of 1916 the Government adopted as a war-measure the principle of a scheme proposed by Mr. William Willett about the year 1907, and an Act was passed, known as the Summer Time Act (1916), the first clause of which runs: "During the prescribed period in each year in which this Act is in force the time for general purposes in Great Britain shall be one hour in advance of Greenwich Mean Time." Summer Time was therefore used in certain periods (*v.* below) in accordance with Orders in Council issued in each year. In the year 1922 a Bill was passed which ordained that Summer Time shall last from 2 o'clock in the morning of the day next following the third Saturday in April, or if that day is Easter Day, the day next following the second Saturday in April, until 2 o'clock in the morning of the day next following the third Saturday in September which took effect in 1923. Considerable public feeling was shown against the curtailment of the period so early in September, and as the Act of 1922 is an annual one it is not impossible that there may be some modification.

1916. May 21*d.* 2*h.* to Oct. 1*d.* 2*h.*
1917. April 8*d.* 2*h.* to Sept. 17*d.* 2*h.*
1918. Mar. 24*d.* 2*h.* to Sept. 30*d.* 2*h.*
1919. Mar. 30*d.* 2*h.* to Sept. 29*d.* 2*h.*
1920. Mar. 28*d.* 2*h.* to Oct. 25*d.* 2*h.*
1921. April 3*d.* 2*h.* to Oct. 3*d.* 2*h.*
1922. Mar. 26*d.* 2*h.* to Oct. 8*d.* 2*h.*
1923. April 22*d.* 2*h.* to Sept. 16*d.* 2*h.*

The hour being Greenwich Civil in each case.

The Act (1922) applies to Great Britain, Northern Ireland, the Channel Islands, and the Isle of Man. (*See* p. 78, note.)

Zone Standard Time.

In the year 1880 it was enacted by statute that the word "time," when it occurred in any legal document relating to Great Britain, was to be interpreted, unless otherwise specifically stated, as the Mean Time of the Greenwich meridian.* Other nations similarly used the time of their own capital, but since the year 1883 the system of Standard Time by Zones has been gradually accepted, and now nearly all the countries of the world use as Standard the Time of some meridian which differs from that of Greenwich by a multiple of 15°, and therefore differs from Greenwich Mean Solar Time by an integral number of hours, either fast or slow. In a few cases differences including a half hour have been adopted.

The countries in which Standard Time has been adopted according to this scheme are given in the accompanying table. In the United States and Canada five different standard times are used, these large territories being divided into zones approximately 7½° on either side of five central meridians. This arrangement is not strictly adhered to, because towns and cities near the dividing lines adopt which of the two times is the more suitable to railway or local requirements. The same plan is followed in Brazil, which is divided into three zones, and in these the time, 3 hours, 4 hours, or 5 hours slow on Greenwich, is adopted as standard respectively.

Fast or Slow on Greenwich Time.		
12 hrs.	F.	Fiji Islands.
11½ ,,	F.	New Zealand.
11 ,,	F.	New Caledonia and dependencies, Caroline Is., east of 154° E., Marshall Is., Nauru.
10 ,,	F.	Victoria, New South Wales, Queensland, Tasmania, New Guinea, Lord Howe Is., Caroline Is., west of 154° E., Marianne Is. (except Guam).
9½ ,,	F.	South Australia, Northern Territory of Australia.
9 ,,	F.	Japan, Corea, Yap (Caroline Is.).
8 ,,	F.	Port Arthur, East China, Hong Kong, Philippine Is., Formosa and Pescadores Is., North Borneo and Labuan, Macao, Portuguese Timor, West Australia.
7 ,,	F.	French Indo-China, Hoihau and Pakhoi, Siam, Federated Malay States, Straits Settlements.
6½ ,,	F.	Burma, Andaman & Nicobar Is.
5½ ,,	F.	India (except Calcutta and Portuguese India), Ceylon, Laccadive Is.
5 ,,	F.	Chagos Archipelago, Portuguese India.
4 ,,	F.	Mauritius, Seychelles, Réunion.
3 ,,	F.	French Somaliland, Madagascar, Italian Somaliland, Eritrea.
2½ ,,	F.	British East Africa, Uganda.
2 ,,	F.	Turkey, Greece, Bulgaria, Roumania, Russia, Egypt, Rhodesia and Union of South Africa, Portuguese East Africa, Cyprus, Finland, Palestine.
1 hr.	F.	Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Germany, Luxembourg, Austria, Hungary, Switzerland, Italy, Bosnia, Servia, Malta, Czecho-Slovakia, Tunis, Nigeria, French Equatorial Africa, Cameroons, Belgian Congo, Portuguese West Africa, South-West Africa, Angola, Libya, Sardinia.
Greenwich Time		Great Britain, Ireland, France, Channel Is., Belgium, Spain, Portugal, Faröe Is., Gibraltar, Algeria, Balearic Is., Corsica, St. Thomas and Princes Is., Ivory Coast, Dahomey, Morocco, Gold Coast (Jan.-Aug.).
1 hr.	S.	Iceland, Madeira, French Guinea, Senegal, Portuguese Guinea, Liberia, Sierra Leone, Ascension Is., Canary Is., Mauretania.
2 hrs.	S.	Azores, Cape Verde Is., Fernando and Trinidad Is. (Brazil).
3 ,,	S.	Eastern Brazil.
4 ,,	S.	New Brunswick (East), Nova Scotia, Quebec (East), Prince Edward Is., Porto Rico, Trinidad, the Leeward Is., Grenada, Guadeloupe, Tobago, Martinique, St. Lucia St. Vincent, St. Pierre, Central Brazil, the Argentine Republic, Uruguay, French Guiana.
4½ ,,	S.	Venezuela.
5 ,,	S.	Quebec (Western), Ontario to 82° 30′ W., New Brunswick (Western), Eastern Zone of the United States, Jamaica, Bahama Is., Peru, Panama, Western Brazil.
6 ,,	S.	Central Zones of Canada and United States and Florida, Costa Rica, Salvador, Honduras.
7 ,,	S.	Mountain Zones of Canada and the United States.
8 ,,	S.	British Columbia, California, Nevada, Oregon, Washington.
9 ,,	S.	Yukon, Sitka.
10 ,,	S.	Low Archipelago, Marquesas, Austral and Society Is., Alaska.
10½ ,,	S.	Hawaiian or Sandwich Is.
11 ,,	S.	Tutuila (Samoa).
11½ ,,	S.	Apia (Samoa).

In the Tonga or Friendly Islands the time 11h. 40m. slow on Greenwich is used. The time of Aden 2h. 59m. 54s. fast on Greenwich is standard in Aden and British Somaliland.

The time 2 hours fast on Greenwich is called East-European, that 1 hour fast is called Mid-European. The time appropriate to Eastern Canada, 4 hours slow on Greenwich, has been called alternatively Maritime, Inter-Colonial, and Atlantic Time. The standard times in use in the other four zones of the North American continent are called respectively Eastern, Central, Mountain, and Pacific Time.

THE DATE OR CALENDAR LINE.

The line where the change of date occurs as adopted by the British Admiralty is a modification of the 180th meridian, and is drawn so as to include islands of any one group on the same side of the line, or for political reasons. The line is indicated by joining up the following eight points :—

(1) Lat. 60° S., long. 180°.
(2) ,, 51½° S., long. 180°.
(3) ,, 45½° S., long. 172½° W.
(4) ,, 15½° S., long. 172½° W.
(5) ,, 5° S., long. 180°.
(6) ,, 48° N., long. 180°.
(7) ,, 52½° N., long. 170° E.
(8) ,, 65° N., long. 169° W.

Then through the centre of Bering Strait to a point lat. 70° N., long. 180°.

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* Summer Time is the "legal" time during the period in which its use is ordained. (*See* p. 77).

THE AGE OF THE EARTH.

Various estimates have been made of the Age of the Earth, but scientific investigation shows that dates for the "Creation of the World," such as the year 4004 B.C. as adopted by Archbishop Ussher from scriptural chronology, or 3760 B.C. as is said by the Jews, are quite untenable. From the assumption that the Sun's heat is sustained solely by contraction of its bulk Lord Kelvin deduced 20,000,000 years as the time during which it has existed, but this period is too short to be accepted by geologists as the age of the Earth. The discovery of radio-active substances brought a new factor into consideration, and it has been lately estimated that as *the abode of life* (Lord Rayleigh, *Brit. Assoc.*, 1921) a moderate multiple of 1,000,000,000 years is the possible and probable duration of the earth's crust.

GEOLOGICAL PERIODS.

I. Azoic ("Without Life"), containing no trace of life in any form. The duration of this period probably far exceeded that of all the remaining divisions together.

II. Eozoic ("Dawn of Life"), characterized by the first appearance of animal life.

III. Palæozoic ("Old Life") or Primary, containing traces of extinct animal life :—
  i. *Cambrian*, exemplified in Wales (Cambria), Cumberland, etc.—the earliest group which possesses a connected suite of fossils.
  ii. *Ordovician*, exemplified in North Wales and named after the ancient British tribe (Ordovices) inhabiting the region.
  iii. *Silurian*, named after the ancient British inhabitants (Silures) of S.E. Wales.
  iv. *Devonian* or *Old Red Sandstone*, from the prevalence of the system as a marine formation in Devonshire.
  v. *Carboniferous*, including *Coal Measures*, Millstone Grit and Mountain Limestone.
  vi. *Permian*, from the Russian province of *Perm*, where these strata are widespread.

IV. Mesozoic ("Middle Life") or Secondary, with intermediate forms of animal life :—
  i. *Triassic*, from the *three* (tri-) divisions of the type formation in Germany.
  ii. *Jurassic*, typically displayed in the *Jura Mountains*.
  iii. *Cretaceous*, from the *chalky* nature of its representatives where first studied.

V. Cainozoic ("New Life") or Tertiary, containing forms of existing life :—
  i. *Eocene*, the *dawn* or beginning of *new* forms of life, *i.e.*, existing species.
  ii. *Oligocene*, containing *a few* still existing species.
  iii. *Miocene*, containing a *minority* of existing species—less than 50 per cent.
  iv. *Pliocene*, the fossil remains show a *majority* of still existing species.

VI. Quaternary ("Fourth in Order") or Post-Tertiary :—
  i. *Pleistocene* or *Glacial*, the *greatest number* of the remains are those of still existing species. Period of last Great *Ice* Age.
  ii. *Recent* or *Post-Glacial*.

Definite dates cannot be assigned to most periods, but G. de Geer has shown that scarcely 9,000 years ago the site of Stockholm was beneath the ice-sheet (VI. i.). Traces of *human* life are first found in V. iv.

THE ANTIQUITY OF MAN.

Pithecanthropos erectus (Erect Ape-man).—Remains of a skull and of a thigh bone were found in 1891 and 1892 by Professor Dubois, at Trinil, Java. These are held to be remains of a creature of Pliocene times (*see* Geological Period, *ante*), about midway between the Orang-utan and Man in development.

Homo Heidelbergensis (The Heidelberg Man).—A lower jaw was discovered near Mauer, Heidelberg, in 1907. This is held to be that of a primitive man of the earliest Pliocene Period. The difficulty of assigning dates to the Heidelberg or Trinil remains is shown in the conflict of authority, as one estimate gives 140,000 years (Rutot) for the whole, and another gives 700,000 years (Sturge) for a portion only of the Pliocene Period.

The Piltdown Skull.—Discovered in 1912 at Piltdown, Sussex, and ascribed to primitive man (Eo-anthropos) of early Paleolithic times.

Neanderthal Man.—Remains of a skull and parts of a skeleton found in 1859 in the Neanderthal Ravine, near Düsseldorf, Rhenish Prussia, and others found at *Spy*, Belgium, in 1884, are held to represent the oldest known dolichocephalic (long-headed) race in Europe, living about 50,000 years before the Christian Era.

Homo Primigenius.—Discoveries of interred human remains at Combe Capelle, Dordogne, France (1909), at Brüx and Brünn, Moravia, and at Galley Hill, Northfleet, Kent (1895) are held to be those of human beings of late Paleolithic times, from 35,000 to 15,000 B.C.

STAGES OF CIVILIZATION.

The terms employed by ethnologists cover periods which reach to the more recent geological divisions of time and extend to the present day. They are periods, not of time, but of culture, and are of local application only, there being no universal synchronous sequence in all parts of the world. This may be better understood when it is remembered that while races of Europe, Asia and America had reached the Iron Age of development long before the 18th century, A.D., there were races in Oceania still in the Paleolithic (or at least Neolithic) stage at the time of Cook's voyages. Dates appended to the various stages are necessarily conjectural and they are based on parallel discoveries of remains of extinct or still existing animal life.

The Stone Age.—The ancestors of primitive man are held to have adopted the use of stones of a suitable size for defence against predatory mammals and for the slaughter of animals for food, while primitive man made such instruments more effective by sharpening them to a rough point. The earliest period is known as *Eolithic* (or Dawn of the Stone Age), and this period may have extended to 600,000 years B.C. Weapons of a later period, known as *Paleolithic* (or Old Stone Age), show gradual developments, from the chipped, leaf-shape forms, known as *Chellean* (from Chelles, Seine et Marne, France), and employed, perhaps, from 400,000 to 100,000 B.C., to later and more effective flint points, arrow-heads and spear-heads, flat on one side, known as *Mousterian* (from Le Moustier, where many such implements and other remains were found). The Mousterian period is held to have lasted until about 10,000 B.C., when *Neolithic* (or New Stone Age), weapons, polished and less crudely fashioned, were brought into use for a further period of about 5,000 years. In the Stone Age the burial of the dead was influenced by the primitive nature of the implements available for digging, the graves being only large enough to contain a body huddled together in a cramped position.

Cultivation of the Soil.—Cultivation is believed to have followed the interment of the dead about 10,000 B.C., and rendered possible the political (*polis* = city) organisation of mankind. There appears to have been a definite centre of Western Civilization at *Nippur* (and elsewhere in Mesopotamia) no later than 6,000 B.C., and in *Egypt*, under the first of the Pharaohs (Menes), about 5,000 B.C. It is not yet known if a similar degree of Eastern civilization had been reached in China, or elsewhere, during (or before) that of Mesopotamia and Egypt.

The Bronze Age.—Intercommunication of races introduced a knowledge of the malleable properties of copper, while the spread of commerce distributed tin from Saxony and Cornwall among the races of Europe and Asia. Implements of cast bronze superseded the more primitive polished stone weapons, while utensils and ornaments of the same alloy replaced those of wood or horn or bone. The designs and decorations of the Bronze Age suggest that this stage of culture was introduced into Europe from Asia, and it must therefore be dated for the East far earlier than for the West, over a period ranging from 5,000 to 2,000 B.C. The Bronze Age appears to have been marked by the cremation of human remains, in place of mere burial in a constricted position.

The Iron Age.—Implements of cast bronze were in turn superseded by those of hammered iron at varying dates—in China, Chaldaea, Assyria and Egypt about 4000 B.C.; in South-Eastern Europe about 2000 B.C., spreading over the rest of Europe from 1000 B.C. to 100 A.D., by which time the use of hammered iron was known throughout Scandinavia and in Ireland. It is possible that the Eastern civilization discarded the use of bronze and adopted that of iron even before the West had reached the Bronze Age, and while the remoter parts were still in the Palaeolithic Age. With the Iron Age was reintroduced interment of human remains, in place of Bronze Age cremation, but the bodies were laid at full length in the ground and not huddled up as in the Stone Age. The later Iron Age has developed into the *Steel Age*, and the transition from iron to steel marks a stage in the progress of civilization at least as great as that from the Bronze to the Iron Age.

EPOCHS AND CALENDARS.

Abyssinian. — The Ethiopians have a chronological system which starts from the first day of the reign of the Roman Emperor Diocletian and proceeds in cycles of 532 years, commencing at 1 again upon the completion of each cycle. Their first year began on 29th August, 284 A.D. (See also "Coptic," *post.*)

Armenian.—The Armenians marked their secession from the Greek Church by adopting it as their epoch. This corresponds to 9th July, 552 A.D.

Assyrian or Babylonian.—In the eighth century B.C. the Babylonians commenced a chronology with the era of the founder of their Empire. Their epoch corresponds to 26th February, 747 B.C.

Biblical.—The Christians of Western Europe made many calculations concerning the date of the Creation of the World, based upon the genealogical tables in the Old Testament. In the seventeenth century (1650) James Ussher, Archbishop of Armagh, published his *Annales Veteris Testamenti*, and *Ussher's Notation* was afterwards printed in marginal notes to the Authorised Version of the English Bible. Ussher's Notation placed the Creation of the World in 4004 B.C.

Christian.—The Christian year was first adopted in Italy in the sixth and was accepted by England in the eighth century. The years are distinguished by cardinal numbers before or after the Incarnation, the period being denoted by the letters B.C. (Before Christ) or, more rarely, A.C. (*Ante Christum*) and A.D. (*Annus Domini*), the conventional abbreviation A.D. signifying *Anno Domini*, "in the year of the Lord." The correlative dates of the epoch are the 4th year of the 194th Olympiad, the 753rd year from the Foundation of Rome, 3761 A.M. (Jewish Chronology), and the 4714th year of the Julian Period. The date of the Nativity of Christ does not in fact correspond with 1 A.D., but is placed in an earlier year from B.C. 4 to B.C. 9. A "Christian Era Calendar," giving the days of the week of any year in the Christian Era, was given on pp. 98–9 of the 1921 issue.

Coptic.—In the Coptic Calendar, which is used by part of the population of Egypt and Ethiopia, the year is made up of 12 months of 30 days each, followed, in general, by 5 complementary days. Every fourth year is an Intercalary or Leap-year, and in these years there are 6 complementary days. The Intercalary year of the Coptic Calendar immediately precedes the Leap-year of the Julian Calendar. The Era is that of Diocletian or the Martyrs, the origin of which is fixed at A.D. 284, August 29 (Julian date). A Coptic Calendar for the year 1640 and part of 1641 is appended :—

Year 1640.	A.D. 1923.		Year 1640.	A.D. 1924.	
Tūt	Sept.	12	Būnah	June	8
Bābah	Oct.	12	ʽAbīb	July	8
Hātur	Nov.	11	Masrī	August	7
Kīhak	Dec.	11	Complementary days	Sept.	6–10
	A.D. 1924.		Year 1641.		
Tubah	Jan.	10	Tūt	Sept.	11
Amshīr	Feb.	9	Bābah	Oct.	11
Barmahāt	March	10	Hātur	Nov.	10
Barmūdah	April	9	Kīhak	Dec.	10
Bashuns	May	9			

Hindu.—In addition to the Muhammadan reckoning there are four eras used in India. The principal astronomical system was the *Kaliyu-ga Era*, which appears to have been adopted in the fourth century A.D. It began on 18 February, 3102 B.C. The chronological system of Northern India, known as the *Vikrama Samvat Era*, prevalent in Western India, began on 23 February, 57 B.C. The year 1922 A.D. is, therefore, the year 1979 of the Vikrama Era. In Southern India, the *Saka Era*, with its epoch of 3 March, A.D. 78, was probably founded by Kanishka (whose sway was widely extended), and is in general use. The year 1922 A.D. is 1844 of the Saka Era. In the Hills, the *Saptarshi Era* dates from the moment when the Saptarshi, or saints, were translated and became the stars of the Great Bear in 3076 B.C.

There are many obsolete eras in the history of the Indian Peninsula. The principal religious systems of chronology were those of the Buddhists and the Jains. The *Buddhists* reckoned from the death of Buddha in 543 B.C. (the actual date being 487 B.C.); and the epoch of the *Jains* was the death of Vardhamana, the founder of their faith, in 527 B.C.

Japanese and Chinese.—Japan in 1872 and the Chinese Republic in 1912 adopted the calendar of Western Europe.

Jewish.—The Jews hold that the world was created at the time of the Autumnal Equinox in the year 3760 B.C. or year 954 of the Julian Period, and the epoch or starting point of Jewish Chronology corresponds to October 7 B.C. 3761. Thus the year 1924 A.D. is *Annus Mundi* 5684–5 in the Jewish Calendar. A calendar for 5684–5685 is appended:—

(A.M. 5684 and part of A.M. 5685.)

A.M. 5684.			A.D. 1923.	
Tishri	1	Rosh Hashanah (New Year)	Sept.	11
,,	2	,, ,, 2nd day ...	,,	12
,,	3	Fast of Gedaliah	,,	13
,,	10	Yom Kippur (Day of Atonement).	,,	20
,,	15	Feast of Tabernacles	,,	25
,,	16	,, ,, 2nd day	,,	26
,,	21	Hoshana Rabba	Oct.	1
,,	22	Feast of Solemn Assembly	,,	2
,,	23	Rejoicing of the Law	,,	3
Marheshvan	1	New Moon	,,	11
Kislev	1	New Moon	Nov.	9
,,	25	Hanuca, Dedication of the Temple.	Dec.	3
Tebet	1	New Moon	,,	9
,,	10	Fast of Tebet	,,	18
			A.D. 1924.	
Shebat	1	New Moon	Jan.	7
Adar I	1	New Moon	Feb.	6
Adar II	1	New Moon	Mar.	7
,,	13	Fast of Esther	,,	19
,,	14	Purim	,,	20
,,	15	Shushan Purim	,,	21
Nisan	1	New Moon	April	5
,,	15	Festival of the Passover ...	,,	19
,,	16	,, ,, 2nd day	,,	20
,,	21	,, ,, 7th day	,,	25
,,	22	,, ,, 8th day	,,	26
Iyar	1	New Moon	May	5
Sivan	1	New Moon	June	3
,,	6	Pentecost. Feast of Weeks	,,	8
,,	7	,, 2nd day	,,	9
Tammuz	1	New Moon	July	3
,,	18	Fast of Tammuz	,,	20
Ab	1	New Moon	Aug.	1
,,	10	Fast of Ab	,,	10
Ellul	1	New Moon	,,	31
A.M. 5685.				
Tishri	1	Rosh Hashanah (New Year)	Sept.	29
,,	2	,, ,, 2nd day ...	,,	30
,,	3	Fast of Gedaliah	Oct.	1
,,	10	Yom Kippur (Day of Atonement).	,,	8
,,	15	Feast of Tabernacles	,,	13
,,	16	,, ,, 2nd day	,,	14
,,	21	Hoshana Rabba	,,	19
,,	22	Feast of Solemn Assembly	,,	20
,,	23	Rejoicing of the Law	,,	21
Marhesvan	1	New Moon	,,	29
Kislev	1	New Moon	Nov.	28
,,	25	Hanuca, Dedication of the Temple.	Dec.	22
Tebet	1	New Moon	,,	28

Note.—All Jewish Sabbaths and Festivals begin the previous evening at Sunset.

Muhammadan.—The Muhammadan Epoch is based on the Hegira or Flight of Muhammad from Mecca to Medina. The first day of the Era is not the actual day of the Flight but is 16th July, 622 A.D. This Calendar is purely lunar, and the year consists of 12 months each of 29 or of 30 days, making the year either 354 or 355 days in length. It follows that the Muhammadan year begins earlier year by year, compared with the Solar Year by 10 or 11 days. The year 1924 is therefore 1342–3 of the Hegira, a calendar for which year is appended:—

Year of Hegira 1342.	A.D. 1923.	
Muharram	August	14
Saphar	September	13
Rabia I.	October	12
Rabia II.	November	11
Jomada I.	December	10
	A.D. 1924.	
Jomada II.	January	9
Rajab	February	7
Shaaban	March	8
Ramadan	April	6
Shawall	May	6
Dulkaada	June	4
Dulheggia	July	4
1343.		
Muharram	August	2
Saphar	September	1
Rabia I.	,,	30
Rabia II.	October	30
Jomada I	November	28
Jomada II	December	28

Olympiads.—Greek chronology was reckoned in cycles of four years corresponding with the periodic Olympic Games held on the plain of Olympia, in Elis, once in four years; the intervening years being the first, second, &c., of the Olympiad, which received the name of the victor at the Games. The first recorded Olympiad is that of Choroebus, 776 B.C.

Persian.—The chronology of Persia, which is still followed by the Parsees of India, dates from the accession of Yazdegerd III. to the throne on 10th June, 632 A.D. The year 1924 is, therefore, 1293 of the Parsees. The New Year begins on 21st March.

Roman.—Roman historians adopted as an epoch the Foundation of Rome, which is believed to have happened in the year 753 B.C., and the ordinal number of the year in Roman reckoning followed by the letters A.U.C. (*Anno Urbis Conditæ*). The Calendar as we know it is a Roman institution, established by Romulus, who is said to have used a year of ten months of varying length. This was altered and developed (see pp. 8 and 48) into the famous Julian Calendar which by a slight alteration (see p. 82) became the Gregorian now in general use. In the Roman (Julian) Calendar the days of the month were not counted onward from the beginning, as with us, but three fixed points were taken, and the intervening days were said to be so many days *before* the next coming fixed day. These three points were (1) the Kalends, by which name the first of each month was known; (2) the Nones, (*nine* days before the Ides, the first *and* last being counted) which fell on the seventh day of the month in March, May, July, and October, and on the fifth day in each of the other months; and (3) the Ides, which fell either on the 13th or 15th, and thus divided the month nearly equally. The Latin equivalent of Dec. 31, for example, was *Pridie Kalendas Januarias*, and the day before that *ante diem tertium Kalendas.*

CHRONOLOGICAL TERMS.

The *Day, Week and Month.*—Measurements of time are based on the times taken by the earth to rotate on its axis; by the moon to revolve round the earth; and by the earth to revolve round the sun. From these which are not commensurable, certain average or mean intervals have been adopted for ordinary use. Of these the first is the *Day*, which begins at midnight and is divided into 24 hours of 60 minutes, each of 60 seconds. The hours are counted from midnight up to 12 at noon, and again from noon up to 12 at midnight, except when the *Twenty-four Hour* reckoning is employed. The 24-hour reckoning ignores A.M. and P.M., and the hours are numbered 0 to 23 from midnight to midnight.

For the *Astronomical Day see* p. 77.

The *Week* is a period of 7 days.

The *Month* in the ordinary calendar is approximately the twelfth part of a year, but the lengths of the different months vary.

The *Equinoctial or Tropical Year* is the time that the earth takes to revolve round the sun from equinox to equinox, which is 365·2422 mean days. The *Calendar Year* consists of 365 days, but every year the date of which is divisible by 4, without remainder, is *Leap Year* and consists of 366 days, except the last year of each century that is not divisible by 400 without remainder (*e.g.* the years 1800 and 1900 had only 365 days).

Old and New Style.—In the Julian Calendar, the centennial years were all leap years, and for this reason towards the close of the 16th century there was a difference of 10 days between the tropical and calendar years (*see above*). In 1582 Pope Gregory ordained that Oct. 5th should be called Oct. 15th, and that only every fourth (instead of every) end-century year should be a leap year. This change was adopted by Italy, France, Spain, and Portugal in 1582; by Prussia, the German Roman Catholic States, Switzerland, Holland, and Flanders on Jan. 1, 1583, Poland 1586, Hungary 1587, the German and Netherland Protestant States and Denmark 1700, Sweden (gradually) by the omission of eleven leap days, 1700–1740, the British Dominions (which included the then North American Colonies) in 1752, by the omission of eleven days (Sept. 3 being reckoned as Sept. 14). This "Gregorian" Calendar was adopted by Japan in 1872, China in 1912, Bulgaria in 1915, Turkey and Soviet Russia in 1917, and by Yugo-Slavia and Rumania in 1919. The *difference* between the Old and New Styles since 1900 is 13 days (11 days after 1700, 12 days after 1800 and 13 days after 1900).

New Year's Day.—The Civil year in the British Dominions (exclusive of *Scotland*) commenced with March 25, "Lady Day" or "The Feast of the Annunciation," until 1751. But on and from 1752 the civil year has commenced with Jan. 1. The Old Style reckoning is still maintained to some extent by the British Treasury, and certain dividends are payable at the Bank of England on the Old Style Quarter Days, while the "Financial Year" is still reckoned as commencing on "Old Lady Day," April 5. *Scotland* in 1600 changed New Year's Day from Mar. 25 to Jan. 1. On the Continent, Jan. 1 was adopted as the first day of the year by Venice in 1522, Germany in 1544, Spain, Portugal and the Roman Catholic Netherlands in 1556, Prussia, Denmark and Sweden in 1559, France 1564, Lorraine 1579, Protestant Netherlands 1583, Russia 1725, Tuscany 1751.

Golden Number.—In the year 432 B.C. Meton, an Athenian astronomer, found that 235 Lunations are very nearly, though not exactly, equal in duration to 19 Solar Years. This discovery was held to be of so great importance that it was ordered to be engraved in letters of gold on a marble tablet which was placed in one of the temples at Athens. The Cycle of nineteen years is called the *Metonic Lunar Cycle*, and the number indicating the position of any year in this Cycle is called the Golden Number of the Year.

Easter-Day is the first Sunday after the full moon which happens upon, or next after the 21st day of March; and if the full moon happens upon a Sunday, Easter-day is the Sunday after. This definition, which is copied from an Act of Parliament (24 Geo. II., cap. 23, p. 751) requires further explanation, and in the section of the preamble to the Act dealing with Easter it speaks of "Tables and rules for finding the times of the Full Moon on which this dependeth that have been prepared." These are the tables whose essential points are given in the early pages of the Book of Common Prayer. The Moon referred to is not the real moon of the heavens, but a hypothetical Moon on whose phases the date of Easter depends. The lunations of the "Calendar" Moon consist of thirty or twenty-nine days alternately with some modifications, and the artificial Moon is accounted to be "full" on the fourteenth day, i.e., thirteen days after the New Moon, in order to be consistent with an early Jewish practice, and the tables are arranged so that there is close agreement between the times of Full Moon of the Calendar and of the real Full Moon, but the difference, though small, sometimes, as in the year 1923, causes an apparent uncertainty. The Full Moon of the Calendar on which Easter depends is called the *Paschal Full Moon.*

A reform of the calendar that would cause Easter-day to fall on a fixed date has frequently been proposed. A Committee of the International Astronomical Union, comprising members of the Roman Church, which met at Rome in 1922, and another under the auspices of the League of Nations, at Geneva in August, 1923, to discuss this reform, but the change is still in abeyance.

Epact.—The age of the Moon at the commencement of the year, thus indicating the difference between the solar and lunar cycles.

Solar Cycle.—A period of twenty-eight years, in any corresponding year of which the days of the week recur on the same days of the month.

Julian Period.—"A period of 7980 Julian years, proposed by Joseph Scaliger in 1582 as a universal standard of comparison of chronology, consisting of the product of the number of years in the solar and lunar cycles and the cycle of the indiction (28 × 19 × 15)."—*New English Dictionary.*

Roman Indiction.—A period of fifteen years, instituted by the Emperor Constantine in A.D. 313 for fiscal purposes.

The Dominical Letter is one of the first seven letters of the alphabet, A–G, which are used in succession to denote the Sundays (Lord's Day) in a particular year. If the first day of the year is a Sunday the letter is A; if the second, B; the third, C; and so on. Leap year requires two letters, the first for Jan. 1–Feb. 29, the second from March 1–Dec. 31.

CHRONOLOGICAL LANDMARKS.

B.C.	
10,000	Era of cultivation of the soil.
6000	Eastern civilization centred at Nippur.
5000	The first Pharaoh (Menes) ruling in Egypt.
4000	Goidel invasion of British Isles.
2750	Sargon I. ruling in Mesopotamia.
2500	Beginnings of Chinese history.
2100	First Babylonian Empire (Hammurabi).
1900	Abraham leader of Semitic peoples.
1750	First Chinese writings.
1450	Hittites captured Nineveh.
1300	Moses leader of Semitic peoples.
1100	Babylon captured by Tiglath Pileser I.
900	Homeric poems in circulation.
800	Phoenicians founded Carthage.
790	Ethiopian conquest of Egypt.
753	Foundation of Rome.
650	Greek colonization of Cyrene.
590	Captivity of the Jews in Babylon.
559	Death of Solon.
551	Birth of Confucius.
539	Babylon captured by Cyrus.
530	Jerusalem rebuilt by Ezra.
520	Hanno sailed from Carthage to Senegal.
500	Brython invasion of "Britain."
500	Death of Pythagoras.
490	Battle of Marathon.
490	Persians crossed the Hellespont.
488	Death of Miltiades.
487	Death of Buddha.
480	Battles of Thermopylae and Salamis.
479	Battle of Platæa.
456	Death of Aeschylus.
447	Death of Themistocles.
431	Outbreak of Peloponnesian War.
431	Death of Phidias.
429	Death of Pericles.
424	Death of Herodotus.
415	Athenian expedition to Syracuse
406	Death of Sophocles.
406	Death of Euripides.
404	Death of Alcibiades.
401	Retreat of the Ten Thousand.
401	Death of Thucydides.
399	Death of Socrates.
390	Rome sacked by Gauls under Brennus.
380	Death of Aristophanes.
377	Death of Hippocrates.
357	Death of Xenophon.
347	Death of Plato.
332	Alexander's conquest of Egypt.
326	Defeat of Porus by Alexander.
323	Death of Alexander.
323	Death of Diogenes.
322	Death of Demosthenes.
322	Death of Aristotle.
281	Italy invaded by Pyrrhus.
270	Death of Zeno.
264	First war of Rome against Carthage.
221	Quintus Fabius Maximus dictator.
219	Second war of Rome against Carthage.
212	Death of Archimedes.
146	Destruction of Carthage and Corinth.
123	Death of Polybius.
80	Roman conquest of Gaul.
55	Julius Caesar raided Britain.
48	Caesar defeated Pompey at Pharsalia.
44	Assassination of Julius Caesar.
43	Death of Cicero.
31	Defeat of Anthony at Actium.
27	Augustus Caesar in power at Rome.
19	Death of Virgil.
8	Death of Horace.
4	The Nativity of Christ (*see also* p. 80).

A.D.	
9	Defeat of Varus by Arminius.
17	Death of Livy.
17	Death of Ovid.
29	The Crucifixion.
43	Roman conquest of South Britain.
46	Conversion of St. Paul at Damascus.
51	Caratacus captured and sent to Rome.
59	Suetonius Paulinus occupied Anglesey.
61	British revolt under Boudicca.
67	Buddhism introduced into China.
70	Destruction of Jerusalem by Titus.
79	Destruction of Pompeii and Herculaneum.
79	Foundation of Eburacum (York).
82	Agricola's campaign in Caledonia
100	Death of Josephus.
120	Hadrian's Wall built, Tyne to Solway.
120	Death of Plutarch.
135	Death of Tacitus.
140	Wall of Pius built, Forth to Clyde.
159	Ptolemy's Geography published.
260	Emperor Valerian captured at Antioch.
269	Emperor Claudius defeated Goths at Nish.
313	Constantine embraced Christianity.
323	Council of Nicaea and Nicene Creed
326	Death of Arius.
328	Constantinople founded at Byzantium.
350	Christianity introduced into Britain.
410	Capture of Rome by Visigoths (Alaric).
430	Anglo-Saxon raids into Britain.
432	St. Patrick landed in Ireland.
439	Carthage captured by Vandals.
451	Attila defeated by Aëtius.
455	Rome sacked by the Vandals.
493	Theodoric (Ostrogoth) became King of Italy.
500	Welch defeated Saxons at Mt. Badon.
544	Scythian invasion of India.
553	Italy reconquered by Justinian.
565	North Italy conquered by Lombards.
570	Birth of Muhammad.
577	Saxons defeated Welch at Deorham.
596	St Augustine landed in England.
613	Anglo-Saxons defeated Welch at Chester.
616	Persian conquest of Egypt.
622	The Hjira, or Flight of Muhammad.
634	Syria conquered by Omar.
638	Jerusalem occupied by Omar.
640	Alexandrian Library destroyed.
643	Othman became Caliph.
650	Saracen conquest of North Africa.
693	The Laws of Ine promulgated.
711	Saracens invaded Spain from Africa.
732	Charles Martel defeated Saracens.
735	Death of Bede, Anglo-Saxon chronicler.
741	Death of Charles Martel.
778	Offa's Dyke built, Dee to Wye.
800	Charlemagne became Emperor of the West.
802	Ecgbert became King of Wessex.
866	Danish invasions of England.
878	Alfred's treaty with Guthrum the Dane.
912	Rolf the Northman invaded France.
935	Algiers founded by Muhammadan Arabs.
962	Otto I. of Germany Western Emperor
969	Cairo founded by the Saracens.
982	Renewal of Danish invasions.
991	First payment of Gafol (Danegeld).
1000	Viking voyages to North America.
1000	Norway conquered by Danes.
1011	Canterbury sacked by Danes.
1014	Scandinavians defeated at Clontarf.
1018	Lothians conquered by Scots.
1057	King Duncan murdered by Macbeth.
1065	Westminster Abbey dedicated.
1066	The Norman Conquest of England.
1086	Domesday Book completed.

1095 The First Crusade.
1099 Godfrey de Bouillon captured Jerusalem.
1147 The Second Crusade.
1169 Saladin became Sultan of Egypt.
1172 Henry II. landed in Ireland.
1187 Saladin captured Jerusalem.
1189 The Third Crusade.
1190 Death of Frederick Barbarossa.
1202 The Fourth Crusade.
1204 Capture of Constantinople by Latins.
1206 Muhammadan State founded at Delhi.
1212 The Fifth (Children's) Crusade.
1214 Peking captured by Jenghiz Khan.
1215 Magna Carta signed at Runnimede.
1219 Mongol invasion of India.
1228 Sixth Crusade and capture of Jerusalem.
1240 Mongolian conquest of Russia.
1244 Jerusalem captured by Mongols.
1249 Oxford University founded.
1250 Mameluke conquest of Egypt.
1258 Baghdad destroyed by Hulagu Khan.
1261 Constantinople recaptured by Greeks.
1265 First representative Parliament in England
1271 Travels of Marco Polo.
1284 Cambridge University founded.
1293 Death of Roger Bacon.
1300 Inca rule established in Peru.
1305 Removal of Papacy to Avignon.
1308 Death of Duns Scotus.
1321 Death of Dante.
1324 Death of Marco Polo.
1346 Battle of Cressy.
1348 The Black Death in Europe.
1348 Jacquerie movement in France.
1374 Death of Petrarch.
1375 Death of Boccaccio.
1377 Return of Papacy to Rome.
1378 Popes at Rome and at Avignon.
1381 Popular revolt in England (Wat Tyler).
1384 Death of Wycliffe.
1398 Tamurlane captured Delhi.
1400 Aztec rule established in Mexico.
1400 Death of Geoffrey Chaucer.
1410 Dawn of the Renaissance in Italy.
1411 University of St. Andrews founded.
1415 Huss burnt at Constance.
1415 Battle of Agincourt.
1431 Joan of Arc burnt at Rouen.
1445 Cape Verde discovered by Portuguese.
1446 Books printed at Haarlem.
1450 University of Glasgow founded.
1453 Constantinople captured by Turks.
1455 Wars of the Roses in England.
1462 The Bible first printed at Mentz.
1468 Death of Gutenberg.
1471 Caxton set up his printing press.
1486 Diaz sailed round Cape of Good Hope.
1492 Columbus discovered "West Indies."
1492 Vasco da Gama's voyage to India.
1494 University of Aberdeen founded.
1497 Cabot discovered Newfoundland.
1498 Death of Savonarola.
1499 Independence of Switzerland established
1499 Ojeda discovered Venezuela.
1500 Portuguese landed in Brazil.
1500 Death of Bartholomew Diaz.
1506 Death of Columbus.
1512 Death of Amerigo Vespucci.
1513 Pacific Ocean sighted by Balboa.
1517 Martin Luther at Wittenberg.
1519 Voyage of Magalhaen.
1520 Beginnings of the Reformation.
1520 Conquest of Mexico by Cortez.
1520 Death of Raphael.
1521 Belgrade captured by Turks.
1521 Diet of Worms.
1521 Death of Magalhaen.
1524 Death of Vasco da Gama.
1525 Mogul Empire established at Delhi.
1527 Rome sacked by the Germans.
1527 Death of Machiavelli.
1529 Death of Albert Dürer.
1529 Vienna besieged by the Turks.
1530 Conquest of Peru by Pizarro.
1530 Death of Cardinal Wolsey.
1535 Miles Coverdale's Bible printed.
1535 Buenos Aires founded.
1539 Loyola founded the Jesuits.
1539 Dissolution of the English monasteries
1540 Orellana sailed down the Amazon
1541 Valdivia's conquest of Chile.
1543 Death of Copernicus.
1545 Council of Trent.
1546 Death of Martin Luther.
1553 Willoughby discovered Novaya Zembla
1555 Ridley and Latimer burnt at Oxford.
1556 Cranmer burnt at Oxford.
1558 Calais recaptured by France.
1558 Accession of Queen Elizabeth.
1564 Birth of Shakespeare.
1564 Death of John Calvin.
1564 Death of Michel Angelo.
1567 Revolt of the Netherlands.
1567 Turkish conquest of Egypt.
1569 Mercator's Map published.
1572 Massacre of St. Bartholomew.
1572 Death of John Knox.
1576 Death of Titian.
1580 Spanish conquest of Ceuta.
1580 Death of Camoens.
1582 University of Edinburgh founded.
1583 Ralegh's expedition to Virginia.
1588 Defeat of the Spanish Armada.
1589 Stocking Frame invented.
1590 Jesuits expelled from Japan.
1591 Trinity College Dublin founded.
1592 Potatoes introduced into England.
1595 Death of Tasso.
1598 Death of Sir Francis Drake.
1599 Death of Edmund Spenser.
1600 East India Company founded.
1602 Netherlands' East India Company founded.
1603 Union of England and Scotland.
1603 Cape captured by Netherlands.
1604 Death of Socinus.
1606 The Virginia Company founded.
1607 English settlement at Jamestown, Va.
1608 Champlain founded Quebec.
1609 Independence of the Netherlands.
1609 Exploration of the Hudson River.
1610 Moors driven out of Spain.
1610 Death of Henri IV. of France.
1616 Death of Shakespeare.
1616 Death of Cervantes.
1618 The Thirty Years' War (1618–1648).
1620 The *Mayflower* sailed to America.
1622 Nova Scotia settled by Scotsmen.
1622 Death of Thomas Baffin.
1623 Manhattan Island settled
1626 Death of Francis Bacon.
1629 Parliament dismissed by Charles I.
1630 Death of Kepler.
1632 Gustavus Adolphus killed at Lützen.
1634 Maryland settled by English emigrants.
1634 Death of Sir Edward Coke.
1635 Death of Samuel de Champlain.
1636 Rhode Island colonized by Roger Williams.
1637 Death of Ben Jonson.
1638 Japan excluded all foreigners.
1640 Charles I. summoned "Long Parliament."

1640 Death of Rubens.
1641 Massacre of the English in Ireland.
1642 "New England Confederation" formed.
1642 Tasman discovered Tasmania.
1642 Death of Galileo.
1642 Death of Richelieu.
1643 Fiji discovered by Tasman.
1643 Death of John Hampden.
1648 War of the Fronde in Paris.
1649 Charles I. beheaded at Whitehall.
1649 Drogheda sacked by Cromwell.
1650 Cromwell's victory at Dunbar.
1650 Cape colonized by Netherlands.
1652 Death of Inigo Jones.
1655 Jamaica captured from Spanish.
1657 Death of William Harvey.
1658 Death of Oliver Cromwell.
1660 Restoration of the British monarchy.
1660 Death of Velasquez.
1661 Bombay ceded to Great Britain.
1661 Death of Mazarin.
1662 The Royal Society incorporated.
1664 The Plague of London.
1666 The Fire of London.
1667 Death of Jeremy Taylor.
1669 Death of Rembrandt.
1670 Death of General Monk.
1673 Death of Molière.
1674 Death of John Milton.
1674 "New Amsterdam" became "New York."
1675 Greenwich Observatory founded.
1679 The Habeas Corpus Act passed.
1679 Death of Thomas Hobbes.
1682 William Penn's settlement in Pennsylvania.
1683 Turks defeated outside Vienna.
1683 Death of Izaak Walton.
1684 Death of Corneille.
1685 Revocation of the Edict of Nantes.
1686 William Dampier landed in Australia.
1688 English revolution and flight of James II.
1688 Death of John Bunyan.
1690 Battle of the Boyne.
1696 First Insurance Company established.
1698 Calcutta purchased from Aurungzeb.
1699 Death of Racine.
1701 Prussia became a Kingdom.
1701 Death of Dryden.
1704 Gibraltar captured from Spain.
1704 Marlborough's victory at Blenheim.
1704 Death of John Locke.
1707 Death of Aurungzeb.
1714 Hanoverian accession in Great Britain.
1715 Death of Louis XIV. of France.
1715 First Jacobite rising in Scotland.
1718 Death of William Penn.
1720 The South Sea Bubble.
1722 Death of Marlborough.
1723 Death of Sir Christopher Wren.
1725 Death of Peter the Great.
1727 Death of Newton.
1732 General Oglethorpe founded Georgia.
1732 Birth of George Washington.
1736 Nadir Shah invaded India.
1736 Death of Fahrenheit.
1742 Calico printing begun at Glasgow.
1744 Death of Alexander Pope.
1745 Second Jacobite rising in Scotland.
1745 Death of Sir Robert Walpole.
1746 Madras captured by British.
1750 Death of J. S. Bach.
1752 Gregorian Calendar adopted in England.
1754 Death of Henry Fielding.
1755 Outbreak of the Seven Years' War.
1757 Clive's victory at Plassey.
1759 Capture of Quebec by British.
1759 Death of Handel.
1759 British Museum opened.
1761 Arkwright's spinning wheel patented.
1762 Wedgwood pottery introduced.
1763 Cession of Canada by France.
1764 James Watt's steam engine.
1764 Death of Hogarth.
1765 American Stamp Act passed.
1766 First piano made in England.
1767 Hargreaves invented spinning jenny.
1768 Royal Academy of Arts founded.
1769 Captain Cook discovered New Zealand.
1770 Captain Cook landed at Botany Bay.
1771 Arkwright's steam-power cotton mill.
1773 The "Boston Tea Party."
1774 Death of Oliver Goldsmith.
1775 Battle of Lexington.
1776 The Declaration of Independence.
1778 Death of Jean Jacques Rousseau.
1778 Death of Earl of Chatham.
1779 Death of David Garrick.
1780 Invasion of the Carnatic.
1781 Cornwallis capitulated at Yorktown.
1783 Peace signed by Britain and U.S.A.
1784 First balloon ascent in England.
1785 Cartwright's power loom invented.
1786 Death of Frederick the Great.
1788 Sydney, N.S.W., established.
1788 Death of Gainsborough.
1789 Washington inaugurated as first President.
1789 The storming of the Bastille.
1790 Death of Benjamin Franklin.
1790 Death of Adam Smith.
1791 Death of Mozart.
1791 Death of John Wesley.
1792 Republic established in France.
1792 Death of Sir Joshua Reynolds.
1793 Louis XVI. guillotined.
1793 Invention of the Cotton-gin.
1795 Napoleon's campaign in Italy.
1796 Vaccination introduced by Jenner.
1796 Death of Robert Burns.
1798 Battle of the Nile.
1798 Discovery of the Bass Straits.
1798 Rebellion in Ireland.
1799 Napoleon became First Consul.
1799 Battle of Seringapatam.
1799 Geological map of England published.
1799 Death of George Washington.
1800 Malta captured by British.
1801 Union of Great Britain and Ireland.
1802 The London Docks opened.
1803 British settlement organized in Tasmania.
1803 The Louisiana Purchase.
1803 Steel pens invented.
1804 Napoleon became Emperor.
1804 Death of Alexander Hamilton.
1804 Death of Immanuel Kant.
1805 Battles of Trafalgar, Ulm and Austerlitz.
1805 Death of Schiller.
1806 Napoleon defeated Prussians at Jena.
1806 Cape of Good Hope captured by British.
1806 Death of Pitt and C. J. Fox.
1807 Gas illumination in London.
1807 Fulton's Voyage in steamboat.
1809 Death of Haydn.
1810 Independence of Spanish South America.
1812 War between England and America.
1812 Napoleon's Retreat from Moscow.
1814 Abdication of Napoleon.
1814 Scott's "Waverley" published.
1814 "The Times" printed by machinery.
1815 "The Hundred Days" ended at Waterloo.
1815 Death of Mesmer.
1816 Death of R. B. Sheridan.

1817 Death of Kosciusko.
1817 Death of Jane Austen.
1819 First steam passage of the Atlantic.
1819 The first Factory Act passed.
1819 Death of Blücher.
1821 Death of Napoleon at St. Helena.
1821 Revolt of Greece from Turkey.
1821 Death of John Keats.
1822 Discovery of Lake Tchad.
1822 Death of Shelley.
1822 First mail steamer from Calais to Dover.
1823 The "Monroe Doctrine' first promulgated.
1823 Brisbane founded by Oxley.
1824 The National Gallery opened.
1824 Death of Byron at Missolonghi.
1826 Zoological Society of London founded.
1826 Death of Lindley Murray.
1827 Death of Beethoven.
1827 Death of Volta.
1828 Repeal of the Test Acts in U.K.
1828 Death of Schubert.
1829 Declaration of Greek Independence.
1829 Roman Catholic Relief Act, U.K.
1829 Last execution for forgery, U.K
1829 Omnibuses plied in London.
1829 Death of Sir Humphrey Davy.
1829 R.Observatory, Cape of G.Hope, completed.
1830 France expelled the Bourbons.
1830 France occupied Algiers.
1830 Belgium separated from the Netherlands.
1830 First railway, Liverpool to Manchester.
1831 Death of Hegel.
1832 The First Reform Bill.
1832 Death of Goethe.
1832 Death of Sir Walter Scott.
1833 Slavery abolished by Act of Parliament.
1833 "Tracts for the Times" published.
1833 Hansom cabs plied in London.
1834 Last lottery in England.
1834 Lucifer matches introduced.
1834 Death of Coleridge.
1834 Death of Charles Lamb.
1836 Orange Free State founded.
1837 City of Melbourne founded.
1838 The *Great Western* steamed to New York.
1838 Death of Talleyrand.
1838 Electric telegraph first constructed.
1840 Mehemet Ali became hereditary Khedive.
1840 Penny Postage inaugurated in U.K.
1841 Travels of Dr. Livingstone.
1841 New Zealand made a separate Colony.
1841 Hong Kong captured from China.
1841 "Punch" first published.
1842 Income-Tax reimposed in U.K.
1843 First public telegraph line opened.
1843 Nasmyth's steam hammer invented
1843 Death of Noah Webster.
1843 Death of Hahnemann.
1845 Texas annexed by United States.
1846 Repeal of the Corn Laws in U.K.
1846 United States at War with Mexico.
1846 Invention of the sewing machine.
1846 Irish potato famine.
1846 Smithsonian Institute founded.
1847 Death of Mendelssohn.
1847 Death of Daniel O'Connell.
1848 Republics established in Paris and Rome.
1848 South African Republic founded.
1848 Discovery of gold in California.
1848 Death of George Stephenson.
1849 Death of Chopin.
1849 Death of Edgar Allen Poë.
1850 McClure penetrated the N.W. Passage.
1850 Pre-Raphaelite movement in England.
1850 Death of Wordsworth.
1850 Death of Honoré de Balzac.
1850 Death of Sir Robert Peel.
1851 The First International Exhibition.
1851 Discovery of gold in Australia.
1851 Death of J. M. W. Turner.
1852 Napoleon III. became Emperor
1852 Death of Wellington.
1852 Death of Froebel.
1853 Advertisement duty repealed in U.K.
1854 Outbreak of the Crimean War.
1855 Bessemer steel process patented.
1855 Death of Charlotte Bronté.
1856 Travels of Du Chaillu.
1856 Death of Heine.
1857 Sepoy mutiny in India.
1857 Dred Scott slavery decision.
1857 The Francis typewriter patented.
1857 Death of Comte.
1858 First Atlantic cable worked.
1858 "Natural Selection" promulgated.
1859 Franco-Austrian War.
1859 Death of Lord Macaulay.
1859 Death of Washington Irving.
1860 Anglo-French War with China.
1860 Jewish disabilities removed in U.K.
1860 Death of Schopenhauer.
1861 Burke and Willis crossed Australia.
1861 Victor Emanuel became King of Italy.
1861 The American Civil War.
1861 Russian serfs emancipated.
1861 Paper duties repealed in U.K.
1861 The Gatling gun invented.
1862 Slavery abolished in Washington, D.C.
1863 Sources of the Nile discovered.
1863 Death of W. M. Thackeray.
1863 Death of "Stonewall" Jackson.
1864 Prussia and Austria attacked Denmark.
1864 Maximilien became Emperor of Mexico.
1864 Death of Nathaniel Hawthorne.
1865 Japan reopened to foreigners.
1865 Surrender of Lee at Appomattox.
1865 Slavery abolished throughout U.S.A.
1865 Assassination of Abraham Lincoln.
1865 Death of Richard Cobden.
1865 Death of Encke.
1866 Prussia and Italy defeated Austria.
1867 Confederation of Canada.
1867 Alaska purchased from Russia by U.S.A.
1867 Emperor Maximilian shot.
1867 Anglo-Abyssinian War.
1867 Death of Michael Faraday.
1867 Death of "Artemus Ward."
1868 Transportation from U.K. abolished.
1868 Whitaker's Almanack first published.
1868 Death of Lord Brougham.
1869 The Suez Canal opened.
1870 Franco-Prussian War.
1870 Rome became the capital of Italy.
1870 Antiseptic surgery introduced.
1870 Death of Charles Dickens.
1870 Death of General R. E. Lee.
1870 Death of Alexandre Dumas.
1871 Feudalism abolished in Japan.
1871 Darwin's "Descent of Man" published.
1871 German Empire proclaimed at Versailles.
1872 Death of Mazzini.
1872 Death of Morse.
1873 Death of David Livingstone.
1876 New York–San Francisco railway opened.
1876 Death of James Lick (Lick Observatory).
1877 Russo-Turkish War.
1877 Queen Victoria proclaimed Indian Empress.
1877 The telephone invented.
1877 Death of Brigham Young.
1878 Treaty of Berlin, **"Peace with Honour."**

1878 Gilbert and Sullivan Opera (Pinafore).
1879 Stanley's exploration of Upper Congo.
1880 Death of George Eliot.
1880 Death of Offenbach.
1881 First Boer War.
1881 France occupied Tunis.
1881 Death of Thomas Carlyle.
1882 Married Women's Property Act passed.
1882 British troops landed in Egypt.
1882 Electric Lighting Act passed, U.K.
1882 Death of Darwin.
1882 Death of Longfellow.
1882 Death of Gambetta.
1882 Death of Garibaldi.
1882 Death of Emerson.
1883 France occupied Tongking.
1883 Death of Wagner.
1883 Death of Karl Marx.
1884 German settlement in New Guinea.
1885 Goubet's submarine-boat launched.
1885 Death of Gordon at Khartoum.
1885 Death of General Grant.
1885 Death of Victor Hugo.
1886 The first Irish Home Rule Bill.
1887 The Edison phonograph invented.
1889 Republic established in Brazil.
1889 Death of Robert Browning.
1889 Death of Jefferson Davis.
1890 William II. dismissed Bismarck.
1890 London-Paris telephone inaugurated.
1890 First "Tube" railway in London.
1890 Death of Sir Richard Burton.
1891 Death of C. S. Parnell.
1891 Death of J. R. Lowell.
1891 Death of von Moltke.
1892 Death of Tennyson.
1892 Death of Whittier.
1892 Death of Ernest Renan.
1893 The University of Wales founded.
1893 Death of Ferdinand de Lesseps.
1894 Chino-Japanese War.
1894 Motor race Paris to Rouen.
1894 The Tower Bridge opened.
1894 Death of O. W. Holmes.
1894 Death of Rubinstein.
1895 The "Röntgen Ray" discovered.
1895 The Cinematograph patented
1896 Abyssinians defeated Italians at Adowa.
1896 The "Daily Mail" first published.
1897 Hawaii annexed by U.S.A.
1898 Anglo-Egyptian reconquest of the Sudan.
1898 Spanish-American War.
1898 Wireless message, I. of W. to Bournemouth.
1899 Peace Conference at the Hague.
1899 The Second Boer War.
1899 Guam annexed by U.S.A.
1900 Boxer rebellion in China.
1900 Tutuila annexed by U.S.A.
1900 First Zeppelin airship constructed.
1901 Australian Commonwealth inaugurated.
1901 Wireless message across the Atlantic.
1904 British Expedition to Tibet.
1904 Russo-Japanese War.
1905 Norway separated from Sweden.
1905 The Wrights' motor aeroplane.
1908 Austria annexed Bosnia-Herzegovina.
1908 Bulgaria became a Kingdom.
1909 Peary reached the North Pole.
1909 Blériot crossed the Channel in aeroplane.
1910 Republic declared in Portugal.
1910 Union of South Africa inaugurated.
1910 Paulhan flew from London to Manchester.
1911 Italo-Turkish War.
1911 Amundsen reached the South Pole.
1912 Scott reached the South Pole.
1912 Republic established in China.
1912 The First Balkan War.
1912 France predominant in Morocco.
1913 Panama Canal completed by U.S.A.
1914 Assassination of Archduke at Serao.
1914 Outbreak of the Great War.
1914 British Protectorate over Egypt.
1916 Irish rebellion in Dublin.
1917 Republic established in Russia.
1917 United States involved in Great War.
1917 British Armies captured Baghdad.
1917 British Armies occupied Palestine.
1917 Bolshevik régime established in Russia.
1918 Woman Franchise established in U.K.
1918 Republics established in Germany.
1919 German fleet scuttled in Scapa Flow.
1919 Peace concluded by Treaty of Versailles.
1919 Atlantic crossed by aeroplanes and airship.
1919 Aeroplane flight London to Australia.
1920 Aeroplane flight London to Capetown.
1920 First Assembly of the League of Nations.
1920 Constantine restored to Greek throne.
1921 Stoppage of coal in U. K. (13 weeks).
1921 Dominion Home Rule Conference on Ireland.
1921 Disarmament Conference at Washington.
1922 Conference of Nations at Genoa.
1922 Egypt became a Kingdom.
1922 Irish Free State inaugurated.
1922 London "Reparations" Conference.
1922 Turkish reconquest of Smyrna.
1922 Abdication of King Constantine.
1922 Fall of British Coalition Ministry.
1922 Labour in official opposition in U.K.
1923 French occupation of the Ruhr.
1923 Barbot's double glide across Channel.
1923 Disastrous eruption of Mount Etna.
1923 Treaty of Lausanne (Allies and Turkey).
1923 Italy occupied Corfu.
1923 Tokio and Yokohama earthquake.
1923 Military coup d'état in Spain.
1923 Imperial and Economic Conferences.

GREAT SHIP CANALS OF THE WORLD.

Canal.	Opened, year.	Length, miles.	Depth, feet.	Width,§ feet.	Cost.
Amsterdam (Netherlands)	1876	16½	23	88	£2,600,000
Corinth (Greece)	1893	4	26·25	72	1,000,000
Elbe and Trave (Germany)	1900	41	10	72	1,170,000
Kiel (Germany)†	1895	61	45	150	19,000,000
Kronstadt–Petrograd (Russia)	1890	16	20·50	220	2,000,000
Manchester (England)	1894	35·5	26	120	15,500,000
Panama (U.S.A.)	1914	50·5	45	300	75,000,000
Saulte Ste. Marie (U.S.A.)	1855	1·6	22	100	2,000,000
Saulte Ste. Marie (Canada)	1895	1·11	20·25	142	560,000
Suez (Egypt)	1869	100	30	147	29,725,000
Welland (Canada)	1887	26.75	14	100	5,000,000

§ At the bottom. † Reconstructed 1914.

The World.*

The *Superficial Area* of the Earth is estimated to be 196,550,000 square miles, of which 55,500,000 square miles are Land and 141,050,000 square miles Water. The *Diameter* of the Earth at the Equator is 7,926½ English miles, and at the Poles 7,900 English miles. The Equatorial *Circumference* is 24,901·8 English miles, divided into 360 Degrees of Longitude, each of 69·17 English (or 60 Geographical) miles; these Degrees are measured from the Meridian of Greenwich, and numbered East and West of that point to meet in the Antipodes at the 180th Degree. Distance North and South of the Equator is marked by Parallels of Latitude, which proceed from zero (at the Equator) to 90° at the Poles.

AREA AND POPULATION.

Continent.	Area in Square Miles.	Estimated Population.
Europe	3,750,000	475,000,000
Asia	17,000,000	1,013,000,000
Africa	11,500,000	143,000,000
North America	8,000,000	146,000,000
South America	6,800,000	64,000,000
Oceania	3,450,000	8,500,000
Polar Regions	5,000,000	...
	55,500,000	1,849,500,000

The British Dominions extend over the largest area (14,220,000 sq. miles); Russia is the second largest country (8,000,000 sq. miles); France is third, with 4,336,000 sq. miles; China extends over 4,300,000 sq. miles; the United States, with its Insular Jurisdiction, &c., covers 3,750,000 sq. miles, and Brazil 3,220,000 sq. miles.

THE RACES OF MANKIND.†

The Races of Mankind are divisible according to Stock or, less scientifically, according to Colour. The Dominant Colour is Yellow—the numerical order being (1) Yellow, (2) White, (3) Black, (4) Brown, (5) Red. The main Divisions of the Races are as follows:—

Division.	Area.	Estimated Number.
Mongolian	Asia	680,000,000
Caucasian	Europe & Orient	725,000,000
Negro	Africa	210,000,000
Semitic	North Africa	100,000,000
Malayan	Oceania, etc.	104,500,000
Red Indian, etc.	America	30,000,000
		1,849,500,000

THE LARGEST CITIES.

(500,000 inhabitants.)

LONDON (Greater), England (1921)	7,476,168
New York, U.S.A. (1920)	5,620,048
BERLIN, Prussia (1910)	4,000,000
PARIS, France (1921)	3,000,000
Chicago, U.S.A. (1920)	2,701,705
TOKIO, Japan (1917)	2,173,000
VIENNA, Austria (1914)	2,000,000
Philadelphia, U.S.A. (1920)	1,823,779
BUENOS AIRES, Argentina (1918)	1,721,000
Osaka, Japan (1917)	1,633,000
PEKING, China (1917)	1,300,000
Calcutta, India (1921)	1,263,292
Canton, China	1,250,000
Bombay, India (1921)	1,172,953
RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil (1910)	1,160,000
Glasgow, Scotland (1921)	1,034,069
Constantinople, Turkey (1912)	1,000,000
Detroit, U.S.A. (1920)	993,678
Hamburg, Germany (1910)	931,000
SYDNEY, New South Wales (1911)	926,400
BUDAPEST, Hungary (1910)	926,000
Birmingham, England (1921)	919,438
WARSAW, Poland (1913)	909,000
Liverpool, England (1921)	803,118
CAIRO, Egypt (1917)	800,000
Cleveland, U.S.A. (1920)	796,836
St. Louis, U.S.A. (1920)	772,897
MADRID, Spain (1920)	751,000
MOSCOW, Russia (1913)	750,000
Boston, U.S.A. (1920)	748,060
Baltimore, U.S.A. (1920)	733,826
Manchester, England (1921)	730,551
MELBOURNE, Victoria (1917)	708,000
Naples, Italy (1915)	698,000
BRUSSELS, Belgium (1920)	685,000
PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia (1922)	680,000
COPENHAGEN, Denmark (1922)	670,000
Milan, Italy (1915)	663,000
ROME, Italy (1915)	650,000
Amsterdam. Netherlands (1918)	644,000
Shanghai (China)	639,000
Kobé, Japan (1922)	637,000
BANGKOK, Siam (1909)	630,000
Montreal, Canada (1921)	618,506
Munich, Bavaria (1910)	596,000
Kioto, Japan (1922)	591,000
Leipsic, Saxony (1910)	590,090
Pittsburgh, U.S.A. (1920)	588,343
Barcelona, Spain (1910)	587,000
Los Angeles, U.S.A. (1920)	576,673
Marseilles, France (1911)	551,000
DRESDEN, Saxony (1910)	548,000
Lyons, France (1911)	524,000
Madras, India (1921)	522,951
Toronto, Canada (1921)	521,893
Cologne, Prussia (1910)	517,000
Breslau, Prussia (1910)	512,000
Buffalo, U.S.A. (1920)	506,775
San Francisco, U.S.A. (1920)	506,676
Rotterdam, Netherlands (1918)	501,281
LISBON, Portugal (1920)	500,000

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* The Earth is a *Sphere*, with a Northern and Southern *Hemisphere*; the Ocean surface is the *Hydrosphere*, and the gaseous envelope the *Atmosphere*, of which the lower layers are the *Troposphere* and the upper the *Stratosphere*. The science concerned with the study of the Earth's crust is *Geology*, with the measurement of its surface *Geodesy*; the study of its surface is *Geography*, and of its superficial features *Physiography*. The study of the hydrosphere is *Oceanography*, of the lakes *Limnology*, and of the mountains *Orography*, of the Races of Mankind *Ethnology*, of their location *Ethnography*, of extinct organic life *Palæontology*, and of existing life *Biology*.

An airship with a constant speed of 100 miles an hour would take nearly 105 years to reach the Sun. The velocity of a given point of the Earth's surface at the Equator exceeds 1,000 miles an hour (24,901·8 miles in 24 hours); the Earth's velocity in its orbit round the Sun is about 66,600 miles an hour (584,000,000 miles in 365 days, 6 hours, 9 minutes).

† It has been estimated that the Earth can maintain a population of 6,000,000,000, a total which will be reached about A.D. 2100, at the present rate of increase.

OCEAN AREAS AND DEPTHS.

The greatest known Ocean Depth (in the Pacific, off Mindanao, 32,089 feet) is not much greater than the greatest land height (in the Himalayas); but the mean depth of the Ocean floor exceeds 12,000 feet, while the mean height of the surface of the land area of the Earth above sea level is only 2,300 feet. The following table gives the areas of the principal oceans and seas, with the greatest known depth of each:—

Name.	Area of Basin (sq. miles).	Greatest Depth (feet).
	Oceans.	
Pacific	63,986,000	Off Mindanao, 32,089
Atlantic	31,530,000	Porto Rico Trench, 31,366
Indian	28,350,000	Sunda Trench, 22,968
Arctic	5,541,600	North Polar, 13,200
	Seas.	
Malay	3,137,000	Kei Trench, 21,342
Central American	1,770,170	Caribbean, 20,568
Mediterranean	1,145,000	*Pola* Deep, 12,276
Behring	878,000	Buldir Trough, 13,422
Okhotsk	582,000	Kurile Trough, 10,554
East China	480,000	*about* 10,500
Hudson Bay	472,000	*about* 1,500
Japan	405,000	*about* 10,200
Andaman	305,000	*about* 11,000
North Sea	221,000	Skaggerak, 1,998
Red Sea	178,000	20° N., 7,254
Baltic	158,000	*about* 12,000

THE HIGHEST MOUNTAINS.

The following list contains the principal peaks of such ranges as the Himalayas and the Andes, and the highest mountains in other ranges.

Name.	Range.	Height in Feet.
Everest	Himalayas	29,002
Godwin-Austen (K 2)	,,	28,250
Kanchanganga I.	,,	28,146
,, II.	,,	27,803
Makalu	,,	27,790
Illampu (Sorata)	Andes	25,248
Illimani	,,	24,633
Aconcagua	,,	23,025
*Sahama	,,	21,480
Chimborazo	,,	20,498
Llullialluco	,,	20,244
McKinley	Alaska	20,300
Kilima Njaro	Tanganyika	19,720
*Cotopaxi	Andes	19,612
Mount Logan	Rockies	19,539
*Mount Elias	,,	19,500
Elburg	Caucasus	18,526
Demavend	,,	18,464
Tolima	Cordilleras	18,320
Charles Louis	New Guinea	18,000
*Popocatepetl	Mexico	17,540
Citlaltepetl	,,	17,360
*Sangay	Ecuador	17,124
Koshtan Tau	Caucasus	17,096
Kenya	Kenya	17,040
Ararat	Armenia	16,916
Ruwenzori	Uganda	16,800
Kazbek	Caucasus	16,546
Mont Blanc	Alps	15,781

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* *Volcanoes.* In addition to those marked, Vesuvius, Etna and Stromboli in Europe, Erebus and Terror in the Antarctic, Hecla and Skaptar Jokul in Iceland, Mauna Loa, Kea and Hualalai in Hawaii, Tomboro in Japan, and Le Souffrier and La Pelée in the West Indies.

THE LARGEST ISLANDS.

Name of Island.	Ocean.	Area in Sq. Miles.
Greenland (Danish)	Arctic	827,300
New Guinea (Brit.-Neth.)	Pacific	330,000
Borneo (Brit.-Netherlands)	,,	280,000
Bafin Land (British)	Arctic	236,000
Madagascar (French)	Indian	228,000
Sumatra (Netherlands)	,,	160,000
Great Britain	Atlantic	88,603
Honshiu (Japan)	Pacific	87,500
Celébes (Netherlands)	Indian	72,000
Prince Albert, &c. (British)	Arctic	60,000
South Island, N.Z. (British)	Pacific	58,500
Java (Netherlands)	Indian	48,400
North Island, N.Z. (British)	Pacific	44,500
Cuba (Independent)	Atlantic	44,000
Luzon (U.S.A.)	Pacific	41,000
Newfoundland (British)	Atlantic	40,200
Iceland (Danish)	,,	40,000
Ellesmere (British)	Arctic	40,000
Mindanao (U.S.A.)	Pacific	37,000
Hokkaido (Japan)	,,	36,500
Ireland	Atlantic	32,600
Novaya Zemlya (Russian)	Arctic	30,000
Sakhalin (Russo-Japanese)	Pacific	29,100
Haiti (Independent)	Atlantic	28,200
Tasmania (British)	Pacific	26,215
Ceylon (British)	Indian	25,400
Banks (British)	Arctic	25,000
North Devon (British)	,,	24,000
Vancouver (British)	Pacific	20,000
Melville Land (British)	Arctic	20,000
Tierra del Fuego (Argentine)	Atlantic	18,500
Southampton (British)	Arctic	17,800
West Spitsbergen (Norway)	,,	15,260
Prince of Wales (British)	,,	15,000
Formosa (Japanese)	Pacific	13,500
North Somerset (British)	Arctic	12,000
Sicily (Italian)	Medit.	10,000

THE LONGEST RIVERS.†

River.	Outflow.	Length in Miles.
Amazon	Atlantic	4,000
Nile	Mediterranean	3,600
Yangtse	North Pacific	3,400
Yenisei	Arctic Sea	3,300
Mississippi	Gulf of Mexico	3,160
Missouri	Mississippi River	3,000
Congo	Atlantic	3,000
Lena	Arctic Sea	3,000
Niger	Gulf of Guinea	3,000
Obi	Arctic Sea	2,700
Hoangho	North Pacific	2,600
Amur	,, ,,	2,500
Paranâ	Atlantic	2,450
Volga	Caspian Sea	2,400
Mackenzie	Beaufort Sea	2,300
La Plata	South Atlantic	2,300
Yukon	Behring Sea	2,000
Arkansas	Mississippi	2,000
Madeira	Amazon	2,000
St. Lawrence	Gulf of St. Lawrence	1,800
Rio del Norte	Gulf of Mexico	1,800
Sao Francisco	Atlantic	1,800
Danube	Black Sea	1,725
Euphrates	Persian Gulf	1,700
Indus	Arabian Sea	1,700
Brahmaputra	Bay of Bengal	1,680
Zambesi	Moçambique	1,600
Ganges	Bay of Bengal	1,500

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† The most famous river falls are *Niagara*, between the Province of Ontario and New York State, on the Niagara River; the *Victoria Falls* on the Zambesi River; *Iguassu*, between Argentina and Brazil; and the series of falls in the *Yosemite Valley* in California.

THE LARGEST SHIPS.

Ship.	Tons.	Dimensions (ft.)
Leviathan (2)	59,957	907×100×58
Majestic (1)	56,551	915×100×58
Berengaria (1)	52,226	883× 98×57
Olympic (1)	46,439	852× 92×59
Aquitania (1)	45,647	868× 97×49
Columbus (6)	35,000	750× 83×48
Paris (2)	34,569	735× 85×59
Homeric (1)	34,356	751× 83×48
Mauretania (1)	30,696	762× 88×57
Empress of Scotland (1)	25,037	677× 77×50
Caracciolo (5)	25,000	......
Belgenland (1)	27,132	670× 78×44
Adriatic (1)	24,541	709× 75×52
Rotterdam (4)	24,149	650× 77×43
Baltic (1)	23,884	709× 75×52
George Washington (2)	23,788	699× 78×50
France (3)	23,666	689× 75×48
Deutschland (6)	22,000	602× 79×51
Duilio (5)	22,000	601× 75×50
Albert Ballin (6)	22,000	602× 79×51
Empress of Australia (1)	21,861	589× 75×41
Giulio Cesare (5)	21,657	602× 76×21
Empress of Canada (1)	21,517	627× 77×42
America (2)	21,144	668× 74×47
Cedric (1)	21,073	680× 75×44
Celtic (1)	21,026	680× 75×44
Maloja (1)	20,700	600× 73×48
Mooltan (1)	20,700	600× 73×31
Cap Polonio (6)	20,576	637× 72×39
Franconia (1)	20,000	601× 73×40
Minnewaska (1)	20,000	600× 80×49
Orama (1)	20,000	632× 75×33
Scythia (1)	19,730	600× 73×40
Caronia (1)	19,687	650× 72×40
Laconia (1)	19,680	601× 73×40
Samaria (1)	19,602	601× 73×40
Carmania (1)	19,524	650× 72×40

(1) Brit. (2) U.S. (3) France. (4) Neth. (5) Italy. (6) Germ.

THE LONGEST BRIDGES.

Name.	Country.	Length. Miles.	Length. Yds.
Tay	Scotland	2	73
Ohio	United States	2	—
Sydney (projected)	New South Wales	2	—
Sone (Dehri)	India	1	1,591
Victoria	Canada	1	1,320
Godavari	India	1	1,272
Forth	Scotland	1	1,005
Missouri	United States	1	784
Queensborough	United States	1	740
Williamsburgh	United States	1	676
Mohanadi	India	1	544
Manhattan	United States	1	520
Susquehanna	United States	1	345
Brooklyn	United States	1	245
Izat (Ganges)	India	1	367
Hardinge (Ganges)	India	1	207

THE HIGHEST BUILDINGS.

	Feet.
Woolworth's, New York, U.S.A.	792
Metropolitan Life, New York, U.S.A.	700
Pyramid of Cheops, Egypt	450
Salisbury Cathedral (Spire), England	404
St. Paul's Cathedral (Cross), England	365

RELIGIONS OF THE WORLD.

A contributor to the *Guardian* estimates the adherents of the various Religions as under :—

Christian	610,000,000
Buddhist	483,000,000
Muhammadan	250,000,000
Hindu	200,000,000
Jews	11,000,000
Heathen	96,000,000

THE GREATEST SEAPORTS.

	Entered Tons.	Cleared Tons.	Trade £
New York	8,884,527	8,996,354	1,380,245,770
London	13,132,220	6,914,501	*564,333,772
Liverpool	7,159,000	6,658,000	*484,200,149
Hamburg	*9,421,000	9,443,000	§380,320,000
Antwerp	10,419,051	...	§242,269,000
Manchester	1,240,000	839,606	*92,023,169
Hull	1,979,052	1,474,034	*101,344,091
Marseilles	5,976,000	4,920,000	§164,610,000
Glasgow	1,927,780	2,961,790	*81,174,625
Montreal	1,898,000	1,961,000	125,000,000
Bremen	§1,511,000	1,506,000	116,460,000
Philadelphia	1,547,399	1,712,765	120,000,000
Hong Kong	13,948,083	13,904,534	*167,613,388
Havre	4,104,000	2,706,000	§108,324,000
Genoa	3,844,260	3,899,087	101,707,000
Kobé	5,335,000	5,182,000	100,668,000
New Orleans	2,039,578	2,312,659	185,030,963
Calcutta	2,941,846	2,650,040	96,262,000
San Francisco	604,553	561,968	119,639,455
Yokohama	3,456,000	3,359,000	95,052,000
Singapore	6,602,009	6,612,000	91,839,200
Buenos Aires	3,909,000	...	90,956,000
Bordeaux	1,910,000	1,142,000	§86,145,000
Shanghai	7,810,000	7,906,000	83,009,800
Bombay	3,888,272	3,826,177	79,733,000
Southampton	1,337,740	995,854	*64,039,112
Bristol	912,891	509,507	*71,486,779
Sydney, N.S.W.	2,361,883	...	78,910,000
Newcastle	4,375,921	5,595,152	*69,445,161
Grimsby	773,743	414,434	*58,835,505
Alexandria	2,527,436	2,499,557	56,840,000
Rangoon	2,295,153	2,337,386	50,907,533
Rio de Janeiro	3,067,000	3,031,000	32,657,800
Cardiff	5,599,000	6,163,000	*57,871,170
Leith	873,852	808,764	*45,714,250
Monte Video	6,489,000	6,473,000	19,527,000

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* 1922 figures, others 1920 or latest available.
§ Pre-war year (1913).

THE SEVEN WONDERS.

The *Seven Wonders of the World* are generally enumerated as follows :—

*The Pyramids.
The Hanging Gardens of Babylon.
*The Tomb of Mausolus.
*The Temple of Diana at Ephesus.
The Colossus of Rhodes.
The Statue of Jupiter by Phidias.
The Pharos (lighthouse) of Alexandria.

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* The Pyramids may be visited from Cairo. The "Ephesus" Room at the British Museum, Bloomsbury, contains the remains of the Temple of Artemis (Diana) at Ephesus (the Temple of "Diana of the Ephesians" of Acts xix. 28); the "Mausoleum" Room at the British Museum contains the remains of the tomb built at Halicarnassus for Mausolus, in the 4th century B.C.

LANGUAGES OF THE WORLD.

OF the 1,849,500,000 inhabitants of the globe about 600,000,000 speak the principal European tongues, of which English has the largest number of adherents through the predominance of that tongue in the United States of America and in the British Dominions.

Language.	People.
English	160,000,000
German	100,000,000
Russian	100,000,000
French	70,000,000
Spanish	50,000,000
Italian	50,000,000
Portuguese	25,000,000

Merchant Shipping Owned in each Country.—(Extracted from "Lloyd's Register Book," 1922–1923.)

FLAG.	STEAMERS AND MOTOR VESSELS (100 tons and upwards).								SAILING VESSELS (100 tons and upwards).								STEAMERS AND SAILING VESSELS	
	STEEL.		IRON.		WOOD & COMP.		TOTAL.		STEEL.		IRON		WOOD AND COMP.		TOTAL.		Grand Totals.	
	No.	Gross Tons.	No.	Gross Tons.	No.	Gross Tons.	No.	Gross Tons.	No.	Gross Tons.	No.	Gross Tons.	No.	Gross Tons.	No.	Gross Tons.	No.	Gross Tons.
United Kingdom	7,558	18,803,440	683	249,844	189	35,354	8,430	19,088,638	248	164,037	50	20,253	121	22,709	419	206,999	8,849	19,295,637
Dominions	1,257	2,271,157	167	99,699	409	155,515	1,833	2,526,371	35	36,017	29	15,835	575	168,660	639	220,512	2,472	2,746,883
Total British ...	8,815	21,074,597	850	349,543	598	190,869	10,263	21,615,009	283	200,054	79	36,088	696	191,369	1,058	427,511	11,321	22,042,520
U.S.A. :—Sea	2,828	12,260,793	114	181,380	823	1,134,467	3,765	13,576,640	92	169,172	43	58,248	986	934,446	1,121	1,161,866	4,886	14,738,506
N'thern Lakes	462	2,148,015	7	7,889	...	...	469	2,155,904	26	91,786	...	...	...	...	26	91,786	495	2,247,690
Philippines ...	34	42,403	22	21,079	41	12,436	97	75,918	...	...	...	...	2	346	2	346	99	76,264
Total U.S.A. ...	3,324	14,451,211	143	210,348	864	1,146,903	4,331	15,808,462	118	260,958	43	58,248	988	934,792	1,149	1,253,998	5,480	17,062,460
Argentine	144	144,045	22	12,880	7	4,663	173	161,588	25	12,827	5	3,566	13	3,574	43	19,967	216	181,555
Belgium	258	562,066	5	1,988	7	7,020	270	571,074	3	6,751	1	1,423	1	229	5	8,403	275	579,477
Brazil	314	433,533	30	33,616	5	2,295	349	469,444	9	4,423	5	7,443	36	11,261	50	23,127	399	492,571
Chili	71	93,457	20	22,574	16	5,091	107	121,122	...	...	4	4,628	15	5,651	19	10,279	126	131,401
China	95	156,424	16	18,267	23	13,697	134	188,388	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	134	118,388
Cuba	33	45,046	7	5,377	9	4,756	49	55,179	4	3,513	3	2,249	9	1,736	16	7,498	65	62,677
Denmark	524	918,936	44	25,112	54	19,094	622	963,142	25	19,144	14	18,491	161	37,361	200	74,996	822	1,038,138
Finland	85	90,702	31	12,013	74	20,239	190	122,954	26	41,270	12	18,421	124	31,026	162	90,717	352	213,671
France.........................	1,415	3,205,259	137	97,645	171	234,478	1,723	3,537,382	116	232,950	6	8,175	249	67,285	371	308,410	2,094	3,845,792
Germany......................	1,427	1,730,763	98	52,591	8	2,413	1,533	1,785,767	152	88,492	5	3,632	33	9,517	190	101,641	1,723	1,887,408
Greece.........................	241	585,988	108	67,132	12	4,484	361	657,604	2	4,240	1	1,042	15	5,241	18	10,523	379	668,127
Italy	754	2,447,494	150	152,400	112	98,828	1,016	2,698,722	31	43,941	27	33,864	339	89,808	397	167,613	1,413	2,866,335
Japan	1,201	3,214,691	81	110,085	744	262,142	2,026	3,586,918	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,026	3,586,918
Netherlands	1,046	2,598,039	46	15,012	8	4,434	1,100	2,617,485	48	9,953	1	1,152	15	4,123	64	15,228	1,164	2,632,713
Norway	1,310	2,249,686	142	87,740	264	80,254	1,716	2,417,680	54	88,438	53	77,029	29	17,714	136	183,181	1,852	2,600,861
Peru...........................	23	59,871	3	2,789	4	5,703	30	68,363	4	8,232	5	9,086	35	15,528	44	32,846	74	101,209
Portugal......................	126	218,706	14	11,916	15	6,717	155	237,339	4	5,157	2	1,827	125	41,555	131	48,539	286	285,878
Rumania	29	70,299	2	1,998	...	...	31	72,297	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31	72,297
Spain	503	1,065,026	160	122,372	117	27,878	780	1,215,276	7	7,791	11	16,661	175	43,029	193	67,481	973	1,282.757
Sweden	650	835,190	269	160,844	203	43,998	1,122	1,040,032	19	16,845	14	16,600	190	41,898	223	75,343	1,345	1,115,375
Uruguay	31	60,331	6	3,220	4	1,714	41	65,265	2	3,766	6	6,036	4	1,244	12	11,046	53	76,311
Other Countries	727	851,966	210	117,195	48	18,511	985	987,672	24	28,219	1	1,909	125	29,015	150	59,143	1,135	1,046,815
Country not Recorded	104	239,568	31	30,416	13	8,804	148	278,788	10	18,022	1	1,009	38	11,313	49	30,344	197	309,132
Grand Total	23,250	57,402,894	2,625	1,725,073	3,380	2,214,985	29,255	61,342,952	966	1,104,986	299	328,579	3,415	1,594,269	4,680	3,027,834	33,935	64,370,786

A considerable number of vessels, which are not yet completed, appear in the Register Book and are therefore included in this Table.
Steamers of less than 100 tons gross, and Sailing vessels of less than 100 tons net, are not included.
Vessels trading on the Caspian Sea, and *Wood* vessels trading on the Great Lakes of North America, are not included.
Japanese Sailing vessels are not recorded in Lloyd's Register Book and therefore do not appear in this Table.

Area and Population of the Principal Countries.

COUNTRY.	Sq. Miles.	POPULATION.		VITAL STATISTICS.		Capital.	Population of Capital.
		Total.	Per Sq. Mile.	Births per 1,000.	Deaths per 1,000.		
Abyssinia	350,000	11,000,000	20	...	...	Adis Ababa	50,000
Afghanistan	246,000	6,000,000	21	...	...	Kabul	180,000
Albania	20,000	1,000,000	50	...	...	Tirana	12,000
Argentina	1,132,000	8,700,000	7	42·1	21·6	Buenos Aires	1,721,500
Armenia	20,600	1,250,000	97	...	...	Erivan	90,000
Australia	3,153,041	5,500,000	2	24·9	9·9	Canberra	...
Austria	31,760	6,100,000	192	31·4	21·9	Vienna	1,841,326
Belgium	11,400	7,700,000	658	23·7	15·2	Brussels	775,039
Bolivia	570,000	2,800,000	4	...	...	La Paz	111,000
Brazil	3,300,000	30,650,000	9	...	...	Rio de Janeiro	1,160,000
Bulgaria	40,000	5,000,000	125	40·3	26·4	Sofia	154,000
Canada	3,730,000	8,800,000	2	39·4	30·4	Ottawa	108,000
Chile	290,000	3,800,000	13	37·2	31·1	Santiago	500,000
China	4,300,000	420,000,000	97	...	...	Peking	1,300,000
Colombia	462,000	6,000,000	12	...	...	Bogotá	130,000
Costa Rica	23,000	485,000	21	43·8	26·1	San José	55,000
Cuba	44,178	3,000,000	49	34·4	11·2	Havana	364,000
Czecho-Slovakia	54,900	13,600,000	244	38·43	25·65	Prague	676,700
Denmark	15,000	3,300,000	220	25·8	12·9	Copenhagen	666,159
Dominica	19,300	900,000	46	...	...	San Domingo	38,000
Ecuador	276,000	2,000,000	7	37·1	20·5	Quito	80,000
Egypt	363,181	13,000,000	31	...	...	Cairo	800,000
England	50,874	35,678,300	701	23·1	13·7	London	7,476,168
Esthonia	18,000	1,250,000	70	26·5	18·5	Reval	125,000
Finland	150,000	3,400,000	21	28·5	16·2	Helsingfors	200,208
France	213,000	40,000,000	187	18·7	18·4	Paris	3,000,000
Germany	172,270	60,000,000	348	29·8	16·2	Berlin	4,000,000
Greece	42,000	7,000,000	167	...	...	Athens	550,000
Guatemala	42,500	2,000,000	37	...	...	Guatemala	116,000
Haiti	10,200	2,500,000	245	...	...	Port-au-Prince	125,000
Honduras	44,275	674,000	13	26·7	17·6	Tegucigalpa	40,000
Hungary	36,179	8,000,000	206	...	...	Budapest	1,184,616
India	1,803,000	320,000,000	158	...	30·9	Delhi	233,000
Ireland	32,586	4,390,219	134	20·0	17·6	*See* page 550	...
Italy	120,450	39,000,000	319	31·3	19·2	Rome	691,314
Japan	236,000	80,000,000	339	34·2	21·9	Tokio	2,204,000
Latvia	41,000	2,000,000	48	...	...	Riga	280,000
Liberia	48,000	2,000,000	40	...	...	Monrovia	6,000
Lithuania	20,000	2,000,000	100	...	...	Kovno	100,000
Luxemburg	1,000	270,000	270	...	...	Luxemburg	40,000
Mexico	769,000	16,000,000	21	...	...	Mexico	470,000
Netherlands	12,761	7,030,000	550	27·8	12·8	The Hague	366,000
New Zealand	105,000	1,350,000	11	23·3	8·7	Wellington	111,000
Newfoundland	162,750	270,000	2	28·8	10·6	St. John's	33,000
Nicaragua	51,700	640,000	12	...	...	Managua	28,000
Norway	125,000	2,700,000	21	25·9	13·2	Christiania	260,000
Panama	31,890	440,000	13	29·1	14·2	Panama	67,000
Paraguay	75,700	800,000	10	37·5	10·3	Asuncion	80,000
Persia	630,000	10,000,000	16	...	...	Tehran	210,000
Peru	532,000	5,500,000	13	...	...	Lima	176,467
Poland	300,000	30,000,000	100	30·1	13·3	Warsaw	1,000,000
Portugal	35,500	6,000,000	155	30·7	19·4	Lisbon	500,000
Rumania	122,300	17,000,000	139	46·2	23·4	Bucharest	800,000
Russia	8,000,000	136,000,000	17	...	...	Moscow	1,200,000
Salvador	7.225	1,300,000	165	41·5	23·7	San Salvador	80,000
Scotland	30,405	4,882,288	160	21·7	15·4	Edinburgh	420,281
Siam	200,000	9,000,000	45	...	...	Bangkok	541,000
South Africa	795,300	8,000,000	10	28·3	11·1	Pretoria	42,000
Spain	196,700	21,750,000	110	21·4	12·5	Madrid	750,000
Sweden	173,000	6,000,000	34	23·8	13·8	Stockholm	423,000
Switzerland	15,950	4,000,000	236	22·7	14·3	Berne	105,000
Tibet	500,000	8,000,000	16	...	...	Lhasa	30,000
Turkey	210,000	13,000,000	61	...	...	Angora	65,000
United States	3,027,000	95,000,000	31	22.3	14·2	}Washington	440,000
Extra U.S.	717,100	10,000,000	14	...	...		
Uruguay	72,200	1,400,000	15	31·7	14·5	Monte Video	402,000
Venezuela	363,728	2,420,000	6	32·8	22·1	Caracas	92,000
Wales	7,466	2,206,712	296	22·7	12·8	Cardiff	200,262
Yugo-Slavia	87,000	12,000,000	137	...	...	Belgrade	120,000

Rulers of the Principal Countries.

Country.	Ruler.	Born.	Acceded.
Abyssinia	Waizeru Zauditu, *Empress*	1876	Sept. 27, 1916
Afghanistan	Amanulla Khan, *Amir*	June 1, 1892	Feb. 20, 1919
Albania	Council of Regents	...	...
Argentine Republic	Dr. Marcelo de Alvear, *President*	...	Oct. 12, 1922
Austria	Dr. M. Hainisch, *President*	...	Nov. 20, 1920
Belgium	Albert, *King*	April 8, 1875	Dec. 17, 1909
Bhutan	Ugyen Wangchuk, *Maharaja*	...	1907
Bolivia	Bautista Saavedra, *President*	...	1921
Brazil	Arthur da Silva Bernardes, *President*	...	Nov. 15, 1922
British Dominions	George V., *King-Emperor*	June 3, 1865	May 6, 1910
Bulgaria	Boris III., *Tsar*	Jan. 30, 1894	Oct. 4, 1918
Chile	Arturo Allessandri, *President*	...	Dec. 21, 1920
China	Tsao Kun, *President*	...	Oct. 10, 1923
Colombia	General Pedro Nel Ospina, *President*	...	Aug. 7, 1922
Congo Free State	Albert (King of the Belgians), *Sovereign*	April 8, 1875	Dec. 17, 1909
Costa Rica	Julio Acosta, *President*	...	May 8, 1920
Cuba	Alfredo Zayas, *President*	...	May 20, 1921
Czecho-Slovakia	Tomas G. Masaryk, *President*	1850	Nov. 14, 1918
Denmark	Christian X., *King*	Sept. 26, 1870	May 14, 1912
Dominican Republic	Juan Bautista Vicini Burgos, *Prov. President.*	...	1923
Ecuador	José Luis Tamajo, *President*	...	Sept. 1, 1920
Egypt	Ahmed Fuad, *King*	Mar. 26, 1868	Mar. 16, 1922
Esthonia	Constantine Paets, *President*	...	...
Finland	Kaarlo Juho Stahlberg, *President*	1865	July 25, 1919
France	Alexandre Millerand, *President*	1859	Sept. 23, 1920
Germany	Friedrich Ebert, *President*	Feb. 4, 1870	Feb. 11, 1919
Greece	George II, *King*	July 7, 1890	Sept. 27, 1922
Guatemala	José Maria Orellana, *President*	...	Dec. 9, 1921
Haiti	Louis Borno, *President*	...	May 15, 1922
Hejaz	El Hussein ibn Ali, *King*	...	June 5, 1916
Honduras	Rafael Lopez Gutierez. *President*	...	Feb. 1, 1920
Hungary	Nicholaus von Horthy, *Governor*	1867	Mar. 1, 1920
Iceland	Christian X., *King of Denmark & Iceland*	Sept. 26, 1870	May 14, 1912
India	George, *Emperor*	June 3, 1865	May 6, 1910
Italy	Victor Emmanuel III., *King*	Nov. 11, 1869	July 29, 1900
Japan	Yoshihito, *Emperor* (Pr. Hirohito, *Reg.*)	Aug. 31, 1879	July 30, 1912
Kerak	Abdullah, *Emir*	...	April 1921
Koweit	Salim ibn Mubarak, *Sultan*	...	...
Latvia	Jahnis Tschakste, *President*	...	...
Liberia	C. D. B. King, *President*	...	Jan. 1, 1920
Liechtenstein	John II, *Prince*	Oct. 5, 1840	Nov. 12, 1858
Lithuania	A. Stulginskis, *President*	...	May 15, 1920
Luxemburg	Charlotte, *Grand Duchess*	Jan. 23, 1896	Jan. 15, 1919
Mesopotamia (Iraq)	Feisal, *King*	...	Aug. 23, 1921
Mexico	Alvaro Obregon, *President*	...	Dec. 1, 1920
Monaco	Louis, *Prince*	July 12, 1870	June 26, 1922
Morocco	Mulai Yusef, *Sultan*	...	Aug. 18, 1912
Nepal	Bir Bikram, *Maharaja*	June 30, 1906	Dec. 11, 1911
Netherlands	Wilhelmina, *Queen*	Aug. 31, 1880	Nov. 23, 1890
Nicaragua	Bartolomé Martinez, *President*	...	1923
Norway	Haakon VII., *King*	Aug. 3, 1872	Nov. 18, 1905
Oman	Seyyid Taimur, *Sultan*	1886	Oct. 5, 1913
Panama	Belisario Porras, *President*	...	Oct. 1, 1920
Paraguay	Eusebio Ayala, *President*	...	...
Persia	Ahmed Mirza, *Shah*	June 29, 1898	July 17, 1909
Peru	Augusto B. Leguia, *President*	...	Aug. 9, 1919
Poland	M. Wojoichewski, *President*	1865	Dec. 20, 1922
Portugal	Manoel Teixeira Gomes, *President*	...	Oct. 6, 1923
Rome, See of	Pius XI., *Pope*	Mar. 31, 1857	Feb. 6, 1922
Rumania	Ferdinand, *King*	Aug. 24, 1865	Oct. 10 1914
Russia	Vladimir I. U. Lenin, *Bolshevik President*	Apr. 23, 1870	Nov. 7, 1917
Salvador	Alfonso Quinonez Molina, *President*	...	Mar. 1, 1923
Serbia, *see* Yugo-Slavia			
Siam	Rama VI., *King*	Jan. 1, 1880	Oct. 23, 1910
Spain	Alfonso XIII., *King*	May 17, 1886	May 17, 1886
Sweden	Gustaf V., *King*	June 16, 1858	Dec. 8, 1907
Switzerland	M. Chuard, *President*	...	Jan. 1, 1924
Turkey	Mustapha Kemal, *President*	...	1923
United States of America	Calvin Coolidge, *President*	July 4, 1872	Aug. 3, 1923
Uruguay	José Serrato, *President*	...	Mar. 1, 1923
Venezuela	Juan Vicente Gomez, *President*	...	May 3, 1919
Yemen	Yahya Muhammad Hamid ed Din, *Imam*	...	...
Yugo-Slavia	Alexander II., *King*	Dec. 17, 1888	Aug. 16, 1921

The League of Nations.

One of the results of the Great War was the formation of a League of Nations, with a Covenant, and a Charter of XXVI Articles.

The High Contracting Parties agreed to the Covenant in order to promote International Co-operation and to achieve International Peace and Security, by the acceptance of obligations not to resort to War

"by the prescription of open, just and honourable relations between Nations;

by the firm establishment of the understandings of International Law as the actual rule of conduct among Governments;

and by the maintenance of justice and a scrupulous regard for all Treaty Obligations in the dealings of Organized Peoples with one another."

The territorial integrity and existing political independence of all members of the League is guaranteed by Article X of the Covenant. In case of any dispute between members, likely to lead to a rupture, they will submit the matter to arbitration or enquiry, and agree not to resort to war until three months after the award by the arbitrator or the report by the Council, such award to be made within a reasonable time, and such report to be made within six months of the submission of the matter in dispute. Any member resorting to war in disregard of these rules shall be deemed to have committed an act of war against all the remaining members of the League, who undertake to subject the aggressor to the severance of all intercourse and trade or financial relations, while the Council of the League shall recommend to the Governments concerned what effective force shall be contributed by each to protect the covenants of the League.

In the event of a dispute between a member of the League and a State which is not a member (or between States that are not members) invitation shall be made to the State or States that are not members to accept membership, with its privileges and obligations. If the invitation be refused, and the State that is not a member resort to war against a member of the League, such State shall be deemed to have made war on every member of the League and shall be so dealt with. If the invitation be refused by States that are not members, the Council shall take such steps as may be possible to avert hostilities and to settle the dispute.

Article XXIII provides for securing fair and humane conditions of labour for men, women and children in the countries of members, and in those in which members have commercial and industrial relations, and provides for the just treatment of natives; for the suppression of the "White Slave" traffic; for the supervision of the traffic in opium and dangerous drugs, and in arms and ammunition; for the freedom of communications and trade between members, and for the prevention and control of disease.

The formation of the League was very largely the work of Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States of America 1913–21, but his action in committing the United States to participation in the League was repudiated by the Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate of the U.S. and was not endorsed by the electors in the Presidential Election of 1920.

The *Council of the League* consists of representatives of the British Dominions, France, Italy and Japan, together with representatives of four other members of the League selected by the Assembly of Representatives of the members of the League. Any member of the League not represented on the Council shall be invited to send a representative to sit as a member of the Council during the consideration of matters specially affecting the interests of that member of the League.

The original members of the League were the Signatories of the Treaty of Peace at Versailles on behalf of the Allies, June 28, 1919, such signatories being indicated by an asterisk (*) in the following list, but the *United States*, *Ecuador* and *The Hejaz* (whose representatives signed the Treaty) did not send delegates to Geneva.

The following Nations were represented at the *First Assembly of the League of Nations* at Geneva, Dec., 1920.

Argentina
*Australia
*Belgium
*Bolivia
*Brazil
*Canada
Chile
*China
Colombia
*Cuba
*Czecho Slovakia
Denmark
*France
*Greece
*Guatemala
*Haiti
*Honduras
*India
*Italy
*Japan
*Liberia
Netherlands
*New Zealand
*Nicaragua
Norway
*Panama
Paraguay
Persia
*Peru
*Poland
*Portugal
*Rumania
Salvador
*Siam
Spain
Sweden
Switzerland
*Union of South Africa
*United Kingdom
*Uruguay
Venezuela
*Yugo-Slavia

The following Nations have since been admitted:—

Albania
Austria
Bulgaria
Costa Rica
Esthonia
Finland
Germany
Hungary
Irish Free State
Latvia
Lithuania
Luxemburg

Any fully self-governing State, Dominion or Colony, not named as an Original Member, may become a member of the League if its admission is agreed to by two-thirds of the Assembly.

Any member of the League may, after two years' notice of its intention to do so, withdraw from the League, provided that all its international obligations, and all its obligations under the Covenant, shall have been fulfilled at the time of its withdrawal.

In May 1923 the League had a membership of 52 States. The budget of the League estimates the expenditure for 1922 at 20,873,945 *gold francs* (at par of exchange £822,730), recoverable from the Nations in agreed proportions.

Members of the Council, Paul Hymans (*Belgium*), Gastao da Cunha (*Brazil*), Wellington Koo (*China*), Léon Bourgeois (*France*), The Earl of Balfour (*Gt. Britain*), The Marquis Imperiali (*Italy*), Viscount K. Ishii (*Japan*), Quinones de Leon (*Spain*).

Secretary-General, Hon. Sir Eric Drummond, K.C.M.G., C.B. (*and entertainment allowance* £6,000) £4,000

Under Secretaries-General, Dr. Mazo Nitrobe; Prof. Attolico.

Financial Director, Sir Herbert B. Ames, LL.D.

Dir., International Lab. Office, Clifton Robins.

London Office, 26, Buckingham Gate, S.W. 1.

League of Nations Union, 15, Grosvenor Crescent, S.W. 1.—*President*, Viscount Grey of Fallodon, K.G.; *Chairman of Executive Committee*, Prof. Gilbert Murray; *General Sec.*, J. C. Maxwell Garnett.

London Representatives of British Dominions.

Dominion.	*High Commissioner, etc.*	*Address in London.*
Irish Free State	James MacNeill, *High Commissioner*	York House, Regent St., S.W. 1.
British India	Dabiba Merwanji Dalal, C.I.E., *High Commissioner.*	42 Grosvenor Gardens, S.W. 1.
Australian Commonwealth	Rt. Hon. Sir Joseph Cook, G.C.M.G., *High Commissioner.*	Australia House, Strand, W.C. 2.
New South Wales	Hon. Sir T. A. Coghlan, K.C.M.G., *Agent-Gen.*	Australia House, Strand, W.C. 2.
Queensland	Hon. J. A. Fihelly, *Agent-Gen.*	409 Strand, W.C. 2.
South Australia	Hon. Sir E. Lucas, *Agent-Gen.*	Australia House, Strand, W.C. 2.
Tasmania	Hon. A. H. Ashbolt, *Agent-Gen.*	Australia House, Strand, W.C. 2.
Victoria	Hon. John McWhae, *Agent-Gen.*	Melbourne Place, Strand, W.C. 2.
Western Australia	Hon. H. P. Colebatch, C.M.G., *Agent-Gen.*	Savoy House, Strand, W.C. 2.
Dominion of Canada	P. C. Larkin, *High Commissioner*	Kinnaird House, Pall Mall East, S.W. 1.
British Columbia	F. C. Wade, K.C., *Agent-Gen.*	1 Regent Street, S.W. 1.
Nova Scotia	J. Howard, *Agent-Gen.*	57A Pall Mall, S.W. 1.
Ontario	William C. Noxon, *Agent-Gen.*	163 Strand, W.C. 2.
Quebec	Lt.-Col. J. P. Pelletier, *Agent-Gen.*	38 Kingsway, W.C. 2.
Newfoundland	Capt. V. Gordon (*acting*), *High Commr.*	58 Victoria Street, S.W. 1.
New Zealand	Hon. Sir James Allen, K.C.B., *High Commr.*	413 Strand, W.C. 2.
Union of South Africa	Hon. Sir E. H. Walton, K.C.M.G., *High Commr.*	South Africa House, Trafalgar Square, S.W. 1.

Southern Rhodesia		
British North Borneo	The Secretary, Court of Directors	37 Threadneedle Street, E.C. 2.
Malay States	Malay States Agency	88 Cannon Street, E.C. 4.
Sarawak	Advisory Council	Millbank House, S.W. 1.
Sudan Government	Sudan Govt. Agency	5 Northumberland Av., W.C. 2.

Crown Colonies	Crown Agents for the Colonies	4 Millbank, Westminster, S.W. 1.
Protectorates	Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs	Foreign Office, S.W. 1.

H.M. Trade Commissioners in British Dominions.

Dominion.	*Trade Commissioner.*	*Address.*
Canada	R. W. Dalton £1,200 to £1,500	248 St. James Street, *Montreal.*
	F. W. Field £800 to £1,000	24 Adelaide Street West, *Toronto.*
	L. B. G. S. Beale £600 to £800	703 Union Bank Building, *Winnipeg.*
Newfoundland	R. W. Dalton	(*See* Canada).
Australia	S. W. B. McGregor £1,200 to £1,500	Commerce House, Flinders Street, *Melbourne.*
	A. Simpson £600 to £800	89 Pitt Street, *Sydney.*
New Zealand	N. Elmslie £800 to £1,000	(P.O. Box 369), 11 Grey Street, *Wellington.*
South Africa	W. G. Wickham £1,200 to £1,500	(P. O. Box 839) Goldfield's Buildings, Eloff Street, *Johannesburg.*
	Maj. G. Fetherston, D.S.O., M.C. £600 to £800	(P.O. Box 1346) Norwich Union Buildings, *Cape Town.*
East Africa	Col. W. H. Franklin, C.B.E., D.S.O. £800 to £1,000	(P.O. Box 220) Boma Bldg., Govt. Road, *Nairobi.*
India and Ceylon	T. M. Ainscough, O.B.E. £1,700	(P.O. Box 683) 6 Royal Exchange Place, *Calcutta.*
British West Indies	*Officer-in-Charge*, A. W. H. Hall £800 to £1,000	12 Broadway, *Port of Spain*, Trinidad.
Straits Settlements	*Officer-in-Charge*, F. W. Colman £800 to £1,000	H.M. Trade Commissioner's Office, *Singapore.*

NOTE.—There are also paid Imperial Trade Correspondents in CANADA (at *Calgary* and *Edmonton*, Alta., *Vancouver*, B.C., *St. John*, N.B., *Halifax*, N.S., and *Quebec*); at *St John's*, Nfld.; in AUSTRALIA (at *Adelaide*, S.A., and *Perth*, W.A.); in SOUTH AFRICA (at *Port Elizabeth*, Cape, and at *Bulawayo*, Rhodesia). There are, in addition, Honorary Trade Correspondents in each of the Dominions, Colonies or Protectorates not otherwise represented.

British Embassies and Legations Abroad.

Embassies:	Ambassadors.	Address of Embassy.
Belgium	Rt. Hon. Sir George D. Grahame, G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G. (1920)	2 Rue de Spa, *Brussels.*
Brazil	Rt. Hon. Sir John A. C. Tilley, K.C.M.G., C.B. (1921) ...	*Rio de Janeiro.*
France	Most Hon. Marquess of Crewe, K.G., P.C., G.C.V.O. (1922)	39, Faubourg St. Honoré. [*Paris.*
Germany	Rt. Hon. Lord D'Abernon, G.C.M.G. (1920)	70, Wilhelmstrasse, *Berlin.*
Italy	Rt. Hon. Sir R. W. Graham, G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G., C.B. (1921)	Via Venti Settembre, Porta Pia, *Rome.*
Japan............	Rt. Hon. Sir C. N. E. Eliot, G.C.M.G., C.B. (1920)	*Tokyo.*
Russia	(Vacant.)	4, Court Quay, *Petrograd.*
Spain	Rt. Hon. Sir Esmé Howard, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., C.V.O. (1919)	16, Calle Fernando el Santo, [*Madrid.*
Turkey	Rt. Hon. Sir H. Rumbold, Bart., G.C.M.G., M.V.O. (1920)	*Constantinople.*
United States	Rt Hon. Sir Auckland Geddes, G.C.M.G., K.C.B. (1920)...	1300, Connecticut Avenue, *Washington, D.C.*
Legations:	*Envoys, Ministers, &c.* E.-E., *Envoy-Extraordinary;* M.-P., *Minister-Plenipotentiary; Ch. d'Aff., Chargé d'Affaires;* C.-G., *Consul-General.*	*Address of Legation.*
Abyssinia	C. F. W. Russell (*E.-E. & M.-P. & C.-G.*, 1920)	*Adis Ababa.*
Afghanistan...	Lt.-Col. F. H. Humphrys, C.I.E. (*E.-E. & M.-P.*, 1922)	*Kabul.*
Albania	H. C. A. Eyres (*E.-E. & M.-P. & C.-G.*, 1922)	*Durazzo.*
Argentina......	Sir Beilby F. Alston, K.C.M.G., C.B. (*E.-E. & M.-P.*, 1922)	314, Reconquista, *Buenos Aires.*
Austria	Hon. Aretas Akers-Douglas, C.M.G. (*E.-E. & M.-P.*, 1921)	3, Metternichgasse, *Vienna.*
Bolivia	William E. O'Reilly (*E.-E & M.-P. & C.-G.*, 1920)	*La Paz.*
Bulgaria	Hon. W. A. F. Erskine, M.V.O. (*E.-E. & M.-P. & C.-G.*, 1921)	*Sofia.*
Chile	Arthur C. Grant-Duff (*E.-E. & M.-P.*, 1922)	*Santiago*
China	Sir J. W. R. Macleay, K.C.M.G. (*E.-E. & M.-P.*, 1922) ...	*Peking.*
Colombia	W. Seeds (*E.-E. & M.-P. & C.-G.*, 1923)	285, Carrera 6A, *Bogotá.*
Costa Rica ...	Maj. C. Braithwaite Wallis (*E.-E. & M.-P. & C.-G.*, 1923)	*See* Panama.
Cuba	G. D. N. Haggard, O.B.E. (*Chargé d'Affaires & C.-G.*, 1921)	*San Juan de Dios.*
Czecho-Slovakia	Sir George Clerk, K.C.M.G., C.B. (*E.-E. & M.-P. & C.-G.*, 1921)	III Thunovská 12, *Prague.*
Denmark	Rt. Hon. Earl Granville, G.C.V.O. (*E.-E. & M.-P.*, 1921)	Bredgade 26, *Copenhagen.*
Dominica	Darrell Wilson (*Chargé d'Affaires*, 1922)	Santo Domingo.
Ecuador	Lord Herbert Hervey (*E.-E. & M.-P.*, 1923)	*See* Peru.
Egypt............	Field Marshal Viscount Allenby, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., D.S.O. (1919) (*High Commissioner*)	*Cairo.*
Esthonia	John C. T. Vaughan, C.M.G., M.V.O. (*E.-E. & M.-P.*, 1922)	*Reval.*
Finland.........	Ernest A. Rennie, M.V.O. (*E.-E. & M.-P.*, 1921)	*Helsingfors.*
Greece	(*E.-E. & M.-P.*,) ..	*Athens.*
Guatemala ...	(*E.-E. & M.-P. & C.-G.*,)	*Guatemala.*
Haiti	J. E. M. Carvell (*Chargé d'Affaires*, 1923)	*Port au Prince.*
Honduras	(*E.-E. & M.-P. & C.-G.*,)...	*See* Guatemala.
Hungary	Thomas B. Hohler, C.B., C.M.G. (*E.-E. & M.-P. & C.-G.*, 1921)	I Tárnok-utcza 5, *Buda Pest.*
Latvia	John C. T. Vaughan, C.M.G., M.V.O. (*E.-E. & M.-P.*, 1922)	Basteja bulw., 6, *Riga.*
Liberia	Francis O'Meara (*Cons.-Gen. & Chargé d'Affaires*, 1923)	*Monrovia.*
Lithuania......	John C. T. Vaughan, C.M.G., M.V.O. (*E.-E. & M.-P.*, 1922)	*Vilna.*
Luxemburg ...	Rt. Hon. Sir G. D. Grahame, G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G. (*E.-E. & M.-P.*, 1922)	*See* Belgium.
Mexico	H. Cummins, C.M.G., O.B.E. (*Chargé des Archives*, 1919)	[*Mexico.*
Morocco	M. Arnold Robertson, C.M.G. (*Agent & C.-G.*, 1921)......	4A, Calle de l'Hermano, Tangier.
Netherlands	Sir C. M. Marling, K.C.M.G., C.B. (*E.-E. & M.-P.*, 1921)	12, Hooge Westeinde, *The Hague.*
Nicaragua......	(*E.-E. & M.-P. & C.-G.*,)...	*See* Guatemala.
Norway	Hon. F. O. Lindley, C.B., C.B.E. (*E.-E. & M.-P.*, 1923) ...	*Christiania.*
Panama.........	Maj. C. Braithwaite Wallis (*E.-E. & M.-P. & C.-G.*, 1923)	*Panama.*
Paraguay	Sir B. F. Alston, K.C.M.G., C.B. (*M.-P.*, 1922)	*See* Argentina.
Persia............	Sir P. L. Loraine, Bart., C.M.G. (*E.-E. & M.-P. C.-G.*, 1921)	*Tehran.*
Peru	Lord Herbert Hervey (*E.-E. & M.-P.*, 1923)	*Lima.*
Poland	Sir Wm. G. Max Muller, K.C.M.G., C.B., M.V.O. (*E.-E. & M.-P.*, 1921)	17, Nowy Swiat, *Warsaw.*
Portugal	Hon. Sir L. D. Carnegie, G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G. (1913).........	63, Rua de São Francisco de Borja, *Lisbon.*
Rhineland ...	Lord Kilmarnock, C.M.G. (*High Commissioner*, 1921) ...	
Rumania	Sir H. G. Dering, K.C.M.G., K.C.I.E., M.V.O. (*E.-E. & M.-P.*, 1920)	24 Strada Jules Michelet, *Bucharest.*
Salvador	(*E.-E. & M.-P. & C.-G.*,)...	*See* Guatemala.
Siam	Robert Hyde Greg (*E.-E. & M.-P.*, 1922)......................	*Bangkok.*
Sweden	Sir Colville A. de R. Barclay, K.C.M.G., C.B., C.B.E., M.V.O. (*E.-E. & M.-P.*, 1919)	Laboratoriegatan, Diplomatstaden, *Stockholm.*
Switzerland...	Sir Milne Cheetham, K.C.M.G. (*E.-E. & M.-P.*, 1922) ...	50, Thunstrasse, *Berne.*
Uruguay	Sir C. C. Mallet, C.M.G. (*E.-E. & M.-P. & C.-G.*, 1919)...	1282 Calle Treinta y Tres, *Monte Video.*
Vatican.........	Hon. Sir Odo Russell, K.C.V.O., C.B. (*E.-E. & M.-P.*, 1922)	The Vatican, *Rome.*
Venezuela ...	(*E.-E. & M.-P.*,)	*Carácas.*
Yugo-Slavia...	Sir C. A. Young, Bart., K.C.M.G., M.V.O. (*E.-E. & M.-P.*, 1919)	*Belgrade.*

Embassies, Legations, and Consulates-General in London.

Embassies:	*Ambassadors and Embassies.*	*Consulate-General.*
American	Mr. F. B. Kellogg, 4, Grosvenor Gdns., S.W. 1.	18, Cavendish Square, W. 1.
Belgian	Baron Moncheur, 23, Belgrave Square, S.W. 1.	37, Bedford Square, W.C. 1.
Brazilian	Senhor Domicio da Gama, 19, Up. Brook St. W. 1	20, South Place, Finsbury, E.C. 2.
French	Count de Saint-Aulaire, Albert Gate House, Hyde Park, W. 2. [S.W. 1.	51, Bedford Square, W.C. 1.
German	Dr. Friedrich Sthamer, 9, Carlton House Terrace,	21A. Bedford Place, W.C. 1.
Italian	Marchesi della Torretta, 20, Grosvenor Sq., W. 1.	144, Queen Victoria Street, E.C. 4.
Japanese	Baron G. Hayashi, 37, Portman Square, W. 1.	1, Broad Street Place, E.C. 2.
Russian	C. K. Rakovsky, *Agent*, 128, New Bond St., W. 1.	128, New Bond Street, W. 1.
Spanish	Señor Don A. Merry del Val, 1, Grosvenor Gardens, S.W. 1.	40, Trinity Square, E.C. 3.
Turkish	(Not yet appointed) 69, Portland Place, W. 1.	...
Legations:	*Ministers, &c., and Legations.*	
Afghan	Sardar Abdul Hathi Khan, 42, Grosvenor Place, S.W. 1.	(None).
Albanian	H. E. Mehmed Konitza, 8, Onslow Gdns., S.W. 7.	34, St. James's Street, S.W. 1.
Argentine	Señor Don Evaristo Uriburu, 26, Park Lane.	7, Gower Street, W.C. 1.
Austrian	Baron Georg Franckenstein, 18, Belgrave Square, S.W. 1. [W. 1.	(None).
Bolivian	Señor Don Albert Gutierrez, 73, Up. Berkeley St.,	20, Copthall Avenue, E.C. 2.
Bulgarian	Monsieur D. Stancioff, 51, Queen's Gate, S.W. 7.	(None).
Chilean	Señor Don A. Edwards, 22, Grosvenor Sq., W. 1.	94, Gracechurch Street, E.C. 3.
Chinese	(Vacant) 49, Portland Place, W. 1.	31, Eaton Square, S.W. 1.
Colombian	Señor Dr. Don L. C. Marques, 10, De Vere Gardens, W. 8.	7, Sicilian Avenue, Southampton Row, W.C. 1.
Costa Rican	(P. G. Harrison, *Consul-General*)	7, Crosby Square, E.C. 3.
Cuban	Gen. C. Garcia-Velez, 30, York Terrace, Regent's Park, N.W. 1.	46, Kingsway, W.C. 2.
Czecho-Slovak	Dr. Vojtech Mastny, 8, Grosvenor Place, S.W. 1.	8, Grosvenor Place, S.W. 1.
Danish	Count Preben Ahlefeldt Laurvig, 29, Pont Street, S.W. 1.	8, Byward Street, E.C. 3.
Dominican	Señor Don E. Caseaux, *Cons.-Gen.*	19, St. Dunstan's Hill, E.C. 3.
Ecuadorian	Señor Don Gonzalo Zaldumbide	23, College Hill, Cannon St., E.C. 4.
Egyptian	Abdel Aziz Ezzat Pasha	...
Esthonian	Dr. Oskar Kallas, 167, Queen's Gate, S.W. 7	167, Queen's Gate, S.W. 7.
Finnish	Monsieur O. Donner, 2, Moreton Gdns., S.W. 5.	57, Gordon Square, W.C. 1.
Greek	Monsieur D. Caclamanos, 51, Up. Brook St. W. 1.	36, Gordon Square, W.C. 2.
Guatemalan	Señor Don Manuel Arroyo	11, Queen Victoria Street, E.C. 4.
Haitian	M. Jules Lizaire	76, Victoria Street, S.W. 1.
Hejaz	Dr. Nogi el Ossil	(None.)
Honduras	(A. B. Ryde, *Consul-General*)	4, Lloyd's Avenue, E.C. 3.
Hungarian	Count Ladislas Szapary, 9, Prince's Gate, S.W. 7.	(None.)
Latvian	M. G. W. Bisseneek, 24, Gledhow Gdns., S.W. 5.	329, High Holborn, W.C. 1.
Liberian	(Vacant) [W. 8.	27, Mincing Lane, E.C. 3.
Lithuanian	Monsieur Thomas Narusevicius, 10, Palace Gate,	10, Palace Gate, W. 8.
Luxemburg	(Vacant)	37, Bedford Square, W.C. 1.
Mexican	*Offices*, 48, Belgrave Square, S.W. 1	25, Craven Road, W. 2.
Monaco	(P. Crémieu Javal, *Cons.-Gen.*)	37, Conduit Street, W. 1.
Netherlands	Jonkheer Dr. R. de Marees van Swinderen, 32, Green Street, W. 1.	28, Langham Street, W. 1.
Nicaraguan	*Offices*, 49, St. James's Street, S.W. 1	65, Bishopsgate, E.C. 2.
Norwegian	M. B. Vogt, Norway H'se, Cockspur St., S.W. 1.	36, King Street, E.C. 2.
Panama	(Vacant)	232, Finsbury Pavement H'se, E.C. 2.
Paraguayan	(Vacant)	14, Chiswell H'se, Fins. Pave., E.C. 2.
Persian	Mirza Davood Khan Miftahes e Saltaneh, K.C.M.G., 47, Bramham Gardens, S.W. 5.	4, Broad Street Place, E.C. 2.
Peruvian	Señor Don Dr. Agustin G. Ganoza, 28, Holland Park, W. 11. [Place, W. 1.	36-37, Queen St., Cheapside, E.C. 4.
Polish	Monsieur Konstanty Skirmunt. 47, Portland	2, Upper Montague Street, W.C. 1.
Portuguese	Senhor , 12, Gloucester Place, W. 1.	12, Taviton St., Gordon Sq., W.C. 1.
Rumanian	Monsieur N. Titulescu, 4, Cromwell Place, S.W. 7.	4, Cromwell Place, S.W. 7.
Salvadorian	Señor Dr. Don A. Arguello Loucel	7, Union Court, E.C. 2.
San Marino	(Commendatore M. A. Jamieson, *Cons. Gen.*)	17-19, Cockspur Street, S.W. 1
Serbian	*See* Yugo-Slavian.	
Siamese	Phya Prabha Karavong, 23, Ashburn Pl., S.W. 7.	23, Ashburn Place, S.W. 7.
Swedish	Baron E. K. Palmstierna, 27, Portland Pl., W. 1.	329, High Holborn, W.C. 1.
Swiss	Monsieur C. R. Paravicini, 32, Queen Anne St., W. 1.	10, Upper Wimpole Street, W. 1.
Ukranian	Dr. N. Stakhowsky, 8, Kensington Mans., S.W. 5.	3, Portland Place, W. 1.
Uruguayan	Señor Don Federico Vidiella, 3, Elvaston Place, S. Kensington, S.W. 7.	55-57, Chancery Lane, W.C. 2.
Venezuelan	Señor Dr. Don Diogenes Escalante, Waldorf Hotel, W.C. 2.	104, High Holborn, W.C. 1.
Yugo-Slavian	Dr. M. Gavrilovic, 195, Queen's Gate, S.W. 7.	195, Queen's Gate, S.W. 7.

English Kings and Queens, A.D. 827 to 1603.

Name.	DYNASTY.	Access.	Died.	Age.	Rgnd.
	Saxons and Danes.				
EGBERT	King of Wessex and all England	827	839	—	12
ETHELWULF	Son of Egbert	839	858	—	19
ETHELBALD	Son of Ethelwulf	858	860	—	2
ETHELBERT	Second son of Ethelwulf	858	866	—	8
ETHELRED	Third son of Ethelwulf	866	871	—	5
ALFRED THE GREAT	Fourth son of Ethelwulf	871	901	52	30
EDWARD THE ELDER	Son of Alfred the Great	901	925	55	24
ATHELSTAN	Eldest son of Edward the Elder	925	940	45	15
EDMUND	Brother of Athelstan	940	946	25	6
EDRED	Brother of Edmund	946	955	32	9
EDWY	Son of Edmund	955	958	18	3
EDGAR	Second son of Edmund	958	975	32	17
EDWARD THE MARTYR	Son of Edgar	975	979	17	4
ETHELRED II.	Half-brother of Edward	979	1016	48	37
EDMUND IRONSIDE	Eldest son of Ethelred	1016	1016	27	—
CANUTE THE DANE	By conquest and election	1017	1035	40	18
HAROLD I.	Son of Canute	1035	1040	—	5
HARDICANUTE	Another son of Canute	1040	1042	24	2
EDWARD THE CONFESSOR	Son of Ethelred II.	1042	1066	62	24
HAROLD II.	Brother-in-law of Edward the Confessor	1066	1066	44	0
	The House of Normandy.				
WILLIAM I.	Obtained the Crown by conquest	1066	1087	60	21
WILLIAM II.	Third son of William I.	1087	1100	43	13
HENRY I.	Youngest son of William I.	1100	1135	67	35
STEPHEN	Third son of Stephen, Count of Blois, by Adela, fourth daughter of William I.	1135	1154	50	19
	The House of Plantagenet.				
HENRY II.	Son of Geoffrey Plantagenet, by Matilda, only daughter of Henry I.; his grandmother, Matilda of Scotland, was a lineal descendant of Alfred the Great and of Egbert	1154	1189	56	35
RICHARD I.	Eldest surviving son of Henry II.	1189	1199	42	10
JOHN	Sixth and youngest son of Henry II.	1199	1216	50	17
HENRY III.	Eldest son of John	1216	1272	65	56
EDWARD I.	Eldest son of Henry III.	1272	1307	68	35
EDWARD II.	Eldest surviving son of Edward I.	1307	1327	43	20
EDWARD III.	Eldest son of Edward II.	1327	1377	65	50
RICHARD II.	Son of the Black Prince, eld. son of Edwd. III.	1377	Dep. 1399	34	22
	The House of Lancaster.				
HENRY IV.	Son of John of Gaunt, fourth son of Edw. III.	1399	1413	47	13
HENRY V.	Eldest son of Henry IV.	1413	1422	34	9
HENRY VI.	Only son of Henry V. (died 1471)	1422	Dep. 1461	49	39
	The House of York.				
EDWARD IV.	His grandfather was Richard, son of Edmund, fifth son of Edward III.; and his grandmother, Anne, was great-granddaughter of Lionel, third son of Edw. III.	1461	1483	41	22
EDWARD V.	Eldest son of Edward IV.	1483	1483	13	0
RICHARD III.	Younger brother of Edward IV.	1483	1485	35	2
	The House of Tudor.				
HENRY VII.	Son of Edmund, eldest son of Owen Tudor, by Katharine, widow of Henry V.; his mother, Margaret Beaufort, was great-granddaughter of John of Gaunt	1485	1509	53	24
HENRY VIII.	Only surviving son of Henry VII.	1509	1547	56	38
EDWARD VI.	Son of Henry VIII. by Jane Seymour	1547	1553	16	6
MARY I.	Daughter of Henry VIII. by Kath. of Arragon	1553	1558	43	5
ELIZABETH	Daughter of Henry VIII. by Anne Boleyn	1558	1603	70	44

Scottish Kings and Queens, A.D. 1057 to 1603.

Names.	Began to Reign.	Names.	Began to Reign.	Names.	Began to Reign.
Malcolm Ceann-mōr	Apr., 1057	Alexander III.	July 8, 1249	James IV.	June 11, 1488
Donald Bàn	Nov., 1093	Margaret of Norway	Mar. 19, 1286	James V.	Sept. 9, 1513
Duncan	May, 1094	John Baliol	Nov. 17, 1292	Mary	Dec. 16, 1542
Donald Bàn...rest.	Nov., 1095	Robert I. (Bruce)	Mar. 27, 1306	Francis and Mary	Apr. 24, 1558
Edgar	Sept., 1097	David II.	June 7, 1329	Mary	Dec. 5, 1560
Alexander I.	Jan. 8, 1107	Robert II. (Stewart)	Feb. 22, 1371	Henry and Mary	July 29, 1565
David I.	April 27, 1124	Robert III.	April 12, 1390	Mary	Feb. 10, 1567
Malcolm (*Maiden*)	May 24, 1153	James I.	April 4, 1406	James VI.	July 29, 1567
William (*The Lion*)	Dec. 9, 1165	James II.	Feb. 20, 1437	(Ascended English throne as James I., March 24, 1603.)	
Alexander II.	Dec. 4, 1214	James III.	Aug. 3, 1460		

British Kings and Queens from 1603.

Name.	DYNASTY.	Access.	Died.	Age.	Rgnd.
	The House of Stuart.				
JAMES I. (VI. of Scot.)	Son of Mary, Queen of Scots, granddau. of James IV. and Margaret, dau. of Hen. VII.	1603	1625	59	22
CHARLES I.	Only surviving son of James I.	1625	Beh. 1649	48	24
	Commonwealth declared May 19, 1649.				
Oliver Cromwell, Lord Protector, 1653-8.	*Richard Cromwell, Lord Protector,* 1658-9.				
CHARLES II.	Eldest son of Charles I. (restored 1660)	1649	1685	55	36
JAMES II. (VII. of Scot.)	Second son of Charles I. (died Sept. 16, 1701) Interregnum, Dec. 11, 1688—Feb. 13, 1689)	1685	Dep. 1688 Dec. 1701	68	3
WILLIAM III. and MARY II.	Son of William Prince of Orange, by Mary, daughter of Charles I. Eldest daughter of James II.	1689	1702 1694	51 33	13 6
ANNE	Second daughter of James II.	1702	1714	49	12
	The House of Hanover.				
GEORGE I.	Son of Elector of Hanover, by Sophia, daughter of Elizabeth, daughter of James I.	1714	1727	67	13
GEORGE II.	Only son of George I.	1727	1760	77	33
GEORGE III.	Grandson of George II.	1760	1820	81	59
GEORGE IV.	Eldest son of George III. (Regent from February 5, 1811)	1820	1830	67	10
WILLIAM IV.	Third son of George III.	1830	1837	71	7
VICTORIA	Daughter of Edward, 4th son of George III.	1837	1901	81	63
	The House of Saxe-Coburg.				
EDWARD VII.	Eldest son of Victoria	1901	1910	68	9
	The House of Windsor.				
GEORGE V.	Surviving son of Edward VII.	1910	WHOM GOD PRESERVE		

The House of Windsor is in direct descent from (*inter alios*) Egbert, King of Wessex (*see* p. 98), Alfred the Great (*see* p. 98) and William the Conqueror (*see* p. 98); also from the Emperor Charlemagne (*b.* 742, *d.* 814), Rodrigo the Cid (*b.* 1030, *d.* 1099), the Emperor Barbarossa (*b.* 1123, *d.* 1190) and St. Louis, King of France (*b.* 1215, *d.* 1270).

The Presidents of the United States of America.

The President of the United States of America is elected on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November of the year preceding the year in which the Presidential term expires. The next election will take place on Tuesday, Nov. 4, 1924.

Name.	State.	Party.	Born.	Years of Office.	Died.	Age.
1. GEORGE WASHINGTON	Va.	Fed.	1732	1789-1797	1799	67
2. John Adams	Mass.	,,	1735	1797-1801	1826	90
3. Thomas Jefferson	Va.	Dem.-Rep.	1743	1801-1809	1826	83
4. James Madison	Va.	,,	1751	1809-1817	1836	85
5. James Monroe	Va.	,,	1758	1817-1825	1831	73
6. John Quincy Adams	Mass.	,,	1767	1825-1829	1848	80
7. Andrew Jackson	Tenn.	Dem.	1767	1829-1837	1845	78
8. Martin Van Buren	N.Y.	,,	1782	1837-1841	1862	79
9. William Henry Harrison†	Ohio	Whig	1773	March-April, 1841	1841	68
10. John Tyler (*a*)	Va.	,,	1790	1841-1845	1862	71
11. James Knox Polk	Tenn.	Dem.	1795	1845-1849	1849	53
12. Zachary Taylor†	La.	Whig	1784	1849-1850	1850	65
13. Millard Fillmore (*a*)	N.Y.	,,	1800	1850-1853	1874	74
14. Franklin Pierce	N.H.	Dem.	1804	1853-1857	1869	64
15. James Buchanan	Pa.	,,	1791	1857-1861	1868	77
16. Abraham Lincoln†§	Ill.	Rep.	1809	1861-1865	1865	56
17. Andrew Johnson (*a*)	Tenn.	,,	1808	1865-1869	1875	66
18. Ulysses Simpson Grant	Ill.	,,	1822	1869-1877	1885	63
19. Rutherford Birchard Hayes	Ohio	,,	1822	1877-1881	1893	70
20. James Abram Garfield†§	Ohio	,,	1831	March-Sept., 1881	1881	49
21. Chester Alan Arthur (*a*)	N.Y.	,,	1830	1881-1885	1886	56
22. Grover Cleveland	N.Y.	Dem.	1837	1885-1889	1908	71
23. Benjamin Harrison	Ind.	Rep.	1833	1889-1893	1901	67
24. Grover Cleveland	N.Y.	Dem.	1837	1893-1897	1908	71
25. William McKinley†§	Ohio	Rep.	1843	1897-1901	1901	58
26. Theodore Roosevelt (*a*)	N.Y.	,,	1858	1901-1909	1919	60
27. William Howard Taft	Ohio	,,	1857	1909-1913	...	...
28. Woodrow Wilson	N.J.	Dem.	1856	1913-1921	...	...
29. Warren Gamaliel Harding†	Ohio	Rep.	1865	1921-1925	1923	57
30. Calvin Coolidge (*a*)	Mass.	Rep.	1872	1923-1925	...	...

NOTES.—† Died in office. § Assassinated. (*a*) Elected as Vice-President.

The Family of King George III.

GEORGE III. was the eldest son of Frederick, Prince of Wales (eldest son of George II.), and of Princess Augusta (youngest daughter of Frederick II., Duke of Saxe Gotha Altenburg). His Majesty was *born* at Norfolk House, St. James's Square, June 4, 1738; *succeeded* to the Throne Oct. 25, 1760; *married* Princess Charlotte (daughter of Charles, Duke of Mecklenberg-Strelitz); and was *crowned* with her on Sept. 22, 1761. The government was carried on, from Feb. 5, 1811, until the death of King George III., by his eldest son George, under the title of *Prince Regent*. King George III. *died* at Windsor, Jan. 29, 1820, his issue being:—

1. GEORGE IV. George Augustus Frederick, *Prince of Wales*, born Aug. 12, 1762, married Princess Caroline of Brunswick, succeeded to the Throne, Jan. 29, 1820, and died without surviving issue June 26, 1830.

2. Frederick, *Duke of York and Albany*, born Aug. 16, 1763, married Princess Frederica of Prussia, was for many years Commander-in-Chief of the Army, and died without issue Jan. 5, 1827.

3. WILLIAM IV. William, *Duke of Clarence*, born Aug. 21, 1765; was Lord High Admiral of England; married July 11, 1818, Adelaide, daughter of George, Duke of Saxe-Meiningen, by whom he had two daughters, who predeceased him; succeeded to the Throne, June 26, 1830, and died June 20, 1837.

4. Charlotte, *Princess Royal*, born Sept. 29, 1766, married Frederick, King of Württemberg, and died without issue.

5. Edward, *Duke of Kent*, born Nov. 2, 1767, married Princess Victoria (daughter of Francis, Duke of Saxe-Coburg, and widow of Charles, Prince of Leiningen), died Jan. 23, 1820. Their Royal Highnesses had issue a daughter, Princess Victoria, born May 24, 1819, who succeeded to the Throne as QUEEN VICTORIA, June 20, 1837.

6. Augusta, born Nov. 8, 1768, died unmarried Sept. 22, 1840.

7. Elizabeth, born May 22, 1770, married Frederick, Landgrave of Hesse, and died without issue Jan. 10, 1840.

8. KING OF HANOVER. Ernest, *Duke of Cumberland*, born June 5, 1771, married Frederica (daughter of Frederick V., Grand Duke of Mecklenberg-Strelitz), succeeded as King of Hanover June 20, 1837 (on death of William IV., owing to the exclusion of Queen Victoria by the provisions of the Salic Law), died Nov. 28, 1851.

9. Augustus, *Duke of Sussex*, born Jan 27, 1773, died without succession April 24, 1843.

10. Adolphus, *Duke of Cambridge*, born Feb. 24, 1774, married Princess Augusta (daughter of Frederick, Landgrave of Hesse), *see* below.

11. Mary, born April 25, 1776, married William Frederick, *Duke of Gloucester*, died without issue April 30, 1857.

12. Sophia, born Nov. 3, 1777, died unmarried May 27, 1848.

13. Octavius, born Feb. 23, 1779, died May 3, 1783.

14. Alfred, born Sept. 22, 1780, died Aug. 26, 1782.

15. Amelia, born Aug. 7, 1783, died unmarried Nov. 2, 1810.

DESCENDANTS OF H.R.H. ADOLPHUS, DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE, born Feb 24, 1774, died July 8, 1850.

1. H.R.H. Prince George, *Duke of Cambridge*, born March 26, 1819, Field-Marshal, Commander-in-Chief of the British Army, 1856–1895, died without succession March 17, 1904.

2. H.R.H. Princess Augusta, born July 19, 1822, married the Grand Duke of Mecklenberg-Strelitz.

3. H.R.H. Princess Marie Adelaide, born Nov. 27, 1833, married H.H. Francis, Duke of Teck, died Oct. 27, 1897, her issue being:—

(1) H.S.H. Princess Victoria Mary Augusta Louisa Olga Pauline Claudine Agnes (QUEEN MARY), Col.-in-Ch. 13th/18th Hrs., born at Kensington Palace, May 26, 1867, married July 6, 1893, H.R.H. Prince George of Wales, *Duke of York*, who succeeded to the Throne, May 6, 1910, as KING GEORGE V. (*see* "House of Windsor," p. 102), crowned with His Majesty at Westminster Abbey, June 22, 1911.

(2) Adolphus Charles Alexander Ladislaus Cambridge, *Marquess of Cambridge*, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., C.M.G., born Aug. 13, 1868, married Lady Margaret Grosvenor, daughter of the Duke of Westminster, their issue being (*a*) George Francis Hugh Cambridge, *Earl of Eltham*, born 1895, married (1923) Miss Dorothy Hastings; (*b*) Lady Victoria Constance Mary Cambridge, born 1897, married (1923) the Marquess of Worcester (*see* p. 106); (*c*) Lady Helena Frances Augusta Cambridge, born 1899, married (1919) Lt.-Col. J. E. Gibbs, M.C.; (*d*) Lord Frederick Charles Edward Cambridge, born 1907.

(3) H.S.H. Prince Francis, born Jan. 7, 1870, died Oct. 22, 1910.

(4) Alexander Augustus Frederick George, *Earl of Athlone*, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., D.S.O., *Governor-General of the Union of South Africa*, born April 14, 1874, married H.R.H. Princess Alice of Albany (*see* "Queen Victoria's Family," p. 101), their issue being (*a*) Lady May Helen Emma Cambridge, born 1906; (*b*) Rupert Alexander George Augustus Cambridge, *Viscount Trematon*, born 1907.

CHILDREN OF H.M. KING CHRISTIAN IX. OF DENMARK,

born April 8, 1818; died Jan. 29, 1906.

1. H.M. KING FREDERICK VIII. OF DENMARK, born June 3, 1843, married H.R.H. Princess Louise of Sweden and Norway, died May 14, 1912.

2. H.R.H. PRINCESS ALEXANDRA OF DENMARK (QUEEN ALEXANDRA), Col.-in-Ch. 15th/19th Hrs., born Dec. 1, 1844, married March 10, 1863, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales (afterwards King Edward VII.), crowned with King Edward VII. at Westminster Abbey, Aug. 9, 1902 (*see* p. 101).

3. H.R.H. PRINCE WILHELM OF DENMARK (GEORGE I., KING OF THE HELLENES, from June 6, 1863), born Dec. 24, 1845, married Oct. 27, 1867, H.R. & I.H. the Grand Duchess Olga of Russia, died at Salonika, March 18, 1913.

4. H.R.H. PRINCESS DAGMAR OF DENMARK, born Nov. 26, 1847, married Nov. 9, 1866, Alexander III., *Emperor of All the Russias*.

5. H.R.H. PRINCESS THYRA OF DENMARK, born Sept. 23, 1853, married Dec. 21, 1878, the *Duke of Cumberland*.

6. H.R.H. PRINCE VLADEMAR OF DENMARK, born Oct. 27, 1858, married Oct. 20, 1885, Princess Marie of Orleans.

The Family of Queen Victoria.

QUEEN VICTORIA, the only child of H.R.H. the Duke of Kent, son of George III., was *born* May 24, 1819; *succeeded* to the Throne June 20, 1837; *crowned* June 28, 1838; *married* Feb. 10, 1840, Albert, Duke of Saxony, Prince of Coburg and Gotha, PRINCE CONSORT (*born* Aug. 26, 1819, *died* Dec. 14, 1861); *died* Jan. 22, 1901. Her Majesty had issue:—

1. H.R.H. Princess Victoria (*Princess Royal*), born Nov. 21, 1840; married Jan. 25, 1858, Frederic, Crown Prince of Prussia, afterwards German Emperor; died Aug. 5, 1901.

2. H.M. KING EDWARD VII., *q.v.*

3. H.R.H. Princess Alice, born April 25, 1843, married Prince Louis (afterwards reigning Grand Duke) of Hesse; died Dec. 14, 1878. Issue:—

(i) Victoria, born April 5, 1863, married *the late* Admiral of the Fleet the Marquess of Milford Haven, P.C., G.C.B. (*m.* and *c.*), G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G., Personal A.D.C. to King George V. (died Sept. 11, 1921); having issue:—

(*a*) Alice (*Princess Andrew of Greece*), born Feb. 25, 1885;

(*b*) Lady Louisa Mountbatten (*Crown Princess of Sweden*, born July 13, 1889; married Nov. 3, 1923, H.R.H. The Crown Prince of Sweden.

(*c*) George, *Marquess of Milford Haven*, K.C.V.O., born Nov. 6, 1892, Lieutenant, R.N. (*see* p. 107);

(*d*) Lord Louis Mountbatten, K.C.V.O., born June 25, 1900, Sub-Lieut., R.N.; married July 18, 1922, Edwina Cynthia Annette, daughter of Lt.-Col. Wilfrid Ashley, M.P.

(ii) Elizabeth Fedorovna (*Grand Duchess Sergius of Russia*), born Nov. 1, 1864.

(iii) Irene (*Princess Henry of Prussia*), born July 11, 1866.

(iv) Ernest Louis of Hesse, born Nov. 25, 1868.

(v) Alix (*Tsaritsa of Russia*), born June 6, 1872, died July 16, 1918.

(vi) Mary, born May 24, 1874, died Nov. 15, 1878.

4. Admiral of the Fleet, H.R.H. Prince Alfred, *Duke of Edinburgh*, born Aug. 6, 1844, married Jan. 23, 1874, Marie Alexandrovna (died Oct. 25, 1920), only daughter of Alexander II., Emperor of Russia; succeeded as *Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha*, Aug. 22, 1893; died July 30, 1900.

5. H.R.H. Princess Helena Victoria, G.B.E., born May 25, 1846, married July 5, 1866, to the late General H.R.H. *Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein* (died Oct. 28, 1917); died June 9, 1923. Issue:—

(i) H.H. Prince Christian Victor, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., born April 14, 1867, died Oct. 29, 1900.

(ii) H.H. Prince Albert, born Feb. 26, 1869.

(iii) H.H. Princess Victoria, born May 3, 1870.

(iv) H.H. Princess Marie Louise Augusta, born Aug. 12, 1872.

(v) H.H. Prince Harold, born May 12, died May 20, 1876.

6. H.R.H. PRINCESS LOUISE, born March 18, 1848, married March 21, 1871, the Marquess of Lorne, afterwards the 9th Duke of Argyll, K.G.

7. Field-Marshal H.R.H. Prince Arthur, DUKE OF CONNAUGHT, K.G., K.T., K.P., P.C., G.M.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O. (*see also* p. 246), born May 1, 1850, married March 13, 1879, H.R.H. the *late* Princess Louisa of Prussia (died March 14, 1917). Issue:—

(i) H.R.H. Princess Margaret (born Jan. 15, 1882, died May 1, 1920), married H.R.H. the *Crown Prince of Sweden*, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., leaving issue.

(ii) Major-Gen. H.R.H. Prince Arthur, K.G., K.T., P.C., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., C.B., Personal A.D.C. to King George V., born Jan. 13, 1883; married Oct. 15, 1913, H.H. the Duchess of Fife, having issue *Earl of Macduff*, born Aug. 9, 1914.

(iii) H.R.H. Princess Patricia (*Lady Patricia Ramsay*), born March 17, 1886, married Feb. 27, 1919, Capt. Hon. Alexander Ramsay, D.S.O., R.N., having issue Alexander Arthur Alfonso David, born Dec. 21, 1919.

8. H.R.H. Prince Leopold, DUKE OF ALBANY, K.G., K.T., P.C., &c., born April 7, 1853, married Princess Helena of Waldeck (died Sept. 1, 1922); died March 28, 1884. Issue:—

(i) Alice Mary, born Feb. 25, 1883, married Feb. 10, 1904, Prince Alexander of Teck (*Earl of Athlone*), G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., D.S.O. (*see* p. 100).

(ii) Charles Edward, *Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha*, born July 19, 1884.

9. H.R.H. PRINCESS BEATRICE, born April 14, 1857, married July 23, 1885, H.R.H. Prince Henry of Battenberg, K.G., P.C. (born Oct. 5, 1858, died Jan. 20, 1896). Issue:—

(i) Alexander, *Marquess of Carisbrooke*, G.C.V.O., born Nov. 23, 1886, married Lady Irene Denison.

(ii) Victoria Eugénie, born Oct. 24, 1887, married May 31, 1906, H.M. Alfonso XIII., KING OF SPAIN.

(iii) Major Lord Leopold Mountbatten, G.C.V.O., born May 21, 1889; died April 23, 1922.

(iv) Maurice, born Oct. 3, 1891; died of wounds received in action, Oct. 27, 1914.

The Family of King Edward VII.

KING EDWARD VII., eldest son of Queen Victoria, *born* November 9, 1841; *married* March 10, 1863, Her Royal Highness Princess Alexandra Caroline Marie Charlotte Louise Julia, *born* December 1, 1844 (QUEEN ALEXANDRA, *see also* p. 125), eldest daughter of His late Majesty King Christian IX. of Denmark; *succeeded* to the Throne January 22, 1901; *crowned* at Westminster Abbey, August 9, 1902; *died* May 6, 1910. Issue:—

1. H.R.H. Prince ALBERT VICTOR, *Duke of Clarence*, born Jan. 8, 1864, died Jan. 14, 1892.

2. H.M. KING GEORGE V., *q.v.*

3. H.R.H. LOUISE Victoria Alexandra Dagmar, *Princess Royal*, Col.-in-Ch. 4th–7th D. G., born Feb. 20, 1867; married July 27, 1889, to the late Duke of Fife. Issue:—

(i.) H.H. Princess Alexandra, Duchess of Fife (*H.R.H. Princess Arthur of Connaught*), born May 17, 1891; married Oct. 15, 1913, to H.R.H. Prince Arthur (*see above*).

(ii.) H.H. Princess Maud, born April 3, 1893; married Oct. 15, 1923, Lord Carnegie (*see* Earl of Southesk, p. 112).

4. H.R.H. Princess VICTORIA Alexandra Olga Mary, born July 6, 1868.

5. H.R.H. Princess MAUD Charlotte Mary Victoria (*H.M. Queen of Norway*), born Nov. 26, 1869, married July 22, 1896, to Haakon VII., KING OF NORWAY. Issue:—

H.R.H. Olav, *Crown Prince of Norway*, born July 2, 1903.

6. H.R.H. Prince Alexander JOHN Charles Albert, born April 6, died April 7, 1871.

The House of Windsor.

His Most Excellent Majesty **George the Fifth,** by the Grace of God King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India; only surviving son of His late Majesty King Edward VII. and of Her Majesty Queen Alexandra; *born at Marlborough House*, June 3, 1865; *married* July 6, 1893, Her Serene Highness Princess Victoria Mary Augusta Louise Olga Pauline Claudine Agnes, Queen Mary, *born* May 26, 1867 (*see* "Family of King George III.," p. 100); *succeeded* to the Throne May 6, 1910; *crowned* at Westminster Abbey, June 22, 1911. Their Majesties have issue:—

1. H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES (Edward Albert Christian George Andrew Patrick David), Prince of Wales and Earl of Chester, Duke of Cornwall, Duke of Rothesay, Earl of Carrick, Baron of Renfrew, Lord of the Isles and Great Steward of Scotland, High Steward of Windsor, K.G., K.T., G.C.S.I., G.M.M.G., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., G.M.B.E., I.S.O., M.C., F.R.S., Personal A.D.C. to H.M. the King, Col. Welch Guards, Col.-in-Chief Middlesex Regt., D.C.L.I., Seaforth Highrs., R. Scots.Fus., S. Wales Borderers, Leinster Regt., Royal Wilts. Yeomanry, and Cadet Corps of U.K., Captain R.N., Group Captain, Royal Air Force, *born* June 23, 1894.

2. H.R.H. THE DUKE OF YORK (Albert Frederick Arthur George), Duke of York, Earl of Inverness and Baron Killarney, K.G., K.T., G.C.V.O., Col.-in-Chief 11th Hussars, Somerset L.I., East Yorks Regt. and R.A.O.C., Hon. Col. 4th Bn. Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders, a Commander R.N. and Group Captain R.A.F., Personal A.D.C. to H.M. the King, *born* Dec. 14, 1895, *married* April 26, 1923, Lady Elizabeth Bowes-Lyon (H.R.H. Duchess of York).

3. H.R.H. PRINCESS MARY (Victoria Alexandra Alice Mary), Col.-in-Chief Royal Scots, *born* April 25, 1897, *married* Feb. 28, 1922, Viscount Lascelles, K.G., D.S.O., and has issue a son Hon. George Henry Hubert, *born* Feb. 7, 1923.

4. H.R.H. PRINCE HENRY (Henry William Frederick Albert), K.G., G.C.V.O., Lieut. 10th Hussars, *born* March 31, 1900.

5. H.R.H. PRINCE GEORGE (George Edward Alexander Edmund), a Midshipman R.N., *born* Dec. 20, 1902.

6. H.R.H. PRINCE JOHN, *born* July 12, 1905, *died* Jan. 18, 1919.

The King's Household.

The Lord Chamberlain, The Earl of Cromer, G.C.I.E., C.V.O.
The Lord Steward, The Earl of Shaftesbury, K.P., K.C.V.O., C.B.E.
The Master of the Horse, The Marquess of Bath, K.G., C.B.
The Treasurer of the Household, Col. Rt. Hon. George Gibbs, M.P.
The Comptroller of the Household, Major Harry Barnston, M.P.
The Vice-Chamberlain, Capt. Douglas H. Hacking, O.B.E., M.P.

Treasurer to the King and Keeper of the Privy Purse, Rt. Hon. Sir Frederick Ponsonby, G.C.V.O., K.C.B.

Privy Purse Office.

Secretary of the Privy Purse, Paymaster-Rear-Admiral P. J. H. L. Row, C.B.
Assistant Secretary to the Privy Purse, Clifford Longden, M.V.O.
Clerks, Hugh K. Punshon, M.V.O.; Alfred V. Marten, M.V.O.
H.M. Commissioner, Balmoral, Major J. D. Ramsay.
Land Steward, Windsor, M. Conacher.
Agent, Sandringham, Arthur C. Beck, M.V.O.

Treasurer's Office.

Deputy Treasurer to the King, Ralph E. Harwood, C.V.O., C.B.E.
Establishment Officer,

Assistant Accountant, Master of the Household's Dept., G. W. Green (*temporary*).
Accountant, Crown Equerry's Dept., Capt. R. Harwood.
Accountant, Pay Office, G. D. Field.
Comptroller of Supply, J. M. C. Barlerin, M.V.O.

Royal Almonry,
7 Dean's Yard, Westminster, S.W. 1.

Hered. Grand Almoner, The Marquess of Exeter.
High Almoner, Very Rev. the Dean of Wells.
Sub-Almoner, Rev. Preb. L. J. Percival, M.A.
Secretary, Laurence E. Tanner, M.A.
Assistant do., E. E. Ratcliffe.

Private Secretary's Office.

Private Secretary to the King, The Rt. Hon. Lord Stamfordham, G.C.B., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., K.C.S.I., K.C.M.G., I.S.O.
Equerries in Waiting, Capt. Sir Charles Cust, Bart., G.C.V.O., C.B., C.M.G., C.I.E., R.N.; Capt. Sir Bryan Godfrey-Faussett, K.C.V.O., C.M.G., R.N.; Col. Clive Wigram, C.B., C.S.I., C.V.O. (*and Assistant Private Secretary*); Maj. R. H. Seymour, M.V.O.; Lt.-Col. A. E. Erskine, D.S.O.; Capt. Hon. A. H. L. Hardinge, M.C. (*and Assistant Private Secretary*).
Secretary of the Private Secretary's Office, Sir Francis Morgan Bryant, C.V.O., C.B.E., I.S.O.
Press Secretary, F. H. Mitchell, C.B.E.
Principal Clerk, Miss H. M. Milsom.
Clerks, Miss M. L. Alcock, Miss C. Howland, Miss V. Whishaw, Miss M. C. Knox.

The King's Archives.

Keeper of the King's Archives, The Rt. Hon. Lord Stamfordham, G.C.B., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., K.C.S.I., K.C.M.G., I.S.O.
Deputy Keeper, Hon. John Fortescue, C.V.O.
Assistant Keeper, Sir Francis Morgan Bryant, C.V.O., C.B.E., I.S.O.
Recorder, Rev. Albert Lee, B.Sc.
Recorder's Assistants, Miss B. Williams; Miss D. C. Layton.
Binder, F. Vaughan.

Lord Chamberlain's Office.
Buckingham Palace.

State Chamberlain, Brig.-Gen. Sir Douglas Dawson, G.C.V.O., C.B., C.M.G.
Secretary, F. S. Osgood, O.B.E., M.V.O.

Clerk, George A. Titman.

Shorthand Writer and Typist, Miss J. Webster.

Lords in Waiting, The Lord Somerleyton, G.C.V.O.; The Viscount Valentia, K.C.V.O., C.B., ; The Earl of Bradford; Brig.-Gen. The Earl of Lucan, K.B.E., C.B., A.D.C.; The Earl of Malmesbury; Col. the Earl of Albemarle, K.C.V.O., C.B., A.D.C.

Grooms in Waiting, Hon. Sir Harry Stonor, K.C.V.O.; Sir E. W. Wallington, K.C.V.O., C.M.G.; H. L. Verney, C.V.O.; Maj. P. Hunloke, C.V.O.; Col. Hon. C. Willoughby, C.V.O.; Admiral H. H. Campbell, C.B., C.V.O.; Maj. Hon. R. F. Molyneux, M.V.O.; Hon. Sir Sidney R. Greville, K.C.V.O., C.B.

Gentlemen at Arms: Captain, The Earl of Clarendon. *Lieutenant*, Lt-Col. Sir H. A. Fletcher, C.V.O. *Standard Bearer*, Col. St. John Corbet Gore, C.B., C.B.E. *Maj.-Gen.*, B. R. Mitford, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O. *Brig.-Gens.*, Marsdin Newton; F. Gascoigne, C.M.G., D.S.O.; A. F. Home, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.; B. T. Buckley, C.B., C.M.G.; Kearsley, C.M.G., D.S.O. *Colonels*, Walter Kelsey; Edwd. Keppel; Wilford Lloyd, C.B., M.V.O.; Kenyon Mitford, C.M.G., A.D.C.; Charles R. Burn, A.D.C., M.P.; Alwyn de B. Paget; Viscount Maitland, O.B.E.; H. Gore-Brown; Quentin Agnew, D.S.O., M.V.O.; W. S. Fergusson, C.M.G.; Ulick Thynne, C.M.G., D.S.O., T.D.; Stanley Leonard Barry, C.M.G., C.B.E., D.S.O., M.V.O. *Lieut.-Colonels*, C. Mansel-Jones, V.C., C.M.G., D.S.O.; B. E. Spragge, D.S.O.; J. MacRae-Gilstrap; Charles H. Villiers; Raymond Webber; H. N. Schofield, V.C.; Rupert Stewart, M.V.O.; A. G. Maxwell, O.B.E.; S. H. Pollen, C.M.G.; C. de W. Crookshank; G. H. J. Skeffington-Smyth, D.S.O.; B. Granville, D.S.O.; Lord Herbert Scott, C.M.G., D.S.O.; Hon. O. E. Vesey, C.B.E.; Pryce-Jones, D.S.O., M.V.O., M.C. *Majors*, Harry W. Ricardo; Edward Milner; Cyril Potter, O.B.E. *Captains*, Hampden Waller, C.V.O.; A. F. Liddell, M.V.O.; E. B. Towse, V.C., C.B.E. *Clerk of Cheque & Adjt.*, Lt.-Col. C. F. Campbell, C.I.E., O.B.E. *Sub.-Officer*, Lt.-Col. W. A. Scott, C.V.O.

Yeomen of the Guard: Captain, The Lord Hylton. *Lieutenant*, Col. Sir R. Hennell, C.V.O., D.S.O., O.B.E. *Ensign*, Maj. Sir E. H. Elliot, M.V.O. *Clerk of the Cheque & Adjutant*, Capt. H. French, C.V.O. *Exons*, Col. B. de Sales La Terrière; Maj. Colin W. MacRae, C.B.E.; Brig.-Gen. C. Wray, C.B., C.M.G., M.V.O.; Lt.-Col. G. R. Lascelles, O.B.E.

Gentleman Usher of the Sword of State, Rt. Hon. Sir Edward Goschen, Bart., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O.

Marshal of the Diplomatic Corps, Maj.-Gen. Sir John Hanbury-Williams, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., C.M.G.

Vice-Marshal of the Diplomatic Corps, C. Hubert Montgomery, C.B., C.V.O.

Groom of the Robes, Hon. Montague C. Eliot, M.V.O., O.B.E.

Surveyor of the King's Pictures, Lionel Cust, C.V.O.

Librarian at Windsor Castle, Hon. John Fortescue, C.V.O.

Master of the King's Music, Sir Walter Parratt, K.C.V.O.

Poet Laureate, Robert Bridges, D.Litt.

Constable & Govr of Windsor Castle, Lt.-Col. the Marquess of Cambridge, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., C.M.G.

Deputy do., The Viscount Esher, G.C.B., G.C.V.O.

Keeper of the Jewel House, Maj.-Gen. Sir G. Younghusband, K.C.M.G., K.C.I.E., C.B.

Keeper of the King's Armoury, F. A. Harman-Oates, M.V.O., F.S.A.

Ecclesiastical Household.

The College of Chaplains.

Clerk of the Closet, The Bishop of Oxford.

Deputy Clerk of the Closet, Rev. Canon J. N. Dalton, K.C.V.O., C.M.G., M.A.

Chaplains to the King, Rev. J. H. J. Ellison, M.V.O., M.A.; Rev. F. A. S. Ffolkes, M.V.O., M.A.; Rev. M. E. Kennedy, C.V.O., M.A.; Rev. H. S. Wood, D.D.; Rev. J. C. Cox-Edwards, M.A.; Rev. E. H. Goodwin, B.A.; Rev. W. S. Harris, M.A.; Rev. Canon A. Mason, D.D.; Rev. J. Wickins, M.A.; Rev. Preb. Lord Wenlock, M.A.; Ven. Archdeacon E. M. Blackie, M.A.; Rev. Canon P. Green, M.A.; Rev. H. R. L. Sheppard, M.A.; Rev. Canon S. Bickersteth, D.D.; Rev. Canon E. N. Lovett, M.A.; Rev. Canon A. E. Brook, D.D.; Rev. Canon T. G. Rogers, M.C., B.D.; Rev. B. O. F. Heywood, M.A.; Rev. Canon C. S. Woodward, M.A.; Rev. F. Ingall Anderson, M.A.; Rev. Canon H. P. Cronshaw, M.A.; Rev. Canon G. E. Newsom; Rev. Canon B. K. Cunningham, M.A.; Rev. G. A. Studdert-Kennedy, M.C., M.A.; Rev. H. W. Blackburne, D.S.O., M.C., M.A.; Rev. E. H. Talbot, M.C., M.A.; Rev. E. M. Walker, LL.D.; Rev. C. E. Raven, B.D.; Rev. C. A. Alington, D.D.; Ven. Archdeacon Hon. Kenneth F. Gibbs, M.A.; Rev. T. H. Masters, C.B.E., M.A.; Rev. C. J. Shebbeare, M.A.; Rev. F. W. Head, M.C., M.A.; Rev. T. W. Pym, D.S.O., M.A.; Rev. W. R. Matthews, D.D.; Rev. B. F. Simpson, M.A.

Chapels Royal.

Dean of the Chapels Royal, The Bishop of London.

Precentor of the Chapels Royal, Rev. Preb. L. J. Percival, M.A

Priests in Ordinary, Rev. T. R. Hine-Haycock, M.A.; Rev. W. L. Nixon, M.A.; Rev. W. P. Besley, M.V.O., M.A.

Deputy Priests, Rev. A. H. O. McCheane; Rev. G. H. Warde.

Honorary Priests, Rev. H. Aldrich Cotton, M.A.; Rev. Canon H. G. Daniell-Bainbridge, M.A.

Organist and Composer, Edgar Stanley Roper, Mus.D.

Buckingham Palace—Domestic Chaplain, Rev. Preb. L. J. Percival, M.A.

Windsor Castle—Domestic Chaplains, Very Rev. A. V. Baillie, C.V.O., D.D. (Dean of Windsor); Rev. Canon J. N. Dalton, K.C.V.O., C.M.G., M.A.

Sandringham—Domestic Chaplain, Rev. A. Rowland Grant, M.V.O., M.A.

HamptonCourt—Chaplain, Rev. A. G. Ingram, M.A.

Medical Household.

Physicians in Ordinary, Sir R. D. Powell, Bart., K.C.V.O., M.D.; The Lord Dawson of Penn, G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G., C.B., M.D.; Sir Humphry D. Rolleston, K.C.B., M.D.

Physicians Extraordinary, Sir T. Barlow, Bt., K.C.V.O., M.D.; Sir A. R. Manby, K.C.V.O., M.D.; E. Farquhar Buzzard, M.D.

Physician to Household, Herbert French, C.B.E., M.D., F.R.C.P.

Sergeant Surgeons, Sir F. Treves, Bt., G.C.V.O., C.B., LL.D.; Sir R. H. Charles, G.C.V.O., K.C.S.I., F.R.C.S.I.

Honorary Surgeons in Ordinary, Sir R. J. Godlee, Bart., K.C.V.O., M.S.; Sir A. A. Bowlby, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., F.R.C.S.; Sir W. W. Cheyne, Bt., K.C.M.G., C.B., F.R.S.; Sir A. D. Fripp, K.C.V.O., C.B., M.S.; Sir Hugh M. Rigby, K.C.V.O., F.R.C.S.

Surgeon to the Household, Sir Hugh M. Rigby, K.C.V.O., F.R.C.S.

Surgeon Apothecary, Sir F. S. Hewett, K.C.V.O., M.D.

Surgeons Apothecaries to the Household at Windsor, W. Fairbank, C.V.O., O.B.E., M.R.C.S.; H. L. Martyn, M.V.O., M.B., F.R.C.S. [M.D.

Do. at Sandringham, Sir Alan R. Manby, K.C.V.O.

Surgeon Oculist in Ordinary, Sir G. Anderson Critchett, Bart., K.C.V.O., F.R.C.S.Ed.

Surgeon Oculist Extraordinary, Sir Richard R. Cruise, K.C.V.O., F.R.C.S.

Surgeon Oculist to the Household, Col. Sir W. Lister, K.C.M.G., M.B., F.R.C.S.

Laryngologist to the Household, Sir Milsom Rees, C.V.O., F.R.C.S.Ed.

Surgeon Dentist, Sir Hy. Baldwin, K.C.V.O., M.R.C.S., L.D.S.

Anæsthetist to the Household,

Coroner of the King's Household, A. W. Mills.

Master of the Household's Department.

(Board of Green Cloth, Buckingham Palace.)

Master of the Household, Hon. Sir Derek Keppel, G.C.V.O., C.M.G., C.I.E.

Clerk to the Master of the Household,

Clerk of the Cellars, C. Luxon.

Inspector, Buckingham Palace, W. S. Sands, M.V.O.

Inspector, Windsor Castle, G. E. Miles, M.V.O.

Palace Steward, J. T. Warren.

Chief Cook, H. Cédard; *and do.*, L. W. Gower.

Ceremonial Department.

St. James's Palace.

Comptroller, Col. Hon. George Crichton, C.V.O.

Chief Clerk, Herbert A. P. Trendell, M.V.O., O.B.E.

Clerks, Jocelyn Godefroi; Austin Hertslet (*Resident*); G. M. Critchett; A. S. Buchanan.

Shorthand Writer and Typist, Miss V. de Gaury.

Gentlemen Ushers, Hon. Sir Harry Stonor, K.C.V.O.; Horace West, M.V.O.; Maj. Hon. Arthur Hay, M.V.O.; Lionel Cust, C.V.O.; Percy Armytage, C.V.O.; Col. Lord William Cecil, C.V.O.; Hon. Montague C. Eliot, M.V.O., O.B.E.; Lt.-Col. J. C. Brinton, D.S.O., M.V.O.; Capt. C. A. L. Irvine, M.V.O., O.B.E.; Vice-Adm. P. Nelson-Ward, M.V.O.; Capt. E. M.C. Cooper-Key, C.B., M.V.O., R.N.; Brig.-Gen. G. F. Trotter, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., M.V.O.; Brig.-Gen. M. G. Wilkinson, C.B., C.M.G., M.V.O.; Maj. Berkeley Levett; H. P. Hansell, C.V.O.; Paymaster-Rear-Adm. Sir H. H. Share, K.B.E., C.B.

Extra Gentlemen Ushers, Thomas Kingscote, C.V.O.; Maj. Gerald Ellis.

Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, Lieut.-Gen. Sir William Pulteney Pulteney, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., D.S.O.

Pages of Honour, G. B. Godfrey-Faussett; the Earl of Erne; G. C. Gordon Lennox; M. E. Adeane.

Examiner of Plays, George S. Street.

Bargemaster, W. G. East.

Keeper of the Swans, F. T. Turk.

Inspector of Holyrood Palace, W. Hunt.

Caretaker, St. James's Palace, G. Grove.

Showers of State Apartments, Windsor Castle, E. J. Seymour, M.B.E.; Capt. H. Wells, R.F.A.

Sergeants-at-Arms, Maj. Evan Martin, C.V.O., D.S.O.; Capt. Ernest B. Towse, V.C., C.B.E.; Sir Walter M. Gibson, C.V.O., I.S.O.; Sir Francis Morgan Bryant, C.V.O., C.B.E., I.S.O.

Housekeepers, Mrs. J. Keating (*Kensington Palace*); Miss A. Symonds (*Hampton Court Palace*).

Crown Equerries Department.

Crown Equerry, Capt. Hon. Sir Charles Fitzwilliam, G.C.V.O.

Extra Equerries, Rear. Adm. Hon. Sir Hubert Brand, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., C.B.; the Earl of Cromer, G.C.I.E., C.V.O.; Brig.-Gen. Sir Douglas Dawson, G.C.V.O., C.B., C.M.G.; Lt.-Col. F. Dugdale, C.V.O.; 'Maj.-Gen. Sir Henry Ewart, Bart., G.C.V.O., K.C.B.; 'Maj. F. H. W. Fetherstonhaugh; Capt. Hon. Sir Charles Fitzwilliam, G.C.V.O.; Capt. Hon. Sir Seymour Fortescue, K.C.V.O., C.M.G., R.N.; Maj.-Gen. Lord Edward Gleichen, K.C.V.O., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.; Lt.-Col. Hon. Alwyne Greville, C.V.O.; Lt.-Col. A. B. Haig, C.M.G., C.V.O.; Capt. Lord Claud N. Hamilton, C.M.G., D.S.O., M.V.O.; Sir Edward Henry, Bart., G.C.V.O., K.C.B., C.S.I.; Lt.-Col. Sir George Holford, K.C.V.O., C.I.E., C.B.E.; Adm. Sir Colin Keppel, K.C.I.E., K.C.V.O., C.B., D.S.O.; Hon. Sir Derek Keppel, G.C.V.O., C.M.G., C.I.E.; Col. Hon. Sir Harry Legge, G.C.V.O.; Adm. of the Fleet Hon. Sir Hedworth Meux, G.C.B., K.C.V.O.; Adm. Sir Archibald Berkeley Milne, Bt., G.C.V.O., K.C.B.; Rt. Hon. Sir Frederick Ponsonby, G.C.V.O., K.C.B.; Gen. Rt. Hon. Sir Dighton Probyn, V.C., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.V.O., I.S.O.; Lt.-Col. Lord Stamfordham, G.C.B., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., K.C.S.I., K.C.M.G., I.S.O.; Col. Sir Henry Streatfeild, K.C.V.O., C.B., C.M.G.; Maj. Hon. Sir John Ward, K.C.V.O.; Maj.-Gen. Sir H. D. Watson, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., C.I.E., M.V.O.; Adm. of the Fleet Lord Wester-Wemyss, G.C.B., C.M.G., M.V.O.

Supt. Royal Mews, London, Capt. A. Benbow, M.V.O.

Do. do. Windsor, Capt. D. Hickey, M.V.O.

Storekeeper, William Shackleton.

Clerk,

Hon. Veterinary Surgeons, Major F. Hobday, C.M.G., F.R.C.V.S., F.R.S.E.; J. Willett.

CENTRAL CHANCERY OF THE ORDERS OF KNIGHTHOOD,

St. James's Palace, S.W. 1.

Registrar and Secretary, Col. Hon. George Crichton, C.V.O.

Clerks, Maj. H. H. F. Stockley, M.V.O., O.B.E.; A. C. Michils.

THE QUEEN'S HOUSEHOLD.

Lord Chamberlain, The Marquess of Anglesey.

Treasurer, Sir E. W. Wallington, K.C.V.O., C.M.G.

Private Secretary, Harry L Verney, C.V.O.

Equerry, Lt.-Col. Frank Dugdale, C.V.O.

Mistress of the Robes, The Duchess of Devonshire.

Ladies of the Bedchamber, The Dowager Countess of Minto, C.I.; The Lady Ampthill, G.B.E., C.I.; The Countess Fortescue, C.B.E.; The Dowager Countess of Airlie, G.B.E.

Extra Ladies of the Bedchamber, The Dowager Countess of Bradford; The Lady Lamington; The Countess of Shaftesbury; The Lady Desborough.

Bedchamber Women, The Lady Eva Dugdale; The Lady Mary Forbes-Trefusis; The Lady Bertha Dawkins; The Lady Joan Verney; The Lady Elizabeth Dawson; The Lady Cynthia Colville.

Maid of Honour, Hon. Ursula Lawley.

Clerk, Martin J. Richards.

THE PRINCE OF WALES'S HOUSEHOLD.

Comptroller and Treasurer, Vice-Adm. Sir Lionel Halsey, G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G., K.C.I.E., C.B.

Private Secretary, Sir Godfrey J. V. Thomas, Bart., C.S.I., C.V.O.

Groom in Waiting, Brig.-Gen. G. F. Trotter, C.B., C.M.G., C.B.E., D.S.O., M.V.O.

Assistant Private Sec., Capt. A. F. Lascelles, M.C.

Equerries, Capt. Hon. Piers W. Legh, C.I.E., M.V.O., O.B.E.; Lieut. Hon. Bruce A. A. Ogilvy, M.V.O., M.C.; Capt. E. D. Metcalfe, M.V.O., M.C. (*temp.*).

Extra Equerries, Vice-Adm. Sir Lionel Halsey, G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G., K.C.I.E., C.B.; Capt. Dudley North, C.S.I., C.M.G., C.V.O., R.N.

Physicians in Ordinary, The Lord Dawson, G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G., C.B.; Sir Thomas Horder, Bart., M.D.; John Weir, M.B.

Surgeon in Ordinary, Sir Hugh Rigby, K.C.V.O., M.B.

Surgeon Apothecary, Sir Stanley Hewett, K.C.V.O., M.D.

Clerk Comptroller, Thomas H. Carter.

Clerks, F. H. Evans; Charles R. Warren.

THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF YORK'S HOUSEHOLD.

Comptroller and Equerry, Wing-Comdr. Louis Greig, C.V.O.

Lady in Waiting, The Lady Katherine Meade.

QUEEN ALEXANDRA'S HOUSEHOLD.

Mistress of the Robes, The Duchess of Portland.

Ladies of the Bedchamber, The Dowager Countess of Antrim; The Dowager Countess of Gosford; The Marchioness of Lincolnshire.

Extra Ladies of the Bedchamber, The Marchioness of Lansdowne; The Marchioness of Salisbury; The Countess of Derby.

Woman of the Bedchamber, The Hon. Charlotte Knollys.

Maids of Honour, The Hon. Violet Vivian.

Lord Chamberlain, The Earl Howe, G.C.V.O.

Lord in Waiting, The Viscount Knollys, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G., I.S.O.

Comptroller, Gen. Rt. Hon. Sir Dighton Macnaghten Probyn, V.C., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.V.O., I.S.O.

Private Sec., Col. Sir Henry Streatfeild, K.C.V.O., C.B., C.M.G.

Equerries, Lt.-Col. Sir George Lindsay Holford, K.C.V.O., C.I.E.; Maj. Hon. Sir John Hubert Ward, K.C.V.O.; Col. Sir Henry Streatfeild, K.C.V.O., C.B., C.M.G.; Maj. E. Seymour, D.S.O., M.V.O., O.B.E.

Honorary Domestic Chaplains, Rev. M. E. Kennedy, C.V.O.; Ven. Archdeacon E. E. Holmes; Rev. A. R. H. Grant, M.V.O., B.D.

Surgeon in Ordinary, Sir Frederick Treves, Bart., G.C.V.O., C.B.

Surgeon to the Household, Sir Hugh Mallinson Rigby, K.C.V.O., F.R.C.S.

Physician Extraordinary and Surgeon Apothecary at Sandringham, Sir Alan Reeve Manby, K.C.V.O., M.D., F.R.C.S.

Surgeon Apothecary to Her Majesty and Apothecary to the Household, Sir Frederick Stanley Hewett, K.C.V.O., M.D.

Laryngologist, Sir Milsom Rees, C.V.O., F.R.C.S.Ed.

Bacteriologist, H. R. Spitta, M.V.O., M.D.

Clerks, A. G. Smalley; R. H. Short.

HOUSEHOLD OF H.M. THE QUEEN OF NORWAY (Princess Maud of Great Britain and Ireland).

Comptroller and Private Secretary, George Arthur Ponsonby.

PRINCESS LOUISE'S HOUSEHOLD.

Comptroller and Equerry, Col. B. W. L. McMahon, C.M.G.

Hon. Lady in Waiting, Mrs. Holden.

DUKE OF CONNAUGHT'S HOUSEHOLD.

Comptroller & Equerry, Lt.-Col. Sir Malcolm Donald Murray, K.C.V.O., C.B., C.I.E.

Equerry, Lt.-Col. Granville C. D. Gordon, D.S.O.

Extra Equerries, Maj.-Gen. Sir Ronald Bertram Lane, K.C.B., K.C.V.O.; Maj. Berkeley Levett.

Surgeon in Ordinary, Sir Alfred D. Fripp, K.C.V.O., C.B., M.S., F.R.C.S.

Physician in Ordinary, Col. Sir Edward S. Worthington, K.C.V.O., C.B., C.M.G., C.I.E., R.A.M.C.

Secretary, Bertram Pearson Murray.

HOUSEHOLD OF PRINCE ARTHUR.

Equerry & Comptroller, Maj. Eric Bonham, M.V.O.

Extra Equerry, Capt. Master of Sinclair.

PRINCESS BEATRICE'S HOUSEHOLD.

Comptroller & Treasurer, Victor S. Corkran, C.V.O.

Equerry, Lt.-Col. F. E. Packe, O.B.E.

Extra Equerry, Col. Hon. Francis L. L. Colborne, M.V.O.

Ladies in Waiting, Miss Anne Annette Minna Cochrane; Miss Bulteel; Mrs. Francis Hay-Newton (*extra*); Hon. Mrs. Victor S. Corkran (*extra*).

Physicians in Ordinary, Sir J. Williams, Bt., M.D.; Sir Alfred Rice Oxley, C.B.E., M.D.

Surgeons in Ordinary, Edgar Seymour, M.V.O., M.B.; D. C. Rice Oxley, M.C., M.B.

ANNUITIES TO THE ROYAL FAMILY.

The annuities payable to Their Majesties and to the members of the Royal Family are known as the *Civil List*, which is granted by Parliament upon the recommendation of a Select Committee. The Civil List of King Edward VII. amounted to £470,000, in addition to which annuities to other members of the Royal Family accounted for an additional annual sum of £106,000. The Select Committee appointed on June 14, 1910, reported on July 7, and made recommendations, which were adopted by the House of Commons. These recommendations, as modified by subsequent events, are as under:—

Their Majesties' Privy Purse	£110,000
Salaries of Household	125,800
Expenses of Household	193,000
Works	20,000
Royal Bounty	13,200
Unappropriated	8,000
	£470,000

Queen Alexandra	£70,000
Duke of York	25,000
Princess Louise (Duchess of Argyll)	6,000
Duke of Connaught	25,000
Princess Beatrice	6,000
King Edward VII.'s Daughters	18,000
His Majesty's Younger Children	13,666
	£163,666

The Peerage.

In a broad sense this heading is commonly taken as identical with that of the House of Lords, although there are close upon 130 holders of titles of long-standing nobility who are not members of the Upper House of Parliament, their peerages being those of Scotland or Ireland only. But there are about an equal number of Peers of those kingdoms who possess additional titles which constitute them members of the House of Lords, these titles being in a majority of instances, though very far from all, inferior to those by which they are generally known. The full details as to each are given under his leading title, and a reference is in every case supplied under any other that he may hold, so that the table of equivalent titles formerly given in this work is no longer needed : a double index will be found in "WHITAKER'S PEERAGE, BARONETAGE, KNIGHTAGE AND COMPANIONAGE."

Contractions.—*S.* or *I.* appended to the date of creation denotes a *Scottish* or *Irish* title ; the further addition of a * implies that the Peer in question holds also an Imperial title, which is specified (after the name) by its more definite description as *Engl.*, *Brit.*, or *U.K.* When both titles are alike, as in the case of Argyll, this star is appended to the conjoined date below, and it then denotes that such date is that of the Imperial creation. A † appended to *S.* or *I.* implies that the Peer is an elected Representative to the House of Lords. For the mark ° see heading to Marquesses ; *b.*, signifies born ; *s.*, succeeded ; *m.*, married ; *w.*, widower or widow ; *div.*, divorced ; *M.*, minor.

COMPLETE LIST OF THE PEERS.

ROYAL DUKES (3).—*Style*, His Royal Highness the Duke of ——. *Addressed as*, Sir, or more formally, May it please your Royal Highness.

		Eldest Son or Heir
1337	*Cornwall*, Edward, Prince of Wales, Duke of Cornwall (1337), Scottish Duke of Rothesay (1398), K.G., *b.* 1894, *s.* 1910 (*see* p. 102)	(None)
1920	*York*, Albert, Duke of York, K.G., *b.* 1895 (*see* p. 102)	(None)
1874	***Connaught & Strathearn***, Arthur, Duke of Connaught and Strathearn, K.G., ***Field Marshal***, *b.* 1850, *w.* (*see* p. 101)	Prince Arthur, *b.* 1883

ARCHBISHOPS.—*Style*, The Most Rev. His Grace the Lord Archbishop of ——. *Addressed as*, My Lord Archbishop ; or, Your Grace.

Trans.	
1903	*Canterbury*, Randall Thomas Davidson, P.C., G.C.V.O. (and Chain), D.D., *b.* 1848. ***Consec. Bishop of Rochester*** 1891 ; *transl. to Winchester* 1895.
1909	*York*, Cosmo Gordon Lang, P.C., G.C.V.O. (and Chain), D.D., *b.* 1864. *Consecrated Bishop of Stepney* 1901.

DUKES.—*Style*, His Grace the Duke of ——. *Addressed as*, My Lord Duke ; or, Your Grace. The eldest sons of Dukes and Marquesses take, by courtesy, their father's second title. The other sons and the daughters are styled Lord Edward, Lady Caroline, &c.

Created.	*Title, Name, &c.*	*Eldest Son or Heir.*
1868 I.*	*Abercorn*, James Albert Edward Hamilton, K.P. (*Brit. Marq.* and *Scott. Earl*, both *Abercorn*), *b.* 1869, *s.* 1913, *m.*	Marq. of Hamilton, *b.* 1904
1701 S. 1892*	*Argyll*, Niall Diarmaid Campbell (*U.K. Duke, Argyll*), *b.* 1872, *s.* 1914	Douglas Walter C., *b.* 1877
1703 S.*	*Atholl*, John George Stewart-Murray, P.C., K.T., G.C.V.O., C.B., D.S.O. (***Brit. Earl, Strange***), *b.* 1871, *s.* 1917, *m.*	Lord James *S.-M.*, *b.* 1879
1682	*Beaufort*, Henry Adelbert Wellington FitzRoy Somerset, T.D., *b.* 1847, *s.* 1899, *m.*	Marq. of Worcester, *b.* 1900
1694	*Bedford*, Herbrand Arthur Russell, K.G., K.B.E., *b.* 1858, *s.* 1893, *m.*	Marq. of Tavistock, *b.* 1888
1711	*Brandon.* *See* "Hamilton," *Scott. Duke*, below	(As Scottish)
1663 S.*	*Buccleuch & Queensberry* (1706), John Charles Montagu-Douglas-Scott, K.T. (*Engl. Earl, Doncaster*), *b.* 1864, *s.* 1914, *m.*	Earl of Dalkeith, *b.* 1894
1694	*Devonshire*, Victor Christian William Cavendish, K.G., P.C., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., *b.* 1868, *s.* 1908, *m.*	Marquess of Hartington, *b.* 1895
1675	*Grafton*, Alfred William Maitland FitzRoy, *b.* 1850, *s.* 1918, *m.*...	Earl of Euston, *b.* 1914
1643 S.*	*Hamilton*, Alfred Douglas Douglas-Hamilton (*Brit. Duke, Brandon*), *b.* 1862, *s.* 1895, *m.*	Marquess of Douglas and Clydesdale, *b.* 1903
1694	*Leeds*, George Godolphin Osborne (*Scott. Visct., Dunblane*), *b.* 1862, *s.* 1895, *m.*	Marquess of Carmarthen, *b.* 1901
1766 I.*	*Leinster*, Edward FitzGerald (*Brit. Visct. Leinster*) *b.* 1892, *s.* 1922, *m.*	Marquess of Kildare, *b.* '14
1675 S.*	*Lennox.* *See* "Richmond and Gordon," *Engl. Duke*, below	(As English)
1719	*Manchester*, William Angus Drogo Montagu, P.C., *b.* 1877, *s.* 1892, *m.*	Visct. Mandeville, *b.* 1902
1702	*Marlborough*, Charles Richard John Spencer-Churchill, K.G., P.C., T.D., *b.* 1871, *s.* 1892, *m.*	Marquess of Blandford, *b.* 1897
1707 S.*	*Montrose*, Douglas Beresford Malise Ronald Graham, K.T. (*Brit. Earl, Graham*), *b.* 1852, *s.* 1874, *m.*	Marq. of Graham, C.B., C.V.O., *b.* 1878
1756	*Newcastle* (*u. Lyme*), Henry P. A. D. Pelham-Clinton, *b.* 1864, *s.* '79, *m.*	Lord Francis Hope, *b.* 1866
1483	*Norfolk*, Bernard Marmaduke Fitzalan-Howard, *b.* 1908, *s.* 1917, *M.*	Viscount FitzAlan, G.C.V.O., D.S.O., *b.* 1855
1766	*Northumberland*, Alan Ian Percy, C.B.E., M.V.O., *b.* '80, *s.* 1918, *m.*	Earl Percy, *b.* 1912
1716	***Portland***, William John Arthur Charles James Cavendish-Bentinck, K.G., P.C., G.C.V.O., *b.* 1857, *s.* 1879, *m.*	Marq. of Titchfield, M.P., *b.* 1893
1675	*Richmond & Gordon* (1876), Chas. Henry Gordon-Lennox, K.G., G.C.V.O., C.B. (*Scott. Duke, Lennox*), *b.* 1845, *s.* 1903, *w.*	Earl of March, M.V.O., D.S.O., *b.* 1870
1707 S.*	*Roxburghe*, Henry Jno. Innes-Ker, K.T., M.V.O. (*U.K. Earl, Innes*), *b.* 1876, *s.* 1892, *m.*	Marq. of Bowmont, *b.* 1913

Created.	*Title, Name, &c.*	*Eldest Son or Heir.*
1703	*Rutland*, Henry John Brinsley Manners, K.G., *b.* 1852, *s.* 1906, *m.*	Marq. of Granby, *b.* 1886
1684	*St. Albans*, Chas. Victor A. A. de Vere Beauclerk, *b* 1870, *s.* '98	Ld. Osborne *B.*, *b.* 1874
1547	*Somerset*, Brig.-Gen. Sir Edward H. Seymour, K.B.E., C.B., *b.* 1860, *s.* 1923, *m.*	Lt.-Col. Lord Seymour, D.S.O., O.B.E., *b.* 1882
1833	*Sutherland*, George Granville Sutherland Sutherland-Leveson-Gower, (*Scott. Earl, Sutherland*), *b.* 1888, *s.* 1913, *m.*	Fredk. N. *S.-L.-G.*, *b.* 1874
1814	*Wellington*, Arthur Charles Wellesley, K.G., G.C.V.O. (*Irish Earl, Mornington*), *b.* 1849, *s.* 1900, *m.*	Marquess Douro, *b.* 1876
1874	*Westminster*, Hugh Richd. Arthur Grosvenor, G.C.V.O., D.S.O., *b.* 1879, *s.* 1899, *m.*	Lord Arthur *G.*, *b.* 1860

DUCHESS IN HER OWN RIGHT.

1900	*Fife*, Alexandra, Duchess (*H.R.H. Princess Arthur of Connaught*), *b.* 1891, *s.* 1912, *m.*	Earl of Macduff, *b.* 1914

MARQUESSES.—*Style*, The Most Hon. the Marquess of ——. *Addressed as*, My Lord Marquess. In titles marked ° the "of" is *not* used.

1790	*Abercorn.* *See* "Abercorn," *Irish Duke*	(As Irish)
1915	*Aberdeen and Temair*, John Campbell Gordon, K.T., P.C., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O. (*Scott. Earl, Aberdeen*), *b.* 1847, 1st Marquess, *m.*	Earl of Haddo, O.B.E., *b.* 1879
1876	*Abergavenny*, Reginald William Bransby Nevill, *b.* 1853, *s.* 1915	Lord Henry G. R. *N.*, *b.* 1854
1821	*Ailesbury*, George W. J. C. Brudenell-Bruce, D.S.O., T.D., *b.* 1873, *s.* 1911, *m.*	Earl of Cardigan, *b.* 1904
1831	*Ailsa*, Arch. Kennedy (*Scott. Earl, Cassillis*), *b.* 1847, *s.* 1870, *m.*	Earl of Cassillis, *b.* 1872
1815	*Anglesey*, Charles Henry Alex. Paget, *b.* 1885, *s.* 1905, *m.*	Earl of Uxbridge, *b.* 1922
1789	*Bath*, Thomas Henry Thynne, K.G., C.B., *b.* 1862, *s.* 1896, *m.*	Visct. Weymouth, *b.* 1905
1826	*Bristol*, Frederick William Fane Hervey, M.V.O., *b* 1863, *s.* 1907, *m.*	Lord Walter *H.*, *b.* 1865
1796	*Bute*, John Crichton-Stuart, K.T. (*Scott. Earl, Dumfries*), *b.* 1881, *s.* 1900, *m.*	Earl of Dumfries, *b.* 1907
1917	*Cambridge*, Adolphus Charles Alexander Ladislaus Cambridge, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., C.M.G., *b.* 1868, 1st Marquess, *m.* (*see* p. 100)...	Earl of Eltham, *b.* 1895
1812	°*Camden*, John Charles Pratt, *b.* & *s.* 1872, *m.*	Earl of Brecknock, *b.* 1899
1917	*Carisbrooke*, Alexander Albert Mountbatten, G.C.V.O., *b.* 1886, 1st Marquess, *m.* (*see* p. 101)	(None)
1815	*Cholmondeley*, George Horatio Charles Cholmondeley, (*Irish Viscount, Cholmondeley*), *b.* 1883, *s.* 1923, *m.*	Earl of Rocksavage, *b.* 1919
1816 I.*	°*Conyngham*, Frederick William Burton Conyngham (*U.K. Baron, Minster*), *b.* 1890, *s.* 1918, *div.*	Lord Charles *C.*, *b.* 1871
1911	*Crewe*, Robt. Offley A. Crewe-Milnes, P.C., K.G., G.C.V.O., *b.* 1858, 1st Marquess, *m.*	(None)
1921	°*Curzon of Kedleston*, George Nathaniel Curzon, K.G., P.C., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., holds Roy Vict. Chain, *b.* '59, 1st Marquess, *m.*	(None to Marquessate)
1791 I.*	*Donegall*, Edward Arthur Donald St. George Hamilton Chichester (*Brit. Baron, Fisherwick*), *b.* 1903, *s.* 1904, *M.*	Lord Henry FitzWarrine *C.*, *b.* 1834
1789 I.*	*Downshire*, Arthur Wills Percy Wellington Blundell Trumbull Sandys Hill (*Brit. Earl, Hillsborough*), *b.* 1894, *s.* 1918	Lord Arthur F. Hy. *H.*, *b.* 1895
1888	*Dufferin & Ava*, Frederick Temple Thomas Hamilton-Temple-Blackwood, P.C., D.S.O. (*Irish Baron, Dufferin & Claneboye*), *b.* 1875, *s.* 1918, *m.*	Earl of Ava, *b.* 1909
1800 I.*	*Ely*, John Henry Loftus (*U.K. Baron, Loftus*), *b.* 1851, *s.* 1889, *m.*	Lord George *L.*, *b.* 1854
1801	*Exeter*, William T. Brownlow Cecil, C.M.G., C.B.E., *b.* '76, *s.* '98, *m.*	Lord Burghley, *b.* 1905
1800 I.*	*Headfort*, Geoffrey Thomas Taylour (*U.K. Baron, Kenlis*), *b.* '78 *s.* 1894, *m.*	Earl of Bective, *b.* 1902
1793	*Hertford*, George Francis Alexander Seymour (*Irish Baron, Conway*), *b.* 1871, *s.* 1912	Lt.-Col. Lord Henry *S.*, D.S.O., *b.* 1878
1599 S.*	*Huntly*, Charles Gordon, P.C. (*U.K. Baron, Meldrum*), *b.* 1847. *s.* 1863, *m.*	Lieut.-Col. Douglas *G.*, D.S.O., *b.* 1883
1784	*Lansdowne*, Henry Chas. Keith Petty-Fitzmaurice, K.G., P.C., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., holds Roy. Vict. Chain (*Irish Earl, Kerry; Scott. Baron, Nairne*), *b.* 1845, *s.* 1866, *m.*	Earl of Kerry, D.S.O., M.V.O., *b.* 1872
1912	*Lincolnshire*, Charles Robert Wynn-Carrington, K.G., P.C., K.C.M.G. (*Irish Baron, Carrington*), *b.* 1843, 1st *M.*, *m.*	Lt.-Col. Hon. Rupert *C.*, C.V.O., *b.* 1852 (to Buy. only)
1902	*Linlithgow*, Victor Alexander John Hope, O.B.E. (*Scott. Earl, Hopetoun*), *b.* 1887, *s.* 1908, *m.*	Earl of Hopetoun, *b.* 1912
1816 I.*	*Londonderry*, Charles Stewart Henry Vane-Tempest-Stewart, K.G., P.C., M.V.O. (*U.K. Earl, Vane*), *b.* 1878, *s.* 1915, *m.*	Visct. Castlereagh, *b.* 1902
1701 S.*	*Lothian*, Robt. Schomberg Kerr (*U.K. Baron, Ker*), *b.* '74, *s.* '00	Philip Henry *K.*, C.H., *b.* '82
1917	*Milford Haven*, George Louis Victor Henry Sergius Mountbatten, K.C.V.O., *b.* 1892, *s.* 1921, *m.* (*see* p. 101)	Earl of Medina, *b.* 1919
1838	*Normanby*, Rev. Constantine Charles Henry Phipps (*Irish Baron, Mulgrave*), *b.* 1846, *s.* 1890, *m.*	Earl of Mulgrave, *b.* 1912

Created.	*Title, Name, &c.*	*Eldest Son or Heir.*
1812	*Northampton*, William Bingham [Douglas-Maclean] Compton, D.S.O., b. 1885, s. 1913, m.	Edward Robt. Compton, b. 1891
1825 I.	*Ormonde, James Arthur Wellington Foley Butler (*U.K. Baron, Ormonde*), b. 1849, s. 1919, m	Earl of Ossory, b. 1890
1682 S.	†*Queensberry*, Francis Archibald Kelhead Douglas, b. 1896, s. 1920, m.	Lord Cecil C. *D.*, b. 1898
1789	*Salisbury*, James Edward Hubert Gascoyne-Cecil, K.G., P.C., G.C.V.O., C.B., T.D., b. 1861, s. 1903, m.	Viscount Cranborne, b. '93
1800 I.	**Sligo*, George Ulick Browne (*U.K. Baron, Mont Eagle*), b. 1856, s. 1913, m.	Earl of Altamont, b. 1898
1787	°*Townshend*, George John Patrick Dominic Townshend, b. 1916, s. 1921, M	Maj.-Gen. Sir C. *T.*, K.C.B., D.S.O., b. 1861
1694 S.	**Tweeddale*, Wm. George Montagu Hay (*U.K. Baron, Tweeddale*), b. 1884, s. 1911, m.	Lord Edward *H.*, b., 1888
1789 I.	**Waterford*, John Charles de la Poer Beresford (*Brit. Baron, Tyrone*), b. 1901, s. 1911	Lord William de la P. *B*-, b. 1905
1551	*Winchester*, Henry William Montagu Paulet, b. 1862, s. 1899, m.	Maj. Charles S. *P.*, M.V.O., [b. 1873
1892	*Zetland*, Lawrence Dundas, K.T., P.C., b. 1844, 1st Marq., m.	Rt. Hn. Earl of Ronaldshay, P.C., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., b. 1876

EARLS.—*Style*, The Right Hon. the Earl of ——. *Addressed as*, My Lord. The eldest sons of Earls take, by courtesy, their father's second title, the younger sons being styled the Hon., the daughters Lady. Where marked ° the "of" is not used.

Created.	*Title, Name, &c.*	*Eldest Son or Heir.*
1606 S.	**Abercorn*. *See* "Abercorn," *Irish Duke*	(As Irish)
1682 S.	*Aberdeen*. *See* "Aberdeen and Temair" (*U.K. Marq.*)	Earl of Haddo, b. 1879
1682	*Abingdon*, Montagu Arthur Bertie, b. 1836, s. 1884, m.	Lord Norreys, b. 1887
1639 S.	†*Airlie*, David Lyulph Gore Wolseley Ogilvy, M.C., b. '93, s. 1900, m.	Hon. Bruce *O.*, M.C., b. 1895
1697	*Albemarle*, Arnold A. C. Keppel, K.C.V.O., C.B., V.D., b. '58, s. '94, m.	Visct. Bury, M.C., b. 1882
1826	°*Amherst*, Hugh Amherst, b. 1856, s. 1910, m.	Visct. Holmesdale, M.C., b. '96
1892	*Ancaster*, Gilbert Heathcote-Drummond-Willoughby, T.D., b. 1867, s. 1910, m.	Lord Willoughby de Eresby, b. 1907
1789 I.	°*Annesley*, Walter Beresford Annesley, b. 1861, s. 1914, m.	Visct. Glerawly, b. 1894
1785 I.	*Antrim*, Randal Mark Kerr McDonnell, b. 1878, s. 1918, m.	Viscount Dunluce, b. 1911
1762 I.	**Arran*, Arthur Jocelyn Charles Gore, P.C., K.P. (*U.K. Baron, Sudley*), b. 1868, s. 1901, m.	Viscount Sudley, b. 1903
1730	*Ashburnham*, Thomas Ashburnham, b. 1855, s. 1913, m.	(None)
1917	*Athlone*, Alexander Augustus Frederick George Cambridge, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., D.S.O. (*Governor General of the Union of South Africa*), b. 1874, 1st Earl, m. (*See* p. 100)	Visct. Trematon, b. 1907
1714	*Aylesford*, Charles Wightwick Finch, b. 1851, s. 1885, m.	Lord Guernsey, b. 1908
1922	*Balfour*, Arthur James Balfour, K.G., P.C., O.M., b. 1848, 1st Earl	Rt. Hon. G. W. *B.*, b. 1853
1800 I.	†*Bandon*, James Francis Bernard, K.P., b. 1850, s. 1877, m.	Percy R. G. *B.*, b. 1904
1772	°*Bathurst*, Seymour Henry Bathurst, C.M.G., b. 1864, s. 1892, m.	Lord Apsley, D.S.O., M.P., [b. 1895
1919	°*Beatty*, David Beatty, G.C.B., O.M., G.C.V.O., D.S.O., *Admiral of the Fleet*, b. 1871, 1st Earl, m.	Viscount Borodale, b. 1905
1815	°*Beauchamp*, William Lygon, K.G., P.C., K.C.M.G., b. 1872, s. 1891, m.	Viscount Elmley, b. 1903
1797 I.	*Belmore*, Armar Lowry-Corry, b. 1870, s. 1913	Hon. Cecil *L.-C.*, b. 1873
1679	*Berkeley*, Randal Thos. Mowbray Berkeley, b. 1865, s. 1888, m.	(None)
1739 I.	**Bessborough*, Vere Brabazon Ponsonby, C.M.G. (*Brit. Baron, Ponsonby*), b. 1880, s. 1920, m.	Viscount Duncannon, b. 1913
1922	*Birkenhead*, Frederick Edwin Smith, P.C., b. 1872, 1st Earl, m.	Visct. Furneaux, b. 1907
1815	*Bradford*, Orlando Bridgeman, b. 1873, s. 1915, m.	Viscount Newport, b. 1911
1677 S.	*Breadalbane*, Charles William Campbell, M.C., b. 1889, s. 1923, m	Viscount Tay, b. 1919
1746	*Brooke*. *See* "Warwick."	
1469 S.	*Buchan*, Shipley Gordon Stuart Erskine, b. 1850, s. 1898, m.	Lord Cardross, b. 1878
1746	*Buckinghamshire*, Sidney Carr Hobart-Hampden-Mercer-Henderson, O.B.E., b. 1860, s. 1885, m.	Lord Hobart, b. 1906
1920	°*Buxton*, Sydney Charles Buxton, P.C., G.C.M.G., b. 1853, 1st Earl, m.	(None)
1800	°*Cadogan*, Gerald Oakley Cadogan, C.B.E., b. 1869, s. 1915, m.	Viscount Chelsea, b. 1914
1878	°*Cairns*, Wilfred Dallas Cairns, C.M.G., b. 1865, s. 1905, m.	Visct. Garmoyle, b. 1907
1543 S.	†*Caithness*, Norman Macleod Buchan, C.B.E., b. 1862, s. 1914, m.	Rev. Hn. Chas. *Sinclair*, b. '65
1801 I.	*Caledon*, Erik Jas. Desmond Alexander, b. 1885, s. 1898	Lt.-Col. Hon. Herbrand *A.*, [D.S.O., M.C., b. 1888
1831	*Camperdown*, George Alexander Philips Haldane-Duncan, b. 1845, s. 1918, m.	(None)
1661	*Carlisle*, George Josslyn L'Estrange Howard, b. 1895, s. 1912, m.	Viscount Morpeth, b. 1923
1793	*Carnarvon*, Henry George Alfred Marius Victor Francis Herbert, b. 1898, s. 1923, m.	Auberon, M. H. Y. M. H., b. 1922
1639 S.	*Carnwath*, Ronald Arthur Dalzell, b. 1883, s. 1910, m.	Br.-Gen. Hon. A. E. *D.*, C.B., [b. 1851
1748 I.	**Carrick*, Charles E. A. F. Somerset Butler, O.B.E. (*U.K. Baron, Butler*), b. 1873, s. 1909, m.	Viscount Ikerrin, b. 1903
1509 S.	**Cassillis*. *See* "Ailsa," *U.K. Marquess*	(As U.K.)
1800 I.	°*Castlestewart*, Arthur Stuart, M.C., b. 1889, s. 1921, m.	Viscount Stuart, b. 1921
1814	°*Cathcart*, Geo. Cathcart (*Scott. Baron, Cathcart*), b. 1862, s. 1911, m.	Lord Greenock, b. 1919
1647 I.	†*Cavan*, General Frederick Rudolph Lambart, K.P., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., K.C.B., A.D.C.GEN., b. 1865, s. 1900, m.	Capt. Hon. Lionel *L.*, D.S.O., R.N., b. 1873

Created.	*Title, Name, &c.*	*Eldest Son or Heir.*
1827	°*Cawdor*, John Duncan Vaughan Campbell, *b.* 1900, *s.* 1914	Hon. Andrew C., *b.* 1907
1628	*Chesterfield*, Edwyn F. Scudamore-Stanhope, K.G., P.C., G.C.V.O., *b.* 1854, *s.* 1887, *m.*	Hon. Henry *S.-S.*, *b.* 1855
1801	*Chichester*, Jocelyn Brudenell Pelham, O.B.E., *b.* 1871, *s.* 1905, *m.*	Lord Pelham, *b.* 1905
1803 I.	**Clancarty*, William Fredk. Le-Poer-Trench (*U.K. Visct., Clancarty*), *b.* 1868, *s.* 1891, *m.*	Lord Kilconnel, *b.* 1891
1776 I.	**Clanwilliam*, Arthur Vesey Meade (*U.K. Baron, Clanwilliam*), M.C., *b.* 1873, *s.* 1907, *m.*	Lord Gillford, *b.* 1914
1776	*Clarendon*, George Herbert Hyde Villiers, *b.* 1877, *s.* 1914, *m.*	Lord Hyde, *b.* 1906
1793 I.	*Clonmell*, Rupert Charles Scott, *b.* 1877, *s.* 1898, *m.*	Hon. Dudley *S.*, *b.* 1853
1620 I.	**Cork & Orrery* (1660), Charles Spencer Canning Boyle (*Brit. Baron, Boyle*), *b.* 1861, *s.* 1904, *m.*	Hon. Robert J. L. *B.*, *b.* 1864
1850	*Cottenham*, Mark Everard Pepys, *b.* 1903, *s.* 1922	Hon. John D. T. *P.*, *b.* 1907
1762 I.	**Courtown*, James Walter Milles Stopford (*Brit. Baron, Saltersford*), *b.* 1853, *s.* 1914, *m.*	Viscount Stopford, O.B.E., *b.* 1877
1697	*Coventry*, George William Coventry, P.C., *b.* 1838, *s.* 1843, *m.*	Visct. Deerhurst, *b.* 1865
1857	°*Cowley*, Christian Arthur Wellesley, *b.* 1890, *s.* 1919, *m.*	Viscount Dangan, *b.* 1921
1892	*Cranbrook*, John David Gathorne-Hardy, *b.* 1900, *s.* 1915	Hon. Ralph *G.-H.*, *b.* 1901
1801	*Craven*, William George Bradley Craven, *b.* 1897, *s.* 1921, *m.*	Visct. Uffington, *b.* 1917
1398 S.	**Crawford*, David Alexander Edward Lindsay, P.C., K.T. (*U.K. Baron, Wigan*), *b.* 1871, *s.* 1913, *m.*	Lord Balniel, *b.* 1900
1901	*Cromer*, Rowland Thomas Baring, G.C.I.E., C.V.O., *b.* 1877, *s.* 1917, *m.*	Visct. Errington, *b.* 1918
1633 S.	**Dalhousie*, Arthur George Maule Ramsay (*U.K. Baron, Ramsay*), *b.* 1878, *s.* 1887, *m.*	Lord Ramsay, *b.* 1904
1725 I.	†*Darnley*, Ivo Fras. Walter Bligh, *b.* 1859, *s.* 1900, *m.*	Lord Clifton, *b.* 1886
1711	*Dartmouth*, William Heneage Legge, P.C., K.C.B., V.D., *b.* '51, *s.* '91, *m.*	Visct. Lewisham, *b.* 1881
1866	*Dartrey*, Anthony Lucius Dawson (*Irish Baron, Cremorne*), *b.* 1855, *s.* 1920, *m.*	(None to Earldom)
1761	°*De La Warr*, Herbrand Edward Dundonald Brassey Sackville, *b.* 1900, *s.* 1915, *m.*	Lord Buckhurst, *b.* 1921
1622	*Denbigh*, Rudolph Robert Basil Aloysius Augustine Feilding, C.V.O. (*Irish Earl, Desmond*), *b.* 1859, *s.* 1892, *m.*	Visct. Feilding, C.M.G., D.S.O., *b.* 1885
1485	*Derby*, Edward George Villiers Stanley, K.G., P.C., G.C.B., G.C.V.O., *b.* 1865, *s.* 1908, *m.*	Lord Stanley, M.C., M.P., *b.* 1894
1793 I.	*Desart*, Hamilton John Agmondesham Cuffe, K.P., P.C., K.C.B. (*U.K., Baron, Desart*), *b.* 1848, *s.* 1898, *m.*	(None)
1622 I.	**Desmond*. *See* "Denbigh," *Eng. Earl* ("Denbigh and Desmond")	(As English, above)
1553	*Devon*, Charles Pepys Courtenay, *b.* 1870, *s.* 1904	Rev. Hon. Henry *C.*, *b.* 1872
1663	*Doncaster*. *See* "Buccleuch and Q.," *Scott. Duke*	(As Scottish)
1800 I.	**Donoughmore*, Richard Walter John Hely-Hutchinson, K.P., P.C. (*U.K. Visct., Hutchinson*), *b.* 1875, *s.* 1900, *m.*	Viscount Suirdale, *b.* 1902
1661 I.	†*Drogheda*, Henry Charles Ponsonby Moore, C.M.G., *b.* 1884, *s.* 1908, *m.*	Viscount Moore, *b.* 1910
1837	*Ducie*, Berkeley Basil Moreton, *b.* 1834, *s.* 1921, *w.*	Lord Moreton, *b.* 1875
1860	*Dudley*, William Humble Ward, P.C., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., T.D., *b.* 1867, *s.* 1885, *w.*	Visct. Ednam, M.C., M.P., *b.* 1894
1633 S.	**Dumfries & Bute* (1703). *See* "Bute," *Brit. Marq.*	(As British)
1669 S.	†*Dundonald*, Douglas Mackinnon Baillie Hamilton Cochrane, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., *b.* 1852, *s.* 1885, *m.*	Lord Cochrane, *b.* 1886
1686 S.	**Dunmore*, Alexander Edward Murray, V.C., D.S.O., M.V.O. (*U.K. Baron, Dunmore*), *b.* 1871, *s.* 1907, *m.*	Viscount Fincastle, *b.* 1908
1822 I.	**Dunraven & Mount Earl*, Windham Thomas Wyndham-Quin, P.C., K.P., C.M.G., O.B.E., T.D. (*U.K. Bn., Kenry*), *b.* 1841, *s.* '71, *w.*	Windham Henry *W.-Q.*, C.B., D.S.O., *b.* 1857
1833	*Durham*, John Geo. Lambton, K.G., P.C., G.C.V.O., V.D., *b.* '55, *s.* '79, *w.*	Hon. Frederick *L.*, *b.* 1855
1643 S.	*Dysart*, William John Manners Tollemache, *b.* 1859, *s.* 1878, *m.*	Mrs. Owain *Greaves*, *b.* 1889
1837	*Effingham*, Henry Alexander Gordon Howard, *b.* 1866, *s.* 1898	Gordon *H.*, *b.* 1873
1508 S.	**Eglinton & Winton* (1600), Archibald Seton Montgomerie (*U.K. Earl Winton*), *b.* 1880, *s.* 1919, *m.*	Lord Montgomerie, *b.* 1914
1733 I.	**Egmont*, Charles John Perceval (*Brit. Baron, Lovel & Holland*), *b.* 1858, *s.* 1910, *m.*	Fredk. J. T. *P.*, *b.* 1873
1821	*Eldon*, John Scott, *b.* 1845, *s.* 1854, *w.*	Viscount Encombe, *b.* 1899
1633 S.	**Elgin & Kincardine* (1647), Edward James Bruce, C.M.G. (*U.K. Baron, Elgin*), *b.* 1881, *s.* 1917, *m.*	Hon. Robert Bruce, *b.* 1882
1846	*Ellesmere*, John Francis S. Granville Egerton, M.V.O., *b.* 1872, *s.* 1914, *m.*	Visct. Brackley, *b.* 1915
1789 I.	**Enniskillen*, Lowry Egerton Cole, K.P. (*U.K. Baron, Grinstead*), *b.* 1845, *s.* 1886, *m.*	Maj. Viscount Cole, C.M.G., *b.* 1876
1789 I.	**Erne*, John Henry George Crichton (*U.K. Baron, Fermanagh*), *b.* 1907, *s.* 1914, *M.*	Lt.-Col. Hon. George *C.*, C.V.O., *b.* 1874
1453 S.	**Erroll*, Charles Gore Hay, K.T., C.B. (*U.K. Baron, Kilmarnock*), *b.* 1852, *s.* 1891, *m.*	Lord Kilmarnock, C.M.G., *b.* 1876
1661	*Essex*, Algernon George de Vere Capell, *b.* 1884, *s.* 1916, *m.*	Viscount Malden, *b.* 1906
1711	°*Ferrers*, Walter Knight Shirley, *b.* 1864, *s.* 1912, *m.*	Visct. Tamworth, *b.* 1894

Created.	*Title, Name, &c.*	*Eldest Son or Heir.*
1868	*Feversham*, Charles William Slingsby Duncombe, *b.* 1906, *s.* 1916, *M.*	Hon. David W. E. *D.*, *b.* 1910
1628 I.	**Fingall*, Arthur James Francis Plunkett, P.C. (*U.K. Baron, Fingall*), *b.* 1859, *s.* 1881, *m.*	Lord Killeen, M.C., *b.* 1896
1716 I. 1746 *	°*Fitzwilliam*, Wm. Chas. De Meuron Wentworth-Fitzwilliam, K.C.V.O., O.B.E., D.S.O. (*Irish Earl, Fitzwilliam*), *b.* 1872, *s.* 1902, *m.*	Viscount Milton, *b.* 1910
1789	°*Fortescue*, **Hugh Fortescue**, K.C.B., A.D.C., *b.* '54, *s.* 1905, *m.*	Viscount Ebrington, M.C., *b.* 1888
1841	*Gainsborough*, Charles William Francis Noel, *b.* 1850, *s.* 1881, *m.*	Viscount Campden, O.B.E., T.D., *b.* 1884
1623 S.	**Galloway*, Randolph Algernon Ronald Stewart (*Brit. Baron, Stewart of Garlies*), *b.* 1892, *s.* 1920	Alex. David *S.*, *b.* 1914
1703 S.	**Glasgow*, Patrick James Boyle, D.S.O. (*U.K. Baron, Fairlie*), *b.* 1874, *s.* 1915, *m.*	Viscount Kelburn, *b.* 1910
1806 I.	**Gosford*, Archibald Charles Montagu Brabazon Acheson, M.C. (*U.K. Baron, Worlingham*), *b.* 1877, *s.* 1922, *m.*	Viscount Acheson, *b.* 1911
1722	°*Graham*. *See* "Montrose," *Scott. Duke*	(As Scottish)
1684 I.	**Granard*, Bernard Arthur William Patrick Hastings Forbes, P.C., K.P., G.C.V.O. (*U.K. Baron, Granard*), *b.* 1874, *s.* 1889, *m.*	Visct. Forbes, *b.* 1915
1833	°*Granville*, Granville G. Leveson-Gower, G.C.V.O., *b.* 1872 *s.* 1891, *m.*	Capt. Hon. W. *L.-G.*, D.S.O., R.N., *b.* 1880
1806	°*Grey*, Charles Robert Grey, *b.* 1879, *s.* 1917, *m.*	Rev. Harry Geo. *G.*, *b.* 1851
1752	*Guilford*, Frederick George North, *b.* 1876, *s.* 1885, *m.*	Lord North, *b.* 1902
1619 S.	†*Haddington*, George Baillie-Hamilton, M.C., *b.* 1894, *s.* 1917, *m.*	Hon. Chas. Wm. *B.-H.*, *b.* '00
1919	°*Haig*, Douglas Haig, K.T., G.C.B., O.M., G.C.V.O., K.C.I.E., *Field Marshal*, *b.* 1861, 1st Earl, *m.*	Viscount Dawick, *b.* 1918.
1898	*Halsbury*, Hardinge Goulburn Giffard, K.C., *b.* 1880, *s.* 1921, *m.*	Viscount Tiverton, *b.* 1908
1754	*Hardwicke*, Charles Alexander Yorke, *b.* 1869, *s.* 1909. *m.*	Hon. Alfred E. F. *Y.*, *b.* 1871
1812	*Harewood*, Henry Ulick Lascelles, G.C.V.O., T.D., *b.* 1846, *s.* 1892, *m.*	Viscount Lascelles, K.G., D.S.O., *b.* 1882
1742	*Harrington*, Dudley Henry Eden Stanhope, *b.* 1859, *s.* 1917, *m.*	Visct. Petersham, *b.* 1887
1809	*Harrowby*, John Herbert Dudley Ryder, *b.* 1864, *s.* 1900, *m.*	Viscount Sandon, M.P., *b.* 1892
1772	*Hillsborough*. *See* "Downshire," *Irish Marq.*	(As Irish)
1605 S.	**Home*, Chas. Cospatrick Archibald Douglas-Home (*U.K. Baron, Douglas*), *b.* 1873, *s.* 1918, *m.*	Lord Dunglass, *b.* 1903
1703 S.	**Hopetoun*. *See* "Linlithgow," *U.K. Marq.*	(As U.K.)
1821	°*Howe*, Richard G. P. Curzon, G.C.V.O., T.D., *b.* 1861, *s.* 1900, *m.*	Visct. Curzon, M.P., *b.* 1884
1529	*Huntingdon*, Warner Francis John Plantagenet Hastings, *b.* 1868, *s.* 1885, *m.*	Viscount Hastings, *b.* 1901
1885	*Iddesleigh*, Walter Stafford Northcote, C.B., *b.* 1845, *s.* 1887, *m.*	Viscount St. Cyres, *b.* 1869
1756	*Ilchester*, Giles S. Holland Fox-Strangways, O.B.E., *b.* '74, *s.* '05, *m.*	Lord Stavordale, *b.* 1905
1837	°*Innes*. *See* "Roxburghe," *Scott. Duke*	(As Scottish)
1920	*Inverness*. *See* "York," Royal Duke	
1919	*Iveagh*, Edward Cecil Guinness, K.P., G.C.V.O., *b.* 1847, 1st Earl, *w.*	Visct. Elveden, C.B., C.M.G., M.P., *b.* 1874
1697	*Jersey*, George Henry Robert Child-Villiers (*Irish Visct., Grandison*), *b.* 1873, *s.* 1915, *m.*	Visct. Grandison, *b.* 1910
1801 I.	**Kenmare*, Valentine Charles Browne, C.V.O. (*U.K. Baron, Kenmare*), *b.* 1860, *s.* 1905, *m.*	Visct. Castlerosse, *b.* 1891
1723 I.	**Kerry & Shelburne* (1753). *See* "Lansdowne," *Brit. Marq.*, p. 126	(As British)
1822 I.	†*Kilmorey*, Francis Chas. Adelbert Henry Needham, *b.* 1883, *s.* 1915, *m.*	Capt. Hon. Francis Edward *N.*, M.V.O., *b.* 1886
1866	*Kimberley*, John Wodehouse, *b.* 1848, *s.* 1902, *m.*	Lord Wodehouse, M.C., *b.* '83
1768 I.	†*Kingston*, Henry Edwyn King-Tenison, *b.* 1874, *s.* 1896, *m.*	Visct. Kingsborough, *b.* 1897
1633 S.	**Kinnoull*, Geo. Harley Hay (*Brit. Baron, Hay*), *b.* 1902, *s.* 1916	Hon. Alistair G. *H.*, *b.* 1861
1677 S.	**Kintore*, Algernon Hawkins Thomond Keith-Falconer, P.C., K.T., G.C.M.G. (*U.K. Baron, Kintore*), *b.* 1852, *s.* 1880, *m.*	Lord Falconer, *b.* 1879
1914	°*Kitchener of Khartoum*, Henry Elliott Chevallier Kitchener, *b.* 1846, *s.* 1916, *w.*	Viscount Broome, *b.* 1878
1756 I.	†*Lanesborough*, Chas. John Brinsley Butler, M.V.O., *b.* '65, *s.* 1905, *m.*	Hon. Hy. Cavendish *B.*, *b.* 1868
1880	*Lathom*, Edward William Bootle-Wilbraham, *b.* 1895, *s.* 1910	(None to Earldom)
1624 S.	*Lauderdale*, Frederick Henry Maitland, *b.* 1840, *s.* 1884, *m.*	Visct. Maitland, O.B.E., *b.* 1868
1837	*Leicester*, Thomas Wm. Coke, G.C.V.O., C.M.G., *b.* 1848, *s.* 1909, *m.*	Viscount Coke, *b.* 1880
1795 I.	**Leitrim*, Charles Clements (*U.K. Baron, Clements*), *b.* '79, *s.* '92, *m.*	(None)
1641 S.	†*Leven & Melville* (1690), Archibald Alexander Leslie-Melville, *b.* 1890, *s.* 1913, *m.*	Capt. Hon. David *L.-M.*, O.B.E., *b.* 1892
1831	*Lichfield*, Thomas Edward Anson, *b.* 1883, *s.* 1918, *m.*	Viscount Anson, *b.* 1913
1803 I.	**Limerick*, William Henry Edmond De Vere Sheaffe Pery (*U.K. Baron, Foxford*), *b.* 1863, *s.* 1896, *m.*	Hon. Edmund *P.*, *b.* 1888
1633 S.	†*Lindsay*, Reginald Lindesay-Bethune, *b.* 1867, *s.* 1917, *m.*	Hon. Archibald *B.*, *b.* 1872
1626	*Lindsey*, Montagu Peregrine A. Bertie, *b.* 1861, *s.* 1899, *m.*	Earl of Abingdon, *b.* 1836
1776 I.	*Lisburne*, Ernest Edmd. H. Malet Vaughan, *b.* 1892, *s.* 1899, *m.*	Viscount Vaughan, *b.* 1918

Created.	*Title, Name, &c.*	*Eldest Son or Heir.*
1822 I.*	*Listowel*, William Hare, K.P. (*U.K. Baron, Hare*), b. '33, s. '56, m.	Visct. Ennismore, b. 1866
1905	*Liverpool*, Arthur Wm. de Brito Savile Foljambe, P.C., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.B.E., M.V.O., b. 1870, s. 1907, m.	Hon. Gerald *F.*, D.S.O., b. 1878
1887	*Londesborough*, Hugo William Cecil Denison, b. 1894, s. 1920	(None to Earldom)
1785 I.*	*Longford*, Edward Arthur Henry Pakenham (*U.K. Baron, Silchester*), b. 1902, s. 1915	Hon. Francis A. *P.*, b. 1905
1807	*Lonsdale*, Hugh Cecil Lowther, b. 1857, s. 1882, m.	Hon. Lancelot *L.*, O.B.E., b. 1867
1911	°*Loreburn*, Robert Threshie Reid, P.C., G.C.M.G., b. 1846, 1st E., m.	(None)
1838	*Lovelace*, Lionel Fortescue King, D.S.O., b. 1865, s. 1906, m.	Viscount Ockham b. 1905
1795 I.†	*Lucan*, George Charles Bingham, K.B.E., C.B., b. 1860, s. 1914, m.	Lord Bingham, M.C., b. 1898
1880	*Lytton*, Victor Alex. Geo. Robert Lytton, P.C., G.C.I.E., b. 1876, s. 1891, m.	Viscount Knebworth, b. '03
1721	*Macclesfield*, George Loveden Wm. Hy. Parker, b. 1888, s. 1896, m.	Viscount Parker, b. 1914
1800	*Malmesbury*, James Edward Harris, b. 1872, s. 1899, m.	Viscount FitzHarris, b. 1907
1776 & 1792	*Mansfield*, Alan David Murray (*Scott. Visct., Stormont*), b. 1864, s. 1906, m.	Lord Scone, b. 1900
1806	°*Manvers*, Chas. Wm. Sydney Pierrepont, b. 1854, s. 1900, m.	Viscount Newark, b. 1888
1405 S.	*Mar*, John Fras. Erskine Goodeve-Erskine, b. 1836, s. 1866, m.	Lord Garioch, b. 1868
1565 S.†	*Mar & Kellie* (1619), Walter John F. Erskine, K.T., b. '65, s. '88, m.	Lord Erskine, M.P., b. 1895
1785 I.†	*Mayo*, Dermot R. Wyndham Bourke, P.C., K.P., b. '51, s. '72, m.	Maj. Walter W. *B.*, b. 1859
1627 I.*	*Meath*, Reginald Brabazon, P.C., K.P., G.C.V.O., G.B.E. (*U.K. Baron, Chaworth*), b. 1841, s. 1887, w.	Lord Ardee, C.B., C.B.E., b. 1869
1766 I.	*Mexborough*, John Henry Savile, b. 1868, s. 1916, m.	Visct. Pollington, b. 1906
1920	*Midleton*, William St. John Fremantle Brodrick, P.C., K.P., b. 1856, 1st Earl, m.	Viscount Dunsford, M.C., b. 1888
1911	*Midlothian. See Rosebery*, below.	
1813	*Minto*, Victor Gilbert Lariston Garnet Elliot, b. 1891, s. 1914, m.	Hon Arthur R. D. *E.*, b. 1846
1562 S.*	*Moray*, Morton Gray Stuart (*Brit. Baron, Stuart of Castle Stuart*), b. 1855, s. 1909, m.	Lord Doune, b. 1892
1815	*Morley*, Edmund Robert Parker, b. 1877, s. 1905	Hon. Montagu *P.*, b. 1878
1760 I.*	*Mornington. See* "Wellington," *U.K. Duke*	(As U.K.)
1458 S.†	*Morton*, Sholto George Watson Douglas, b. 1844, s. 1884, m.	Lord Aberdour, b. 1907
1789	*Mount Edgcumbe*, Piers A. Hamilton Edgcumbe, b. '65, s. 1917, m.	Richd. John F. *E.*, M.V.O., b. '43
1831	*Munster*, Aubrey FitzClarence, b. 1862, s. 1902	Hon. Harold *FitzC.*, b. 1870
1805	°*Nelson*, Thomas Horatio Nelson, b. 1857, s. 1913	Hon. Edward *N.*, b. 1860
1660 S.	*Newburgh*, Carlo Giustiniani-Bandini, b. 1862, s. 1908, m.	Lady Maria Sofia *G.-B.*, b. '89
1827 I.	*Norbury*, Wm. Brabazon Lindesay Graham-Toler, b. '62, s. '73, m.	Otway S. *G.-T.*, b. 1886
1806 I.*	*Normanton*, Sidney J. Agar (*U.K. Baron, Somerton*), b. '65, s. '96, m.	Visct. Somerton, b. 1910
1876	*Northbrook*, Francis George Baring, b. 1850, s. 1904, m.	Fras. *B.* (to Bny.), b. 1882
1647 S.	*Northesk*, David L. G. H. Carnegie, b. 1901, s. 1921, m.	Hon. Douglas *C.*, b. 1870
1801	*Onslow*, Richard William Alan Onslow, O.B.E., b. 1876, s. 1911, m.	Visct. Cranley, b. 1913
1806	*Orford*, Robert Horace Walpole, b. 1854, s. 1894, m.	Robert Hy. M. *W.*, b. 1913 (to Bny. only)
1696 S.	*Orkney*, Edmond Walter FitzMaurice, b. 1867, s. 1889, m.	Lady Mary *FitzM.*, b. 1903
1551	*Pembroke & Montgomery* (1605), Reginald Herbert, M.V.O., b. 1880, s. 1913, m.	Lord Herbert, b. 1906
1605 S.	*Perth*, William Huntly Drummond, b. 1871, s. 1902, m.	Hon. Sir Eric *D.*, K.C.M.G., b. 1876
1905	*Plymouth*, Ivor Miles Windsor-Clive (*Eng. Baron, Windsor*,) b. 1889, s. 1923, m.	Visct. Windsor, b. 1923
1785 I.	*Portarlington*, Lionel Arthur Henry Seymour Dawson-Damer, b. 1883, s. 1900, m.	Viscount Carlow, b. 1907
1743	*Portsmouth*, John Fellowes Wallop, b. 1859, s. 1917	Hon. Oliver H. *W.*, b. 1861
1706	°*Poulett*, George Amias Fitzwarine Poulett, b. 1900, s. 1918 M.	(None)
1804	*Powis*, George C. Herbert (*Irish Baron, Clive*), b. 1862, s. 1891, m.	Viscount Clive, b. 1904
1765	*Radnor*, Jacob Pleydell-Bouverie, C.I.E., C.B.E., b. '68, s. 1900, m.	Visct. Folkestone, b. 1895
1831 I.*	*Ranfurly*, Uchter John Mark Knox, P.C., G.C.M.G. (*U.K. Baron, Ranfurly*), b. 1856, s. 1875, m.	Viscount Northland, b. 1913
1917	*Reading*, Rufus Daniel Isaacs, P.C., G.C.B., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., G.C.V.O. (*Viceroy of India*), b. 1860, 1st Earl, m.	Visct. Erleigh, M.C., b. 1889
1771 I.†	*Roden*, Robert Soame Jocelyn, b. 1883, s. 1915, m.	Viscount Jocelyn, b. 1909
1801	*Romney*, Charles Marsham, b. 1864, s. 1905, m.	Viscount Marsham, b. 1892
1703 S.*	*Rosebery*, Archibald Philip Primrose, K.G., K.T., P.C., Roy. Victorian Chain, V.D. (*U.K. Earl of Midlothian*), b. 1847, s. 1868, w.	Lord Dalmeny, D.S.O., M.C., b. 1882
1806 I.	*Rosse*, Laurence Michael Harvey Parsons, b. 1906, s. 1918, M.	Hon. Desmond E. *P.*, b. '10
1801	*Rosslyn*, James Fras. H. St. Clair-Erskine, b. 1869, s. 1890, m.	Lord Loughborough, b. '92
1458 S.†	*Rothes*, Norman Evelyn Leslie, b. 1877, s. 1893, m.	Lord Leslie, b. 1902
1861	°*Russell*, John Francis Stanley Russell, b. 1865, s. 1878, m.	Hon. Bertrand *R.*, b. 1872
1915	*St. Aldwyn*, Michael John Hicks-Beach, b. 1912, s. 1916, M.	(None)
1815	*St. Germans*, Granville John Eliot, b. 1867, s. 1922	Montague C. *E.*, O.B.E., b. 1870
1660	*Sandwich*, George Charles Montagu, b. 1874, s. 1916, m.	Visct. Hinchingbrooke, b. 1906
1690	*Scarbrough*, Maj.-Gen. Aldred Frederick Geo. Beresford Lumley, G.B.E., K.C.B. (*Irish Visct., Lumley*), b. 1857, s. 1884, m.	Br.-Gen. Hon. Osbert *L.*, C.M.G., b. 1862
1771 I.*	*Sefton*, Osbert Cecil Molyneux, P.C. (*U.K. Baron, Sefton*), b. 1871, s. 1901, m.	Viscount Molyneux, b. 1898

Created.	*Title, Name, &c.*	*Eldest Son or Heir.*
1882	*Selborne*, Wm. Waldegrave Palmer, K.G., P.C., G.C.M.G., *b.* '59, *s.* '95, *m.*	Visct. Wolmer, M.P., *b.* 1887
1672	*Shaftesbury*, Anthony Ashley-Cooper, K.P., K.C.V.O., C.B.E., *b.* 1869, *s.* 1886, *m.*	Lord Ashley, *b.* 1900
1756 I.	**Shannon*, Robt. Hy. Boyle (*Brit. Baron, Carleton*), *b.* 1900, *s.* 1917	Vivian F. *B.*, *b.* 1902
1442	*Shrewsbury & Talbot* (1784), John George C. H. A. Chetwynd Chetwynd-Talbot (*Irish Earl, Waterford*), *b.* 1914, *s.* 1921, *M.*	Maj.-Gen. Hon. Sir Reginald A. J. Talbot, K.C.B., *b.* 1841.
1880	°*Sondes*, Lewis Arthur Milles, *b.* 1866, *s.* 1907, *m.*	Hon. Hy. Aug. Milles-Lade, *b.* 1867
1633 S.	**Southesk*, Charles Noel Carnegie (*U.K. Baron, Balinhard*), *b.* 1854, *s.* 1905, *m.*	Lord Carnegie, *b.* 1893
1765	°*Spencer*, Albert Edward John Spencer, *b.* 1892, *s.* 1922, *m.*	Hon. Cecil *S.*, D.S.C., *b.* 1894
1703 S.	**Stair*, John James Dalrymple, D.S.O. (*U.K. Baron, Oxenfoord*), *b.* 1879, *s.* 1914, *m.*	Visct. Dalrymple, *b.* 1906
1628	*Stamford*, Roger Grey, *b.* 1896, *s.* 1910	(None)
1718	°*Stanhope*, James Richd. Stanhope, D.S.O., M.C., *b.* 1880, *s.* 1905, *m.*	Hon. Henry A. *S.*, *b.* 1845
1821	*Stradbroke*, Geo. E. J. Mowbray Rous, K.C.M.G., C.B., C.V.O., C.B.E., V.D., *b.* 1862, *s.* 1886, *m.*	Viscount Dunwich, *b.* 1903
1847	*Strafford*, Edmund Henry Byng, *b.* 1862, *s.* 1918, *m.*	Hon. Ivo Francis *B.*, *b.* '74
1786	°*Strange*. *See* "Atholl," *Scott. Duke*	(As Scottish)
1677 S.	**Strathmore & Kinghorne* (1606), Claude Geo. Bowes-Lyon, G.C.V.O. (*U.K. Baron, Bowes*), *b.* 1855, *s.* 1904, *m.*	Lord Glamis, *b.* 1884
1603	*Suffolk & Berkshire* (1626), Charles Henry George Howard, *b.* 1906, *s.* 1917, *M.*	Hon. Greville R. *H.*, *b.* 1909
1230 S.	**Sutherland*. *See* "Sutherland," *U.K. Duke*	*S.-L.-G.*, *b.* 1921
1714	*Tankerville*, George Montagu Bennet, *b.* 1852, *s.* 1899, *m.*	Lord Ossulston, *b.* 1897
1822	°*Temple of Stowe*, Alg. W. Stephen Temple-Gore-Langton, *b.* 1871, *s.* 1902, *m.*	Chandos G. *T.-G.-L.*, *b.* 1909
1823	°*Vane*. *See* "Londonderry," *Irish Marq.*	(As Irish)
1815	*Verulam*, James Walter Grimston (*Irish Visct., Grimston; Scott. Baron, Forrester*), *b.* 1852, *s.* 1895, *m.*	Viscount Grimston, *b.* 1880
1729	°*Waldegrave*, Wm. Fredk. Waldegrave, P.C., V.D., *b.* 1851, *s.* '59, *m.*	Viscount Chewton, *b.* 1882
1759	*Warwick & °Brooke* (1746), Fras. R. C. Guy Greville, *b.* '53, *s.* '93, *m.*	Brig.-Gen. Lord Brooke, C.M.G., M.V.O., *b.* 1882
1446 I.	**Waterford*. *See* "Shrewsbury and T.," *Engl. Earl*, above	(As English)
1633 S.	**Wemyss & March* (1697), Hugo Richard Charteris (*U.K. Baron, Wemyss*), *b.* 1857, *s.* 1914, *m.*	Lord Elcho, *b.* 1912
1621 I.	†*Westmeath*, Anthony Francis Nugent, P.C., *b.* 1870, *s.* 1883	Hon. Gilbert C. *N.*, *b.* 1880
1624	*Westmorland*, Vere Anthony Francis Fane, *b.* 1893, *s.* 1922, *m.*	Hon. Mountjoy *F.*, *b.* 1900
1876	*Wharncliffe*, Francis John Montagu-Stuart-Wortley-Mackenzie, *b.* 1856, *s.* 1899, *m.*	Visct. Carlton, *b.* 1892
1793 I.	†*Wicklow*, Ralph Francis Forward-Howard, *b.* 1877, *s.* 1891, *m.*	Lord Clonmore, *b.* 1902
1801	*Wilton*, Seymour Edward Frederic Egerton, *b.* 1896, *s.* 1915, *m.*	Visct. Grey de Wilton, *b.* '21
1628	*Winchilsea & Nottingham* (1681), Henry Stormont Finch-Hatton, *b.* 1852, *s.* 1898, *m.*	Visct. Maidstone, *b.* 1885
1766 I.	°*Winterton*, Edward Turnour, M.P., *b.* 1883, *s.* 1907	Hon. Keith *Turnour-Fetherstonhaugh*, *b.* 1848
1859	*Winton*. *See* "Eglinton and W.," *Scott. Earl*, above	(As Scottish)
1837	*Yarborough*, Chas. A. Worsley Pelham, P.C., *b.* 1859, *s.* 1875, *m.*	Lord Worsley, M.C., *b.* 1888
1921	*Ypres*, John Denton Pinkstone French, P.C., K.P., G.C.B., O.M., G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G., *Field Marshal*, *b.* 1852, 1st Earl, *m.*	Viscount French, *b.* 1881

COUNTESSES IN THEIR OWN RIGHT.—*Style*, The Right Hon. the Countess of ——. *Addressed as*, My Lady.

Created.	*Title, Name, &c.*	*Eldest Son or Heir.*
1861	*Cromartie*, Sibell Lilian Blunt-Mackenzie, *b.* 1878, *s.* 1895, *m.*	Viscount Tarbat, *b.* 1904
1633 S.	*Loudoun*, Edith Maud Abney-Hastings, *b.* 1883, *s.* 1920, *m.*	Lord Mauchline, *b.* 1918
1688 S.	*Melfort*, Lady Edith Drummond, *b.* 1854. *Title of Countess not used*	Francis M. *D.*, *b.* 1839
1901	°*Roberts of Kandahar*, Aileen Mary Roberts, D.B.E., *b.* 1870, *s.* 1914	Lady Edwina *Lewin*, *b.* 1875
1701 S.	*Seafield*, Nina Caroline Grant, *b.* 1906, *s.* 1915	Lord Strathspey, *q.v.* Baron

VISCOUNTS.—*Style*, The Right Hon. the Viscount ——. *Addressed as*, My Lord. The eldest sons of Viscounts and Barons have no distinctive title; they, as well as their brothers and sisters, are styled the Hon. Robert, Hon. Mary, &c.

Created.	*Title, Name, &c.*	*Eldest Son or Heir.*
1919	*Allenby*, Edmund Henry Hynman Allenby, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., *Field Marshal*, *b.* 1861, 1st Viscount, *m.*	Capt. Fredk. Claude H. *A.*, C.B.E., R.N., *b.* 1864
1911	*Allendale*, Wentworth C. B. Beaumont, P.C., *b.* 1860, 1st V., *m.*	Hon. Wentworth *B.*, M.C., *b.* '90
1641 S.	*Arbuthnott*, John Ogilvy Arbuthnott, *b.* 1882, *s.* 1920, *m.*	Hon Robin *A.*, *b.* 1884
1751 I.	*Ashbrook*, Llowarch Robert Flower, *b.* 1870, *s.* 1919, *m.*	Hon. Desmond *F.*, *b.* 1905
1917	*Astor*, Waldorf Astor, *b.* 1879, *s.* 1919, *m.*	Hon. W. Waldorf *A.*, *b.* 1907
1781 I.	†*Bangor*, Maxwell Richard Crosbie Ward, O.B.E., *b.* 1868, *s.* 1911, *m.*	Hon. Edward *W.*, *b.* 1905
1720 I.	**Barrington*, Walter Bulkeley Barrington (*U.K. Baron, Shute*), *b.* 1848, *s.* 1901, *m.*	Hon. William *B.*, *b.* 1873
1918	***Bertie of Thame***, Vere Frederick Bertie, *b.* 1878, *s.* 1919, *m.*	(None)
1712	***Bolingbroke & St. John*** (1716), Vernon H. St. John, *b.* 1896, *s.* 1899	Geoffrey R. *St. J.*, M.C., *b.* '89

Created.	Title, Name, &c.	Eldest Son or Heir.
1717 I.	******Boyne*, Gustavus William Hamilton-Russell (*U.K. Baron, Brancepeth*), *b.* 1864, *s.* 1907, *m.*	Hon. Gustavus L. *H.-R.*, *b.* 1907
1868	*Bridport*, Arthur Wellington Alexander Nelson Hood, C.B. (*Irish Baron, Bridport*), *b.* 1839, *s.* 1904, *w.*	Rowland Arthur Herbert Nelson *H.*, *b.* 1911
1919	*Burnham*, Harry Lawson Webster Lawson, C.H., T.D., *b.* 1862, 1st Viscount, *m.*	(None to Viscounty)
1835	*Canterbury*, Charles Graham Manners-Sutton, *b.* 1872, *s.* 1918, *m.*	(None)
1918	*Cave*, George Cave, P.C., G.C.M.G. (*Lord High Chancellor*), *b.* 1856, 1st Viscount, *m.*	(None)
1916	*Chaplin*, Eric Chaplin, *b.* 1877, *s.* 1923, *m.*	Hon. Anthony, *C.*, *b.* 1906.
1665 I.	†*Charlemont*, James Edward G. Caulfeild, *b.* 1880, *s.* 1913, *m.*	Chas. Edw. St. G. *C.*, *b.* 1887
1921	*Chelmsford*, Frederick John Napier Thesiger, P.C., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., G.B.E., *b.* 1868, 1st Viscount, *m.*	Hon. Andrew *T.*, *b.* 1903
1717 I.	*Chetwynd*, Godfrey Jno. Boyle Chetwynd, C.H., *b.* 1863, *s.* 1911, *m.*	Hon. Adam D. *C.*, *b.* 1904
1911	*Chilston*, Aretas Akers-Douglas, P.C., G.B.E., *b.* 1851, 1st V., *m.*	Hon. Aretas *A.-D.*, C.M.G., *b.* 1876
1661 I.	**Cholmondeley*. *See* "Cholmondeley," *U.K. Marq.*	(As U.K.)
1902	*Churchill*, Victor Albert Francis Charles Spencer, G.C.V.O., *b.* 1864, 1st Viscount, *m.*	Hon. Victor *S.*, *b.* 1890
1823	*Clancarty*. *See* "Clancarty," *Irish Earl*	(As Irish)
1781 I.	**Clifden*, Thos. C. Agar-Robartes (*Brit. Baron, Mendip*), *b.* '44, *s.* '99, *w.*	Hon. Francis *A.-R.*, M.V.O., [*b.* 1883
1718	*Cobham*, John Cavendish Lyttelton (*Irish Baron, Westcote*), *b.* 1881, *s.* 1922, *m.*	Hon. Chas. J. *L.*, *b.* 1909
1902	*Colville of Culross*, Chas. Robt. Wm. Colville (*Scott. Baron, Colville of Culross*), *b.* 1854, *s.* 1903, *m.*	Master of Colville, *b.* 1888
1827	*Combermere*, Fras. L. W. Stapleton-Cotton, *b.* 1887, *s.* 1898, *m.*	Hon. Richard *S.-C.*, *b.* 1849
1917	*Cowdray*, Weetman Dickinson Pearson, P.C., *b.* 1856, 1st Visct., *m.*	Hon. W. Harold *P.*, *b.* 1882
1886	*Cross*, Richard Assheton Cross, *b.* 1882, *s.* 1914, *m.*	Hon. Assheton Hy. *C.*, *b.* '20
1776 I.	†*De Vesci*, Ivo Richard Vesey, *b.* 1881, *s.* 1903, *m.*	Hon. Osbert E. *V.*, C.B.E., *b.* '84
1917	*Devonport*, Hudson Ewbanke Kearley, P.C., *b.* 1856, 1st Visct., *m.*	Hon. Gerald, *K.*, *b.* 1890
1622 I.	*Dillon*, Harold Arthur Dillon-Lee, C.H., *b.* 1844, *s.* 1892, *m.*	Maj. Arthur H. *D.*, *b.* 1875
1785 I.	*Doneraile*, Edward St. Leger, *b.* 1866, *s.* 1891	Hon. Hugh *St. L.*, *b.* 1869
1680 I.	**Downe*, Hugh Richard Dawnay, K.C.V.O., C.B., C.I.E. (*U.K. Baron, Dawnay*), *b.* 1844, *s.* 1857, *m.*	Maj. Hon. John *D.*, C.M.G., D.S.O., *b.* 1872
1675 S.	**Dunblane*. *See* "Leeds," *Engl. Duke*	(As English)
1911	*Elibank*, Montolieu Fox O. Murray (*Scott. Bn. Elibank*), *b.* 1840, 1st Viscount, *m.*	Master of Elibank, *b.* 1877
1897	*Esher*, Reginald Baliol Brett, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., *b.* 1852, *s.* 1899, *m.*	Hon. Oliver *B.*, M.B.E., *b.* '81
1816	*Exmouth*, Charles Ernest Pellew, *b.* 1863, *s.* 1923, *m.*	Edward I. P. *P.*, O.B.E., *b.* 1868
1620 S.	†*Falkland*, Lucius Plantagenet Cary, O.B.E., *b.* 1880, *s.* 1922, *m.*	Master of Falkland, *b.* 1905
1720	*Falmouth*, Evelyn Hugh John Boscawen, *b.* 1887, *s.* 1918, *m.*	Hon. Evelyn F. V. *B.*, *b.* 1916
1919	*Finlay*, Robert Bannatyne Finlay, P.C., G.C.M.G., *b.* 1842, 1st Viscount, *w.*	Hon. Sir William *F.*, K.B.E., K.C., *b.* 1875
1921	*FitzAlan of Derwent*, Edmund Bernard FitzAlan-Howard, P.C., G.C.V.O., D.S.O., *b.* 1855, 1st Viscount, *m.*	Hon. Hy. E. *F.-A.*, *b.* 1883
1918	*Furness*, Marmaduke Furness, *b.* 1883, 1st Viscount, *w.*	Hon. Christopher *F.*, *b.* 1912
1720 I.	**Gage*, Henry Rainald Gage (*Brit. Baron, Gage*), *b.* 1895, *s.* 1912	Wm. H. St. Q. *G.*, *b.* 1880
1727 I.	**Galway*, George Edmund Milnes Monckton-Arundell, C.B., T.D. (*U.K. Baron, Monckton*), *b.* 1844, *s.* 1876, *w.*	Lt.-Col. Hon. George *M.-A.*, D.S.O., O.B.E., *b.* 1882
1910	*Gladstone*, Herbert Jno. Gladstone, P.C., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.B.E., *b.* 1854, 1st Viscount, *m.*	(None)
1478 I.	**Gormanston*, Jenico Edward Joseph Preston (*U.K. Baron, Gormanston*), *b.* 1879, *s.* 1907, *m.*	Hon. Jenico W. R. *P.*, *b.* 1914
1816 I.	*Gort*, John Standish S. P. Vereker, V.C., D.S.O. (2 Bars), M.V.O., M.C., *b.* 1886, *s.* 1902, *m.*	Hon. Charles S. *V.*, *b.* 1912
1900	*Goschen*, George Joachim Goschen, C.B.E., V.D., *b.* 1866, *s.* 1907, *m.*	Hon. Sir W. H. *G.*, K.B.E., *b.* '70
1849	*Gough*, Hugh William Gough, M.C., *b.* 1892, *s.* 1919	Capt. Guy V. Hugh *G.*, *b.* '87
1620 I.	**Grandison*. *See* "Jersey," *Engl. Earl*	(As English)
1916	*Grey of Fallodon*, Edward Grey, K.G., P.C., *b.* 1862, 1st Visct., *m.*	(None)
1719 I.	**Grimston*. *See* "Verulam," *U.K. Earl*	(As U.K.)
1831 I.	*Guillamore*, Frederick Standish O'Grady, *b.* 1847, *s.* 1918, *m.*	Maj. Hugh H. M. *O'G.*, *b.* 1860
1911	*Haldane*, Richard Burdon Haldane, K.T., P.C., O.M., *b.* 1856, 1st Viscount	(None)
1866	*Halifax*, Charles Lindley Wood, *b.* 1839, *s.* 1885, *w.*	Rt. Hon. E. *W.*, M.P., *b.* 1881
1891	*Hambleden*, William Frederick Danvers Smith, *b.* 1868, *s.* 1913, *m.*	Hon. Wm. H. *S.*, *b.* 1903
1884	*Hampden*, Thomas Walter Brand, K.C.B., C.M.G., *b.* 1869, *s.* 1906, *m.*	Hon. Thomas H. *B.*, *b.* 1900
1791 I.	*Harberton*, Ernest Arthur George Pomeroy, *b.* 1867, *s.* 1912	Maj. Hon. Ralph *P.*, O.B.E., [*b.* 1869
1917	*Harcourt*, William Edward Harcourt, *b.* 1908, *s.* 1922, *M.*	(None)
1846	*Hardinge*, Henry Charles Hardinge, C.B., *b.* 1857, *s.* 1894, *m.*	Hon. Caryl N. *H.*, *b.* 1905
1793 I.	*Hawarden*, Eustace Wyndham Maude, *b.* 1877, *s.* 1914, *m.*	Thos. Raymond *M.*, *b.* 1898
1550	*Hereford*, Robert Devereux, *b.* 1843, *s.* 1855, *m.*	Hon. Robert C. *D.*, *b.* 1865
1842	*Hill*, Rowland Richard Clegg-Hill, *b.* 1863, *s.* 1895, *m.*	Hon. Francis *C.-H.*, *b.* 1866
1796	*Hood*, Grosvenor A. A. Hood, O.B.E. (*Ir. Baron, Hood*), *b.* 1868, *s.* '07, *w.*	Samuel *H.*, *b.* 1910

Created.	*Title, Name, &c.*	*Eldest Son or Heir.*
1821	*Hutchinson.* *See* "Donoughmore," *Irish Earl*	(As Irish)
1918	*Jellicoe*, John Rushworth Jellicoe, G.C.B., O.M., G.C.V.O., *b.* 1859, 1st Viscount, *Admiral of the Fleet*, *m*	Hon. George P. J. R. *J.*, *b.* 1918
1911	*Knollys*, Francis Knollys, P.C., G.C.B., G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G., I.S.O., *b.* 1837, 1st Viscount, *w.*	Hon. Edward *K.*, *b.* 1895
1895	*Knutsford*, Sydney George Holland, *b.* 1855, *s.* 1914, *m.*	Hon. Arth. *Holland-Hibbert*, *b.* 1855
1922	*Lee of Fareham*, Arthur Hamilton Lee, P.C., G.B.E., K.C.B., *b.* 1868, 1st Viscount, *m.*	(None)
1747	*Leinster.* *See* "Leinster," *Irish Duke*	(As Irish)
1922	*Leverhulme*, William Hesketh Lever, *b.* 1851, 1st Viscount, *w.*	Hon Wm Hulme *L.*, *b.* 1888
1781 I.	*Lifford*, Archibald Robert Hewitt, *b.* 1844, *s.* 1913, *m.*	Hon. Evelyn Jas *H.*, *b.* 1880
1921	*Long*, Walter Hume Long, P.C., *b.* 1854, 1st Viscount, *m.*	Hon. Walter F. D. *L.*, *b.* 1911
1628 I.*	*Lumley.* *See* "Scarbrough," *Engl. Earl*	(As English)
1660 I.*	*Massereene & Ferrard* (1797), Algernon Wm. John Clotworthy Skeffington, D.S.O. (*U.K. Baron, Oriel*), *b.* 1873, *s.* 1905, *m.*	Hon. Nigel John *S.*, *b.* 1914
1802	*Melville*, Charles Saunders Dundas, I.S.O., *b.* 1843, *s.* 1904, *m.*	Hon. Henry *D.*, *b.* 1873
1916	*Mersey*, John Charles Bigham, P.C., *b.* 1840, 1st Viscount, *m.*	Lt.-Col. Hon. Clive *B.*, C.M.G., C.B.E., *b.* '72
1717 I.*	*Midleton.* *See* "Midleton," English Earl	(As English)
1902	*Milner*, Alfred Milner, K.G., P.C., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., *b.* 1854, 1st Viscount, *m.*	(None)
1716 I.	*Molesworth*, George Bagot Molesworth, *b* 1867, *s.* 1906, *m.*	Hon. Charles R. *M.*, *b.* 1869
1801 I.*	*Monck*, Hy. P. C. Stanley Monck (*U.K. Baron, Monck*), *b.* '49, *s.* '94, *m.*	H. W. Stanley *M.*, *b.* 1905
1550 I.	*Mountgarret*, Piers Henry Augustine Butler (*U.K. Baron, Mountgarret*), *b.* 1903, *s.* 1918, *M*,	Lt.-Col. Somerset Jas. *B.*, *b.* 1849
1763 I.	*Mountmorres*, Rev. William Geoffrey Bouchard de Montmorency, *b.* 1872, *s.* 1880, *m.*	Rev. Arthur *de M.*, *b.* 1879
1920	*Novar*, Ronald Craufurd Munro-Ferguson, P.C., G.C.M.G., *b.* 1860, 1st Viscount, *m.*	(None)
1895	*Peel*, Wm. Robt. Wellesley Peel, P.C., G.B.E., *b.* 1867, *suc.* 1912, *m.*	Hon. Arthur *P.*, *b.* 1907
1921	*Pirrie*, William James Pirrie, P.C., K.P., *b.* 1847, 1st Viscount, *m.*	(None)
1873	*Portman*, Claud Berkeley Portman, *b.* 1864, *s.* 1923, *m.*	Hon. Edward *P.*, *b.* 1898
1744 I.*	*Powerscourt*, Mervyn Richard Wingfield, K.P., M.V.O. (*U.K. Baron, Powerscourt*), *b.* 1880, *s.* 1904, *m.*	Hon. Mervyn *W.*, *b.* 1905
1900	*Ridley*, Matthew White Ridley, *b.* 1902, *s.* 1916, *M.*	Hon. Jasper N. *R.*, *b.* 1887
1919	*Rothermere*, Harold Sidney Harmsworth, P.C., *b.* 1868, 1st Visc., *m.*	Hon. Esmond *H.*, M.P., *b.* '98
1918	*St. Davids*, John Wynford Philipps, P.C., G.B.E., *b.* 1860, 1st Visc., *m.*	Hon. Jestyn R. A. P. *P.*, *b.* '17
1801	*St. Vincent*, Ronald Clarges Jervis, *b.* 1859, *s.* 1908, *w.*	Hon. John C. C. *J.*, *b.* 1858
1905	*Selby*, Thomas Sutton Evelyn Gully, *b.* 1911, *s.* 1923, *m.*	Hon. Edwd. *G.*, C.B., *b.* 1870
1805	*Sidmouth*, Gerald William Addington, *b.* 1882, *s.* 1915, *m.*	Hon. Raymond *A.*, *b.* 1887
1776 I.	*Southwell*, Arthur Robt. Pyers J. M. Southwell, *b.* 1872, *s.* 1878, *m.*	Hon. Robert *S.*, *b.* 1898
1621 S.*	*Stormont.* *See* "Mansfield," *Brit. Earl*	(As British)
1806 I.†	*Templetown*, Henry Edwd. M. D. Clotworthy Upton, *b.* 1853, *s.* '90, *m.*	Hon. Hy. Aug. *U.*, *b.* 1894
1721	*Torrington*, George Master Byng, *b.* 1886, *s.* 1889, *div.*	Lt.-Col. Arthur S. *B.*, *b.* 1876
1921	*Ullswater*, James William Lowther, P.C., G.C.B., *b.* 1855, 1st Viscount, *m.*	Maj. Hon. Christopher *L.*, *b.* 1887
1622 I.*	*Valentia*, Arthur Annesley, K.C.V.O., C.B. (*U.K. Baron, Annesley*), *b.* 1843, *s.* 1863, *m.*	Capt. Hon. Caryl *A.*, *b.* 1883
1918	*Wimborne*, Ivor Churchill Guest, P.C., *b.* 1873, 1st Viscount, *m.*	Hon. Ivor *G.*, *b.* 1903
1908	*Wolverhampton*, Henry Ernest Fowler, *b.* 1870, *s.* 1911	(None)
1923	*Younger*, George Younger, *b.* 1851, 1st Viscount, *w.*	Lt.-Col. Hon. James *Y.*, D.S.O., *b.* 1880

VISCOUNTESSES IN THEIR OWN RIGHT.

—*Style*, The Right Hon. Viscountess ——. *Addressed as*, My Lady.

1918	*Rhondda*, Margaret Haig Mackworth, *b.* 1883, *s.* 1918	(None)
1885	*Wolseley*, Frances Garnet Wolseley, *b.* 1872, *s.* 1913	(None)

BISHOPS (24).

—*Style*, The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of ——. *Addressed as*, My Lord. [Those marked * always sit—21 others, except §Sodor and Man, by date, those awaiting admission in order shown (in parentheses).]

Appd.		*En'd. Lords*
1921	*Bath & Wells* (71st), St. John Basil Wynne Willson, D.D., *b.* 1868, *cons.* 1921	(3)
1911	*Birmingham* (2nd), Henry Russell Wakefield, C.B.E., D.D., *b.* 1854, *cons.* 1911	1919
1920	*Bradford* (1st), Arthur William Thomson Perowne, D.D., *b.* 1867, *cons.* 1920	1923
1914	*Bristol* (49th), George Nickson, D.D., *b.* 1864, *cons.* 1906, *trans.* 1914	1920
1920	*Carlisle* (61st), Henry Herbert Williams, D.D., *b.* 1872, *cons.* 1920	(1)
1923	*Chelmsford* (2nd), Frederick Sumpter Guy Warman, D.D., *b* 1872, *cons.* 1919, *trans.* 1923	1921
1919	*Chester* (34th), Henry Luke Paget, D.D., *b.* 1853, *cons.* 1906	1921
1919	*Chichester* (96th), Winfrid Oldfield Burrows, D.D., *b.* 1858, *cons.* 1912, *trans.* 1919	1919
1922	*Coventry* (2nd), Charles Lisle Carr, D.D., *b.* 1871, *cons.* 1922	(7)
1920	**Durham* (86th), Herbert Hensley Henson, D.D., *b.* 1863, *cons.* 1918, *trans.* 1920	1920
1905	*Ely* (63th), Frederic Henry Chase, D.D., *b.* 1853, *cons.* 1905	1913
1916	*Exeter* (65th), Lord William Cecil, D.D., *b.* 1863, *cons.* 1916	1921
1923	*Gloucester* (33rd), Arthur Cayley Headlam, D.D., C.H., *b.* 1862, *cons.* 1923	(8)

Appt.		Entd. Lords.
1920	*Hereford* (98th), Martin Linton Smith, D.S.O., D.D., *b.* 1868, *cons.* 1918, *trans.* 1920	(2)
1913	*Lichfield* (93rd), John Augustine Kempthorne, D.D., *b.* 1864, *cons.* 1910, *trans.* 1913	1919
1920	*Lincoln* (90th), William Shuckburgh Swayne, D.D., *b.* 1860, *cons.* 1920	1923
1923	*Liverpool* (3rd), Albert Augustus David, D.D., *b.* 1867, *cons.* 1921, *trans.* 1923	(5)
1901	**London* (110th), Arthur Foley Winnington-Ingram, P.C., K.C.V.O., D.D., *b.* 1858, *cons.* 1897, *trans.* 1901	1901
1921	***Manchester*** (5th), William Temple, D.D., *b.* 1881, *cons.* 1921	(4)
1915	*Newcastle* (5th), Herbert Louis Wild, D.D., *b.* 1864, *cons.* 1915	1920
1910	*Norwich* (90th), Bertram Pollock, K.C.V.O., D.D., *b.* 1863, *cons.* 1910	1916
1919	*Oxford* (35th), Hubert Murray Burge, D.D., *b.* 1862, *cons.* 1911, *trans.* 1919	1917
1923	***Peterborough*** (30th),	(11)
1920	*Ripon* (5th), Thomas Banks Strong, G.B.E., D.D., *b.* 1861, *cons.* 1920	1923
1905	*Rochester* (101st), John Reginald Harmer, D.D., *b.* 1857, *cons.* 1895, *trans.* 1905	1911
1920	*St. Albans* (4th), Michael Bolton Furse, D.D., *b.* 1872, *cons.* 1909, *trans.* 1920	1923
1923	*St. Edmundsbury & Ipswich* (3rd), Walter Godfrey Whittingham, D.D., *b.* 1863, *cons.* 1923	(9)
1921	*Salisbury* (95th), St. Clair George Alfred Donaldson, D.D., *b.* 1863, *cons.* 1904, *trans.* 1921	(6)
1913	*Sheffield* (1st), Leonard Hedley Burrows, D.D., *b.* 1857, *cons.* 1909, *trans.* 1913	1919
1912	§*Sodor & Man* (71st), James Denton Thompson, D.D., *b.* 1856, *cons.* 1912.	
1919	*Southwark* (3rd), Cyril Forster Garbett, D.D., *b.* 1875, *cons.* 1919	1922
1904	*Southwell* (2nd), Sir Edwin Hoskyns, Bart., D.D., *b.* 1851, *cons.* 1901, *trans.* 1904	1910
1923	*Truro* (7th), Walter Howard Frere, D.D., *b.* 1863, *cons.* 1923	(10)
1897	*Wakefield* (2nd), George Rodney Eden, D.D., *b.* 1853, *cons.* 1890, *trans.* 1897	1904
1923	**Winchester* (88th), Frank Theodore Woods, D.D., *b.* 1874, *cons.* 1916, *trans.* 1923	1920
1918	*Worcester* (106th), Ernest Harold Pearce, C.B.E., D.D., *b.* 1865, *cons.* 1918	1921

BARONS—*Style*, The Right Hon. Lord ——
Addressed as, My Lord.

Created.	*Title, Name, &c.*	*Eldest Son or Heir.*
1911	*Aberconway*, Chas. Benj. Bright McLaren, P.C., K.C., *b.* 1850, 1st B., *m.*	Hon. H. D. *McL.*, O.B.E., *b.* 1879.
1801	*Abercromby*, John Abercromby, *b.* 1841, *s.* 1917	(None)
1873	*Aberdare*, Henry Campbell Bruce, V.D., *b.* 1851, *s.* 1895, *m.*	Hon. Clarence *B.*, *b.* 1885
1835	*Abinger*, Robert Brooke Campbell Scarlett, *b.* 1876, *s.* 1917, *m.*	Lt.-Col. Hon. Hugh *S.*, D.S.O., *b.* 1878
1869	*Acton*, Richard M. Lyon-Dalberg-Acton, K.C.V.O., *b.* 1870, *s.* 1902, *w.*	Hon. John *L.-D.-A.*, *b.* 1907
1887	*Addington*, John Gellibrand Hubbard, O.B.E., *b.* 1883, *s.* 1915	Hon. Raymond *H.*, *b.* 1884
1921	*Ailwyn*, Ailwyn Edward Fellowes, P.C., K.C.V.O., K.B.E., b. 1855, 1st Baron, *m.*	Lt.-Col Hon. Ronald T. *F.*, D.S.O., M.C., *b.* 1886.
1907	*Airedale*, Albert Ernest Kitson, *b.* 1863, *s.* 1911, *m.*	Hon. James C. *K.*, *b.* 1864
1896	*Aldenham*, Alban George Henry Gibbs, *b.* 1846, *s.* 1907, *w.*	Hon. Gerald *G.*, *b.* 1879
1876	*Alington*, Napier George Henry Sturt, *b.* 1896, *s.* 1919	(None)
1902	*Allerton*, George Herbert Jackson, *b.* 1867, *s.* 1917, *m.*	Hon. George W. *J.*, *b.* 1903
1892	*Amherst of Hackney*, Wm. Alexander Evering Cecil, *b.* 1912, *s.* '19. *M.*	Hon. Henry K. A. *C.*, *b.* 1914
1831	*Ampthill*, Oliver A. Villiers Russell, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., *b.* '69, *s.* '84, *m.*	Hon. J. Hugo *R.*, *b.* 1896
1863	*Annaly*, Luke Henry White, M.C., *b.* 1885, *s.* 1922, *m.*	Hon. Charles Jas. *W.*, *b.* 1860
1917	*Annesley*. *See* "Valentia," *Irish Viscount*	As Irish
1916	*Anslow*, Tonman Mosley, C.B., *b.* 1850, 1st Baron, *m.*	(None)
1918	*Armaghdale*, John Brownlee Lonsdale, *b.* 1851, 1st Baron, *m.*	(None)
1903	*Armstrong*, William Hy. Armstrong FitzPatrick Watson-Armstrong, T.D., *b.* 1863, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon. Wm. J. M. *W.-A.*, *b.* 1892
1605	*Arundell of Wardour*, Gerald Arthur Arundell, *b.* 1861, *s.* 1921, *m.*	Hon. John F. *A.*, *b.* 1907
1885	*Ashbourne*, William Gibson, *b.* 1868, *s.* 1913, *m.*	Hon. Edward *G.*, *b.* 1873
1835	*Ashburton*, Francis Denzil Edwd. Baring, *b.* 1866, *s.* 1889, *m.*	Hon. Alexander *B.*, *b.* 1898
1892	*Ashcombe*, Henry Cubitt, C.B., *b.* 1867, *s.* 1917, *m.*	Hon. Roland C. *C.*, *b.* 1899
1920	*Ashfield*, Albert Henry Stanley, P.C., *b.* 1875, 1st Baron, *m.*	(None)
1895	*Ashton*, James Williamson, *b.* 1842, 1st Baron, *m.*	(None)
1911	*Ashton of Hyde*, Thomas Gair Ashton, *b.* 1855, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon. Thos. R. *A.*, *b.* 1901
1800 I.	*Ashtown*, Frederick Oliver Trench, *b.* 1868, *s.* 1880, *m.*	Hon. Robert *T.*, *b.* 1897
1919	*Askwith*, George Ranken Askwith, K.C.B., *b.* 1861, 1st Baron, *m.*	(None)
1863 I.	**Athlumney*, James Herbert Gustavus Meredyth Somerville (*U.K. Baron, Meredyth*), *b.* 1865, *s.* 1873, *m.*	(None to peerage)
1917	*Atholstan*, Hugh Graham, *b.* 1848, 1st Baron, *m.*	(None)
1905	*Atkinson*, John Atkinson, P.C. (*Lord of Appeal*), *b.* 1844, *w.*	(Life Peerage)
1789 I. 1793*	*Auckland*, Frederick Colvin George Eden (*Brit. Baron Auckland*), *b.* 1895, *s.* 1917, *m.*	Hon. George *E.*, *b.* 1861
1900	*Avebury*, John Birkbeck Lubbock, *b.* 1858, *s.* 1913	Hon. Norman *L.*, *b.* 1861
1718 I.	*Aylmer*, John Frederick Whitworth Aylmer, *b.* 1880, *s.* 1923	Hon. Kenneth A. *A.*, *b.* 1883
1780	*Bagot*, William Bagot, *b.* 1857, *s.* 1887, *m.*	Hon. Walter *B.*, D.S.O., *b.* '64
1607 S.	†*Balfour of Burleigh*, George John Gordon Bruce, *b.* 1883, *s.* 1921, *m.*	Hon. Lady Hope, O.B.E., *b.* 1877
1869	*Balinhard*. *See* "Southesk," *Scott. Earl*	(As Scottish)
1698	*Barnard*, Christopher William Vane, M.C., *b.* 1888, *s.* 1918, *m*	Hon. Harry J. N. *V.*, *b.* 1923
1922	*Barnby*, Francis Willey, *b.* 1842, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon. Francis V. *W.*, C.M.G., C.B.E., M.V.O., *b.* 1884

Created.	*Title Name, &c.*	*Eldest Son or Heir.*
1902	*Barrymore*, Arthur Hugh Smith-Barry, P.C., *b.* 1843, 1st Bn., *m.*	(None)
1887	*Basing*, John Limbrey Robert Sclater-Booth, *b.* 1890, *s.* 1919	Hon. Charles *S.-B.*, *b.* 1862
1837	*Bateman*, William S. Bateman-Hanbury, *b.* 1856, *s.* 1901, *m.*	Hon. Charles *B.-H.*, *b.* 1877
1921	*Bearsted*, Marcus Samuel, *b.* 1853, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon. Walter *S.*, M.C., *b.* 1882.
1447	*Beauchamp, Barony claimed by* Ulric Oliver Thynne.	
1917	*Beaverbrook*, William Maxwell Aitken, P.C., *b.* 1879, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hn. J. W. Maxwell *A.*, *b.* '10
1647 S. †	*Belhaven & Stenton*, Lt.-Col. Robert Edward Archibald Hamilton, C.I.E., *b.* 1871, *s.* 1920, *m.*	Hon. Robert A. B. *H.*, *b.* 1903.
1848 I. †	*Bellew*, George Leopold Bryan, *b.* 1857, *s.* 1911	Hon. Richd. E. *Bellew*, *b.* 1858
1856	*Belper*, Algernon Henry Strutt, *b.* 1883, *s.* 1914, *m.*	Hon. Alexander *S.*, *b.* 1912
1455	*Berners*, Gerald Hugh Tyrwhitt-Wilson, *b.* 1883, *s.* 1918	Hon. Clement *T.*, *b.* 1857
1784	*Berwick*, Thomas Henry Noel-Hill, *b.* 1877, *s.* 1897, *m.*	Chas. M. W. *N.-H.*, *b.* 1897
1922	*Bethell*, John Henry Bethell, *b.* 1861, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon. John R. *B.*, *b.* 1902
1903	*Biddulph*, John Michael Gordon Biddulph, *b.* 1869, *s.* 1923, *m.*	Hon. Michael *B.*, *b.* 1898
1918	*Bledisloe*, Charles Bathurst, K.B.E., *b.* 1867, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon. Benjamin L. *B.*, *b.* '99
1907	*Blyth*, James Blyth, *b.* 1841, 1st Baron, *w.*	Hon. Herbert W. *B.*, *b.* 1868
1892	*Blythswood*, Archibald Douglas-Campbell, M.V.O., *b.* 1870, *s.* 1918, *m.*	Hon. Barrington S. *D.-C.*, *b.* 1877
1797	*Bolton*, William George Algar Orde-Powlett, *b.* 1869, *s.* 1922, *m.*	Hon. Nigel A. *O.-P.*, *b.* 1900
1922	*Borwick*, Robert Hudson Borwick, *b.* 1845, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon. George *B.*, *b.* 1880.
1761	*Boston*, George Florance Irby, *b.* 1860, *s.* 1877, *m.*	Hon. Cecil S. *I.*, *b.* 1862
1887	*Bowes. See* "Strathmore and K.," *Scott. Earl*	(As Scottish)
1711	*Boyle. See* "Cork and Orrery," *Irish Earl*	(As Irish)
1880	*Brabourne*, Cecil Marcus Knatchbull-Hugessen, *b.* 1863, *s.* 1915, *w.*	Hon. Michael *K.-H.*, *b.* 1895
1866	*Brancepeth. See* "Boyne," *Irish Visct.*	(As Irish)
1788	*Braybrooke*, Henry Neville, *b.* 1855, *s.* 1904, *m.*	Hon. Richd. H. C. *N.*, *b.* '18
1529	*Braye*, Alfred Thos. Townshend Verney-Cave, *b.* 1849, *s.* 1879, *m.*	Hon. Adrian *V.-C.*, *b.* 1874
1794 I. *	*Bridport. See* "Bridport," *U.K. Visct.*	(As U.K.)
1860	*Brougham & Vaux*, Henry C. Brougham, K.C.V.O., *b.* '36, *s.* '86, *m.*	Hon. Henry *B.*, *b.* 1887
1776	*Brownlow*, Adelbert Salusbury Cockayne Cust, *b.* 1867, *s.* 1921, *m.*	Hon. Peregrine *C.*, *b.* 1899
1915	*Buckmaster*, Stanley Owen Buckmaster, P.C., *b.* '61, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon. Owen Stanley *B.*, *b.* '90
1529	*Burgh*, Alexander Henry Leith, *b.* 1866, *claim established* 1916	Hon. Alex. *L.*, *b.* 1906
1912	*Butler. See* "Carrick," *Irish Earl*	(As Irish)
1919	*Byng of Vimy*, Julian Hedworth George Byng, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., M.V.O. (*Governor-General of Canada*), *b.* 1862, 1st Baron, *m.*	(None)
1643	*Byron*, Rev. Frederick Ernest Charles Byron, *b.* 1861, *s.* 1917, *m.*	Capt. Augustus Wm. *B.*, [*b.* 1856
1921	*Cable*, Ernest Cable, *b.* 1859, 1st Baron, *m.*	(None)
1796	*Calthorpe*, Somerset Frederick Gough-Calthorpe, *b.* '62, *s.* 1912, *m.*	Hon. Frederick *G.-C.*, *b.* 1892
1383	*Camoys*, Ralph Francis Julian Stonor, *b.* 1884, *s.* 1897, *m.*	Hon. Ralph *S.*, *b.* 1913
1715 I.	*Carbery*, John Evans-Freke, *b.* 1892, *s.* 1898, *m.*	Hon. Ralfe *E.-F.*, *b.* 1897
1834 I. 1838*	*Carew*, George Patrick John Carew (*U.K. Baron, Carew*), *b.* 1863, *s.* 1923, *m.*	Gerald S. *C.*, *b.* 1860
1786	*Carleton. See* "Shannon," *Irish Earl*	(As Irish)
1912	*Carmichael*, Thomas David Gibson Carmichael, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., K.C.M.G., *b.* 1859, 1st Baron, *m.*	(None)
1916	*Carnock*, Arthur Nicolson, P.C., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., K.C.I.E., *b.* 1849, 1st Baron, *m.*	Capt. Hon. Fredk. Archibald *N.*, M.C., *b.* 1883
1796 I. *	*Carrington. See* "Lincolnshire," *U.K. Marquess*	Hon. Rupert Carrington, C.V.O., D.S.O., *b.* 1852
1921	*Carson*, Edward Henry Carson, P.C. (*Lord of Appeal*), *b.* 1854, *m.*	(Life Peerage)
1812 I. †	*Castlemaine*, Albert Edward Handcock, *b.* 1863, *s.* 1892, *m.*	Hon. Robert *H.*, *b.* 1864
1869	*Castletown*, Bern. Edwd. B. FitzPatrick, P.C., K.P., C.M.G., *b.* '48, *s.* '83, *m*	(None)
1460 S. *	*Cathcart. See* "Cathcart," *U.K. Earl*	(As U.K.)
1918	*Cawley*, Frederick Cawley, P.C., *b.* 1850, 1st Baron, *w.*	Hon. Robt. Hugh *C.*, *b.* '77
1919	*Chalmers*, Robert Chalmers, P.C., G.C.B., *b.* 1858, 1st Baron, *w.*	(None)
1912	*Channing of Wellingborough*, Francis Alston Channing, *b.* 1841, 1st Baron, *m.*	(None)
1911	*Charnwood*, Godfrey Rathbone Benson, *b.* 1864, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon. John R. *B.*, *b.* 1901
1831	*Chaworth. See* "Meath," *Irish Earl*	(As Irish)
1858	*Chesham*, John Compton Cavendish, M.C., *b.* 1894, *s.* 1907, *m.*	Hon. Jno. Chas. C. *C.*, *b.* 1916
1887	*Cheylesmore*, Herbert Francis Eaton, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., *b.* 1848, *s.* 1902, *m.*	Hn. Francis *E.*, D.S.O., *b.* '93
1858	*Churston*, John Reginald Lopes Yarde-Buller, M.V.O., *b.* '73, *s.* 1910, *m.*	Hon. Richard *Y.-B.*, *b.* 1910
1800 I.	*Clanmorris*, Arthur Maurice Robert Bingham, *b.* 1879, *s.* 1916, *m.*	Hon. Jno. Michael *B.*, *b.* 1908
1828	*Clanwilliam. See* "Clanwilliam," *Irish Earl*	(As Irish)
1800 I.	*Clarina*, Eyre Nathaniel Massey, *b.* 1880, *s.* 1922, *m.*	Rev. Hon. A. *M.*, *b.* 1844
1831	*Clements. See* "Leitrim," *Irish Earl*	(As Irish)
1672	*Clifford of Chudleigh*, William Hugh Clifford, *b.* 1858, *s.* 1916, *m.*	Hon. Chas. O. Hugh *C.*, *b.* '87
1299	*Clinton*, Chas. J. R. Hepburn-Stuart-Forbes-Trefusis, *b.* '63, *s.* '04, *m.*	Two co-heiresses
1762 I. *	*Clive. See* "Powis," *U.K. Earl*	(As U.K.)
1790 I.	*Clonbrock*, Robert Edward Dillon, *b.* 1869, *s.* 1917	(None)
1789 I. 1831*	*Cloncurry*, Valentine Fredk. Lawless (*U.K. Baron, Cloncurry*), *b.* 1840, *s.* 1869, *w.*	Hon. Frederick *L.*, *b.* 1847

Created.	*Title, Name, &c.*	*Eldest Son or Heir.*
1919	*Clwyd*, John Herbert Roberts, *b.* 1863, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon. Jno. Trevor *R.*, *b.* 1900
1313	*Cobham*, Gervase Disney Alexander, *b.* 1880, *claim established* 1916	(None)
1919	*Cochrane of Cults*, Thos. Horatio Arthur Ernest Cochrane, *b.* 1857, 1st Baron, *m.*	Maj Hon. Thos. G. F. C., D.S.O., *b.* 1883
1906	*Colebrooke*, Edward Arthur Colebrooke, P.C., K.C.V.O., *b.* 1861, 1st Baron, *m.*	(None)
1874	*Coleridge*, Bernard John Seymour Coleridge, *b.* 1851, *s.* 1894, *m.*	Hon. Geoffrey *C.*, *b.* 1877
1604 S.*	*Colville of Culross.* *See* "Colville," *U.K. Visct.*	(As U.K.)
1917	*Colwyn*, Frederick Henry Smith, *b.* 1859, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon. Frederick *S.*, *b.* 1887
1841	*Congleton*, John Brooke Molesworth Parnell, *b.* 1892, *s.* 1914, *m.*	Hon. Harry D. *P.*, *b.* 1920
1712 I.*	*Conway.* *See* "Hertford," *Brit. Marq.*	(As British)
1874	*Cottesloe*, Thomas Francis Fremantle, *b.* 1862, *s.* 1918, *m.*	Hon. John W. H. *F.*, *b.* 1900
1914	*Cozens-Hardy*, William Hepburn Cozens-Hardy, K.C., *b.* 1868, *s.* 1920, *m.*	Hon. Edward H. *C.-H.*, *b.* 1873
1899	*Cranworth*, Bertram Francis Gurdon, M.C., *b.* 1877, *s.* 1902, *m.*	Hon. Robert *G.*, *b.* 1904
1892	*Crawshaw*, William Brooks, *b.* 1853, *s.* 1908, *m.*	Hon. Gerald *B.*, *b.* 1884
1797 I.*	*Cremorne.* *See* "Dartrey," *U.K. Earl*	Maj.-Gen. Vesey J. Dawson, C.V.O., *b.* 1853
1797 I.†	*Crofton*, Arthur Edward Lowther Crofton, *b.* 1866, *s.* 1912, *w.*	Hon. Edw. Chas. *C.*, *b.* 1896
1490	*Cromwell*, Robert Godfrey Wolseley Bewicke-Copley, M.C., *b.* 1893, *s.* 1923	(None)
1920	*Cullen*, Brien Ibrican Cokayne, K.B.E., *b.* 1864, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon. Charles B. M. *C.*, *b.* 1912
1914	*Cunliffe*, Rolf Cunliffe, *b.* 1899, *s.* 1920	Hon. Geoffrey *C.*, *b.* 1903
1898 I.†*	*Curzon of Kedleston.* *See* "Curzon of K," *U.K. Marquess.*	
1914	*D'Abernon*, Edgar Vincent, P.C., G.C.M.G., *b.* 1857, 1st Baron, *m.*	(None)
1921	*Dalziel*, James Henry Dalziel, P.C., *b.* 1868, 1st Baron	(None)
1923	*Daryngton*, Herbert Pike Pease, P.C., *b.* 1867, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon. Jocelyn A. *P.*, *b.* 1908
1897	*Dawnay.* *See* "Downe," *Irish Visct.*	(As Irish)
1920	*Dawson*, Bertrand Edward Dawson, G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G., C.B., M.D., F.R.C.P., *b.* ——, 1st Baron, *m.*	(None)
1812 I.†	*Decies*, John Graham Hope Horsley-Beresford, P.C., D.S.O., *b.* 1866, *s.* 1910, *m.*	Hon. Arthur M. *H.-B.*, *b.* 1915
1299	*De Clifford*, Edward Southwell Russell, *b.* 1907, *s.* 1909, *M.*	Hon. Diana *R.*, *b.* 1909
1851	*De Freyne*, Francis Charles French, *b.* 1884, *s.* 1915, *m.*	Hon. Wm. Joseph *F.*, *b.* '85
1821	*Delamere*, Hugh Cholmondeley, *b.* 1870, *s.* 1887, *w.*	Hon. Thomas *C.*, *b.* 1900
1835	*De L'Isle & Dudley*, Algernon Sidney, *b.* 1854, *s.* 1922,	Hon. William *S.*, *b.* 1859
1838	*De Mauley*, Rev. Maurice John George Ponsonby, *b.* 1846, *s.* 1918, *m.*	Hon. Hubert Wm. *P.*, *b.* 1878
1834	*Denman*, Thomas Denman, P.C., G.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., *b.* '74, *s.* '94, *m.*	Hon. Thomas *D.*, *b.* 1905
1885	*Deramore*, Robert Wilfrid de-Yarburgh-Bateson, *b.* '65, *s.* '93, *m.*	Hon. George *de-Y.-B.*, *b.* 1870
1887	*De Ramsey*, William Henry Fellowes, *b.* 1848, *s.* 1887, *w.*	Ailwyn Edward *F.*, *b.* 1910
1881	*Derwent*, Francis V.-Bempde-Johnstone, *b.* 1851, *s.* 1916, *w.*	Geo. Harcourt *J.*, *b.* 1899
1909	*Desart.* *See* "Desart," *Irish Earl*	(None to U.K. Barony)
1831	*De Saumarez*, James St. Vincent Saumarez, *b.* 1843, *s.* 1891, *m.*	Hon. James B. *S.*, *b.* 1889
1905	*Desborough*, William Henry Grenfell, K.C.V.O., *b.* '55, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon. Ivo *G.*, *b.* 1898
1910	*De Villiers*, Charles Percy De Villiers, *b.* 1871, *s.* 1914, *m.*	Hon. Arthur P. *De V.*, *b.* 1911
1919	*Dewar*, Thomas Robert Dewar, *b.* 1864, 1st Baron	(None)
1620 I. 1765*	*Digby*, Edward Kenelm Digby, D.S.O., M.C. (*Brit. Baron, Digby*), *b.* 1894, *s.* 1920, *m.*	Hon. Robert Hy. *D.*, *b.* 1903
1880	*Donington*, Gilbert Theophilus Clifton Hastings, *b.* 1859, *s.* 1920	(None)
1615	*Dormer*, Charles Walter James Dormer, *b.* 1903, *s.* 1922, *m.*	Hon. Joseph *D.*, *b.* 1914
1875	*Douglas.* *See* "Home," *Scott. Earl*	(As Scottish)
1917	*Doverdale*, Edward Partington, *b.* 1836, 1st Baron, *w.*	Hon. Oswald *P.*, *b.* 1872
1439	*Dudley*, Ferdinando Dudley William Lea-Smith, *b.* 1872, *claim established* 1916, *m.*	Hon. Ferdinando D. H. *L.-S.*, *b.* 1910
1800 I.*	*Dufferin & Claneboye.* *See* "Dufferin and A.," *U.K. Marq.*	(As U.K.)
1800 I.†	*Dunalley*, Henry O'Callaghan Prittie, *b.* 1851, *s.* 1885, *m.*	Maj. Hon. Cornelius O'C. *P.*, D.S.O., *b.* 1877
1541 I.	*Dunboyne*, FitzWalter George Probyn Butler, *b.* 1874, *s.* 1913, *m.*	Hon. Patrick *B.*, *b.* 1917
1905	*Dunedin*, Andrew Graham Murray, P.C., G.C.V.O., *b.* '49, 1st Bn., *w.*	Hon. Ronald *M.*, *b.* 1875
1892	*Dunleath*, Henry Lyle Mulholland *b.* 1854, *s.* 1895 *m.*	Capt. Hon. Chas. Hy. Geo. *M.*, C.B.E., D.S.O., *b.* 1886
1831	*Dunmore.* *See* "Dunmore," *Scott. Earl*	(As Scottish)
1869	*Dunning.* *See* "Rollo," *Scott. Baron*, below	(As Scottish)
1462 I.	*Dunsany*, Edward John M. Drax Plunkett, *b.* 1878, *s.* 1899, *m.*	Hon. Randal *P.*, *b.* 1906
1780	*Dynevor*, Walter FitzUryan Rhys, *b.* 1873, *s.* 1911, *m.*	Hon. Charles *R.*, M.C., *b.* 1899
1857	*Ebury*, Francis Egerton Grosvenor, D.S.O., M.C., *b.* 1883, *s.* 1921, *m.*	Hon. Robert Egerton *G.*, *b.* 1914
1859	*Egerton of Tatton*, Maurice Egerton, *b.* 1874, *s.* 1920	(None)
1849	*Elgin.* *See* "Elgin and K.," *Scott. Earl*	(As Scottish)
1643 S.	*Elibank*, *See* "Elibank," *U.K. Viscount*	(As U. K. title)
1802	*Ellenborough*, Cecil Henry Law, C.B., *b.* 1849, *s.* 1915, *w.*	Capt. Hon. Henry Astell *L.*, M.C., *b.* 1889
1510 S. 1885*	*Elphinstone*, Sidney Herbert Elphinstone (*U.K. Baron, Elphinstone*), *b.* 1869, *s.* 1893, *m.*	Master of Elphinstone, *b.* 1914

Created.	Title, Name, &c.	Eldest Son or Heir.
1874	*Emly*, Thomas William Gaston Monsell, *b.* 1858, *s.* 1894, *m.*	(None)
1911	*Emmott*, Alfred Emmott, P.C., G.C.M.G., G.B.E., *b.* 1858, 1st Bn., *m.*	(None)
1919	*Ernle*, Rowland Edmund Prothero, P.C., M.V.O., *b.* 1852, 1st Baron, *m.*	(None)
1806	*Erskine*, Montagu Erskine, *b.* 1865, *s.* 1913, *m.*	Hon. Donald *E.*, *b.* 1899
1872	*Ettrick.* *See* "Napier," *Scott. Baron*, below	(As Scottish)
1906	*Eversley*, George John Shaw-Lefevre, P.C., *b.* 1832, 1st Baron, *m.*	(None)
1627 S.†	*Fairfax of Cameron*, Albert Kirby Fairfax, *b.* 1870, *s.* 1900, *m.*	Hon. Thos. B. McK., *b.* 1923
1897	*Fairlie.* *See* "Glasgow," *Scott. Earl*	(As Scottish)
1915	*Faringdon*, Alexander Henderson, C.H., *b.* 1850, 1st Baron, *w.*	Alexr. Gavin *H.*, *b.* 1902
1756 I.†	*Farnham*, Arthur Kenlis Maxwell, D.S.O., *b.* 1879, *s.* 1900, *m.*	Hon. Somerset *M.*, *b.* 1905
1893	*Farrer*, Thomas Cecil Farrer, *b.* 1859, *s.* 1899, *m.*	Hon. Cecil *F.*, *b.* 1893
1876	*Fermanagh.* *See* "Erne," *Irish Earl*	(As Irish)
1856 I.	*Fermoy*, Edmund Maurice Roche, *b.* 1885, *s.* 1920	Hon. Fras. G. *R.*, *b.* 1885
1798 I.	*Ffrench*, Charles Austin Thos. R. J. J. Ffrench, *b.* '68, *s.* '93, *m.*	Hon. John *F.*, *b.* 1872
1831	*Fingall.* *See* "Fingall," *Irish Earl*	(As Irish)
1909	*Fisher*, Cecil Vavasseur-Fisher, *b.* 1868, *s.* 1920, *m.*	Hon. John *V.-F.*, *b.* 1921
1790	*Fisherwick.* *See* "Donegall," *Irish Marq.*	(As Irish)
1906	*Fitzmaurice*, Edmond Geo. Petty-Fitzmaurice, P.C., *b.* '46, 1st Baron	(None)
1776	*Foley*, Gerald Henry Foley, *b.* 1898, *s.* 1918, *m.*	Hon. Adrian G. *F.*, *b.* 1923
1445 S.†	*Forbes*, Atholl Laurence Cunyngham Forbes, *b.* 1882, *s.* 1916, *m.*	Master of Forbes, *b.* 1918
1821	*Forester*, George C. Beaumont Weld-Forester, *b.* 1867, *s.* 1917, *m.*	Hon. Cecil *G. W.-F.*, *b.* 1899
1922	*Forres*, Archibald Williamson, P.C., *b.* 1860, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon. Stephen K. *G. W.*, *b.* 1888
1633 S.*	*Forrester.* *See* "Verulam," *Engl. Earl*	(As English)
1920	*Forster*, Henry William Forster, P.C., G.C.M.G., *b.* 1856, 1st Baron, *m.*	(None)
1917	*Forteviot*, John Alexander Dewar, *b.* 1856, 1st Baron, *m.*	Capt. Hon. John *D.*, M.C., *b.* 1885
1815	*Foxford.* *See* "Limerick," *Irish Earl*	(As Irish)
1790	*Gage.* *See* "Gage," *Irish Visct.*	(As Irish)
1917	*Gainford*, Joseph Albert Pease, P.C., *b.* 1860, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon. Joseph *P.*, *b.* 1889
1800 I. 1806*	*Gardner* (claimed by Alan Legge Gardner and Alan Hyde Gardner)	
1818 I.	*Garvagh*, Leopold E. Stratford Geo. Canning, *b.* 1878, *s.* 1915, *m.*	Hon. Leopold *C.*, *b.* 1920
1876	*Gerard*, Frederic John Gerard, *b.* 1883, *s.* 1902, *m.*	Hon. Robt. Wm. *G.*, *b.* 1918
1824	*Gifford*, Edgar Berkeley Gifford, *b.* 1857, *s.* 1911, *m.*	Charles *G.*, *b.* 1899
1917	*Gisborough*, Richard Godolphin Walmesley Chaloner, *b.* 1856, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon. Thos. W. P. L. *C.*, *b.* 1889
1918	*Glanely*, William James Tatem, *b.* 1868, 1st Baron, *m.*	(None)
1899	*Glanusk*, Joseph Henry Russell Bailey, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., *b.* 1864, *s.* 1906, *m.*	Maj. Hon. Wilfred *B.*, D.S.O., *b.* 1891
1918	*Glenarthur*, Matthew Arthur, *b.* 1852, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon. James Cecil *A.*, *b.* 1883
1921	*Glenavy*, James Henry Mussen Campbell, P.C., *b.* '51, 1st Bn., *m.*	Hon. Chas. H. G. *C.*, *b.* 1885
1911	*Glenconner*, Christopher Grey Tennant, *b.* 1899, *s.* 1920	Hon. David F. *T.*, *b.* 1902
1922	*Glendyne*, Robert Nivison, *b.* 1849, 1st Baron, *w.*	Hon. John *N.*, *b.* 1878
1916	*Glentanar*, Thomas Coats, *b.* 1894, *s.* 1918	(None)
1909	*Gorell*, Ronald Gorell Barnes, C.B.E., M.C., *b.* 1884, *s.* 1917, *m.*	(None)
1868	*Gormanston.* *See* "Gormanston," *Irish Visct.*	(As Irish)
1806	*Granard.* *See* "Granard," *Irish Earl*	(As Irish)
1782	*Grantley*, John Richard Brinsley Norton, *b.* 1855, *s.* 1877, *m.*,	Hon. Richard *N.*, *b.* 1892
1794 I.	*Graves*, Clarence Percy Rivers Graves, *b.* 1871, *s.* 1914, *m.*	Henry A. C. *G.*, *b.* 1877
1902	*Grenfell*, Francis W. Grenfell, P.C., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., *Field-Marshal*, *b.* 1841, 1st Baron, *w.*	Hon. Pascoe *G.*, *b.* 1905
1869	*Greville*, Charles Beresford Fulke Greville, O.B.E., *b.* 1871, *s.* 1909, *m*	Hon. Ronald *G.*, *b.* 1912
1324	*Grey de Ruthyn*, Cecil Talbot Clifton, *b.* 1862, *s.* 1912	(Co-heirs)
1886	*Grimthorpe*, Ralph William Ernest Beckett, *b.* 1891, *s.* 1917, *m.*	Hon. Christopher *B.*, *b.* 1915
1815	*Grinstead.* *See* "Enniskillen," *Irish Earl*	(As Irish)
1880	*Haldon*, Lawrence William Palk, *b.* 1869, *s.* 1903, *m.*	Hon. Laurence *P.*, *b.* 1896
1886	*Hamilton of Dalzell*, Gavin George Hamilton, K.T., C.V.O., M.C., *b.* 1872, *s.* 1900, *m.*	John *H.*, *b.* 1911
1874	*Hampton*, Herbert Stuart Pakington, D.S.O., *b.* 1883, *s.* 1906	Hon. Humphrey *P.*, R.N., *b.* '88
1910	*Hardinge of Penshurst*, C. Hardinge, K.G., P.C., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O. (Chain), I.S.O., *b.* 1858, 1st Baron, *w.*	Hon. Alexander H. L. *H.*, M.C., *b.* 1894
1869	*Hare.* *See* "Listowel," *Irish Earl*	(As Irish)
1876	*Harlech*, Geo. Ralph Charles Ormsby-Gore, C.B., T.D., *b.* 1855, *s.* 1904, *m.*	Hon. Wm. G. A. *O.-G.*, M.P., *b.* 1885
1815	*Harris*, George R. C. Harris, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., C.B., T.D., *b.* 1851, *s.* 1872, *m.*	Capt. Hon. Geo. St. V. *H.*, M.C., *b.* 1889
1866	*Hartismere.* *See* "Henniker," *Irish Baron*, below	(As Irish)
1295	*Hastings*, Albert Edward Delaval Astley, *b.* 1882, *s.* 1904, *m.*	Hon. Edward *A.*, *b.* 1912
1835	*Hatherton*, Edward Geo. P. Littleton, C.M.G., *b.* 1842, *s.* 1888, *w.*	Hon. Edward *L.*, *b.* 1868
1776	*Hawke*, Martin Bladen Hawke, *b.* 1860, *s.* 1887, *m.*	Rr.-Adm. Hon. Stanhope *H.*, *b.* 1863
1711	*Hay.* *See* "Kinnoull," *Scott. Earl*	(As Scottish)

Created.	Title, Name, &c.	Eldest Son or Heir.
1797 I.	*Headley*, Rowland George Allanson-Winn, *b.* 1855, *s.* 1913, *m.*	Hon. Rowland *A.-W.*, *b.* 1901
1906	*Hemphill*, Fitzroy Hemphill, *b.* 1860, *s.* 1919, *m.*	Hon. Martyn *H.*, *b.* 1901
1896	*Heneage*, George Edward Heneage, O.B.E. *b.* 1866, *s.* 1922	Hon. Hy. G. *H.*, D.S.O., *b.* 1868
1799 I.*	*Henley*, Frederic Henley (*U.K. Baron, Northington*), *b.* 1849, *s.* 1898, *w.*	Hon. Anthony *H.*, *b.* 1858
1800 I.*	*Henniker*. Chas. Henry Chandos Henniker-Major (*U.K. Baron, Hartismere*), *b.* 1872, *s.* 1902	Hon. Gerald *H.-M.*, *b.* 1872
1886	*Herschell*, Richard Farrer Herschell, G.C.V.O., *b.* 1878, *s.* 1899, *m.*	Hon. — *H.*, *b.* 1923
1922	*Hewart*, Gordon Hewart, P.C. (*Lord Chief Justice of England*), *b.* 1870, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon. Hugh V. *H.*, *b.* 1896
1828	*Heytesbury*, Leonard Holmes-a'Court, *b.* 1863, *s.* 1903, *m.*	Hon. William *H.-a'C.*, *b.* '06
1886	*Hillingdon*. Arthur Robert Mills, *b.* 1891, *s.* 1919, *m.*	Hon. Charles H. *M.*, *b.* 1922
1886	*Hindlip*, Charles Allsopp, O.B.E., *b.* 1877, *s.* 1897, *m.*	Hon. Charles *A.*, *b.* 1906
1908	*Holden*, Ernest Illingworth Holden, *b.* 1867, *s.* 1912, *m.*	Hon. Angus *H.*, *b.* 1898
1912	*Hollenden*, Samuel Hope Morley, *b.* 1845, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon. Geoffrey *M.*, *b.* 1885
1897	*Holm Patrick*, Hans Wellesley Hamilton, D.S.O., M.C., *b.* 1886, *s.* 1898	(None)
1782 I.*	*Hood.* *See* "Hood," *Brit. Visct.*	(As British)
1919	*Horne*, Henry Sinclair Horne, G.C.B., K.C.M.G., A.D.C. GEN., *b.* 1861, 1st Bn., *m.*	(None)
1797 I.	*Hotham*, Henry Frederick Hotham, *b.* 1899, *s.* 1923	Peter *H.*, *b.* 1904
1881	*Hothfield*, Henry James Tufton, *b.* 1844, 1st Baron, *m.*	Maj Hon. John S. R. *T.*, D.S.O., *b.* 1873
1597	*Howard de Walden*, Thomas Evelyn Scott-Ellis, *b.* 1880, *s.* 1899, *m.*	Hon. John *S.-E.*, *b.* 1912
1869	*Howard of Glossop*, Francis E. Fitzalan-Howard, *b.* 1859, *s.* 1883, *m.*	Hon. Bernard *F.-H.*, M.B.E., *b.* 1885
1923	*Hunsdon*, Herbert Cokayne Gibbs, *b.* 1854, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon. Walter D. *G.*, *b.* 1888
1796 I.	*Huntingfield*, Wm. C. Arcedeckne Vanneck, *b.* 1883, *s.* 1915, *m.*	Hon. G. C. Arcedeckne *V.*, *b.* 1915
1866	*Hylton*, Hylton George Hylton Jolliffe, *b.* 1862, *s.* 1899, *m.*	Hon. William *J.*, *b.* 1898
1910	*Ilkeston*, Balthazar Stephen Sargant Foster, *b.* 1867, *s.* 1913, *m.*	(None)
1921	*Illingworth*, Albert Holden Illingworth, P.C., *b.* 1865, 1st Baron, *m.*	(None)
1911	*Inchcape*, James Lyle Mackay, G.C.M.G., K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., *b.* 1852, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon. Kenneth *M.*, *b.* 1887
1543 I.†	*Inchiquin*, Lucius William O'Brien, *b.* 1864, *s.* 1900, *m.*	Hon. Donough *O'B.*, *b.* 1897
1897	*Inverclyde*, John Alan Burns, *b.* 1897, *s.* 1919	(None)
1919	*Inverforth*, Andrew Weir, P.C., *b.* 1865, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon. Andrew *W.*, *b.* 1897
1921	*Invernairn*, William Beardmore, *b.* 1856, 1st Baron, *m.*	(None)
1910	*Islington*, John Poynder Dickson-Poynder, P.C., G.C.M.G., D.S.O., *b.* 1866, 1st Baron, *m.*	(None)
1906	*Joicey*, James Joicey, *b.* 1846, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon. Arthur *J.*, *b.* 1880
1831	*Kenlis*. *See* "Headfort," *Irish Marq.*	(As Irish)
1856	*Kenmare*. *See* "Kenmare," *Irish Earl*	(As Irish)
1866	*Kenry*. *See* "Dunraven," *Irish Earl*	(None to U.K. title)
1776 I. 1886*	*Kensington*, Hugh Edwardes, C.M.G., D.S.O. (*U.K. Baron, Kensington*), *b.* 1873, *s.* 1900, *m.*	Hon. William *E.*, *b.* 1904
1788	*Kenyon*, Lloyd Tyrell-Kenyon, K.C.V.O., T.D., *b.* 1864, *s.* 1869, *div.*	Hon. Lloyd *K.*, *b.* 1917
1821	*Ker*. *See* "Lothian," *Scott. Marq.*	(As Scottish)
1909	*Kilbracken*, Arthur Godley, G.C.B., *b.* 1847, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon. Hugh *G.*, *b.* 1877
1900	*Killanin*, Martin Henry FitzPatrick Morris, P.C., *b.* 1867, *s.* 1901	Michael *M.*, *b.* 1914
1789 I.†	*Kilmaine*, John Edward Deane Browne, *b.* 1878, *s.* 1907, *m.*	Hon. Jno. F. A. *B.*, *b.* 1902
1831	*Kilmarnock*. *See* "Erroll," *Scott. Earl*	(As Scottish)
1172 I.	*Kingsale*, Michael Constantine de Courcy, *b.* 1855, *s.* 1895, *m.*	Capt. Hon. Michael *de C.*, D.S.O., *b.* 1882
1682 S. 1860*	*Kinnaird*, Kenneth FitzGerald Kinnaird (*U.K. Baron, Kinnaird*), *b.* 1880, *s.* 1923, *m.*	Master of Kinnaird, *b.* 1912
1902	*Kinross*, Patrick Balfour, *b.* 1870, *s.* 1905, *m.*	Hon. John *B.*, *b.* 1904
1838	*Kintore*. *See* "Kintore," *Scott. Earl*	(As Scottish)
1905	*Knaresborough*, Hy. Meysey Meysey-Thompson, *b.* 1845, 1st Baron, *w.*	(None)
1923	*Kylsant*, Owen Cosby Philipps, G.C.M.G., *b.* 1863, 1st Baron, *m.*	(None)
1917	*Lambourne*, Amelius Richard Mark Lockwood, P.C., C.V.O., *b* 1847, 1st Baron, *w.*	(None)
1880	*Lamington*, Charles Wallace Alex. Napier Cochrane-Baillie, G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., T.D., *b.* 1860, *s.* 1890, *m.*	Hon. Victor *C.-B.*, M.C., *b.* 1896
1800 I.	*Langford*, William Chambre Rowley, *b.* 1849, *s.* 1922, *m.*	Clotworthy *R.*, *b.* 1885
1431	*Latymer*, Hugh Burdett Money-Coutts, *b.* 1876, *s.* 1923, *m.*	Hon. Thos. B. *M.-C.*, *b.* 1901
1869	*Lawrence*, Alexander Graham Lawrence, *b.* 1878, *s.* 1913, *m*	Hon. John *L.*, *b.* 1908
1923	*Lawrence of Kingsgate*, Charles Napier Lawrence, *b.* 1854, 1st Bn., *m.*	(None)
1859	*Leconfield*, Charles Henry Wyndham, *b.* 1872, *s.* 1901, *m.*	Hon. Hugh A. *W.*, *b.* 1877
1839	*Leigh*, Francis Dudley Leigh, *b.* 1855, *s.* 1905, *m.*	Rupert W. D. *L.*, *b.* 1908
1905	*Leith of Fyvie*, Alexander John Forbes-Leith, *b.* 1847, 1st Baron, *m.*	(None)
1797	*Lilford*, John Powys, *b.* 1863, *s.* 1896, *m.*	Hon. Stephen *P.*, *b.* 1869

Created.	*Title, Name, &c.*	*Eldest Son or Heir.*
1758 I.	*Lisle*, John Nicholas Horace Lysaght, *b.* 1903, *s.* 1919, *M.*	Hon. Horace *L.*, *b.* 1908
1895	*Loch*, Edward Douglas Loch, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., M.V.O., *b.* 1873, *s.* 1900, *m.*	Hon. Geo. Hy. C. *L.*, *b.* 1916
1801	*Loftus. See* "Ely," *Irish Marq.*	(As Irish)
1541 I.	*Louth*, Randal Pilgrim Ralph Plunkett, *b.* 1868, *s.* 1883, *m.*	Hon. Otway *P.*, *b.* 1892
1464 S. 1837*	*Lovat*, Simon Joseph Fraser, K.T., K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., C.B., D.S.O. (*U.K. Baron, Lovat*), *b.* 1871, *s.* 1887, *m.*	Master of Lovat, *b.* 1911
1762	*Lovel & Holland. See* "Egmont," *Irish Earl*	(As Irish)
1839	*Lurgan*, William Brownlow, K.C.V.O., *b.* 1858, *s.* 1882, *w.*	Hon. William *B.*, *b.* 1902
1914	*Lyell*, Leonard Lyell, *b.* 1850, 1st Baron, *m.*	Chas. Antony *L.*, *b.* 1913
1859	*Lyveden*, Courtenay Robert Percy Vernon, *b.* 1857, *s.* 1900, *m.*	Hon. Robert *V.*, *b.* 1892
1776 I.	*Macdonald*, Ronald Archibald Macdonald, *b.* 1853, *s.* 1874, *w.*	Alex. Godfrey *M.*, *b.* 1909
1908	*MacDonnell*, Antony Patrick MacDonnell, P.C., G.C.S.I., K.C.V.O., *b.* 1844, 1st Baron, *m.*	(None)
1922	*Maclay*, James Paton Maclay, P.C., *b.* 1857, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon Joseph P. *M.*, *b.* 1899
1887	*Magheramorne*, Dudley Stuart M'Garel-Hogg, *b.* 1863, *s.* 1903	Hon. Ronald *M'G.-H.* *b.*'65
1807	*Manners*, John Thomas Manners, *b.* 1852, *s.* 1864, *m.*	Hn. Francis H. *M.*, M.C., *b.*'97
1922	*Manton*, George Miles Watson, *b.* 1899, *s.* 1922, *m.*	Hon. Robt. Fraser *W.*, *b.* 1900
1908	*Marchamley*, George Whiteley, P.C., *b.* 1855, 1st Baron, *w.*	Hon. William *W.*, *b.* 1886
1921	*Marshall*, Horace Brooks Marshall, P.C., K.C.V.O., *b.* 1865, 1st Baron, *w.*	(None)
1891	*Masham*, John Cunliffe-Lister, *b.* 1867, *s.* 1917, *m.*	(None)
1776 I.	*Massy*, Hugh Somerset John Massy, *b.* 1864, *s.* 1915, *m.*	Hon. Hugh Hamon. *M.*, *b.*'94
1815	*Meldrum. See* "Huntly," *Scott. Marq.*	(As Scottish)
1794	*Mendip. See* "Clifden," *Irish Visct.*	(As Irish)
1866	*Meredyth. See* "Athlumney," *Irish Baron*, above	(None to peerage)
1911	*Merthyr*, Herbert Clark Lewis, *b.* 1866, *s.* 1914, *m.*	Hon. William *L.*, *b.* 1901
1919	*Meston*, James Scorgie Meston, K.C.S.I., *b.* 1865, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon. Dougall *M.*, *b.* 1894.
1838	*Methuen*, Paul Sanford Methuen, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., *Field Marshal*, *b.* 1845, *s.* 1891, *m.*	Hon. Paul *M.*, *b.* 1886
1905	*Michelham*, Herman Alfred Stern, *b.* 1899, *s.* 1919, *m.*	Hon. Jacque H. *S.*, *b.* 1903
1712	*Middleton*, Godfrey Ernest Percival Willoughby, *b.* 1847, *s.* 1922, *m.*	Hon. Michael *W.*, M.C., *b.* 1887.
1922	*Mildmay*, Francis Bingham Mildmay, P.C., *b.* 1861, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon. Anthony B. *M.*, *b.* 1909
1821	*Minster. See* "Conyngham," *Irish Marq.*	(As Irish)
1866	*Monck. See* "Monck," *Irish Visct.*	(As Irish)
1887	*Monckton. See* "Galway," *Irish Visct.*	(As Irish)
1874	*Moncreiff*, James Arthur FitzHerbert Moncreiff, *b.* 1872, *s.* 1913, *m.*	Hon. Harry R.W.*M.*, *b.* 1915
1884	*Monk Bretton*, John William Dodson, C.B., *b.* 1869, *s.* 1897	(None)
1885	*Monkswell*, Robert Alfred Hardcastle Collier, *b.* 1875, *s.* 1909, *w.*	Hon. Wm. A. *C.*, *b.* 1913
1728	*Monson*, Augustus Debonnaire Jno. Monson, *b.* 1868, *s.* 1900, *m.*	Hon. John *M.*, *b.* 1907
1885	*Montagu of Beaulieu*, John Walter Edward Douglas-Scott-Montagu, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., V.D., *b.* 1866, *s.* 1905, *m.*	(None)
1806	*MontEagle. See* "Sligo," *Irish Marq.*	(As Irish)
1839	*Monteagle*, Thomas Spring Rice, K.P., *b.* 1849, *s.* 1866, *w.*	Hon. Thomas A. *R.*, *b.* 1883
1918	*Morris*, Edward Patrick Morris, P.C., K.C.M.G., *b.* 1859, 1st Bn., *m.*	Hon. Michael W. *M.*, *b.* 1903
1831	*Mostyn*, Llewelyn N. V. Lloyd-Mostyn, *b.* 1856, *s.* 1884, *m.*	Hon. Edward *Ll.-M.*, *b.* 1885
1911	**Mountgarret. See* "Mountgarret," *Irish Viscount*	(None)
1283	*Mowbray, Segrave* (1283), *& Stourton* (1448), Charles Botolph Joseph Stourton, *b.* 1867, *s.* 1893, *m.*	Hon. William *S.*, *b.* 1895
1915	*Muir Mackenzie*, Kenneth Augustus Muir-Mackenzie, G.C.B., *b.* 1845, 1st Baron, *w.*	(None)
1767 I.	**Mulgrave. See* "Normanby," *U.K. Marq.*	(As U.K.)
1781 I.	†*Muskerry*, Hamilton M. T. F. M. Deane-Morgan, *b.* '54, *s.* '68, *m.*	Hon. Robt. *D.-M.*, *b.* 1874
1681 S.	**Nairne. See* "Lansdowne," *Brit. Marq.*	(As British)
1868	*Napier of Magdala*, James Pearse Napier, *b.* 1849, *s.* 1921, *w.*	Hon. Edward *N.*, *b.* 1861
1627 S.	**Napier (of Merchistoun)*, Francis Edward Basil Napier (*U.K. Baron, Ettrick*), *b.* 1876, *s.* 1913, *m.*	Master of Napier, *b.* 1900
1776 I.	*Newborough*, Thomas John Wynn, *b.* 1878, *s.* 1916, *m.*	Robt. Vaughan *W.*, *b.* 1877
1898	*Newlands*, James Henry Cecil Hozier, *b.* 1851, *s.* 1906, *m.*	(None)
1892	*Newton*, Thomas Wodehouse Legh, P.C., *b.* 1857, *s.* 1898, *m.*	Hon. Richard *L.*, *b.* 1888
1554	*North*, William Henry John North, T.D., *b.* 1836, *s.* 1884, *w.*	Hon. Wm. F. J. *N.*, *b.* 1860
1884	*Northbourne*, Walter John James, *b.* 1869, *s.* 1923, *m.*	Hon. Walter E. C. *J.*, *b.* 1896
1885	*Northington. See* "Henley," *Irish Baron*, above	(As Irish)
1878	*Norton*, Charles Leigh Adderley, *b.* 1846, *s.* 1905, *m.*	Hon. Ralph *A.*, *b.* 1872
1906	*Nunburnholme*, C. H. Wellesley Wilson, C.B., D.S.O., *b.* 1875, *s.* 1907, *m.*	Hon. Charles J. *W.*, *b.* 1904
1870	*O'Hagan*, Maurice Hbt. T. Towneley-O'Hagan, *b.* 1882, *s.* 1900, *m.*	Hon. Thos. A. E. *T-O'H.*, *b.*'17
1868	*O'Neill*, Edward O'Neill, *b.* 1839, *s.* 1883, *m.*	Shane E. R. *O'N.*, *b.* 1907
1836 I.	†*Oranmore & Browne*, Geoffrey H. Browne Browne, P.C., K.P., *b.* 1861, *s.* 1900, *m.*	Hon. Dominick *B.*, *b.* 1901
1821	*Oriel. See* "Massereene and F.," *Irish Visct.*	(As Irish)
1868	*Ormathwaite*, Arthur Henry John Walsh, G.C.V.O., *b.* 1859, *s.* 1920, *w.*	Hon. William *W.*, M.V.O., *b.* 1863

Created.	*Title, Name, &c.*	*Eldest Son or Heir.*
1821	*Ormonde.* *See* "Ormonde," *Irish Marq.*	(As Irish)
1841	*Oxenfoord.* *See* "Stair," *Scott. Earl*	(As Scottish)
1914	*Parmoor*, Charles Alfred Cripps, P.C., K.C.V.O., *b.*'52, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon. A. H. Seddon *C.*, *b.* 1882
1866	*Penrhyn*, Edward Sholto G. Douglas-Pennant, *b.* 1864, *s.* 1907, *m.*	Hon. Hugh *D.-P.*, *b.* 1894
1909	*Pentland*, John Sinclair, P.C., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., *b.*'60, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon. Henry *S.*, *b.* 1907
1603	*Petre*, Joseph William Lionel Petre, *b.* 1914, *s.* 1915, *M.*	Francis William *P.*, *b.* 1847
1918	*Phillimore*, Walter Geo. F. Phillimore, P.C., *b.* 1845, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon. Godfrey W. *P.*, *b.* '79
1892	*Playfair*, George James Playfair, C.V.O., *b.* 1849, *s.* 1898, *m.*	(None)
1919	*Plumer*, Herbert Charles Onslow Plumer, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., *Field Marshal*, *b.* 1857, 1st Baron, *m.*	Capt. Hon. Thos. Hall Rokeby *P.*, M.C., *b.* 1890
1827	*Plunket*, Terence Conyngham Plunket, *b.* 1899, *s.* 1920, *m.*	Hon. Patrick T. *P.*, *b.* 1923
1831	*Poltimore*, George Wentworth Warwick Bampfylde, *b.*'82, *s.*'18, *m.*	Hon. Coplestone W. *B.*, *b.*'14
1690 S.	*Polwarth*, Walter George Hepburne-Scott, C.B.E., V.D., *b.* 1864, *s.* 1920, *m.*	Master of Polwarth, *b.* 1890
1749	*Ponsonby.* *See* "Bessborough," *Irish Earl*	(As Irish)
1912	*Pontypridd*, Alfred Thomas, *b.* 1840, 1st Baron	(None)
1885	*Powerscourt.* *See* "Powerscourt," *Irish Visct.*	(As Irish)
1918	*Queenborough*, Almeric Hugh Paget, *b.* 1861, 1st Baron, *m.*	(None)
1800 I.	*Radstock*, Granville George Waldegrave, C.B.E., *b.* 1859, *s.* 1913	Hon. Montagu *W.*, *b.* 1867
1852	*Raglan*, FitzRoy Richard Somerset, *b.* 1885, *s.* 1921, *m.*	Hon. Wellesley *S.*, *b.* 1887
1875	*Ramsay.* *See* "Dalhousie," *Scott. Earl*	(As Scottish)
1826	*Ranfurly.* *See* "Ranfurly," *Irish Earl*	(As Irish)
1916	*Rathcreedan*, Cecil William Norton, *b.* 1850, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon. Charles P. *N.*, *b.* 1905
1868 I.	†*Rathdonnell*, Thos. Kane McClintock-Bunbury, *b.* 1848, *s.* '79, *m.*	Capt. Hon. Thomas *McC.-B.*, M.B.E., *b.* '81
1821	*Ravensworth*, Gerald Wellesley Liddell, *b.* 1869, *s.* 1919, *m.*	Hon. Robert *L.*, *b.* 1902
1919	*Rawlinson*, Henry Seymour Rawlinson, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G., *b.* 1864, 1st Baron, *m.*	(None)
1821	*Rayleigh*, Robert John Strutt, *b.* 1875, *s.* 1919, *m.*	Hon. John A. *S.*, *b.* 1908
1628 S.	*Reay*, Aeneas Alexander Mackay, *b.* 1905, *s.* 1921, *m.*	Baron Alexander *M.*, *b.* 1907
1902	*Redesdale*, Algernon David Bertram Ogilvy Freeman-Mitford, *b.* 1878, *s.* 1916, *m.*	Hon. Thos. David *F.-M.*, *b.* 1909
1806 I.	*Rendlesham*, Frederick Archibald Charles Thellusson, *b.* 1868, *s.* 1911, *m.*	Hon. Percy *T.*, *b.* 1874
1885	*Revelstoke*, John Baring, P.C., G.C.V.O., *b.* 1863, *s.* 1897	Hon. Cecil *B.*, *b.* 1864
1797	*Ribblesdale*, Thomas Lister, P.C., *b.* 1854, *s.* 1876, *m.*	(None)
1920	*Riddell*, George Allardice Riddell, *b.* 1865, 1st Baron, *m.*	(None)
1905	*Ritchie*, Charles Ritchie, *b.* 1866, *s.* 1906, *m.*	Hon. Philip *R.*, *b.* 1899
1913	*Rochdale*, George Kemp, *b.* 1866, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon. John D. *K.*, *b.* 1906
1782	*Rodney*, George B. Harley Guest Rodney, *b.* 1891, *s.* 1909, *m.*	Hon George W. *R.*, *b.* 1918
1651 S.*	*Rollo*, William Charles Wordsworth Rollo, C.B. (*U.K. Baron, Dunning*), *b.* 1860, *s.* 1916, *m.*	Hon. Eric Norman *R.*, *b.* 1861
1866	*Romilly*, William Gaspard Guy Romilly, *b.* 1899, *s.* 1905, *M.*	(None)
1896	*Rosmead*, Hercules Arthur Temple Robinson, *b.* 1866, *s.* 1897, *m.*	(None)
1796 I. 1838*	*Rossmore*, William Westenra (*U.K. Baron Rossmore*), *b.* 1892, *s.* 1921	Hon. Richard *W.*, *b.* 1893
1910	*Rotherham*, William Henry Holland, *b.* 1849, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon. Stuart *H.*, *b.* 1876
1885	*Rothschild*, Lionel Walter Rothschild, *b.* 1868, *s.* 1915	Nathaniel M. V. *R.*, *b.* 1910
1916	*Roundway*, Charles Edward Hungerford Atholl Colston, *b.* 1854, 1st Baron, *m.*	Br.-Gen. Hon. Edward Murray *C.*, C.M.G., M.V.O., D.S.O., *b.* 1880
1911	*Rowallan*, Archibald Cameron Corbett, *b.* 1856, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon. Godfrey *C.*, *b.* 1895
1919	*Russell of Liverpool*, Edward Frederick Langley Russell, M.C., *b.* 1895, *s.* 1920, *m.*	Hon. Langley G. H. J. *R.*, *b.* 1922
1651 S. 1919*	*Ruthven* *Ruthven*, Walter Patrick Hore-Ruthven, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., *Maj.-Gen.*, *b.* 1870, *s.* 1921, *m.*	Ctss. of Carlisle, *b.* 1896 Lt.-Col. Hon. Alex. *H.-R.*, V.C., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., *b.* 1872
1876	*Sackville*, Lionel Edward Sackville-West, *b.* 1867, *s.* 1908, *m.*	Maj.-Gen. Hon. Sir Charles J. *S.-W.*, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., *b.* 1870
1911	*St. Audries*, Alexander P. Fuller-Acland-Hood, *b.* 1893, *s.* 1917	Hon. Arth. *F.-A.-H.*, *b.* '06
1559	*St. John of Bletso*, Moubray St. A. Thornton St. John, *b.* 1877, *s.* 1920, *m.*	Hon. John *St. J.*, *b.* 1917
1852	*St. Leonards*, Frank Edward Sugden, *b.* 1890, *s.* 1908	Frank *S.*, *b.* 1852
1887	*St. Levan*, John Townshend St. Aubyn, C.B., C.V.O., *b.* 1857, *s.* 1908, *m.*	Francis Cecil *St. A.*, *b.* 1895
1885	*St. Oswald*, Rowland George Winn, *b.* 1893, *s.* 1919, *m.*	Hon. Rowland *W.*, *b.* 1916
1796	*Saltersford.* *See* "Courtown," *Irish Earl*	(As Irish)
1445 S.	†*Saltoun*, Alexander Wm. Fredk. Fraser, C.M.G., *b.* 1851, *s.* 1886, *m.*	Master of Saltoun, M.C. *b.*'86
1871	*Sandhurst*, John William Mansfield, *b.* 1857, *s.* 1921, *m.*	Capt. Hon. Ralph Sheldon *M.*, O.B.E., *b.* 1892
1802	*Sandys*, Michael Edwin Marcus Sandys, *b.* 1855, *s.* 1904, *m.*	Capt. A. B. G. S. *Hill*, *b.* 1837 [1919
1888	*Savile*, John Savile Lumley-Savile, K.C.V.O., *b.* 1854, *s.* 1896, *m.*	Hon. George H. *L.-S.*, *b.*

Created.	Title, Name, &c.	Eldest Son or Heir.
1603	*Saye & Sele*, Geoffrey C. T.-Wykeham-Fiennes, *b.* 1858, *s.* 1907, *m.*	Hon. Geoffrey *T.-W.-F.*, *b.* 1884
1839	*Seaton*, John Regd. U. Eliott-Drake-Colborne, *b.* 1854, *s.* 1888, *m.*	Hon. Francis *C.*, M.V.O., *b.* 1855
1831	*Sefton.* *See* "Sefton," *Irish Earl*	(As Irish)
1489 S.	†*Sempill*, John Forbes-Sempill, *b.* 1863, *s.* 1905, *m.*	Master of Sempill, *b.* 1893
1918	*Shandon*, Ignatius John O'Brien, P.C., *b.* 1857, 1st Baron, *m.*	(None)
1916	*Shaughnessy*, Thomas George Shaughnessy, K.C.V.O., *b.* 1853, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon. William J. *S.*, *b.* 1883
1909	*Shaw*, Thomas Shaw, P.C. (*Lord of Appeal*), *b.* 1850, *m.*	(Life Peerage)
1783 I.	*Sheffield*, Edward Lyulph Stanley (*U.K. Baron, Stanley of Alderley*), P.C., *b.* 1839, *s.* 1909, *m.*	Hon. Sir A. L. *S.*, K.C.M.G., *b.* 1875
1627 I.	*Sherard*, Philip Halton Sherard, *b.* 1851, *s.* 1902	Col. Ralph *S.*, *b.* 1860
1784	*Sherborne*, James Huntly Dutton, D.S.O., *b.* 1873, *s.* 1920	Hon. Charles *D.*, *b.* 1911
1880	*Shute.* *See* "Barrington," *Irish Visct.*	(As Irish)
1902	*Shuttleworth*, Ughtred J. Kay-Shuttleworth, P.C., *b.* '44, 1st Bn., *m.*	Hon. Richard U. P. *K.-S.*, *b.* 1913
1821	*Silchester.* *See* "Longford," *Irish Earl*	(As Irish)
1449 S.	*Sinclair*, Archibald James Murray St. Clair, M.V.O., *b.* 1875, *s.* 1922, *m.*	Master of Sinclair, *b.* 1914
1919	*Sinha*, Satyendra Prasanna Sinha, P.C., K.C.S.I., K.C., *b.* 1864, *m.*	Hon. Aroon *S.*, *b.* 1887
1916	*Somerleyton*, Savile Brinton Crossley, P.C., G.C.V.O., *b.* 1857, 1st Baron, *m.*	Capt. Hon. Francis Savile *C.*, *b.* 1889
1784	*Somers*, Arthur Herbert Tennyson Cocks, D.S.O., M.C., *b.* 1887, *s.* 1899, *m.*	Rev. Henry L. S. *C.*, *b.* 1862
1873	*Somerton.* *See* "Normanton," *Irish Earl*	(As Irish)
1780	*Southampton*, Charles Henry Fitzroy, O.B.E., *b.* 1867, *s.* 1872, *m.*	Hon. Charles *F.*, *b.* 1904
1917	*Southborough*, Francis John Stephens Hopwood, P.C., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., K.C.S.I., *b.* 1860, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon. Spencer *H.*, *b.* 1888
1910	*Southwark*, Richard Knight-Causton, P.C., *b.* 1843, 1st Baron *m.*	(None)
1640	*Stafford*, Francis Ed. Fitzherbert-Stafford, D.S.O., *b.* 1859, *s.* 1913, *m.*	Hon. Basil *Fitzherbert*, *b.* 1861
1886	*Stalbridge*, Hugh Grosvenor, *b.* 1880, *s.* 1912, *m.*	Hon. Hugh *G.*, *b.* 1904
1911	*Stamfordham*, Arthur John Bigge, P.C., G.C.B., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., K.C.S.I., K.C.M.G., I.S.O., *b.* 1849, 1st Baron, *w.*	(None)
1839	*Stanley of Alderley.* *See* "Sheffield," *Irish Baron*, above	(As Irish)
1893	*Stanmore*, George A. Maurice Hamilton-Gordon, C.V.O., *b.* 1871, *s.* 1912	(None)
1796	*Stewart of Garlies.* *See* "Galloway," *Scott. Earl*	(As Scottish)
1318	*Strabolgi*, Cuthbert Matthias Kenworthy, *b.* 1853, *claim established* 1916, *m.*	Lt.-Com. Hon. Joseph *K.*, R.N., M.P., *b.* 1886
1911	*Strachie*, Edward Strachey, P.C., *b.* 1858, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon. Edward *S.*, *b.* 1882
1914	*Strathclyde*, Alexander Ure, P.C., G.B.E., *b.* 1853, 1st Baron, *m.*	(None)
1836	*Stratheden & Campbell* (1841), Alastair Campbell, *b.* 1899, *s.* 1918, *m.*	Hon. Gavin *C.*, *b.* 1901
1884	*Strathspey*, Trevor Ogilvie-Grant, *b.* 1879, *s.* 1915, *m.*	Hon. Donald *G.*, *b.* 1912
1796	*Stuart of Castle Stuart.* *See* "Moray," *Scott. Earl*	(As Scottish)
1916	*Stuart of Wortley*, Charles Beilby Stuart-Wortley, P.C., 1st Baron, *b.* 1851, *m.*	(None)
1838	*Sudeley*, Wm. Charles Frederick Hanbury-Tracy, *b.* 1870, *s.* 1922, *m.*	Rev. Hon. Alfred *H.-T.*, *b.* '46
1884	*Sudley.* *See* "Arran," *Irish Earl*	(As Irish)
1786	*Suffield*, Charles Harbord, C.B., M.V.O., *b.* 1855, *s.* 1914, *m.*	Hon. Victor *H.*, *b.* 1897
1913	*Sumner*, John Andrew Hamilton, P.C., G.C.B. (*Lord of Appeal*), *b.* 1859, *m.*	(Life Peerage)
1893	*Swansea*, Odo Richard Vivian, D.S.O., M.V.O., *b.* 1875, *s.* 1922, *m.*	(None)
1907	*Swaythling*, Louis Samuel Samuel-Montagu, *b.* 1869, *s.* 1911, *m.*	Hon. Stuart *S.-M.*, *b.* 1808
1919	*Swinfen*, Charles Swinfen Eady, *b.* 1904, *s.* 1919, *M.*	(None)
1913	*Sydenham*, George Sydenham Clarke, G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., G.B.E., *b.* 1848, 1st Baron, *m.*	(None)
1831 I. 1856*	*Talbot of Malahide* *Talbot de Malahide* } James Boswell Talbot, *b.* 1874, *s.* 1921, *m.*	Hon. Reginald *T.*, C.B.E., *b.* 1849
1797 I.	*Teignmouth*, Henry Noel Shore, *b.* 1847, *s.* 1916, *m.*	Hon. Hugh A. *S.*, *b.* 1881
1831	*Templemore*, Arthur Henry Chichester, *b.* 1854, *s.* 1906, *m.*	Maj. Hon. Arthur *C.*, D.S.O., O.B.E., *b.* 1880
1884	*Tennyson*, Hallam Tennyson, P.C., G.C.M.G., *b.* 1852, *s.* 1892, *m.*	Hon. Lionel *T.*, *b.* 1889
1827	*Tenterden*, Charles Stuart Henry Abbott, *b.* 1865, *s.* 1882, *m.*	Hon. Charles *A.*, *b.* 1909
1918	*Terrington*, Harold J. Selborne Woodhouse, O.B.E., *b.* 1877, *s.* 1921, *m.*	Hon. Horace *W.*, C.B.E., *b.* 1888
1616	*Teynham*, Henry John P. S. Roper-Curzon, *b.* 1867, *s.* 1892, *m.*	Hon. Chris. *R.-C.*, *b.* 1896
1792	*Thurlow*, Rev. Charles Edward Cumming-Bruce, *b.* '69, *s.* 1916, *m.*	Hon. Charles *C.-B.*, *b.* 1910
1876	*Tollemache*, Bentley Lyonel J. Tollemache, *b.* 1883, *s.* 1904, *m.*	Hon. Denis *T.*, D.S.O., *b.* 1884
1564 S.	*Torphichen*, John Gordon Sandilands, *b.* 1886, *s.* 1915, *m.*	Master of Torphichen, *b.* 1917
1859	*Tredegar*, Courtenay Charles Evan Morgan, O.B.E., *b.* 1867, *s.* 1913, *m.*	Hon. Evan *M.*, *b.* 1893
1917	*Treowen*, Ivor John C. Herbert, C.B., C.M.G., *b.* 1851, 1st Baron, *m.*	(None)
1921	*Trevethin*, Alfred Tristram Lawrence, P.C., *b.* 1843, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon. Alfred Clive *L.*, C.B.E., *b.* 1876
1880	*Trevor*, Charles Edward Hill-Trevor, *b.* 1863, *s.* 1923	(None)
1462 I.	*Trimlestown*, Charles Aloysius Barnewall, *b.* 1861, *s.* 1891, *w.*	Hon. Charles *B.*, *b.* 1899

Created.	*Title, Name, &c.*	*Eldest Son or Heir.*
1881	*Tweeddale.* *See* "Tweeddale," *Scott. Marq.*	(As Scottish)
1881	*Tweedmouth*, Dudley C. Marjoribanks, C.M.G., D.S.O., M.V.O., *b.* 1874, *s.* 1909, *m.*	Hon. Coutts *M.*, *b.* 1860
1786	*Tyrone.* *See* "Waterford," *Irish Marq.*	(As Irish)
1523	*Vaux of Harrowden*, Hubert Geo. Chas. Mostyn, *b.* 1860, *s.* 1883, *w.*	Three co-heiresses
1800 I.	*Ventry*, Arthur William Eveleigh-de-Moleyns, *b.* 1864, *s.* 1923, *m*	Hon. Arthur *F. E.-de-M.*, *b.* 1898
1762	*Vernon*, Francis W. L. Venables-Vernon, *b.* 1889, *s.* 1915, *m.*	Hon. —— *V.-V.*, *b.* 1923
1922	*Vestey*, William Vestey, *b.* 1859, 1st Baron, *w.*	Hon. Samuel *V.*, *b.* 1882
1841	*Vivian*, George Crespigny Brabazon Vivian, D.S.O., *b.* '78, *s.* '93, *m.*	Hon. Anthony *V.*, *b.* 1906
1905	*Waleran*, William Hood Walrond, P.C., V.D., *b.* 1849, 1st Baron, *m.*	William G. H. *W.*, *b.* 1905
1780	*Walsingham*, John Augustus de Grey, *b.* 1849, *s.* 1919, *m.*	Col. Hon. G. *de G.*, D.S.O., *b.* 1884
1922	*Wargrave*, Edward Alfred Goulding, P.C., *b.* 1863, 1st Baron	(None)
1922	*Waring*, Samuel James Waring, *b.* 1860, 1st Baron, *m.*	(None)
1792 I.	*Waterpark*, Charles Frederick Cavendish, *b.* 1883, *s.* 1912	Henry S. H. *C.*, *b.* 1876
1919	*Wavertree*, William Hall Walker, *b.* 1856, 1st Baron, *m.*	(None)
1918	*Weir*, William Douglas Weir, P.C., *b.* 1877, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon. Jas. Kenneth *W.*, *b.* 1905
1821	*Wemyss.* *See* "Wemyss and March," *Scott. Earl*	(As Scottish)
1839	*Wenlock*, Rev. Algernon George Lawley, *b.* 1857, *s.* 1918, *m.*	Hon. Sir A. *L.*, G.C.S.I., *b.* 1860
1861	*Westbury*, Richard Luttrell Pilkington Bethell, *b.* 1852, *s.* '75, *m.*	Hon. Richard *B.*, *b.* 1883
1776 I.*	*Westcote.* *See* "Cobham," *Brit. Visct.*	(As British)
1919	*Wester Wemyss*, Rosslyn Erskine Wemyss, G.C.B., C.M.G., M.V.O., *Admiral of the Fleet*, *b.* 1864, 1st Baron, *m.*	(None)
1548	*Wharton*, Charles Theodore Halswell Kemeys-Tynte, *b.* 1876, *claim established* 1916, *m.*	Hon. Chas. John *K.-T.*, *b.* 1908
1912	*Whitburgh*, Thomas Banks Borthwick, *b.* 1874, 1st Baron	(None)
1826	*Wigan.* *See* "Crawford," *Scott. Earl*	(As Scottish)
1910	*Willingdon*, Freeman Freeman-Thomas, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.B.E., *b.* 1866, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon. Inigo *F.-T.*, *b.* 1899
1491	*Willoughby de Broke*, Richard Greville Verney, *b.* 1869, *s.* 1902, *m.*	Hon. John *V.*, M.C., *b.* 1899
1529	*Windsor*, *See* Plymouth, Earl of (page 111)	Hon. Gilian Mary *Windsor-Clive*, *b.* 1922
1918	*Wittenham*, George Denison Faber, C.B., *b.* 1852, 1st Baron, *m.*	(None)
1869	*Wolverton*, Frederic Glyn, *b.* 1864, *s.* 1888, *m.*	Hon. Geo. Carr *G.*, *b.* 1896
1922	*Woolavington*, James Buchanan, *b.* 1849, 1st Baron, *w.*	(None)
1835	*Worlingham.* *See* "Gosford," *Irish Earl*	(As Irish)
1915	*Wrenbury*, Henry Burton Buckley, P.C., *b.* 1845, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon. Bryan *B.*, *b.* 1890
1838	*Wrottesley*, Victor Alexander Wrottesley, *b.* 1873, *s.* 1910	Hon. Walter B. *W.*, *b.* 1877
1919	*Wyfold*, Robert Trotter Hermon-Hodge, *b.* 1851, 1st Baron, *m.*	Lt.-Col. Hon. Roland *H.-H.*, D.S.O., M.V.O., *b.* 1880
1829	*Wynford*, Philip George Best, D.S.O., *b.* 1871, *s.* 1904, *m.*	Hon. Samuel J. *B.*, *b.* 1874
1923	*Younger*, Robert Younger, P.C., G.B.E., (*Lord of Appeal*), *b.* 1861	(Life Peerage)
1921	*Ystwyth*, Matthew Lewis Vaughan-Davies, *b.* 1840, 1st Baron, *m.*	(None)

BARONESSES IN THEIR OWN RIGHT.—*Style*, The Right Hon. Lady ——. *Addressed as*, My Lady.

1309	*Beaumont*, Mona Josephine T. Fitzalan-Howard, *b.* 1894, *s.* 1896, *m.*	Hon. Miles F. *F.-H.*, *b.* 1915
1421	*Berkeley*, Eva Mary Fitzhardinge Foley, M.B.E., *b.* 1875, *s.* 1899, *m.*	Two co-heiresses
1368	*Botreaux.* (*See* "Loudoun," Countess of)	*See* Loudoun, Countess of
1897	*Burton*, Nellie Lisa Baillie, *b.* 1873, *s.* 1909, *m.*	Hon. George E. M. *B.*, *b.* 1894
1608	*Clifton*, Elizabeth Adeline Mary Bligh, *b.* & *s.* 1900	Earl of Darnley, *q.v.*
1332	*Darcy de Knayth*, Violet (*Countess of Powis*), *b.* 1865, *m.*	*See* Powis, Earl of
1264	*De Ros*, Mary Frances (*Countess of Dartrey*), *b.* 1854, *s.* 1907, *m.*	Three co heiresses
1609 S.*	*Dingwall.* *See* "Lucas," *Engl. Baroness* (Scott. title the earlier)	(As English)
1899	*Dorchester*, Henrietta Anne Carleton, *b.* 1846, 1st Baroness, *m.*	Lt.-Col. Hon. Dudley *C.*, O.B.E., *b.* 1876
1295	*Fauconberg & Conyers* (1509), Marcia (*Countess of Yarborough*), O.B.E., *b.* 1863, *m.*	*See* Yarborough, Earl of
1295	*Furnivall*, Mary Frances Katherine Agar, *b.* 1900, *s.* 1913, *m.*	(None)
1444 S.	*Gray*, Ethel Eveleen Gray-Campbell, *b.* 1866, *s.* 1919, *m.*	Master of Gray, *b.* 1894
1490 S.	*Herries.* Gwendolen (*Duchess of Norfolk*), *b.* 1877, *s.* 1908, *m.*	Duke of Norfolk, *q.v.*
1602 S.	*Kinloss*, Mary Morgan-Grenville, C.I., *b.* 1852, *s.* 1889, *w.*	Master of Kinloss, *b.* 1889
1663	*Lucas*, Nan Ino Cooper, *b.* 1880, *s.* 1916, *m.*	Hon. Anne Rosemary *C.*, *b.* 1919
1900	*Strathcona & Mount Royal*, Margaret Charlotte Howard, *b.* 1854, *s.* 1914, *w.*	Hon. Donald *H.*, M.P., *b.* 1891
1529	*Wentworth*, Judith Anne Dorothea Lytton, *b.* 1873, *s.* 1917, *m.*	Hon. Noel *L.*, *b.* 1900
1308	*Zouche of Haryngworth*, Mary Cecil Frankland, *b.* 1875, *s.* 1917, *m.*	Hon. Thos. W. A. *F.*, *b.* 1902

Courtesy Titles borne by Eldest Sons of Dukes, &c.

From this list it will be seen that "Lord Aberdour" *is the heir to the* Earldom of Morton, *while* "Lord Moreton" *is the heir to the* Earldom of Ducie, *and that* "Viscount Curzon, M.P.," *is the eldest son of* Earl Howe; ** the titles borne by second heirs are also given, e.g.* Earl of Burlington, *eldest son of the* Marquess of Hartington, *heir to the* Dukedom of Devonshire.

Aberdour—*Morton*
Abingdon—*Lindsey*
Aboyne—*Huntly*
Acheson—*Gosford*
Altamont—*Sligo*
Althorp—*Spencer*
Anson—*Lichfield*
Apsley—*Bathurst*
Ardee—*Meath*
Arundel—*Norfolk*
Ashley—*Shaftesbury*
Ava—*Dufferin and Ava*
Balniel—*Crawford*
Bective—*Headfort*
Belfast—*Donegall*
Bingham—*Lucan*
Blandford—*Marlboro'*
Borodale—*Beatty*
Bowmont—*Roxburghe*
Brackley—*Ellesmere*
Brecknock—*Camden*
Brooke—*Warwick*
Broome—*Kitchener*
Buckhurst—*De La Warr*
Burford—*St. Albans*
Burghersh—*Westmlnd.*
Burghley—*Exeter*
Burlington—**Hartington*
Calne—**Kerry*
Campden—*Gainsboro'*
Cardigan—*Ailesbury*
Cardross—*Buchan*
Carlow—*Portarlington*
Carlton—*Wharncliffe*
Carmarthen—*Leeds*
Carnegie—*Southesk*
Cassillis—*Ailsa*
Castlereagh—*Londndy.*
Castlerosse—*Kenmare*
Chelsea—*Cadogan*
Chewton—*Waldegrave*
Clifton—*Darnley*
Clive—*Powis*
Clonmore—*Wicklow*
Cochrane—*Dundonald*
Coke—*Leicester*
Compton—*Northampton*
Courtenay—*Devon*
Cranborne—*Salisbury*
Cranley—*Onslow*
Curzon—*Howe*
Dalkeith—*Buccleuch*
Dalmeny—*Rosebery*
Dalrymple—*Stair*
Dangan—*Cowley*
Dawick—*Haig*
De Grey—*Ripon*
Deerhurst—*Coventry*
Douglas & Clydesdale—*Hamilton*
Doune—*Moray*
Douro—*Wellington*
Drumlanrig—*Queensberry*
Dumfries—*Bute*
Duncan *Camperdown*
Duncannon—*Bessboro'*
Dundas—**Ronaldshay*
Dunglass—*Home*
Dunluce—*Antrim*
Dunsford—*Midleton.*
Dunwich—*Stradbroke*
Ebrington—*Fortescue*
Ednam—*Dudley*
Elcho—*Wemyss & March*
Elmley—*Beauchamp*
Eltham—*Cambridge*
Elveden—*Iveagh*
Encombe—*Eldon*
Ennismore—*Listowel*
Erleigh—*Reading*
Errington—*Cromer*
Erskine—*Mar & Kellie*
Euston—*Grafton*
Falconer—*Kintore*
Feilding—*Denbigh*
Fincastle—*Dunmore*
FitzHarris—*Malmesb'ry*
Folkestone—*Radnor*
Forbes—*Granard*
French—*Ypres*
Furneaux—*Birkenhead*
Garioch—*Mar*
Garlies—*Galloway*
Garmoyle—*Cairns*
Gillford—*Clanwilliam*
Glamis—*Strathmore*
Glerawly—*Annesley*
Graham—*Montrose*
Granby—*Rutland*
Grandison—*Jersey*
Greenock—*Cathcart*
Grey de Wilton—*Wilton*
Grimston—*Verulam*
Grosvenor—*Westminster*
Guernsey—*Aylesford*
Haddo—*Aberdeen*
Hamilton—*Abercorn*
Hartington—*Devonshire*
Hastings—*Huntingdon*
Herbert—*Pembroke*
Hillsborough—*Downshire*
Hinchingbroke—*Sandwich*
Hinton—*Poulett*
Hobart—*Buckinghamshire*
Holmesdale—*Amherst*
Hopetoun—*Linlithgow*
Hyde—*Clarendon*
Ikerrin—*Carrick*
Ingestre—*Shrewsbury*
Ipswich—*Grafton*
Jedburgh—*Lothian*
Jermyn—*Bristol*
Jocelyn—*Roden*
Kelburne—*Glasgow*
Kerry—*Lansdowne*
Kilconnel—*Clancarty*
Kildare—*Leinster*
Killeen—*Fingall*
Kilmarnock—*Erroll*
Kilwarlin—*Downshire*
Kincardine—**Graham*
Kingsborough—*Kingston*
Knebworth—*Lytton*
Kynnaird—*Newburgh*
Lascelles—*Harewood*
Leslie—*Rothes*
Lewes—*Abergavenny*
Lewisham—*Dartmouth*
Lincoln—*Newcastle*
Loughborough—*Rosslyn*
Lowther—*Lonsdale*
Macduff—*Fife*
Maidstone—*Winchilsea*
Maitland—*Lauderdale*
Malden—*Essex*
Malpas—**Rocksavage*
Mandeville—*Manchester*
Manners—*Granby*
March—*Richmond*
Marsham—*Romney*
Mauchline—*Loudoun*
Medina—*Milford Haven*
Milton—*Fitzwilliam*
Molyneux—*Sefton*
Montgomerie—*Eglinton*
Moore—*Drogheda*
Moreton—*Ducie*
Mornington—**Douro*
Morpeth—*Carlisle*
Mount-Charles—*Conyngham*
Mulgrave—*Normanby*
Newark—*Manvers*
Newport—*Bradford*
Newtown-Butler—*Lanesborough*
Norreys—*Abingdon*
North—*Guilford*
Northland—*Ranfurly*
Ockham—*Lovelace*
Ormelie—*Breadalbane*
Ossory—*Ormonde*
Ossulston—*Tankerville*
Parker—*Macclesfield*
Pelham—*Chichester*
Percy—*Northumberland*
Petersham—*Harrington*
Pollington—*Mexboro'*
Porchester—*Carnarvon*
Ramsay—*Dalhousie*
Raynham—*Townshend*
Rocksavage—*Cholm'ley*
Ronaldshay—*Zetland*
Roos of Belvoir—**Granby*
Rosehill—*Northesk*
Sackville—*De La Warr*
St. Cyres—*Iddesleigh*
Sandon—*Harrowby*
Scone—*Mansfield*
Settrington—**March*
Seymour—*Somerset*
Somerton—*Normanton*
Stafford—*Sutherland*
Stanley—*Derby*
Stavordale—*Ilchester*
Stopford—*Courtown*
Stuart—*Castle Stewart*
Sudley—*Arran*
Suirdale—*Donoughmore*
Tamworth—*Ferrers*
Tarbat—*Cromartie.*
Tavistock—*Bedford*
Tay—*Breadalbane*
Titchfield—*Portland*
Tiverton—*Halsbury*
Trafalgar—*Nelson*
Trematon—*Athlone*
Tullibardine—*Atholl*
Uffington—*Craven*
Uxbridge—*Anglesey*
Vaughan—*Lisburne*
Walpole—*Orford*
Weymouth—*Bath*
Willoughby de Eresby—*Ancaster*
Windsor—*Plymouth*
Wodehouse—*Kimberley*
Wolmer—*Selborne*
Worcester—*Beaufort*
Worsley—*Yarborough*
Yarmouth—*Hertford*

Companions of Honour.—C.H.

Barnes, Rt. Hon. G. N.
Burnham, The Viscount.
Caine, Sir Hall, K.B.E.
Carruthers, Mrs. (Miss Violet Markham).
Chetwynd, The Viscount.
Churchill, Rt. Hon. W. S.
Clifford, Rev. John, D.D.
Davidson, John Colin Campbell, C.B. M.P.
Davies, William John.
Dillon, Viscount.
Ellerman, Sir John Reeves, Bart.
Evans, Sir Evan Vincent.
Faringdon, The Lord.
Gloucester, Bishop of, D.D.
Gosling, Harry, M.P.
Haldane, Miss Elizabeth.
Jowett, Rev. Dr. John Henry.
Keogh, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Alfred, G.C.B., G.C.V.O.
Kerr, Philip Henry.
Lansdowne, The Marchioness of, G.B.E., V.A., C.I.
Layton, Walter Thomas, C.B.E.
Newbolt, Sir Henry, LL.D.
Parker, James.
Provis, Sir Samuel Butler, K.C.B.
Quinan, Kenneth Bingham.
Royden, Sir Thomas, Bt.
Ripper, Prof. William, D.SC.
Seddon, James Andrew.
Smuts, *Lt.-Gen.* Right Hon. J. C.
Strutt, Hon. Edward.
Swettenham, Sir Frank A., G.C.M.G.
Tennant, Mrs. Margaret Edith.
Wardle, George James.
Wilkie, Alexander.
Wilson, Joseph Havelock, C.B.E.

Surnames of Peers and Peeresses differing from their Titles.

Abbott—*Tenterden*
Abney Hastings—*Loudoun*
Acheson—*Gosford*
Adderley—*Norton*
Addington—*Sidmouth*
Agar—*Furnivall*
Agar—*Normanton*
Agar Robartes—*Clifden*
Aitken—*Beaverbrook*
Akers Douglas—*Chilston*
Alexander—*Caledon*
Alexander—*Cobham*
Allanson Winn—*Headley*
Allsopp—*Hindlip*
Annesley—*Valentia*
Anson—*Lichfield*
Arthur—*Glenarthur*
Ashley Cooper—*Shaftesbury*
Astley—*Hastings*
Bailey—*Glanusk*
Baillie—*Burton*
Baillie Hamilton—*Haddington*
Balfour—*Kinross*
Bampfylde—*Poltimore*
Baring—*Ashburton*
Baring—*Cromer*
Baring—*Northbrook*
Baring—*Revelstoke*
Barnes—*Gorell*
Barnewall—*Trimlestown*
Bateman Hanbury—*Bateman*
Bathurst—*Bledisloe*
Beardmore—*Invernairn*
Beauclerk—*St. Albans*
Beaumont—*Allendale*
Beckett—*Grimthorpe*
Bennet—*Tankerville*
Benson—*Charnwood*
Beresford—*Waterford*
Bernard—*Bandon*
Bertie—*Abingdon*
Bertie—*Bertie of Thame*
Bertie—*Lindsey*
Best—*Wynford*
Bethell—*Westbury*
Bethune—*Lindsay*
Bewicke-Copley—*Cromwell*
Bigge—*Stamfordham*
Bigham—*Mersey*
Bingham—*Clanmorris*
Bingham—*Lucan*
Bligh—*Clifton*
Bligh—*Darnley*
Blunt Mackenzie—*Cromartie*
Bootle Wilbraham—*Lathom*
Borthwick—*Whitburgh*
Boscawen—*Falmouth*
Bourke—*Mayo*
Bowes Lyon—*Strathmore*
Boyle—*Cork*
Boyle—*Glasgow*
Boyle—*Shannon*
Brabazon—*Meath*
Brand—*Hampden*
Brett—*Esher*
Bridgman—*Bradford*
Brodrick—*Midleton*
Brooks—*Crawshaw*
Brougham—*Brougham & Vaux*
Browne—*Kenmare*
Browne—*Kilmaine*
Browne—*Oranmore*
Browne—*Sligo*
Brownlow—*Lurgan*
Bruce—*Aberdare*
Bruce—*Balfour of Burleigh*
Bruce—*Elgin*
Brudenell Bruce—*Ailesbury*
Bryan—*Bellew*
Buchan—*Caithness*
Buckley—*Wrenbury*
Buchanan—*Woolavington*
Burns—*Inverclyde*
Butler—*Carrick*
Butler—*Dunboyne*
Butler—*Lanesborough*
Butler—*Mountgarret*
Butler—*Ormonde*
Byng—*Strafford*
Byng—*Torrington*
Cambridge—*Athlone*
Campbell—*Argyll*
Campbell—*Breadalbane*
Campbell—*Cawdor*
Campbell—*Glenavy.*
Campbell—*Stratheden*
Canning—*Garvagh*
Capell—*Essex*
Carleton—*Dorchester*
Carnegie—*Northesk*
Carnegie—*Southesk*
Cary—*Falkland*
Caulfeild—*Charlemont*
Cavendish—*Chesham*
Cavendish—*Devonshire*
Cavendish—*Waterpark*
Cavendish Bentinck—*Portland*
Cecil—*Amherst of Hackney*
Cecil—*Exeter*
Chaloner—*Gisborough*
Charteris—*Wemyss and March*
Chetwynd Talbot—*Shrewsbury*
Chichester—*Donegall*
Chichester—*Templemore*
Child Villiers—*Jersey*
Cholmondeley—*Delamere*
Churchill—*Marlborough*
Clarke—*Sydenham*
Clegg Hill—*Hill*
Clements—*Leitrim*
Clifton—*Grey de Ruthyn*
Coats—*Glentanar*
Cochrane—*Dundonald*
Cochrane Baillie—*Lamington*
Cocks—*Somers*
Cokayne—*Cullen*
Coke—*Leicester*
Cole—*Enniskillen*
Collier—*Monkswell*
Colston—*Roundway*
Colville—*Colville of Culross*
Compton—*Northampton*
Cooper—*Lucas*
Corbett—*Rowallan*
Courtenay—*Devon*
Crewe Milnes—*Crewe*
Crichton—*Erne*
Crichton Stuart—*Bute*
Cripps—*Parmoor*
Crossley—*Somerleyton*
Cubitt—*Ashcombe*
Cuffe—*Desart*
Cumming Bruce—*Thurlow*
Cunliffe Lister—*Masham*
Curzon—*Curzon of Kedleston*
Curzon—*Howe*
Cust—*Brownlow*
Dalrymple—*Stair*
Dalzell—*Carnwath*
Dawnay—*Downe*
Dawson—*Dartrey*
Dawson—*Dawson of Penn*
Dawson—*De Ros*
Dawson Damer—*Portarlington*
De Courcy—*Kingsale*
De Grey—*Walsingham*
De Montmorency—*Frankfort*
De Montmorency—*Mountmorres*
De Yarburgh Bateson—*Deramore*
Deane Morgan—*Muskerry*
Denison—*Londesborough*
Devereux—*Hereford*
Dewar—*Forteviot*
Dickson Poynder—*Islington*
Dillon—*Clonbrock*
Dillon Lee—*Dillon*
Dodson—*Monk Bretton*
Douglas—*Morton*
Douglas—*Queensberry*
Douglas Campbell—*Blythswood*
Douglas Hamilton—*Hamilton*
Douglas Home—*Home*
Douglas Pennant—*Penrhyn*
Douglas Scott Montagu—*Montagu of Beaulieu*
Drummond—*Melfort*
Drummond—*Perth*
Duff—*Fife*
Duncombe—*Feversham*
Dundas—*Melville*
Dundas—*Zetland*
Dutton—*Sherborne*
Eaton—*Cheylesmore*
Eden—*Auckland*
Edgcumbe—*Mount Edgcumbe*
Edwardes—*Kensington*
Egerton—*Ellesmere*
Egerton—*Wilton*
Eliot—*St. Germans*
Eliott Drake Colborne—*Seaton*
Elliot—*Minto*
Erskine—*Buchan*
Erskine—*Mar*
Erskine—*Mar & Kellie*
Evans Freke—*Carbery*
Eveleigh de Moleyns—*Ventry*
Faber—*Wittenham*
Fane—*Westmorland*
Feilding—*Denbigh*
Fellowes—*Ailwyn*
Fellowes—*De Ramsey*
Finch—*Aylesford*
Finch Hatton—*Winchilsea*
Fitzalan Howard—*Beaumont*
Fitzalan Howard—*FitzAlan*
Fitzalan Howard—*Herries*
Fitzalan Howard—*Howard of Glossop*
Fitzalan Howard—*Norfolk*
FitzClarence—*Munster*
FitzGerald—*Leinster*
Fitzherbert Stafford—*Stafford*
Fitzmaurice—*Orkney*
FitzPatrick—*Castletown*
FitzRoy—*Grafton*
Fitzroy—*Southampton*
Flower—*Ashbrook*
Foley—*Berkeley*
Foljambe—*Liverpool*
Forbes—*Granard*
Forbes Leith—*Leith of Fyvie*
Forbes Sempill—*Sempill*
Forward Howard—*Wicklow*
Foster—*Ilkeston*
Fowler—*Wolverhampton*
Fox Strangways—*Ilchester*
Frankland—*Zouche*
Fraser—*Lovat*
Fraser—*Saltoun*
Freeman Mitford—*Redesdale*
Freeman Thomas—*Willingdon*
Fremantle—*Cottesloe*
French—*De Freyne*
French—*Ypres*
Fuller Acland Hood—*St. Audries*
Gascoigne Cecil—*Salisbury*
Gathorne Hardy—*Cranbrook*
Gibbs—*Aldenham*
Gibbs—*Hunsdon*
Gibson—*Ashbourne*
Giffard—*Halsbury*
Giustiniani Bandini—*Newburgh*

Glyn—*Wolverton*
Godley—*Kilbracken*
Goodeve Erskine—*Mar*
Gordon—*Aberdeen*
Gordon—*Huntly*
Gordon Lennox—*Richmond*
Gore—*Arran*
Gough Calthorpe—*Calthorpe*
Goulding—*Wargrave*
Graham—*Atholstan*
Graham—*Montrose*
Graham Toler—*Norbury*
Grant—*Seafield*
Grant—*Strathspey*
Gray Campbell—*Gray*
Grenfell—*Desborough*
Grey—*Grey of Fallodon*
Grey—*Stamford*
Grimston—*Verulam*
Grosvenor—*Ebury*
Grosvenor—*Stalbridge*
Grosvenor—*Westminster*
Guest—*Wimborne*
Guinness—*Iveagh*
Gully—*Selby*
Gurdon—*Cranworth*
Haldane Duncan—*Camperdown*
Hamilton—*Abercorn*
Hamilton—*Belhaven*
Hamilton—*Holm-Patrick*
Hamilton—*Sumner*
Hamilton Gordon—*Stanmore*
Hamilton Russell—*Boyne*
Hamilton Temple Blackwood—*Dufferin*
Hanbury Tracy—*Sudeley*
Handcock—*Castlemaine*
Harbord—*Suffield*
Hare—*Listowel*
Harmsworth—*Rothermere*
Harris—*Malmesbury*
Hastings—*Donington*
Hastings—*Huntingdon*
Hay—*Erroll*
Hay—*Kinnoull*
Hay—*Tweeddale*
Heathcote Drummond Willoughby—*Ancaster*
Hely Hutchinson—*Donoughmore*
Henderson—*Faringdon*
Henniker Major—*Henniker*
Hepburn Stuart Forbes-Trefusis—*Clinton*
Hepburne Scott—*Polwarth*
Herbert—*Carnarvon*
Herbert—*Darcy de Knayth*
Herbert—*Pembroke*
Herbert—*Powis*
Herbert—*Treowen*
Hermon Hodge—*Wyfold*
Hervey—*Bristol*
Hewitt—*Lifford*
Hicks Beach—*St. Aldwyn*
Hill—*Downshire*
Hill Trevor—*Trevor*
Hobart Hampden Mercer Henderson—*Buckinghamshire*
Holland—*Knutsford*
Holland—*Rotherham*
Holmes a'Court—*Heytesbury*
Holroyd—*Sheffield*
Hood—*Bridport*
Hope—*Linlithgow*
Hopwood—*Southborough*
Hore Ruthven—*Ruthven*
Horsley Beresford—*Decies*
Howard—*Carlisle*
Howard—*Effingham*
Howard—*Norfolk*
Howard—*Strathcona*
Howard—*Suffolk*
Hozier—*Newlands*
Hubbard—*Addington*
Innes Ker—*Roxburghe*
Irby—*Boston*
Isaacs—*Reading*
Jackson—*Allerton*
James—*Northbourne*
Jervis—*St. Vincent*
Jocelyn—*Roden*
Jolliffe—*Hylton*
Kaye Shuttleworth—*Shuttleworth*
Kearley—*Devonport*
Keith Falconer—*Kintore*
KemeysTynte—*Wharton*
Kemp—*Rochdale*
Kennedy—*Ailsa*
Kenworthy—*Strabolgi*
Keppel—*Albemarle*
Kerr—*Lothian*
King—*Lovelace*
King Tenison—*Kingston*
Kitson—*Airedale*
Knatchbull Hugessen—*Brabourne*
Knight Causton—*Southwark*
Knox—*Ranfurly*
Lambart—*Cavan*
Lambton—*Durham*
Lascelles—*Harewood*
Law—*Ellenborough*
Lawless—*Cloncurry*
Lawley—*Wenlock*
Lawrence—*Trevethin*
Lawrence—*Lawrence of Kingsgate*
Lawson—*Burnham*
Le Poer Trench—*Clancarty*
Lea Smith—*Dudley*
Legge—*Dartmouth*
Legh—*Newton*
Leith—*Burgh*
Leslie—*Rothes*
Leslie Melville—*Leven*
Lever—*Leverhulme*
Leveson Gower—*Granville*
Lewis—*Merthyr*
Liddell—*Ravensworth*
Lindesay Bethune—*Bethune*
Lindsay—*Crawford*
Lister—*Ribblesdale*
Littleton—*Hatherton*
Lloyd Mostyn—*Mostyn*
Lockwood—*Lambourne*
Loftus—*Ely*
Lonsdale—*Armaghdale*
Lopes—*Ludlow*
Lowry Corry—*Belmore*
Lowther—*Lonsdale*
Lowther—*Ullswater*
Lubbock—*Avebury*
Lumley—*Scarbrough*
Lumley Savile—*Savile*
Lygon—*Beauchamp*
Lyon Dalberg Acton—*Acton*
Lysaght—*Lisle*
Lyttelton—*Cobham*
Lytton—*Wentworth*
McClintock Bunbury—*Rathdonnell*
McDonnell—*Antrim*
M'Garel Hogg—*Magheramorne*
Mackay—*Inchcape*
Mackay—*Reay*
Mackworth—*Rhondda*
McLaren—*Aberconway*
Maitland—*Lauderdale*
Manners—*Rutland*
Manners Sutton—*Canterbury*
Mansfield—*Sandhurst*
Marjoribanks—*Tweedmouth*
Marsham—*Romney*
Massey—*Clarina*
Maude—*Hawarden*
Maxwell—*Farnham*
Meade—*Clanwilliam*
Meysey Thompson—*Knaresborough*
Milles—*Sondes*
Mills—*Hillingdon*
Molyneux—*Sefton*
Monckton Arundell—*Galway*
Money Coutts—*Latymer*
Monsell—*Emly*
Montagu—*Manchester*
Montagu—*Sandwich*
Montagu Douglas Scott—*Buccleuch*
Montagu Stuart Wortley Mackenzie—*Wharncliffe*
Montgomerie—*Eglinton*
Moore—*Drogheda*
Moreton—*Ducie*
Morgan—*Tredegar*
Morgan Grenville—*Kinloss*
Morley—*Hollenden*
Morris—*Killanin*
Mosley—*Anslow*
Mostyn—*Vaux*
Mountbatten—*Carisbrooke*
Mountbatten—*Eltham*
Mountbatten—*Milford Haven*
Mulholland—*Dunleath*
MunroFerguson—*Novar*
Murray—*Dunedin*
Murray—*Dunmore*
Murray—*Elibank*
Murray—*Mansfield*
Needham—*Kilmorey*
Nevill—*Abergavenny*
Neville—*Braybrooke*
Nicolson—*Carnock*
Nivison—*Glendyne*
Noel—*Gainsborough*
Noel Hill—*Berwick*
North—*Guilford*
Northcote—*Iddesleigh*
Norton—*Grantley*
Norton—*Rathcreedan*
Nugent—*Westmeath*
O'Brien—*Inchiquin*
O'Brien—*Shandon*
O'Grady—*Guillamore*
Ogilvy—*Airlie*
Ogilvie Grant—*Strathspey*
Orde Powlett—*Bolton*
Ormsby Gore—*Harlech*
Osborne—*Leeds*
Paget—*Anglesey*
Paget—*Queenborough*
Pakenham—*Longford*
Pakington—*Hampton*
Palk—*Haldon*
Palmer—*Selborne*
Parker—*Macclesfield*
Parker—*Morley*
Parnell—*Congleton*
Parsons—*Rosse*
Partington—*Doverdale*
Paulet—*Winchester*
Pearson—*Cowdray*
Pease—*Daryngton*
Pease—*Gainford*
Pelham—*Chichester*
Pelham—*Fauconberg*
Pelham—*Yarborough*
Pelham Clinton—*Newcastle*
Pellew—*Exmouth*
Pepys—*Cottenham*
Perceval—*Egmont*
Percy—*Northumberland*
Pery—*Limerick*
Petre Agar—*Furnivall*
Petty Fitzmaurice—*Fitzmaurice*
Petty Fitzmaurice—*Lansdowne*
Philipps—*Kylsant*
Philipps—*St. Davids*
Philipps—*Strange*
Phipps—*Normanby*
Pickford—*Sterndale*
Pierrepont—*Manvers*
Pleydell Bouverie—*Radnor*
Plunkett—*Dunsany*
Plunkett—*Fingall*
Plunkett—*Louth*
Pomeroy—*Harberton*
Ponsonby—*Bessborough*
Ponsonby—*De Mauley*
Powys—*Lilford*
Pratt—*Camden*
Preston—*Gormanston*
Primrose—*Rosebery*
Prittie—*Dunalley*
Prothero—*Ernle*
Ramsay—*Dalhousie*
Reid—*Loreburn*

Rhys—*Dynevor*
Rice—*Monteagle*
Roberts—*Clwyd*
Robinson—*Ripon*
Robinson—*Rosmead*
Roche—*Fermoy*
Roper Curzon—*Teynham*
Rous—*Stradbroke*
Rowley—*Langford*
Russell—*Ampthill*
Russell—*Bedford*
Russell—*De Clifford*
Ryder—*Harrowby*
Sackville—*De La Warr*
Sackville West—*Sackville*
St. Aubyn—*St. Levan*
St. Clair—*Sinclair*
St. Clair Erskine—*Rosslyn*
St. John—*Bolingbroke*
St. Leger—*Doneraile*
Samuel—*Bearsted*
Samuel Montagu—*Swaythling*
Sandilands—*Torphichen*
Saumerez—*De Saumerez*
Savile—*Mexborough*
Scarlett—*Abinger*
Sclater Booth—*Basing*
Scott—*Clonmell*
Scott—*Eldon*
Scott Ellis—*Howard de Walden*
Scudamore Stanhope—*Chesterfield*
Seymour—*Hertford*
Seymour—*Somerset*
Shaw Lefevre—*Eversley*
Shirley—*Ferrers*
Shore—*Teignmouth*
Sidney—*De L'Isle*
Sinclair—*Caithness*
Sinclair—*Pentland*
Skeffington—*Massereene*
Smith—*Birkenhead*
Smith—*Colwyn*
Smith—*Hambleden*
Smith Barry—*Barrymore*
Somerset—*Beaufort*
Somerset—*Raglan*
Somerville—*Athlumney*
Spencer—*Churchill*
Spencer Churchill—*Marlborough*
Stanhope—*Harrington*
Stanley—*Ashfield*
Stanley—*Derby*
Stanley—*Sheffield*
Stapleton Cotton—*Combermere*
Stern—*Michelham*
Stewart—*Galloway*
Stewart Murray—*Atholl*
Stonor—*Camoys*
Stopford—*Courtown*
Stourton—*Mowbray*
Strachey—*Strachie*
Strutt—*Belper*
Strutt—*Rayleigh*
Stuart—*Castle Stewart*
Stuart—*Moray*
Stuart Wortley—*Stuart of Wortley*
Sturt—*Alington*
Sugden—*St. Leonards*
Sutherland Leveson Gower—*Cromartie*
Sutherland Leveson Gower—*Sutherland*
Swinfen Eady—*Swinfen*
Talbot—*Shrewsbury*
Talbot—*Talbot de Malahide*
Tatem—*Glanely*
Taylour—*Headfort*
Temple Gore Langton—*Temple of Stowe*
Tennant—*Glenconner*
Thellusson—*Rendlesham*
Thesiger—*Chelmsford*
Thomas—*Pontypridd*
Thynne—*Bath*
Tollemache—*Dysart*
Towneley O'Hagan—*O'Hagan*
Trench—*Ashtown*
Trollope—*Kesteven*
Tufton—*Hothfield*
Turnour—*Winterton*
Twisleton Wykeham Fiennes—*Saye & Sele*
Tyrrell Kenyon—*Kenyon*
Tyrwhitt Wilson—*Berners*
Upton—*Templetown*
Ure—*Strathclyde*
Vanden Bempde Johnstone—*Derwent*
Vane—*Barnard*
Vane Tempest Stewart—*Londonderry*
Vanneck—*Huntingfield*
Vaughan—*Lisburne*
Vaughan Davies—*Ystwyth*
Vavasseur Fisher—*Fisher*
Venables Vernon—*Vernon*
Vereker—*Gort*
Verney—*Willoughby de Broke*
Verney Cave—*Braye*
Vernon—*Lyveden*
Vesey—*De Vesci*
Villiers—*Clarendon*
Villiers—*Jersey*
Vincent—*D'Abernon*
Vivian—*Swansea*
Waldegrave—*Radstock*
Walker—*Wavertree*
Wallop—*Portsmouth*
Walpole—*Orford*
Walrond—*Waleran*
Walsh—*Ormathwaite*
Ward—*Bangor*
Ward—*Dudley*
Warren—*De Tabley*
Watson—*Manton*
Watson Armstrong—*Armstrong*
Weir—*Inverforth*
Weld Forester—*Forester*
Wellesley—*Cowley*
Wellesley—*Wellington*
Wemyss—*Wester Wemyss*
Wentworth Fitzwilliam—*Fitzwilliam*
Westenra—*Rossmore*
White—*Annaly*
Whiteley—*Marchamley*
Willey—*Barnby*
Williamson—*Ashton*
Williamson—*Forres*
Willoughby—*Middleton*
Wilson—*Nunburnholme*
Windsor—*Wales*
Windsor—*York*
Windsor Clive—*Plymouth*
Wingfield—*Powerscourt*
Winn—*St. Oswald*
Wodehouse—*Kimberley*
Wood—*Halifax*
Woodhouse—*Terrington*
Wyndham—*Leconfield*
Wyndham Quin—*Dunraven*
Wynn—*Newborough*
Wynn Carrington—*Lincolnshire*
Yarde Buller—*Churston*
Yorke—*Hardwicke*

OFFICERS OF THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

Speaker, The Lord Chancellor, £4,000.

Lord Chairman of Committees, The Earl of Donoughmore, K.P., £2,500.

Clerk of Parliaments, Sir Arthur Theodore Thring, K.C.B. £2,500

Clerk Assistant, Edward H. Alderson, C.B. £1,500

Reading Clerk, Ronald Muir Mackenzie £1,000

Counsel to Lord Chairman of Committees, Hon. Hugh Godley, K.C. £1,800

Senior Clerks, Hon. E. A. Stonor (*Clerk of Private Bills and Taxing of Private Bill Costs*); H. J. F. Badeley, C.B.E., (*Prin. Clerk, Judicial Dept., and Taxing Officer of Judicial Costs*); Cuthbert Headlam, D.S.O. (*Clerk of Public Bills and Clerk of the Journals and Printed Papers*); E. C. Vigors (*Prin. Clerk of Private Committees*); G. D. Luard ......£850 to £1,200

Other Clerks, G. Proby; C. F. L. St. George; F. W. Lascelles, M.C. (*Clerk attending the Table*); Colin Davidson, O.B.E.; A. H. Jeffreys; V. M. R. Goodman, M.C.; A. F. R. Dudley Ryder, M.C.; C. H. C. Healey ....£100 to £800

Accounting and Costing Department, H. P. Norris (*Receiver of Fees and Examiner of Acts*), £500 to £600; Miss M. F. Court (*Accountant*); Miss M. E. Waterman.

Librarian, C. T. Clay £1,000

Examiners to Standing Orders, Hon. Edward Gully, C.B., £800; J. F. Symons-Jeune £300

Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, Lt.-Gen. Sir William Pulteney, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., D.S.O. £1,000

Yeoman Usher and Secretary to Lord Great Chamberlain, Capt. Sir T. D. Butler, K.C.V.O. £500

Serjeant-at-Arms, Capt. the Hon. Sir Seymour John Fortescue, K.C.V.O., R.N. £1,000

Shorthand Writer, Walter Hodgson ...... fees.

Assistant Do., Herbert Arthur Stevens...

Editor of the Official Report, A. A. Reid... £500

His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council.

Privy Councillors are addressed as "The Right Honourable."

Aberconway, Lord	1908
Abercorn, Duke of, K.P. N.I.	1922
Aberdeen, Marq. of, K.T. G.B. 1886; I.	1905
Acland, Sir Arth. H. Dyke, Bt.	1892
Acland, Francis Dyke	1915
Adamson, William	1918
Addison, Christopher	1916
Ailwyn, Lord, K.C.V.O.	1905
Allbutt, Sir T. Clifford	1920
Allen, Charles Peter	1912
Allendale, Visc.	1907
Alness, Lord (*Lord Justice Clk.*)	1913
Ameer Ali, Syed, C.I.E.	1909
Amery, Lt.-Col. Leopold Charles M. S.	1922
Anderson, Sir John, G.C.B. I.	1920
Andrews, John M. I.	1921
Andrews, William D. I.	1897
Archdale, Edward M. I.	1921
Arran, Earl of, K.P. I.	1917
Ashfield, Lord	1916
Ashton, Thomas	1917
Asquith, Herbert Hy., K.C. G.B. 1892; I.	1910
Atholl, Duke of, K.T.	1921
Atkin, Sir James Richard	1919
Atkinson, Lord I. 1892; G.B.	1905
Baird, Sir John L., Bt., C.M.G.	1922
Baker, Harold T.	1915
Baldwin, Stanley	1920
Balfour, Earl of, K.G. G.B. 1885; I.	1887
Balfour, Gerald W. I. 1895; G.B.	1900
Banbury, Sir Frederick G., Bt.	1916
Bankes, Sir John Eldon	1915
Barlow, Sir C. A. Montague, K.B.E.	1922
Barnes, George Nicoll, C.H.	1916
Barrymore, Lord I.	1896
Barton, Sir D. Plunket, Bt. I.	1918
Bates, Sir R. Dawson, O.B.E. I.	1921
Bath, Marq. of, K.G.	1922
Beattie, Sir Andrew I.	1921
Beauchamp, Earl, K.G.	1906
Beaverbrook, Lord	1918
Bernard, Most Rev. John Hy., D.D. I.	1919
Best, Richard, K.C. I.	1922
Birkenhead, Earl of	1911
Birrell, Augustus, K.C. G.B. 1905; I.	1907
Bond, Sir Robt., K.C.M.G.	1902
Borden, Sir Robt. Laird, G.C.M.G.	1912
Boscawen, Sir Arthur S. T. Griffith	1902
Bowerman, Charles Wm.	1916
Brace, William	1916
Bridgeman, William Clive	1920
Brown, Thos. Watters, K.C. I.	1921
Bruce, Stanley Melbourne, M.C.	1923
Buchanan, Sir Geo. W., G.C.B.	1910
Buckmaster, Lord	1915
Bull, Sir William Jas., Bt.	1918
Burgess, Henry Givens I.	1922
Burns, John	1905
Buxton, Earl, G.C.M.G.	1905
Byrne, Sir William P., K.C.V.O. I.	1918
Caldwell, James	1910
Canterbury, Archbishop of	1903
Carlisle, Alexander M. I.	1907
Carnock, Lord, G.C.B.	1905
Carson, Lord, K.C. I. 1896; G.B.	1905
Cartwright, Sir Fairfax L., G.C.M.G.	1908
Castletown, Lord, K.P. I.	1908
Cave, Visc., G.C.M.G. (Lord Chan.)	1915
Cavendish, Lord Richd. F., C.B.	1912
Cawley, Lord	1916
Cecil, Sir Evelyn, G.B.E.	1917
Cecil, Lord Hugh	1918
Cecil, Lord Robert, K.C.	1915
Chalmers, Lord, G.C.B. I.	1915
Chamberlain, Arthur Neville	1922
Chamberlain, J. Austen	1902
Channell, Sir Arthur M.	1914
Chelmsford, Visc., G.C.S.I.	1916
Chesterfield, Earl of, K.G.	1894
Chilston, Visc., G.B.E.	1891
Churchill, Winston L. Spencer, C.H.	1907
Clarke, Sir Edwd. Geo., K.C.	1908
Clyde, Jas. Avon, K.C.	1916
Clynes, John Robert	1918
Colebrooke, Lord, K.C.V.O.	1914
Connaught, H.R.H. Duke of G.B. 1871; I.	1900
Connaught, H.R.H. Prince Arthur of, K.G.	1910
Cook, Sir Joseph, G.C.M.G.	1914
Cornwall, Sir Edwin A., Bt.	1921
Coventry, Earl of	1877
Cowdray, Visc.	1917
Cox, Michael Fras., M.D. I.	1911
Craig, Capt. Charles C. I.	1923
Craig, Sir James, Bt. I.	1921
Craik, Sir Henry, K.C.B.	1918
Crawford, Earl of, K.T.	1916
Crawford, Col. Robert G. Sharman-, G.B.E. I.	1919
Crewe, Marquess of, K.G.	1892
Cromer, Earl of, G.C.I.E.	1922
Cunningham, Samuel N.I. 1923; I.	1920
Curzon of Kedleston, Marq., K.G.	1895
D'Abernon, Lord, G.C.M.G.	1920
Dalziel, Lord	1912
Darling, Sir Charles John	1917
Dartmouth, Earl of	1885
Daryngton, Lord	1917
Davies, Sir Louis Hy., K.C.M.G.	1919
De Bunsen, Sir Maurice W. E., Bt., G.C.M.G.	1906
Denman, Lord, G.C.M.G.	1907
Derby, Earl of, K.G.	1903
Desart, Earl of, K.P.	1913
Devonport, Visc.	1909
Devonshire, Duke of, K.G.	1905
Dickinson, Sir Willoughby H., K.B.E.	1914
Dixon, Capt. Herbert, C.B.E. N.I.	1923
Dodd, Wm. Huston I.	1813
Doherty, Hon. Charles Joseph	1920
Donoughmore, Earl of, K.P.	1918
Dougherty, Sir Jas. B., K.C.B. I.	1908
Dudley, Earl of, G.C.B.	1901
Duff, Lyman Poore	1919
Dufferin and Ava, Marq. of I.	1921
Duke, Sir Henry Edward G.B. 1915; I.	1916
Dunedin, Lord, G.C.V.O.	1896
Dunraven and Mount Earl, Earl of, K.P. I.	1899
Durand, Sir H. Mortimer, G.C.M.G.	1901
Durham, Earl of, K.G.	1912
Dyke, Sir William Hart, Bt. G.B. 1880; I.	1885
Edge, Sir John, K.C.	1908
Eliot, Sir Chas. Norton E., G.C.M.G.	1919
Emmott, Lord, G.C.M.G.	1908
Ernle, Lord, M.V.O.	1916
Esher, Visc., G.C.B.	1922
Evans, Sir Laming Worthington-, Bt., G.B.E.	1918
Eversley, Lord	1880
Ferens, Thomas R.	1912
Fielding, William Stevens	1923
Fingall, Earl of I.	1892
Finlay, Visc., G.C.M.G.	1905
Fisher, Andrew	1911
Fisher, Herbert A. L.	1916
Fitzalan of Derwent, Visc., G.C.V.O. G.B. 1918; I.	1921
Fitzmaurice, Lord	1908
Fitzpatrick, Sir Charles, G.C.M.G.	1908
Forres, Lord	1918
Forster, Lord, G.C.M.G.	1917
Foster, Sir Geo. Eulas, G.C.M.G.	1919
Friend, Maj.-Gen. Sir Lovick Bransby, K.B.E. I.	1916
Gainford, Lord	1908
Geddes, Sir Auckland C., G.C.M.G.	1917
Geddes, Sir Eric, G.C.B.	1917
George, David Lloyd, O.M.	1905
Gibbs, George Abraham	1923
Gilmour, Sir John, Bt., D.S.O.	1922
Gladstone, Visc., G.C.B.	1894
Glenavy, Lord I.	1905
Glendinning, Robt. G. I.	1911
Goldie, Sir Geo. D. Taubman-, K.C.M.G.	1898
Goschen, Sir Wm. Edward, Bt., G.C.B.	1905
Goulding, Sir Wm. J., Bt. I.	1917
Graham, Sir Ronald W., G.C.V.O.	1921
Grahame, Sir G. Dixon, G.C.V.O.	1920
Granard, Earl of, K.P. G.B. 1907; I.	1918
Greame, Sir Philip Lloyd-, K.B.E.	1922
Greene, Sir Wm. Conyngham, G.C.M.G.	1912
Greenwood, Sir Hamar, Bt. G.B. & I.	1920
Grenfell, Lord, G.C.B. I.	1904
Grey of Fallodon, Visc., K.G.	1902
Griffith, Sir E. J. Ellis, Bt., K.C.	1914
Guest, Hon. Fredk. E., C.B.E.	1920
Haldane, Visc., K.T., O.M.	1902
Halsey, Sir Thomas Fredk., Bt.	1901
Hamilton, Lord Claud J.	1917
Hamilton, Ld. George F., G.C.S.I.	1878
Hamilton, Rev. Thomas I.	1921
Hardinge, Sir Arth. H., G.C.M.G.	1913
Hardinge of Penshurst, Lord, K.G.	1904
Hardy, Laurence	1911
Harrel, Sir David, G.C.B. I.	1906
Harrington, Sir Stanley I.	1918
Harris, Frederick Leverton	1916
Henderson, Arthur	1915
Henry, Sir Denis S., Bt. N.I. 1923; I.	1919
Hewart, Lord, K.C.	1978
Hicks, Sir Wm. Joynson-, Bt.	1923
Hill, Lord Arthur W.	1885
Hoare, Sir Samuel J. G., Bt., C.M.G.	1922
Hobhouse, Sir Charles Edwd. Henry, Bt.	1909
Hobhouse, Henry	1902
Hodge, John	1916
Hogg, Sir Douglas McGarel	1922
Hogg, Jonathan I.	1902
Hope, James FitzAlan	1922
Horne, Sir Robert S., G.B.E.	1919
Howard, Sir Esme W., G.C.M.G.	1919
Hughes, William Morris, K.C.	1916
Huntly, Marq. of	1881
Illingworth, Lord	1916
Innes, Hon. Sir J. Rose, K.C.M.G.	1915
Inverforth, Lord	1919
Isaacs, Isaac Alfred	1921
Islington, Lord, G.C.M.G.	1911
Jameson, Andrew I.	1921
Jenkins, Sir Lawrence Hugh, K.C.I.E.	1916
Johnston, Sir James I.	1919
Jones, Leifchild S.	1917
Jordan, Sir John N., G.C.M.G.	1915
Joyce, Sir Matthew Ingle	1910
Kellaway, Frederick George	1920

Killanin, Lord .... I. 1920
King, Hon. Wm. Lyon Mackenzie, C.M.G. 1922
Kintore, Earl of, K.T. 1886
Knollys, Viscount, G.C.B. 1910
Knox, Sir Adrian, K.C.M.G. 1920

Laidlaw, Thomas Kennedy .. I. 1922
Lambert, George 1912
Lambourne, Lord, C.V.O. 1905
Lansdowne, Marquis of, K.G. .. 1895
Lee of Fareham, Visc., G.B.E. .. 1919
Lewis, Sir John Herbert, G.B.E. 1913
Lincolnshire, Marquis of, K.G. 1881
Liverpool, Earl of, G.C.B. 1917
Lloyd, Sir William Fredk., K.C., K.C.M.G. 1918
London, Bishop of, K.C.V.O. .. 1901
Londonderry, Marq. of, K.G. .. I. 1918
Long, Viscount .. G.B. 1895; I. 1905
Loreburn, Earl, G.C.M.G. 1905
Lugard, Sir Frederick, G.C.M.G. 1920
Lyons, William H. Holmes N.I. 1923
Lyttelton Gen. Hon. Sir Neville G., G.C.B. .... I. 1908
Lytton, Earl of, G.C.I.E. 1919

Macartney, Sir Wm. G. Ellison-, K.C.M.G. 1900
McCurdy, Charles Albert, K.C. 1920
Macdonald, John A. Murray .. 1916
MacDonnell, Lord, G.C.S.I. G.B. 1902; I. 1903
McKenna, Reginald 1907
Maclay, Lord 1916
Maclean, Sir Donald, K.B.E. .. 1916
Macmahon, James .... I. 1920
Macnamara, Thomas James .. 1511
Macpherson, James Ian G.B. 1918; I. 1919
Macready, Gen. Sir C. F. Nevil, Bt., G.C.M.G. .... I. 1920
Madden, Dodgson H. .... I. 1898
Mahon, Gen. Sir Bryan T., K.C.B. .... I. 1917
Malan, Hon. Francois S. 1920
Mallet, Sir Louis du P., G.C.M.G. 1913
Manchester, Duke of 1906
Marchamley, Lord 1907
Marlborough, Duke of, K.G. .. 1899
Marshall of Chipstead, Lord, K.C.V.O. 1919
Massey, William Ferguson 1914
Masterman, Charles F. G. 1912
Matheson, Sir Robt. E. .... I. 1910
Maxwell, Sir Herbert E., Bt., F.R.S. 1897
Maxwell, Gen. Sir John Grenfell, K.C.B. .... I. 1916
Maxwell, Col. R. D. Percival D.S.O. .... N.I. 1923; I. 1921
Mayo, Earl of, K.P. .... I. 1900
Meath, Earl of, K.P. .... I. 1887
Meighen, Arthur 1920
Merriman, Jno. Xavier 1909
Mersey, Viscount 1909
Midleton, Earl of, K.P. 1897
Mildmay, Lord 1916
Milner, Viscount, K.G. 1901
Milner, Sir Frederick G., Bt. .. 1900
Moles, Thomas .... N.I. 1923
Molony, Thomas Francis .... I. 1913
Mond, Sir Alfred Moritz Bt. .. 1913
Monsell, Bolton M. Eyres 1923
Montagu, Hon. Edwin S. 1915
Moor, Sir Frederick Robert, K.C.M.G. 1907
Moore, William .... I. 1921
Morison, Thomas Brash 1920
Morris, Lord, K.C.M.G. 1911
Murray, Charles David, C.M.G. . 1922
Murray, Sir George H., G.C.B. .. 1910

Nathan, Lt.-Col. Sir Matthew, G.C.M.G. .... I. 1914
Newton, Lord 1915
Norman, Sir Henry, Bt. 1918
Norman, Montagu Collet, D.S.O. 1923
Novar, Visc., G.C.M.G. 1910

O'Connor, Charles Andrew .. I. 1911
O'Connor, James .... I. 1917
O'Neil, Hon. R. Wm. Hugh .. I. 1921
Oranmore and Browne, Lord, K.P. .... I. 1921
O'Shaughnessy, Thos. L., K.C. I. 1912

Paget, Gen. Sir Arthur H. F., G.C.B. .... I. 1912
Paget, Sir Ralph Spencer, K.C.M.G. 1919
Parker Sir Gilbert, Bt. 1916
Parmoor, Lord, K.C.V.O. 1914
Pearce, George Foster 1921
Peel, Visc., G.B.E. 1919
Pentland, Lord, G.C.S.I. 1905
Philimore, Lord 1913
Pim, Jonathan .... I. 1914
Pirrie, Visc., K.P. .. I. 1897; G.B. 1918
Plunkett, Sir Horace C. .... I. 1920
Pollock, Sir Ern. Murray, Bt., K.C. 1922
Pollock, Sir Frederick, Bt. 1911
Pollock, Hugh McD. .... I. 1921
Ponsonby, Lt.-Col. Sir Fredk. E. Grey, G.C.V.O. 1914
Portland, Duke of, K.G. 1886
Pretyman, Ernest George 1917
Probyn, Gen. Sir Dighton M., G.C.B., V.C. 1901

Ranfurly, Earl of, G.C.M.G. .. I. 1905
Rawlinson, John F. P., K.C. 1923
Reading, Earl of, G.C.B. 1911
Revelstoke, Lord, G.C.V.O. 1902
Ribblesdale, Lord 1892
Richards, Thomas 1918
Ridgeway, Sir J. West, G.C.B. I. 1889
Ridley, Sir Edward 1917
Roberts, Geo Henry 1917
Roberts, Sir Samuel, Bt. 1922
Robertson, John M 1915
Robinson, Sir Hy Aug., Bt. I. 1902
Rodd, Sir Jas. Rennell, G.C.B. .. 1908
Ronaldshay, Earl of, G.C.S.I. 1922
Ronan, Stephen .... I. 1915
Rosebery, Earl of, K.G., K.T. .. 1881
Ross, Sir John, Bt. .... I. 1902
Rothermere, Visc. 1917
Rumbold, Sir Horace G. M., Bt., G.C.M.G. 1920
Runciman, Walter 1908

St. Davids, Visc. 1914
Sailsbury, Marq. of, K.G. 1908
Salvesen, Hon. Lord 1922
Salvidge, Sir Archibald T., K.B.E. 1922
Samuel, Sir Harry Simon 1916
Samuel, Sir Herb. Louis, G.B.E. 1903
Samuels, Arthur W. .... I. 1918
Sandars, John S., C.V.O. 1905
Sanders, Lt.-Col. Sir Robt. A., Bt. 1922
Sargant, Sir Charles Hy. 1923
Sastri, V. S Srinivasa 1921
Satow, Sir Ern. M., G.C.M.G. 1907
Scott, Sir Chas. Stewart, G.C.B. .. 1898
Scrutton, Sir Thos. Edwd. 1916
Seely, Maj.-Gen. J. E. Bernd., C.B. 1909
Sefton, Earl of 1906
Selborne, Earl of, K.G. 1900
Seymour, Adm. of Flt. Sir Edwd. H., G.C.B., O.M. 1909
Shaftesbury, Earl of, K.P. 1922
Shandon, Lord .... I. 1918
Shaw, Lord 1906
Shaw, Lt.-Gen. Sir Frederic C., K.C.B. .... I. 1918
Sheffield, Lord 1910
Shillington, Thomas N.I. 1923; I. 1911
Shortt, Edward, K.C. .. G.B. & I. 1918
Shuttleworth, Lord 1886
Simon, Sir John A., K.C.V.O. .. 1913
Sinha, Lord, K.C.S.I. 1919
Smartt, Sir Thomas W., K.C.M.G. 1921
Smith, Jas. Parker 1904
Smuts, Lt.-Gen. Jan Christiaan, C.H. 1917
Somerleyton, Lord, G.C.V.O. 1902
Somerset, Lord Henry R. C. .. 1874
Southborough, Lord, G.C.B. 1912
Southwark, Lord 1906
Spicer, Sir Albert, Bt. 1912
Stafford, Sir Thos. J., Bt., C.B. I. 1918
Stamfordham, Lord, G.C.B. 1910
Stewart, Geo. Francis .... I. 1921
Stout, Sir Robert, K.C.M.G. 1921
Strachie, Lord 1912
Strathclyde, Lord, G.B.E. 1909
Stuart of Wortley, Lord 1896
Sumner, Lord, G.C.B. 1912
Sutherland, Sir Wm., K.G.B. .. 1922
Swann, Sir Chas. Ernest, Bt. .. 1911

Tennant, Harold John 1914
Tennyson, Lord, G.C.M.G. 1905
Thomas, James Hy. 1917
Tilley, Sir John A. C., K.C.M.G. 1920
Trevelyan, Sir George Otto, Bt., O.M. .... G.B. & I. 1882
Trevethin, Lord 1921
Tryon, Maj. George Clement .. 1922

Ullswater, Visc., G.C.B. 1898

Villiers, Hon. Sir Francis Hyde, G.C.M.G. 1919

Waldegrave, Earl 1897
Waldron, Laurence A. .... I. 1911
Waleran, Lord 1899
Wales, H.R.H. the Prince of .. 1920
Wallace, Col. Robt. Hugh, C.B. N.I. 1923; I. 1921
Walters, Sir John Tudor 1919
Ward, Sir Jos. Geo., Bt., K.C.M.G. 1907
Ward, Wm. Dudley 1922
Wargrave, Lord 1918
Warrington, Sir Thomas R. .. 1915
Wason, Eugene 1907
Watson, Hon. William K.C. .. 1922
Watt, William Alexander 1920
Weir, Lord 1918
Westmeath, Earl of .... I. 1902
White, Sir Wm. Thomas, K.C.M.G. 1920
Whitley, John Henry 1911
Wiles, Thomas 1916
Wilson, John Wm. 1911
Wilson, Lt.-Col. Sir Leslie Orme, G.C.I.E. 1922
Wilson, Sir Guy D. A. Fleetwood-, G.C.I.E. 1914
Wimborne, Visc. .. G.B. 1910; I. 1912
Wood, Hon. Edward F. Lindley 1922
Wood, Thos. McKinnon 1915
Wrenbury Lord 1906
Wrench, Fredk. W. .... I. 1901
Wylie Jas. Owen .... I. 1909
Wynne, Sir Henry Arthur .. I. 1923

Yarborough, Earl of 1890
York, Archbp. of, G.C.V.O. 1909
Young, Lt.-Com. Edw. Hilton, D.S.O. 1922
Young, Wm. Robert .... I. 1921
Younger, Lord, G.B.E. 1919
Ypres, Earl of, K.P. .. G.B. & I. 1918

Zetland, Marq. of, K.T. 1889

Clerk of the Council.—Lt.-Col. Sir Maurice P. A. Hankey, G.C.B.
Deputy Clerk, Colin Smith; *Registrar*, Chas. H. Lawrence Neish, C.B.

England, Great Britain, U. K., and 58 Ireland (marked I).

Baronets.

(Exclusive of such as are Peers.)

Scotland or Nova Scotia (87, marked S).

Abdy, Sir Robt. Hy. Edwd		1850
Abercromby, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Geo. W., D.S.O.		1636
Acland, Rt. Hon. Sir Arthur Herbert Dyke	S	1645
Acland, *Adm.* Sir Wm. A. Dyke, C.V.O.		1890
Adair, Sir Robert Shafto		1838
Adam, Sir Frank Forbes, C.B., C.I.E.		1917
Affleck, Sir Fredk. Danby Jas.		1782
Agnew, Sir Andrew Noel	S	1629
Agnew, Sir George William		1895
Ainsworth, Sir Thomas		1917
Aird, Sir John		1901
Albu, Sir George		1912
Alexander, Sir Lionel C. W., D.S.O.		1809
Alexander, Sir Claud		1886
Alexander, Sir Douglas		1921
Alison, *Com.* Sir Archibald, R.N.		1852
Allan, Sir Henry S. M Havelock		1858
Alleyne, *Lt.-Com.* Sir John Meynell, D.S.O., D.S.C.		1769
Amory, Sir Ian M. Heathcoat-, C.B.E.		1874
Anderson, Sir Kenneth S., K.C.M.G.		1919
Anderson, Sir John		1920
Anson, Sir Edward Reynell		1831
Anstruther, Sir Ralph Wm., I.D.	S	1694
Anstruther, Sir Windham F. Carmichael- (Gt. B. 1798)	S	1700
Antrobus, Sir Cosmo G.		1815
Arbuthnot, *Br.-Gen.* Sir Dalrymple, C.M.G., D.S.O.		1823
Armstrong, Sir Nesbitt W.		1841
Armstrong, Sir Geo. Elliot, C.M.G.		1892
Armytage, Sir George A., C.M.G., D.S.O.		1738
Arnott, Sir John Alexr.		1896
Arthur, Sir George C. A., M.V.O.		1841
Aske, Sir Robert Wm., LL.D.		1922
Austin, Sir William M. Byron		1894
Aykroyd, Sir William Hy.		1920
Aylmer, Sir Arthur P. F.	I	1622
Backhouse, Sir Edm. Trelawny		1901
Bacon, Sir Hickman Beckett *(Premier Baronet)*		1611
Baddeley, Sir John James		1922
Bagge, Sir Alfred Wm. Francis		1867
Bailey, Sir Abe, K.C.M.G.		1919
Baillie, Sir Adrian W. Maxwell		1823
Baird, Sir James H. G., M.C.	S	1696
Baird, *Capt.* Sir David, M.V.O.		1809
Baird, *Maj.* Rt. Hon. Sir John L., C.M.G., D.S.O., M.P.		1897
Baker, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Dodington G. R. Sherston		1796
Baker, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Randolf L., D.S.O.		1802
Balfour, Sir Robert		1911
Ball, Sir Charles Arthur K., M.D.		1911
Banbury, Rt. Hon. Sir Fredk. Geo., M.P.		1903
Bannerman, *Maj.* Sir Alexander	S	1682
Barclay, Sir Robert Cecil de B.	S	1668
Baring, Sir Godfrey		1911
Barling, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Harry Gilbert, C.B., C.B.E., M.B.		1919
Barlow, *Col.* Sir Hilaro W. Wellesley, C.B., C.M.G., R.A.		1803
Barlow, Sir Thomas, K.C.V.O.		1902
Barlow, Sir John Emmott		1907
Barnewall, Sir John Robert	I	1623
Barran, Sir John N.		1895
Barratt, Sir Francis Layland-		1908
Barrie, Sir James Matthew, O.M.		1913
Barrington, Sir Charles B.		1831
Barrow, Sir Francis L. J.		1835
Barry, Sir Edward Arthur		1899
Bartlett, Sir Hardington B.		1913

Barton, Rt. Hon. Sir D. Plunket		1918
Barttelot, Sir Walter de S.		1875
Barwick, Sir John Storey		1912
Bass, *Capt.* Sir Wm. Arthur H.		1882
Bates, Sir Percy Elly, G.B.E.		1880
Bathurst, *Maj.* Sir Frederick Edwd. Wm. Hervey-, D.S.O.		1818
Baxter, Sir G. Washington, LL.D.		1918
Baynes, Sir Christopher Wm.		1801
Bazley, Sir Thomas Stafford		1869
Beauchamp, Sir Edward		1911
Beauchamp, *Col.* Sir Frank B., C.B.E.		1918
Beauchamp, Rev. Sir Montague Harry Proctor-		1745
Beaumont, *Maj.* Sir Geo. A. H.		1661
Becher, Sir Eustace W. W. Wrixon-		1831
Beckett, Hon Sir Gervase		1921
Bedingfeld, Sir Hy. E. Paston-		1661
Beecham, Sir Thomas		1914
Beevor, Sir Hugh Reeve M.D.		1784
Bell, Sir (Thomas) Hugh, C.B.		1885
Bell, Sir James, C.B.		1895
Bell, Sir John Charles		1908
Bell, Sir Henry		1909
Bell, *Capt.* Sir C. W. Morrison-		1905
Bell, *Maj.* Sir Arthur Clive Morrison- M.P.		1923
Bellew, Sir Hy. C. Grattan-		1838
Bellingham, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Edward H. C. P., C.M.G., D.S.O.		1796
Benn, Sir Ion Hamilton, C.B., D.S.O.		1920
Benn, Sir Ernest J. P., C.B.E.		1914
Berney, *Capt.* Sir Thos. Reedham, M.C.		1620
Berry Sir William Ewart		1921
Bethune, Sir Alex. M. Sharp	S	1683
Beynon, Sir John Wyndham, C.B.E.		1920
Biddulph, Sir Theophilus G.		1664
Bigge, Sir Lewis A. Selby-, K.C.B.		1919
Bilsland, Sir Alexander S. M.C.		1907
Bingham, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Albert E.		1903
Birchenough, Sir J. Henry, K.C.M.G.		1920
Bird, Sir Robert Bland, M.P.		1922
Birdwood, *Gen.* Sir William R., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., K.C.S.I., K.C.M.G., C.I.E., D.S.O.		1919
Birkin, Sir Thomas Stanley		1905
Birkmyre, Sir Archibald C.B.E.		1921
Black, Sir Alec		1918
Black, Sir Robert James		1922
Blackett, Sir Hugh Douglas		1673
Blackwood, *Capt.* Sir Fras., R.N.		1814
Blades, Sir G. Rowland, M.P.		1922
Blair, Rt. Rev. Sir David O. Hunter-		1786
Blake, Sir Thomas P. U. J. H.	I	1622
Blake, Sir Patrick J. Graham		1772
Blake, Sir Francis D., C.B.		1907
Blaker, Sir John George, O.B.E.		1919
Blakiston, Sir Horace N.		1763
Blennerhassett, Sir Marmaduke C. H. J.		1809
Blois, *Capt.* Sir Ralph B. M.		1686
Blomefield, Sir Thos W. P., C.B.		1807
Blosse, *Maj.* Sir Robert Lynch-	I	1622
Blount, Sir Walter Aston		1642
Blunden, Sir William	I	1766
Blunt, Sir John Harvey		1720
Boevey, Sir Fras. H. Crawley-		1784
Boileau, Sir Maurice C.		1838
Boles *Lt.-Col.* Sir Dennis F., C.B.E.		1922
Bonham, Sir George Francis		1852
Boord, Sir William Arthur		1896
Boot, Sir Jesse		1916
Booth, Sir Alfred Allen		1916
Booth, Sir Josslyn A. R. Gore-	I	1760

Boothby, Sir Charles Francis		1660
Boreel, Sir Jacob W. Gustaaf		1645
Borrowes, *Lt.-C.* Sir Kildare D.	I	1646
Boswall, Sir Thomas Randolph Houstoun-		1836
Boteler, Sir Edgar C. Boehm-		1889
Boughey, Sir Francis		1798
Boughton, Sir William St. Andrew Rouse-		1641
Boulton, *Capt.* Sir Harold E., C.V.O., C.B.E.		1905
Bowater, Sir T. Vansittart		1914
Bowden, Sir Harold		1915
Bowen, Sir Albert Edward		1921
Bowlby Sir Anthony Alfred, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., F.R.C.S.		1923
Bowman, Rev. Sir Paget (Mervyn)		1884
Bowyer, Sir George Henry		1660
Boxall, Sir Alleyne A.		1919
Boyd, Sir Walter Herbert		1916
Boyle, Sir Edward		1904
Boynton, Sir Griffith Henry		1618
Bradford, Sir Edward M. A.		1902
Bradstreet, Sir Edward S. V.	I	1759
Brady, *Maj.* Sir Wm. Longfield		1869
Brassey, *Maj.* Sir Henry L., M.P.		1922
Brinckman, *Col.* Sir Theodore F., C.B.		1831
Brisco, Sir Aubrey Hylton		1782
Briscoe, Sir John Charlton, M.D.		1910
Broadbent, Sir Jno Francis H.		1893
Brocklebank, Sir Aubrey		1885
Brocklehurst, Sir Philip Lee		1903
Brodie, Sir Benjamin V. S.		1834
Bromhead, *Col.* Sir Benj. P., C.B.		1806
Brooke, Sir Richd. Christopher		1662
Brooke, Sir Arth. R. de Capell-		1803
Brooke, *Capt.* Sir Basil Stanlake, C.B.E., M.C.		1822
Brooke, Sir George Frederick		1903
Brooke, Sir Robt W., D.S.O., M.C.		1919
Brooksbank, Sir Edward C.		1919
Brotherton, *Col.* Sir Edward Allen		1918
Broughton, *Maj.* Sir Henry J. Delves		1661
Broun, Sir James Lionel	S	1686
Brown, Sir Melville Richmond		1863
Brown, Sir John Hargreaves		1903
Brownrigg, *Capt.* Sir Douglas Egremont Robert, C.B., R.N.		1816
Bruce, Sir Michael W. S.	S	1629
Bruce, *Maj.* Sir Hervey R.		1804
Brunner, Sir Jno. F. L.		1895
Brunton, Sir Stopford		1908
Buchanan, Sir Alex. W. Leith-		1775
Buchanan, Sir Eric Alexander		1878
Bulkeley, Sir Richard H. Williams-, K.C.B.		1661
Bull, Rt. Hon. Sir William, M.P.		1922
Buller, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Mervyn E. Manningham-		1866
Bullough, Sir George		1916
Bunbury, Sir Henry C. J.		1681
Bunbury, Sir Mervyn Wm. Richardson-	I	1787
Burbidge, Sir Woodman, C.B.E.		1916
Burdett, *Capt.* Sir Francis		1619
Burdett, Sir Charles Coventry		1665
Burke, *Capt.* Sir Gerald Howe	I	1797
Burn, *Col.* Sir Charles R., O.B.E., M.P.		1923
Burnett, *Col.* Sir Thomas	S	1626
Burnett, Sir David		1913
Burney, *Admiral of the Fleet* Sir Cecil, G.C.B., G.C.M.G.		1921
Burrard, Sir Harry Paul		1769
Burrell, *Maj.* Sir M. Raymond, C.B.E.		1774
Burton, Sir Charles Peter		1813
Butcher, Sir John George, K.C., M.P.		1918

Butler, *Maj.* **Sir Richard Pierce**, O.B.E.	1628
Butler, Sir Robert R. F.	1922
Buxton, Sir T. Fowell	1840
Cain, Sir Charles Alex. Nall-	1921
Cain, Sir Wm. Ernest	1920
Cameron, Sir Charles	1893
Campbell, *Capt.* Sir Chas. Ralph	S 1628
Campbell, *Lt.-Col.* Sir J. Bruce S., D.S.O. (Bar)	S 1804
Campbell, Sir John Hume-	S 1665
Campbell, Sir John Alex. C.	S 1668
Campbell, Sir Archibald S. L.	1808
Campbell, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Guy T.	1815
Campbell, Sir A. T. Cockburn-	1821
Campbell, *Capt.* Sir William Andrewes Ava, M.C.	1831
Campbell, Sir Duncan Alexander Dundas, C.V.O.	1831
Carden, Sir John Craven	I 1787
Carden, *Maj.* Sir Fredk. H. W.	1887
Carew, Sir Henry Palk	1661
Cargill, Sir John Traill	1920
Carlile, Sir E. Hildred, C.B.E.	1917
Carnac, Sir Claude J. Rivett-	1836
Cassel, Sir Felix, K.C.	1920
Catto, Sir Thos. Sievewright	1921
Cave, Rev. Sir Genille Cave-Browne-	1641
Cave, Sir Charles Henry	1896
Cayley, Sir Kenelm H. E.	1661
Cayser, Sir August Bernard T.	1921
Cayzer, Sir Charles William, M.P.	1904
Chamberlain, Sir Henry H. E.	1828
Champneys, Sir Francis H., M.D.	1910
Chance, Sir William	1900
Chapman, Sir Thos. R. T.	I 1782
Chaytor, Sir Edmund Hugh	1831
Chetwode, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir P. Walhouse, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O.	1700
Chetwynd, Sir George Guy	1795
Cheyne, *Surg.-Gen.* Sir Wm. Watson, K.C.M.G., C.B.	1908
Chichester, Sir Edwd. Geo.	1641
Child, Sir Coles	1919
Child, *Br.-Gen.* Sir (Smith) Hill, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., M.V.O.	1868
Cholmeley, Sir Hugh J. F. S.	1806
Christison, Sir Robt. Alexander	1871
Chubb, Sir Cecil H. E.	1919
Chubb, Sir George Hayter	1900
Church, Sir Wm. Selby, K.C.B.	1901
Churchman, *Col.* Sir Arthur C., M.P.	1917
Clark, *Lt.-Col.* Sir J. R. Andrew, C.B., C.M.G., F.R.C.S.	1883
Clark, Sir George Smith	1917
Clark, *Col.* Sir John Maurice, M.B.E., V.D.	1886
Clark, Sir John Stewart-	1918
Clarke, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Edward H. St. L., C.M.G., D.S.O.	1804
Clarke, *Gen.* Sir Chas. Mansfield, G.C.B., G.C.V.O.	1831
Clarke, Sir Rupert T. H.	1882
Clay, Sir Arthur T. F.	1841
Clement, Sir A. P. Ashburnham-	1661
Clerk, Sir George James Robert	S 1679
Clerke, Sir Wm. Francis	1660
Clifford, Sir Geo. Hugh C., O.B.E.	1887
Coates, *Maj.* Sir Edward C.	1911
Coates, Sir William F.	1921
Coats, Sir Thomas C. Glen-	1894
Coats, Sir Stuart A.	1905
Cochrane, Sir Ernest C.	1903
Cochrane, Sir Stanley	1915
Cockburn, Sir Robert	S 1671
Codrington, *Maj.* Sir Wm. R.	1721
Codrington, Sir Gerald W. H.	1876
Coghill, Sir Marmaduke	1778
Cohen, Sir Herbert B., O.B.E.	1905
Collet, Sir Mark Edlmann	1888
Colleton, *Brig.-Gen.* Sir Robert A. W., C.B.	1661
Colman, Sir Jeremiah	1907
Colquhoun, *Lt. Col.* Sir Ian, D.S.O.	1786
Colt, Rev. Sir Dutton	1694
Colthurst, Sir George St. J.	I 1744
Cook, Sir Herbert Frederick	1886
Cooke, Sir Wm. H. C. W.	1661
Cooper, Sir Chas. N. P. Paston-	1821
Cooper, Sir William Charles	1863
Cooper, Sir George Alex.	1905
Cooper, Sir Richard Ashmole	1905
Coote, Sir Ralph Algernon	I 1621
Cope, *Col.* Sir Anthony	1611
Cope, Sir Thomas	1918
Corbet, Sir Gerald Vincent	1808
Corbett, Sir Fras. E. G. Astley-	1821
Cornewall, Sir Geoffrey	1764
Cornwall, Rt. Hon. Sir Edwin A.	1918
Corry, Sir William	1885
Cory, Sir Clifford John	1907
Cory, Sir James Herbert, M.P.	1919
Cotter, Sir James Laurence	I 1763
Cotterell, Sir Jno. R. Geers	1805
Cotts, Sir W. D. Mitchell, K.B.E., M.P.	1921
Couper, Sir Ramsay Geo. Hy.	1841
Cowan, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Walter Henry, K.C.B., M.V.O., D.S.O.	1921
Craig, Sir Henry Thos. Gibson-	1831
Craig, Rt Hon. Sir James	1918
Craufurd, Sir Chas. W. F.	1781
Crewe, Sir Vauncey Harpur-	1626
Crisp, Sir Frank Morris	1913
Critchett, Sir Anderson, K.C.V.O.	1908
Croft, Sir James Herbert	1671
Croft, Sir Fredk. Leigh	1818
Crofton, *Maj.* Sir Morgan G., D.S.O.	1801
Crofton, Sir Malby	1838
Crosbie, Sir William E. D.	I 1630
Crosfield, Sir Arthur Henry	1915
Cross, Sir William Coats	1912
Crossley, Sir Kenneth Irwin	1909
Cuffe, Sir Otway F. L. Wheeler-	I 1800
Cumming, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Wm. G. Gordon-	1804
Cunard, Sir Bache E.	1859
Cuninghame, Sir Wm. Edward Fairlie-	S 1630
Cuninghame, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Thos. A. A. Montgomery-, D.S.O.	S 1672
Cunliffe, Sir Robt. Neville H.	1759
Cunyngham, Sir Colin Keith Dick-	S 1669
Cunynghame, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Percy F., O.B.E.	S 1702
Currie, Sir Fredk. Reeve	1847
Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Sir	1910
Curtis, *Capt.* Sir Roger C. M.	1794
Curtis, Sir Edgar Francis E.	1802
Cust, *Capt.* Sir Charles L., G.C.V.O., C.B., C.M.G., C.I.E.	1876
Cuyler, Sir George Halifax	1814
Dale, Sir J. Backhouse	1895
Dalrymple, Sir Hew Hamilton-	S 1697
Dalrymple, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Francis Napier Elphinstone-, C.B.E., D.S.O.	1828
Dalrymple, Sir David Chas. H.	1887
Dalyell, Sir Jas. B. Wilkie-	S 1685
Dalziel, Sir Davison	1919
Dancer, Sir Thomas J.	I 1662
Darell, *Maj.* Sir Lionel Edwd. H. M., D.S.O.	1795
Dashwood, *Capt.* Sir Geo. J. E.	1684
Dashwood, Sir John Lindsay	1707
David, Sir Sassoon J., K.C.S.I.	1911
Davie, *Maj.* Sir W. Ferguson-	1847
Dawson, Sir A. Trevor	1920
De Bathe, Sir Hugo Gerald	1801
De Bunsen, Rt. Hon. Sir Maurice W. E., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., C.B.	1919
DeCrespigny, Sir C. Champion-	1805
Deeley, Sir Harry Mallaby-	1922
De Hoghton, *Maj.* Sir James, C.B.E.	1611
De la Pole, Sir Fredk. Arundell	1628
De la Rue, Sir Evelyn Andros	1898
Denny, *Capt.* Sir Cecil Edward	I 1782
Denny, Sir Archibald	1913
De Robeck, *Admiral* Sir John M., G.C.B., G.C.M.G.	1919
Dering, *Maj.* Sir Henry Edwd.	1627
Des Vœux, Sir Fredk. Hy. A.	I 1787
De Trafford, Sir Humphrey F.	1841
Devitt, Sir Thos. Lane	1916
Dewey, Sir Thomas Charles	1917
Dilke, Sir Fisher Wentworth	1862
Dillon, Sir John Fox	1801
Dimsdale, Sir John Holdsworth	1902
Dixie, Sir Alex. B. C.	1660
Dixon, Sir George	1919
Dixon, Sir Thomas James	1903
Dodsworth, Sir Matt. B. Smith-, O.B.E.	1784
Domvile, Sir Compton M.	1815
Domville, *Capt.* Sir Cecil L., M.C.	1814
Donner, Sir Edward	1907
Dorman, Sir Arthur John, K.B.E.	1923
Douglas, Sir James Stewart	1777
Douglas, Sir George Brisbane	1786
Douglas, Sir Kenneth	1831
Doyle, Sir Everard H.	1828
D'Oyly, Sir Hastings Hadley	1663
Drughorn, Sir John Frederick	1922
Drummond, *Brig.-Gen.* Sir Hugh H. J., C.M.G.	1922
Drummond, Sir James H. Williams-	1828
Dryden, Sir Arthur	1733
Duckworth, Sir Dyce, M.D.	1909
Du Cros, Sir Arthur Philip	1916
Duff, Sir Chas. M. R. V.	1911
Duke, Sir James	1849
Dunbar, Sir William C., C.B.	S 1694
Dunbar, Sir G. A. Drummond	S 1698
Dunbar, Sir Archibald E., M.C.	S 1700
Dunbar, *Maj.* Sir Geo. Duff-Sutherland-, I.A.	S 1706
Dunbar, Sir Fredk. Geo.	1814
Dunbar, *Maj.* Sir C. Dunbar Hope-	1664
Duncan, Sir Frederick William	1905
Duncombe, *Maj.* Sir E. Pauncefort-, D.S.O.	1859
Duncombe, Sir George Aug.	1919
Dundas, Sir George W. Melville	1821
Dundas, *Capt.* Sir Henry H. P., M.V.O.	1898
Dunlop, Sir Thomas, G.B.E.	1916
Dunn, Sir William Henry	1917
Dunn, Sir James Hamet	1921
Dunnell, Sir Robert Francis, K.C.B.	1921
Duntze, Sir George Puxley	1774
Dupree, *Col.* Sir William T.	1921
Durand, Sir Edward P. M.	1892
Durrant, Sir Wm. Henry E.	1784
Dyer, Sir J. L. Swinnerton	1678
Dyke, Rt. Hon. Sir Wm. Hart	1677
Earle, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Henry, D.S.O.	1869
East, Sir G. Aug. Clayton-	1732
Echlin, Sir Henry Fredk.	I 1721
Eden, Sir Timothy Calvert	1672
Edgar, Sir Edward Mackay	1920
Edmonstone, Sir Archd., C.V.O.	1774
Edwards, Sir Jno. H. P. C.	1866
Edwards, Sir Francis	1907
Edwards, Sir John Clive L.	1921
Egerton, Sir Philip H. B. Grey-	1617
Eley, Sir Frederick	1921
Eliott, Sir Arthur Boswell	S 1666
Ellerman, Sir Jno. Reeves, C.H.	1905
Elliot, Sir Thomas Hy., K.C.B.	1917
Elphinstone, Sir Howard G.	1816
Elton, Sir Ambrose	1717
Erskine, Sir Thos W. H. J., D.S.O.	1821
Esmonde, Sir Thos. H. G.	I 1629
Esplen, Sir John, K.B.E.	1921
Evans, Rt. Hon. Sir Laming Worthington-, G.B.E., M.P.	1916
Evans, Sir Murland de Grasse	1902
Evans, Sir Walter Harry	1920
Evans, Sir William Gwynne-	1913
Everard, *Col.* Sir Nugent Talbot	1911

Every, *Maj.* Sir Edwd. Oswald		1641
Ewart, Sir Robert Heard		1887
Ewart, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Henry Peter, G.C.V.O., K.C.B.		1910
Ewing, *Br.-Gen.* Sir Norman Archd. Orr-, D.S.O.		1886
Fagge, Sir John Charles		1660
Fairbairn, Sir Thomas Gordon		1869
Falkiner, Sir Terence E. P.	I	1778
Falle, *Maj.* Sir Bertram Godfray, M.P.		1916
Farquhar, Sir Peter Walter		1796
Farquhar, Sir Robert Townsend-		1821
Farrington, Sir Henry A.		1818
Fayrer, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Jos., C.B.E.		1896
Feilden, Sir William Henry		1846
Ferguson, Sir Jabez E. Johnson-		1906
Fergusson, *Gen.* Sir Charles, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O., M.V.O.	S	1703
Fergusson, Sir Jas. Ranken		1866
Ffolkes, Sir Wm. Everard B.		1774
Fiennes, *Maj.* Hn. Sir Eustace		1916
Firth, Sir Algernon Freeman		1909
Fison, Sir Frederick W.		1905
Fitzgerald, Sir Jos. C. Judkin-		1801
FitzGerald, *Capt.* Sir John P. G. M. (Knt. of Kerry), M.C.		1880
Fitzgerald, Sir Edward		1903
FitzHerbert, Sir Hugo M.		1783
Flannery, Sir J. Fortescue		1904
Flavelle, Sir Joseph Wesley		1917
Fletcher, Sir John Samuel		1919
Fletcher, Sir Lancelot Aubrey-		1782
Floyd, Sir Henry R. K.		1816
Forbes, Sir Chas. H. Hepburn-Stuart-	S	1626
Forbes, Sir Charles Stewart		1823
Ford, Sir Francis C. R.		1793
Forrest, Sir W. Charles		1838
Forster, Sir Fras. Villiers		1874
Forster, Sir R. Collingwood		1912
Forwood, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Dudley Baines, C.M.G.		1895
Foster, Sir Augustus Vere		1831
Foster, *Col.* Sir William Yorke, C.B.E.		1838
Foulis, Sir Charles Jas. Liston-	S	1634
Fowke, Sir Fredk. F. Conant		1814
Fowler, Rev. Sir Montague		1890
Frank, Sir Howard Geo., K.C.B.		1920
Frankland, Sir Fredk. W. F. G.		1660
Fraser, *Maj.* Sir Keith A., M.P.		1806
Fraser, Sir John Malcolm, G.B.E.		1921
Freake, Sir Frederick C. M.		1882
Frederick, *Capt.* Sir Charles E. St. J., O.B.E.		1723
Freeling, Sir Clayton P.		1828
Frere, *Maj.* Sir Bartle, D.S.O.		1876
Fry, Sir John Pease		1894
Fuller, Sir John G. H. Fleetwood		1910
Furness, Sir Christopher		1913
Gallwey, *Maj.* Sir John Payne-		1812
Gamble, Sir David		1897
Garthwaite, Sir William		1919
Geary, Sir William N. M.		1782
Gethin, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Richard W. St. L., C.M.G., D.S.O.	I	1665
Gibbes, Sir Edwd. Osborne-		1774
Gibbons, Sir Alexr. Doran		1752
Gilbey, Sir H. Walter		1893
Gilmour, *Col.* Rt. Hon. Sir John, D.S.O., M.P.		1897
Gladstone, *Lt.-Col.* Sir John R.		1846
Glover, Sir Ernest William		1920
Glyn, Sir Arthur Robert		1759
Glyn, *Capt.* Sir Richard F., D.S.O.		1800
Godfrey, Sir William Cecil	I	1785
Godlee, Sir Rickman John, K.C.V.O., F.R.C.S.		1912
Goff, Sir Ernest Wm. Davis-		1905
Goldney, Sir G. Prior, C.B., C.V.O.		1880
Gooch, Sir Thos. Vere S.		1746
Gooch, Sir Daniel Fulthorpe		1866
Goodhart, Sir Ernest Fredc.		1911
Goodson, Sir Alfred Lassam		1922
Goold, Sir (James) Stephen		1801
Gordon, Sir Home S. C. M.	S	1631
Gordon, Sir Robert Chas.	S	1706
Gordon, Sir Cosmo E. Duff-		1813
Gordon, Sir Lionel E. Smith-		1838
Gore, Sir Ralph St. George C.	I	1622
Goring, Sir Forster Gurney		1627
Goschen, Rt. Hon. Sir Wm. Edwd., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O.		1916
Goulding, Rt. Hon. Sir Wm. J.		1904
Graaff, Hon. Sir David P. De V.		1911
Grace, Sir Valentine R.		1795
Græme, Sir Egerton Hood Murray Hamond-		1783
Graham, Sir Montrose Stuart		1629
Graham, *Maj.* Sir Reginald, D.S.O.		1662
Graham, Sir Richard Jas.		1783
Graham, Sir John Hatt N.		1906
Grant, Sir Ludovic James	S	1688
Grant, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Arthur, C.B.E., D.S.O.	S	1705
Grant, Sir George Macpherson-		1838
Gray, Sir William Cresswell		1917
Grayson, Sir Henry Mulleneux, K.B.E.		1922
Green, Sir Edward Lycett		1886
Green, *Maj.* Sir Francis Haydn		1901
Greenall, Sir Gilbert, C.V.O.		1876
Greene, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Raymond, D.S.O., M.P.		1900
Greenway, Sir Charles		1919
Greenwell, *Maj.* Sir Bernard E.		1906
Greenwood, *Lt.-Col.* Rt. Hon. Sir Hamar, K.C.		1915
Gresley, Sir Robert		1611
Grey, Sir John Foley		1711
Grierson, *Maj.* Sir Robt. G. W.	S	1685
Griffith, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Richard J. Waldie-, T.D.		1858
Griffith, Rt. Hon. Sir Ellis J. Ellis-, K.C.		1918
Griffiths, *Lt.-Col.* Sir John Norton, K.C.B., D.S.O., M.P.		1922
Grogan, *Col.* Sir E. Ion B., C.M.G., D.S.O.		1859
Grove, Sir Walter John		1874
Guinness, Sir Algrn. A. St. L. L.		1867
Guise, Sir Anselm William E.		1783
Gull, Sir Richard Cameron		1872
Gunning, *Br.-Gen.* Sir Charles Vere, C.B., C.M.G.		1778
Gunter, Sir Ronald Vernon		1901
Hadfield, Sir Robert Abbott, F.R.S.		1917
Haggerston, Sir Edwd. C. de M.		1643
Hall, *Capt.* Sir Douglas B., D.S.O.		1919
Hall, *Col.* Sir John Richard, C.B.E.	S	1687
Hall, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Fredk., K.B.E., D.S.O., M.P.		1923
Halsey, Rt. Hon. Sir T. Fredk.		1920
Hamilton, *Maj.* Sir Robt. C.	S	1646
Hamilton, Sir Wm. Stirling-	S	1673
Hamilton, Sir Chas. Edward Archibald Watkins		1776
Hamilton, Sir Charles E.		1892
Hammick, *Col.* Sir St. Vint. A.		1834
Hampson, Sir George F.		1642
Hanham, Sir John Ludlow		1667
Hanmer, Sir G. Wyndham		1774
Hansen, Sir Sven Wohlford		1921
Hanson, Sir Charles E. B.		1918
Hanson, *Capt.* Sir Grld. Stanhope		1887
Hardinge, Sir Edmund S.		1801
Hardy, Sir Reginald		1876
Hare, Sir George R. Leigh		1818
Hare, Sir Thomas Leigh, M.V.O.		1905
Harington, Sir Richard		1611
Harmsworth, Sir Hildebrand		1922
Harmsworth, Sir Leicester		1918
Harrison, Sir Heath		1917
Harrison, Sir John		1922
Hart, Sir Bruce		1893
Hartopp, Sir Chas. E. Cradock-		1796
Hartwell, Sir Brodrick C. D. A.		1805
Harty, Sir Lionel Lockington		1831
Harvey, Sir Charles		1868
Harvey, Sir Robert G.		1868
Hatch, Sir Ernest F. G., K.B.E.		1908
Hawkins, Rev. Sir Jno. Cæsar		1778
Hawley, Sir Henry Cusac W.		1795
Haworth, Sir Arthur A.		1911
Hay, Sir Duncan Edwyn	S	1635
Hay, Sir Arthur Thomas Erroll	S	1663
Hay, Sir William Henry	S	1703
Hay, Sir William Archibald Dalrymple-		1798
Hazlerigg, Sir Arthur Grey		1622
Head, Sir Robert Pollock S.		1838
Healey, Sir Gerald E. C. Chadwyck-, C.B.E.		1919
Heath, Sir James		1904
Heathcote, Rev. Sir Wm. A.		1733
Heaton, Sir John Henniker		1912
Henniker, *Capt.* Sir Robert		1813
Henry, Sir Edward Richd. G.C.V.O., K.C.B., C.S.I.		1918
Henry, Rt. Hon. Sir Denis		1922
Hepburn, Sir Archd. Buchan-		1815
Herschel, Rev. Sir John C. W.		1838
Hesketh, Sir Thos. G. Fermor-		1761
Hewett, Sir Harald G.		1813
Hewitt, Sir Joseph		1921
Heygate, Sir Frederick G.		1831
Heywood, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Graham Percival, D.S.O.		1838
Hibbert, Sir Henry Flemming		1919
Hicking, Sir William Norton		1917
Hickman, *Capt.* Sir Alfred Edward		1903
Hicks, Sir William Joynson-, M.P.		1919
Hill, Sir A. Norman		1919
Hill, *Lt.-Col.* Sir H. Blyth, D.S.O.	I	1779
Hill, Sir James		1917
Hoare, Sir Sydney J. O'B.	I	1784
Hoare, Sir Henry H. A.		1786
Hoare, Sir Samuel J. G., C.M.G., M.P.		1899
Hobart, Sir Robert H., K.C.V.O., C.B.		1914
Hobhouse, Rt. Hon. Sir Charles Edward Henry		1812
Hodge, Sir Rowland F. W.		1921
Hodson, *Capt.* Sir Edmond Adair, D.S.O.	I	1789
Hogg, Sir Lindsay Lindsay-		1905
Holcroft, Sir Geo. Harry		1921
Holden, Sir Harry Cassie		1909
Holden, Sir John Henry		1919
Holder, Sir Henry Charles		1898
Holderness, Sir Thomas Wm., G.C.B., K.C.S.I.		1920
Holland, Sir A. R. Sothern		1917
Hollins, Sir Frank		1907
Holt, Sir Edward, C.B.E.		1916
Home, Sir James	S	1671
Honywood, Sir Courtenay John		1660
Hood, Sir Joseph, M.P.		1922
Hope, *Lt.-Col.* Sir J. Augustus, O.B.E.	S	1628
Horder, Sir Thomas Jeeves, M.D.		1923
Horlick, Sir Ernest Burford		1914
Hornby, Sir William H.		1899
Horsfall, Sir John Donald		1909
Hort, Sir Arthur Fenton		1767
Hoskyns, Rt. Rev. Sir Edwin (Bishop of Southwell)		1676
Houldsworth, Sir Henry H.		1887
Houston, Sir Robt. Paterson, M.P.		1922
Hoyle, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Emmanuel, O.B.E.		1922
Hughes, Sir A. Collingwood		1773
Hulse, Sir Hamilton John		1739
Hulton, Sir Wm. Rothwell		1905
Hulton, Sir Edward		1921
Hunter, *Maj.* Sir Chas. R.		1812
Hunter, Sir Wm. B. Hughes-		1906
Huntington, Sir Charles P.		1906
Hutchison, Sir Thomas		1923
Hyde, Sir Charles, O.B.E.		1922
Ingilby, *Lt.-Col.* Sir William H.		1866

Ingram, Sir William Jas.		1893
Innes, Sir James Bourchier	S	1626
Isham, *Capt.* Sir Vere		1627
Isherwood, Sir Joseph William		1921
Jackson, Sir Robt. Montresor		1815
Jackson, Sir Hy. M. Mather-, C.B.E.		1869
Jackson, *Br.-Gen.* Sir Thomas Dare, D.S.O., M.V.O.		1902
Jackson, Sir Thos. Graham, R.A.		1913
Jaffray, Sir William Edmund		1892
James, Sir Jno. Kingston F.		1823
Jardine, Sir Alexander	S	1672
Jardine, Sir Ernest		1919
Jardine, Sir Robt. W. Buchanan		1885
Jardine, Sir John Eric B.		1916
Jarvis, Sir (Joseph) John		1922
Jehangir, Sir Jehangir Cowasji		1908
Jejeebhoy, Sir Jamsetjee, K.C.S.I.		1857
Jenkinson, Sir Anthony B.		1661
Jenner, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Walter K. W., D.S.O.		1868
Jerningham, Sir Stafford Henry Wm.		1621
Jervis, *Col.* Sir John Henry Jervis-White-	I	1797
Jervoise, Sir Dudley A. L. Clarke-		1813
Jessel, Sir Charles James		1883
Jessel, *Col.* Sir Herbert Merton, C.B., C.M.G.		1917
Jodrell, Sir Alfred		1784
Johnson, Sir E. Gordon		1755
Johnson, *Br.-Gen.* Sir Hy. A. W., C.B.		1818
Johnston, Sir Thomas Alexr.	S	1626
Johnston, Sir Charles		1910
Johnstone, Sir Geo. Fredc. T. T.	S	1700
Jones, Sir Lawrence J.		1831
Jones, Sir Evan Davies		1917
Jones, Sir Frederick John		1919
Jones, Sir John B. Bowen-		1911
Jones, Sir Philip Burne-		1894
Jones, Sir John Prichard		1910
Jones, *Col.* Sir Edward Pryce-		1918
Kaye, Sir Joseph Henry		192
Kaye, Sir John Pepys Lister-, O.B.E.		1812
Keane, *Maj.* Sir John, D.S.O.		1801
Kekewich, Sir Trehawke H.		1921
Kellett, Sir Henry de Castres		1801
Kemp, *Col.* Sir Kenneth H., C.B.E.		1642
Kennard, Sir Coleridge A. F.		1891
Kennaway, *Capt.* Sir John		1791
Kennedy, Sir John R. B.		1836
Key, *Rev.* Sir Jno. Kingsmill		1831
Keyes, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Roger J. B., K.C.B., K.C.V.O., C.M.G., D.S.O.		1919
Kimber, Sir Henry		1904
Kinahan, Sir Edward H. Hudson-		1887
King, *Capt.* Sir Geo. Hy. J. Duckworth-		1792
King, Sir George Adolphus		1815
King, Sir John Westall		1888
Kinloch, *Br.-Gen.* Sir David A., C.B., M.V.O.	S	1686
Kinloch, Sir George, O.B.E.		1873
Kirkpatrick, Sir Chas. S.	S	1685
Kleinwort, Sir Alex. Drake		1909
Knightley, Sir Chas. Valentine		1798
Knill, Sir John		1893
Knott, Sir James		1917
Knowles, Sir Francis Howe S.		1765
Knowles, Sir Lees, C.V.O., O.B.E.		1903
Lacon, *Lt.-Col.* Sir George H. U., D.S.O.		1818
Lacy, Sir Pierce		1921
Lake, Sir Arthur Johnstone		1711
Lakin, Sir Michael Henry		1909
Laking, Sir Guy Fras. W.		1902
Lamb, Sir Charles Archibald		1795
Lambart, Sir Gustavus F. W., C.V.O.		1911
Lamont, Sir Norman		1910
Lampson, Sir Curtis G.		1866
Lane, Sir W. Arbuthnot, C.B.		1913
Langham, Sir H. Charles A.		1660
Langman, Sir John L.		1906
Langrishe, Sir Hercules Robt.	I	1777
Larcom, *Maj.* Sir Thomas Perceval, D.S.O.		1868
Latham, Sir Thomas Paul		1619
Latta, Sir John		1920
Lauder, Sir George Wm. D. Dick-	S	1690
Laurie, *Col.* Sir Claude, C.B., D.S.O.		1834
Lawrence, Sir Alexander W.		1858
Lawrence, Sir Wm. M. Trevor		1867
Lawrence, *Col.* Sir W. Roper, G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., C.B.		1906
Lawson, Sir Wilfrid		1831
Lawson, Sir Henry Joseph		1841
Lawson, *Capt.* Sir Digby		1900
Lawson, Sir Peter Grant		1905
Lea, Sir Sydney		1892
Lechmere, Sir Edmund A.		1818
Leeds, Sir Edward T.		1812
Lees, Sir Arthur Hy. James		1804
Lees, *Lt.-Col.* Sir John Victor E., M.C.		1897
Leese, Sir Wm. Hargreaves		1908
Le Fleming, Sir Andrew F. H.		1705
Legard, Sir Digby A. H.		1660
Leicester, Sir Peter F. F.	I	1671
Leigh, Sir John, M.P.		1918
Leighton, Sir Richard T.		1693
Leith, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Alex., M.C.		1919
Le Marchant, *Brig.-Gen.* Sir Edward Thomas, C.B.E.		1841
Lennard, Sir Richard F. Barrett-		1801
Lennard, Sir Hy. A. H. F.		1880
Leon, Sir Herbert Samuel		1911
Leslie, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Norman R. A. D., C.B.E.	S	1625
Leslie, *Lt.-Col.* Sir John		1876
Lethbridge, *Capt.* Sir Wroth		1804
Lever, Sir Arthur Levy, M.P.		1911
Lever, Sir S. Hardman, K.C.B.		1920
Levinge, Sir Richard V. H.	I	1704
Levy, Sir Maurice		1913
Lewis, Sir Frederick Wm.		1918
Lewis, Sir George James G.		1902
Lewis, Sir John Duncan Orr		1920
Ley, Sir Henry Gordon		1905
Leyland, Sir A. E. H. Naylor-		1895
Lighton, Sir Christopher R.	I	1791
Lipton, Sir Thomas J., K.C.V.O.		1902
Llewelyn, Sir Jno. T. Dillwyn-		1890
Llewellyn, Sir David Richard		1922
Lloyd, Sir Marteine Owen M.		1863
Lockhart, Sir Graeme Duncan Power Sinclair-	S	1636
Locock, Sir Charles Bird		1857
Loder, Sir Giles Rolls		1887
Longman, Sir Hubert Harry		1909
Lopes, Sir Hy. Yarde Buller		1805
Loraine, Sir Percy Lyham, C.M.G.		1664
Louis, Sir Charles		1806
Low, Sir Walter John		1908
Lowe, Sir Francis Wm., M.P.		1918
Lowther, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Chas. B., D.S.O.		1824
Lucas, Sir Edward Lingard		1887
Lucy, *Maj.* Sir H. W. Ramsay-Fairfax-		1836
Lushington, *Maj.* Sir Arthur P. D.		1791
McAlpine, Sir Robert		1918
Macara, Sir Charles Wright		1911
Macartney, Sir William Isaac	I	1799
McConnell, Sir Robert J.		1900
Macdonald, Sir A. W. M. Bosville	S	1625
McFarland, Sir John		1914
MacGregor, *Commod.* Sir Malcolm, C.B., C.M.G., R.N.		1795
Macgregor, Sir Cyril P. MacC.		1828
McGrigor, *Capt.* Sir James R. D.		1831
Mackenzie, Sir Arthur G. R.	S	1673
Mackenzie, Sir Kenneth Jno.	S	1703
Mackenzie, Sir Kenneth Dgls.	S	1703
Mackenzie, Sir Robert Henry Muir		1805
Mackenzie, *Maj.* Sir Victor Audley Falconer, D.S.O., M.V.O.		1890
Mackie, Sir Peter Jeffrey		1920
Mackworth, *Capt.* Sir Humphrey		1776
Maclean, *Col.* Sir Fitz R. D., K.C.B.	S	1631
Maclure, *Col.* Sir John E. S.		1898
McMahon, Sir Lionel		1815
McMahon, *Maj.* Sir Horace W., D.S.O.		1817
Macnaghten, Sir Fras. Alexander		1836
McRobert, Sir Alasdair		1922
Macready, *Gen.* Rt. Hon. Sir C. F. Nevil, P.C., G.C.M.G., K.C.B. (*m*) C.B. (*c*)		1923
Madden, *Adm.* Sir Charles E., G.C.B., G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G.		1919
Madge, Sir William Thomas		1919
Madhowlal, Sir Chinubhai		1913
Magnay, *Capt.* Sir Christopher B. Wm., M.C.		1844
Magnus, Sir Philip		1917
Mahon, *Col.* Sir William Hy., D.S.O.		1819
Mainwaring, Sir Harry S.		1804
Maitland, Sir Jno. Nisbet		1818
Maitland, Sir Arthur H. D. Ramsay-Steel-, M.P.		1917
Makgill, Sir George	S	1627
Makins, Sir Paul A.		1903
Malcolm, Sir James Wm.	S	1663
Malet, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Harry Chas., D.S.O., O.B.E.		1791
Mander, Sir Charles Tertius		1911
Mann, Sir Edward		1905
Mansel, Sir Courtenay Cecil		1622
Mappin, Sir Wilson		1886
Markham, Sir Charles		1911
Marling, *Col.* Sir Percival S., V.C., C.B.		1882
Marr, Sir James, C.B.E.		1919
Marriott, Sir Wm. H. Smith-		1774
Mason, Sir Wm. Jas. Peake		1918
Matheson, Sir Alex. Perceval		1882
Mathias, Sir Richard		1917
Maxwell, Rt. Hon. Sir Herb. E.	S	1681
Maxwell, Sir Jno. M. Stirling-	S	1682
Ditto G.B.		1707
Maxwell, Sir Ivor W. Heron-, M.C.	S	1683
Maxwell, Sir William F.		1804
Medlycott, Sir Hubert M.		1808
Menteth, *Lt.-Col.* Sir James Frederick Stuart-		1838
Meredith, Sir Henry Vincent		1916
Metcalfe, Sir Chas. H. T.		1802
Methuen, Sir Algernon M. M.		1916
Meyer, Sir Frank Cecil		1910
Meyrick, Sir George A. E. Tapps-Gervis-		1791
Meyrick, *Brig.-Gen.* Sir Fredk. Charlton, C.B., C.M.G.		1880
Middlemore, Sir John T.		1919
Middleton, Sir Arthur E.		1662
Milbank, *Capt.* Sir F. R. Powlett		1882
Milbanke, Sir Jno. C. Peniston		1661
Milburn, Sir Leonard John		1905
Mildmay, Sir Gerald A. Shaw-Lefevre-St John-		1772
Miles, *Capt.* Sir Chas. W., O.B.E.		1859
Millais, Sir Geoffrey Wm.		1885
Miller, *Capt.* Sir C. J. Hubert		1705
Miller, Sir Wm. Frederic		1788
Mills, Sir Frederick		1921
Milman, Sir Francis		1800
Milne, *Admiral* Sir Archibald Berkeley, G.C.V.O., K.C.B.		1876
Milner, Rt. Hon. Sir Fredk. G.		1717
Mitchelson, Sir Archibald		1920
Moir, Sir Ernest William		1916
Molyneux, *Rev.* Sir John Chas.	I	1730
Moncreiffe, *Col.* Sir Robt. D., C.B., C.M.G., V.D., A.D.C.	S	1685

Mond, Rt. Hon. Sir Alfred Moritz, M.P.		1910
Monro, *Gen.* Sir Chas. C., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G.		1921
Monson, Sir Maxwell W. E. J.		1905
Montefiore, Sir Fras. Abraham		1886
Montgomery, Sir B. T. Graham		1801
Montgomery, Sir Alexander Cecil		1808
Moon, Sir Arthur Wilfred G.		1855
Moon, Sir Cecil Ernest		1887
Moore, Sir Alan Hilary		1919
Moore, Sir Thos. O'Connor	I	1681
Moore, Sir Edward Cecil		1923
Mordaunt, Sir Osbert L'E.		1611
Morris, Sir Robt. Armine		1806
Morris, Sir Henry		1909
Mosley, Sir Oswald		1781
Moss, Sir Jno. E. Edwards-		1868
Mostyn, *Capt.* Sir Pyers George J., M.C.		1670
Mount, Sir Wm. Arthur, C.B.E.		1921
Mountain, Sir Edw. Mortimer		1922
Mowbray, Sir George Robert		1880
Moynihan, Sir Berkeley, K.C.M.G., C.B.		1922
Muir, Sir Alexander Kay		1892
Munro, *Col.* Sir Hector	S	1634
Munro, Sir Thomas Torquil A.		1825
Muntz, Sir Gerard Albert		1902
Murphy, Sir Michael		1912
Murray, Sir John	S	1628
Murray, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Edward Robert, D.S.O.	S	1630
Murray, Sir William Keith	S	1673
Musgrave, Sir Richard Geo.		1611
Musgrave, Sir Richard Jno.	I	1782
Muspratt, Sir Max		1922
Naesmyth, Sir Douglas A. B.	S	1706
Nairn, Sir Michael		1904
Nairne, Sir John Gordon		1917
Napier, *Capt.* Sir Alex. Lennox	S	1627
Napier, Sir Joseph W. Lennox		1867
Neave, Sir Thomas L. H.		1795
Neeld, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Audley D., C.B., M.V.O.		1859
Nelson, Sir James Hope		1912
Nepean, Sir Chas. E. M. Y.		1802
Neumann, Sir Cecil G. J.		1912
Newman, Sir Robt. H. S. D. L., M.P.		1836
Newnes, Sir Frank Hillyard		1895
Newson, Sir Percy Wilson, M.P.		1921
Newton, Sir Harry K., O.B.E.		1900
Nicholson, Sir Chas. Archd.		1859
Nicholson, Sir John N.		1912
Nicolson, Sir Arthur J. F. W.	S	1629
Nightingale, Sir Ed. Manners		1628
Nixon, *Maj.* Sir Christopher W., D.S.O.		1906
Noble, Sir George John Wm.		1902
Noble, Sir John Henry Brunel		1923
Noble, Sir William Joseph		1921
Norman, Rt. Hon. Sir Hy., M.P.		1915
Nugent, Sir Charles	I	1705
Nugent, Sir Edmund Chas.		1806
Nugent, Sir John		1831
Nugent, Sir Walter R.		1831
Nussey, Sir Thomas Willans		1909
Nuttall, Sir Edmund Keith		1922
Nutting, *Capt.* Sir Harold S.		1903
Oakeley, Sir Chas. John		1790
Oakes, Sir Reginald L.		1815
O'Brien, *Maj.* Sir Timothy C.		1849
Ochterlony, Sir David F.		1823
O'Connell, Sir Maurice Jas. A., M.C.		1869
Ogilvy, Sir Herbert K.	S	1626
Ogle, *Col.* Sir Edmund A.		1816
Ohlson, Sir Erik Olof		1920
O'Loghlen, Sir Michael		1838
Onslow, Sir Roger Warin B.		1797
Oppenheimer, Sir Kurt		1921
Orde, Sir Arthur J. Campbell-		1790
Osborn, Sir Alg. Kerr Butler		1662
Osborne, Sir Francis	I	1629
Outram, Sir James		1858
Owen, Sir John Arthur		1813
Owen, Sir Hugo Cunliffe		1920
Oxenden, Sir Percy Dixwell-		1678
Paget, Sir Jno. Rahere, K.C.		1871
Paget, Sir Richard Arthur S.		1886
Paget, Sir George Ernest		1897
Palmer, Sir Edward G. B.		1660
Palmer, Sir Fredk. Archdale		1791
Palmer, Sir Alfred Molyneux		1886
Palmer, Sir Samuel Ernest		1916
Parker, Rt. Hon. Sir H. Gilbert		1915
Parker, Rev. Sir Wm. Hyde		1681
Parker, Sir Wm. Lorenzo, O.B.E.		1844
Parkyns, Sir Thos. M. F.		1681
Parsons, *Col.* Sir Herbert J. F.		1918
Pasley, *Maj.* Sir T. E. Sabine		1794
Paul, Sir Robert Joshua	I	1794
Paul, Sir Aubrey E. H. Dean		1821
Paxton, Sir Thomas, LL.D.		1923
Pearson, Sir Neville Arthur		1916
Pease, Sir Alfred Edward		1882
Pease, Sir Arthur Francis		1920
Pechell, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Augustus A. Brooke-, R.A.M.C.		1797
Peek, *Capt.* Sir Wilfrid, D.S.O.		1874
Peel, Sir Robert		1800
Peirse, Sir Hy. M. De la Poer Beresford-		1814
Pelly, Sir Harold		1840
Perks, Sir Robert William		1908
Petit, Hon. Sir Dinshaw M.		1890
Peto, Sir Henry		1855
Petrie, Sir Edward Lindsay H.		1918
Peyton, Sir Alg. Thomas		1776
Philipps, Sir Charles E. G.		1887
Philipps, Sir Laurence R.		1919
Phillips, Sir Benjamin Samuel Faudel-		1897
Phillips, Sir Lionel		1912
Piers, Sir Charles Pigott	I	1661
Pigot, Sir George		1764
Pigott, Sir Berkeley		1808
Pile, Sir Thomas Devereux		1900
Pilkington, *Col.* Sir Thomas Edwd. Milborne-Swinnerton-	S	1635
Plender, Sir William, G.B.E.		1923
Poë, *Lt.-Col.* Sir William Hutcheson, C.B.		1912
Pole, Sir Cecil P. Van-Notten-		1791
Pollen, Sir Richard H.		1795
Pollock, Rt. Hon. Sir Ernest Murray, K.C., M.P.		1922
Pollock, Rt. Hn. Sir Fredk., K.C.		1866
Pollock, Sir M. F. Montagu-		1872
Poore, *Admiral* Sir Richard, K.C.B., C.V.O.		1795
Portal, Sir Wm. Wyndham		1901
Porter, Sir Wm. Henry		1889
Porter, Rt. Hon. Sir Andrew M.		1902
Pound, Sir John Lulham		1905
Powell, Sir R. Douglas, K.C.V.O.		1897
Powell, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Robert S. S. Baden-, G.C.V.O., K.C.B.		1921
Power, Sir George		1836
Power, Sir Thomas Talbot		1841
Poynter, Sir Hugh Edward		1902
Prescott, *Capt.* Sir Geo. L. L. B.		1794
Preston, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Edward Hulton, D.S.O., M.C.		1815
Prevost, Sir Charles T. K.		1805
Price, Sir Charles Rugge-		1804
Price, Sir Fras. C. Rose		1815
Price, Sir Robert Hy. Green-		1874
Primrose, Sir John Ure		1903
Pringle, Sir Norman H.	S	1683
Pryse, Sir Lewes T. Loveden		1866
Quilter, Sir Eley Cuthbert		1897
Radcliffe, Sir Joseph Edward		1813
Raeburn Sir Wm. Hannay, M.P.		1923
Ralli, Sir Lucas E.		1912
Ramsay, Sir James Henry	S	1666
Ramsay, Sir Herbert		1826
Ramsden, Sir John F.		1689
Rankin, Sir James R. L., T.D.		1898
Raphael, *Maj.* Sir Herbert H.		1911
Rasch, *Capt.* Sir F. Carne		1903
Rashleigh, Sir Colman B. W.		1831
Reade, Sir George		1661
Readhead, Sir James		1922
Reckitt, Sir James		1894
Redwood, Sir Thomas Boverton		1911
Rees, Sir R. Lodowick E. M.		1919
Reid, Sir Hugh, C.B.E.		1922
Reid, Sir Edward James		1897
Remnant, Sir Jas. F., C.B.E., M.P.		1917
Renals, Sir James Herbert		1895
Renshaw, Sir C. Stephen Bine		1903
Renwick, Sir George, M.P.		1921
Reynolds, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Jas. P., D.S.O., T.D.		1923
Rhodes, Sir George Wood		1919
Rich, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Almeric E. F.		1791
Richardson, Sir Ian R. H. Stewart-	S	1630
Ricketts, Sir Fredk. Wm. R.		1828
Riddell, Sir J. W. Buchanan	S	1628
Ripley, *Capt.* Sir Henry W. A.		1880
Ripley, Sir Frederic Hugh		1897
Ritchie, Sir James Wm., M.B.E. [new patent 1918]		1903
Roberts, Rt. Hon. Sir Samuel, M.P.		1919
Roberts, Sir T. L. Howland		1809
Roberts, Sir James		1909
Robertson, *Field-Marshal* Sir William R., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., D.S.O.		1919
Robinson, Sir Ern. William		1823
Robinson, *Capt.* Sir Fredk. V. L., M.C.		1660
Robinson, Sir John B.		1854
Robinson, Sir Jos. Benjamin		1908
Robinson, Rt. Hon. Sir Henry A., K.C.B.		1920
Roll, Sir James		1921
Roche, Sir Standish O'Grady		1838
Rolls, *Capt.* Sir John C. E. Shelley-		1806
Ropner, *Col.* Sir Robert, V.D.		1904
Rose, Sir Francis Cyril		1872
Rose, Sir Philip Humphrey V.		1874
Rose, Sir Charles Henry		1909
Ross, Sir Charles H. A. F. L.	S	1672
Ross, Rt. Hon. Sir John		1919
Rothband, Sir Henry Lesser		1923
Rowley, *Col.* Sir Joshua T., V.D.		1786
Rowley, Rev. Sir George C. A.		1836
Royden, Sir Thomas, C.H.		1905
Rumbold, Rt. Hon. Sir Horace G. M., G.C.M.G., M.V.O.		1779
Runciman, Sir Walter		1906
Rushout, Sir Charles H.		1809
Russell, Sir George A. C.		1812
Russell, Hon. Sir Chas., K.C.V.O.		1916
Rutherford, *Col.* Sir John		1916
Rutherford, Sir William Watson		1923
Ryan, Sir G. Hemmington		1919
Rycroft, *Maj.* Sir Rd. Nelson		1784
St. Aubyn, *Capt.* Sir Hugh Molesworth-		1689
St. George, Sir John	I	1766
Salomons, Sir David L. Goldsmid-Stern-		1869
Salt, *Lt.-Com.* Sir Jno. W. Titus		1869
Salt, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Thos. Anderdon, D.S.O.		1899
Samman, Sir Henry		1921
Samuel, Sir Edward Levien		1898
Samuel, Sir Stuart Montagu		1912
Samuelson, Sir Henry B.		1884
Sanders, *Lt.-Col.* Rt. Hon. Sir Robert A., M.P.		1920
Sanderson, Sir Frank Bernard, M.P.		1920
Sassoon, *Maj.* Sir Philip A. G. D., G.B.E., C.M.G., M.P.		1890
Sassoon, Sir Edward Elias		1909
Savory, Sir Wm. Borradaile		1890
Sawle, *Rear-Adm.* Sir Chas. J. Graves-, M.V.O.		1836
Scarisbrick, Sir Tom T. Leyland		1909
Schuster, Sir Felix		1906
Scott, Sir Douglas Edwd.		1806
Scott, Sir Fras. M. Sibbald		1806

Scott, Sir Samuel Edward	1821
Scott, Sir Walter	1907
Scott, Sir Samuel Haslam	1909
Scott, *Admiral* Sir Percy M., K.C.B., K.C.V.O.	1916
Seale, Sir John Carteret	1838
Sebright, Sir Guy Thomas S.	1626
Seely, Sir Charles Hilton	1896
Seton, *Col.* Sir Bruce G., C.B.	S 1663
Seton, Sir John Hastings	S 1683
Seymour, *V.-Adm.* Sir Michael Culme-, K.C.B., M.V.O.	1809
Seymour, Sir Albert V. F.	1869
Shakerley, *Col.* Sir Walter Geoffrey, C.B.E., T.D.	1838
Sharp, Sir Milton Sheridan	1920
Sharp, Sir Edward	1922
Shaw, *Lieut.* Sir John J. K., R.N.	1665
Shaw, *Col.* Sir Fredk. W., D.S.O.	1821
Shaw, Sir Charles Edward	1908
Sheffield, Sir Berkeley, M.P.	1756
Shelley, Sir John	1611
Shiffner, Sir Henry Burrows	1818
Shuckburgh, Sir G. F. Stewkley	1660
Simeon, Sir John Walter B.	1815
Simpson, Sir James W. M.	1866
Sinclair, *Col.* Sir Jno. R. G., D.S.O.	S 1704
Sinclair, *Maj.* Sir Archibald H. Macdonald, C.M.G., M.P.	1786
Sitwell, Sir George R.	1808
Skinner, Sir Thomas	1912
Skipwith, Sir Grey H. d'E.	1622
Slade, Sir Alfred Fothringham	1831
Sleight, Sir Ernest, O.B.E., T.D.	1920
Smiley, Sir John	1903
Smith, Sir T. Berry Cusack-, K.C.M.G.	I 1799
Smith, Sir Drummond C.	1804
Smith, Sir Wm. Sydney W.	1809
Smith, Sir T. Rudolph H., C.B.E., M.B.	1897
Smith, Sir Prince	1911
Smith, Sir John G. L. Vassar-	1917
Smith, Sir Herbert	1920
Smith, Sir William Reardon	1920
Smyth, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Alfred J. Bowyer-	1661
Smythe, Sir E. Walter J. P. H.	1661
Soame, Sir Chas Buckworth-H.-	1698
Spearman, Sir Alexr. Young	1840
Speelman, Jonkheer Sir Cornelis Jacob	1686
Speyer, Sir Edgar	1906
Spicer, Rt. Hon. Sir Albert	1908
Sprot, *Col.* Sir Alex, C.M.G.	1918
Stafford, Rt. Hon. Sir Thos. Joseph, C.B., F.R.C.S.	1914
Stamer, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Lovelace	1809
Stanier, Sir Alex. Beville	1917
Staples, Sir John M.	I 1628
Stapleton, Sir Miles Talbot	1679
Stephen, Sir Herbert	1891
Stern, Sir Edward David	1922
Steuart, Sir Douglas A. Seton-	1815
Stevenson, Sir Daniel M.	1914
Stevenson, Sir James, G.C.M.G.	1917
Stewart, Sir Harry J. U.	I 1623
Stewart, Sir H. Shaw-, C.B.	S 1667
Stewart, *Br.-Gen.* Sir Hugh H.	1803
Stewart, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Norman Robert, C.B.	1881
Stewart, *Capt.* Sir Edward Orde MacTaggart-	1892
Stewart, Sir Jno. Henderson	1920
Stewart, Sir Alexander	1920
Stirling, *Lt.-Col.* Sir George M. H., C.B.E., D.S.O.	S 1666
Stirling, Sir (Walter) George	1800
Stockenstrom, Sir Andries	1840
Stonhouse, Sir Ernest Hay	1628
Stott, Sir Phillip Sidney	1920
Stow, Sir Elliot Philipson-	1907
Stracey, *Maj.* Sir Edward P.	1818
Strickland, Sir Walter W.	1641
Stronge, Sir James Henry	1803
Stuart, Sir Simeon H. L.	1660
Stucley, Sir Edward Arthur G.	1859
Sturdee, *Admiral of the Fleet* Sir Fredk. Chas. Doveton, G.C.B., K.C.M.G., C.V.O.	1916
Style, Sir Fredk. Montague	1627
Sullivan, Rev. Sir Frederick	1804
Sullivan, Sir Edward	1881
Sutherland, Sir A. Munro, K.B.E.	1921
Suttie, Sir George Grant-	S 1702
Sutton, Sir Arthur Edwin	1772
Sutton, Sir George Augustus	1919
Sutton, Sir George	1922
Swann, Rt. Hon. Sir Charles E.	1906
Swinburne, Sir Hubert	1660
Sykes, Sir Arthur	1781
Sykes, Sir Mark Tatton Richd.	1783
Sykes, *Col.* Sir Alan John	1917
Sykes, Sir Charles, K.B.E.	1921
Synge, *Maj.* Sir Francis R. M.	1801
Tancred, *Maj.* Sir T. S. Lawson-	1662
Tangye, Sir H. Lincoln	1912
Tate, Sir Ernest William	1898
Taylor, Sir E. Stuart, O.B.E., M.D.	1917
Taylor, Sir H. W. Worsley-, K.C.	1917
Temple, *Col.* Sir Richard C., C.B., C.I.E.	1876
Terry, Sir Henry M. Imbert-	1917
Thomas, Sir Godfrey J. V., C.S.I., C.V.O.	1694
Thomas, Sir George Alan	1766
Thomas, Sir Robert J., M.P.	1918
Thomas, Sir Wm. James	1919
Thompson, *Maj.* Sir Thomas Raikes Lovett, M.C.	1806
Thompson, Sir Matthew W.	1890
Thompson, Sir Henry F. Herb.	1899
Thomson, Sir Wm. Mitchell-, K.B.E.	1900
Thornhill, Sir A. J. Compton-	1885
Thorold, Sir John George	1642
Throckmorton, Sir Rich. C.	1642
Thursby, Sir George James	1887
Tichborne, Sir J. H. B. Doughty-	1621
Todd, Sir Wm. P. Wilson-	1903
Todd, Sir Joseph White-	1913
Tooth, Sir Hugh V. H. Lucas-	1920
Touche, Sir George Alexander	1920
Trelawny, Sir J. W. Salusbury-	1628
Trenchard, *Air Chief Marshal* Sir Hugh M., K.C.B., D.S.O., A.D.C.	1919
Trevelyan, Sir Walter J.	1662
Trevelyan, Rt. Hon. Sir George Otto, O.M.	1874
Treves, Sir Fredk., G.C.V.O., C.B.	1902
Tritton, Sir (Alfred) Ernest	1905
Trollope, Sir Thos. Ernest	1642
Troubridge, Sir Thos. H. C.	1799
Truscott, Sir George Wyatt	1909
Tuck, Sir Adolph	1910
Tuite, Sir Morgan H. P.	I 1622
Tupper, Sir Charles Stewart	1888
Turing, Sir James Walter	S 1641
Twisden, Sir John Ramskill	1666
Twysden, *Lieut.* Sir Roger Thomas, R.N.	1611
Tyrwhitt, *Rear-Adm.* Sir Reginald Y., K.C.B., D.S.O.	1919
Usher, Sir Robert	1899
Vane, Sir Fras. P. Fletcher-	1786
Vavasour, *Com.* Sir Leonard Pius	1828
Verner, Sir Edward W.	1846
Verney, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Harry C. W., D.S.O.	1818
Vernon, Sir B. George H.	1885
Vernon, Sir John Herbert	1914
Vestey, Sir Edmund Hoyle	1921
Vincent, Sir Francis Erskine	1620
Vyvyan, *Col.* Sir Courtenay B., C.B., C.M.G.	1645
Waechter, *Col.* Sir Harry, C.M.G.	1911
Wake, *Br.-Gen.* Sir Hereward, C.M.G., D.S.O.	1621
Wakefield, Sir Charles Cheers, C.B.E.	1917
Wakeman, Sir Offley	1828
Walker, *Maj.* Sir G. F. Forestier-	1835
Walker, Sir Francis E.	1856
Walker, *Maj.* Sir Robt. Jas. M.	1868
Walker, Sir I. Peter Andrew M.	1886
Walker, Sir Alexander Arthur	1906
Wallace, Sir Matthew Gemmill	1922
Waller, Sir William Edgar	I 1780
Waller, Sir Wathen A.	1815
Walsh, Sir Hunt H. A. Johnson-	I 1775
Walsham, Sir John S.	1831
Ward, *Col.* Sir Edwd. W. D., G.B.E., K.C.B., K.C.V.O.	1914
Ward, Rt. Hon. Sir Joseph G., K.C.M.G.	1911
Warde, *Col.* Sir C. Edw., O.B.E.	1919
Wardlaw, Sir Henry	S 1631
Warmington, Sir M. Denham	1908
Warner, *Col.* Sir T. Courtenay, C.B., M.P.	1910
Warren, Sir Aug. G. D. J. B.	I 1784
Warrender, Sir Victor A. G. A., M.C.	1715
Waterlow, Sir Philip H.	1873
Watson, Sir Thomas Aubrey	1866
Watson, Sir Derrick Wm. I.	1895
Watson, Sir Geoffrey	1918
Watson, Sir William George	1912
Wauchope, Sir Jno. D. Don-	S 1667
Webb, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Henry	1916
Wedderburn, *Maj.* Sir John A. Ogilvy-	1803
Welby, Sir Chas. G. Earle, C.B.	1801
Weldon, Sir Anthony Edwd. W.	I 1723
Wernher, Sir Derrick Julius	1905
Wheeler, Sir Arthur	1920
Wheler, Sir Trevor Wood	1660
Whichcote, Sir George	1660
White, Sir Archibald W.	1802
White, Sir George Stanley	1904
White, Sir Woolmer, R.D.	1922
Whitehead, Sir George Hugh	1889
Whiteley, Sir H. J. Huntington-	1918
Whitney, Sir Hy. Ernest Wm. Fetherstonhaugh-	I 1776
Wigan, Sir Roderick Grey	1898
Wiggin, Sir Charles R. Hy.	1892
Wigram, Sir Edgar Thomas	1805
Wilbraham, Sir Philip W. Baker-	1776
Williams, Sir Wm. Willoughby	1798
Williams, Sir William Law	1866
Williams, Sir John, G.C.V.O., M.D.	1894
Williams, Sir Arthur Osmond-	1909
Williams, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Rhys, D.S.O., K.C.	1918
Williams, *Col.* Sir Robert	1915
Williams, Sir Ellis William Hume, K.B.E., K.C., M.P.	1922
Williamson, Sir Hedworth	1642
Wills, Sir Gilbert A. H., O.B.E.	1897
Wills, Sir Ernest Salter	1904
Wills, Sir George Alfred	1923
Willshire, Sir Gerard Arthur Maxwell-	1841
Wilmot, Sir Arthur Ralph	1759
Wilmot, Sir Robert R.	1772
Wilmot, Sir John Eardley-	1821
Wilson, Sir Spencer P. Maryon-	1661
Wilson, *Maj.* Sir M. Bromley-	1757
Wilson, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Mathew R. H., C.S.I., D.S.O.	1874
Wilson, Sir James Robertson	1906
Wilson, Sir David	1920
Wingate, *Gen.* Sir Reginald, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., G.B.E., K.C.M.G., D.S.O.	1920
Winnington, Sir Fras. S.	1755
Wiseman, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Wm. G. Eden, C.B., C.M.G.	1628
Whitney, *Maj.* Sir Henry E. W. Fetherstonhaugh	I 1776
Wittewronge, Sir John B. Lawes-	1882
Wolseley, Sir Regd. Beatty	I 1745
Wolseley, Sir Charles M.	1628
Wombwell, Sir Henry Herbert	1778

Wood, Sir John	1918
Wood, Sir John Stuart Page	1837
Wood, Sir Arthur N. Lindsay	1897
Wood, *Maj.* Sir Samuel Hill Hill-, M.P.	1921
Worsley, Sir Wm. Hy. A.	1838
Wraxall, Sir Chas. F. Lascelles	1813
Wrey, Sir Philip Bourchier S.	1628
Wright, Sir Arthur C. Cory-	1903
Wright, *Col.* Sir John Roper	1920
Wrightson, Sir Thomas G.	1900
Wynn, *Col.* Sir Herbert L. W. Williams-, C.B., T.D.	1688
Yarrow, Sir Alfred Fernandez	1916
Yate, *Col.* Sir Charles Edward, C.S.I., C.M.G., M.P.	1921
Young, Sir Charles A., K.C.M.G., M.V.O.	1769
Young, Sir George	1813
Young, Sir Wm. M. Need	1821
Younger, Sir William	1911
Yule, Sir David	1922

Registrar of Baronetage, Harry B. Simpson, C.B., Home Office, S.W.1.
Asst. do., P. T. Shorey, M.B.E.

* Precedency in Great Britain.

The Sovereign.
The Prince of Wales.
Younger Sons of the Sovereign
Grandsons of the Sovereign.
Sovereign's Brothers.
Sovereign's Uncles
Sovereign's Nephews.
Ambassadors.
Archbishop of Canterbury
Lord High Chancellor.
Archbishop of York
Prime Minister.
Lord President of the Council.
Speaker of the House of Commons.
Lord Privy Seal (if of Baronial rank).
Five following State Officers if Dukes:
(1) Lord Great Chamberlain (on duty)
(2) Earl Marshal.
(3) Lord Steward.
(4) Lord Chamberlain.
(5) The Master of the Horse.
Dukes, according to their Patents of Creation:
1. Of England; 2. Of Scotland; 3. Of Great Britain; 4. Of Ireland;
5. Those created since the Union.
Eldest sons of Dukes of Blood Royal.
Five above State Officers if Marquesses.
Marquesses, in same order as Dukes.
Dukes' eldest Sons.
Five above State Officers if Earls.
Earls, in same order as Dukes.
Younger sons of Dukes of Blood Royal.
Marquesses' eldest Sons.
Dukes' younger Sons.
Five above State Officers if Viscounts.
Viscounts, in same order as Dukes.
Earls' eldest Sons.
Marquesses' younger Sons.
Bishops of London, Durham and Winchester.
All other English Bishops, according to their seniority of Consecration.
Five above State Officers if Barons.
Secretaries of State, if of the degree of a Baron.
Barons, in same order as Dukes.
Treasurer of H.M.'s Household.
Comptroller of H.M.'s Household.
Vice-Chamberlain of Household.
Secretaries of State under the degree of Baron.
Viscounts' eldest Sons.
Earls' younger Sons.
Barons' eldest Sons.
Knights of the Garter if Commoners.
Privy Councillors if of no higher rank.
Chancellor of the Exchequer.
Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster.
Lord Chief Justice of England.
Master of the Rolls.
The Lords Justices of Appeal and President of the Probate Court.
Judges of the High Court.
Viscounts' younger Sons.
Barons' younger Sons.
Sons of Life Peers.
Baronets of either Kingdom, according to date of Patents.
Knights Grand Cross of the Bath.
G.C.S.I.; G.C.M.G.; G.C.I.E.; G.C.V.O.; G.B.E.
Knights Commanders of the above Orders.
Knights Bachelor.
Judges of County Courts and Judges of the Mayor's and City of London Court.
Serjeants at law.
Masters in Lunacy.
§C.B.; C.S.I.; C.M.G.; C.I.E.; C.V.O.; C.B.E.; D.S.O.; M.V.O.(4th); O.B.E.; I.S.O.
Eldest Sons of younger Sons of Peers.
Baronets' eldest Sons.
Eldest Sons of Knights in the same order as their Fathers.
M.V.O.(5th); M.B.E.
Younger Sons of the younger Sons of Peers.
Baronets' younger Sons.
Younger Sons of Knights in the same order as their Fathers.
Naval, Military, and other Esquires by Office.

Women take the same rank as their husbands or as their eldest brothers; but the daughter of a Peer marrying a Commoner retains her title as Lady or Honourable. Daughters of Peers rank next immediately after the wives of their elder brothers, and before their younger brothers' wives. Daughters of Peers marrying Peers of lower degree take the same order of precedency as that of their husbands; thus the daughter of a Duke marrying a Baron degrades to the rank of Baroness only, while her sisters married to commoners retain their rank and take precedence of the Baroness. Merely official rank on the husband's part does not give any similar precedence to the wife.*

Dames Grand Cross of the British Empire rank after wives of Baronets and before wives of Knights Grand Cross, after the latter coming Dames Commanders, before the wives of Knights Commanders.

Local Precedency. — No written code of county or city order of precedence has been promulgated, but naturally in the county the Lord Lieutenant stands first, and secondly the Sheriff. In London and other Corporations, the Mayor stands first after him the Aldermen, Sheriffs, Chief Officers, and Livery. At Oxford and Cambridge the High Sheriff takes precedence of the Vice-Chancellor.

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* For fuller tables (and for *Scottish and Irish Precedency*) see Introduction to "Whitaker's Peerage, Baronetage Knightage and Companionage," a companion volume, price 25s. net.

§ A complete list, in *Alphabetical Order*, of all holders of these decorations (the only list so published) will be found in "Whitaker's Peerage."

NEW ZEALAND CROSS.—N.Z.C.

Ribbon, Crimson: For Conspicuous Bravery: Instituted 10 March, 1869.

Biddle, Benjamin	10 *March*, 1869
Hill, George	10 *April*, 1869
Lingard, William	10 *March*, 1869
Mace, Francis Joseph	10 *March*, 1869
Mair, Gilbert	7 *February*, 1870
Northcroft, Wm. Henry	1910
Preece, George	10 *March*, 1869
Roberts, J. Mackintosh	10 *March*, 1869
Shepherd, Richard	13 *March*, 1869
Wrigg, Harry	29 *June*, 1869

Orders of Chivalry.

KNIGHTS OF THE MOST NOBLE ORDER OF THE GARTER (1349)—K.G.

Ribbon, Garter Blue. *Motto*, Honi soit qui mal y pense *(Evil be to him who evil thinks).*

THE SOVEREIGN.

Ladies of the Garter—H.M. Queen Mary; H.M. Alexandra, the Queen Mother.

Their Majesties.—The King of Italy, the King of Norway, the King of Spain, the King of Sweden, King Manuel of Portugal, the Emperor of Japan, the King of Denmark, the King of the Belgians.

Their Royal Highnesses.—The Prince of Wales, the Duke of York, Prince Henry, the Duke of Connaught, Prince Arthur of Connaught, the Duke of Aosta, the Grand Duke Michael of Russia.

Dukes.—Bedford, Devonshire, Marlborough, Portland, Richmond and Gordon, Rutland, Wellington.

Marquesses.—Bath, Crewe, Curzon of Kedleston, Lansdowne, Lincolnshire, Londonderry, Salisbury.

Earls.—Balfour, Beauchamp, Chesterfield, Derby, Durham, Rosebery, Selborne.

Viscounts.—Grey of Fallodon, Lascelles, Milner.

Baron.—Hardinge of Penshurst.

Prelate, The Bishop of Winchester.

Chancellor, The Bishop of Oxford.

Registrar, The Dean of Windsor.

Garter Principal King of Arms, Sir Henry Farnham Burke, K.C.V.O., C.B., F.S.A.

Usher of the Black Rod, Lieut.-Gen. Sir William P. Pulteney, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O.

Secretary, Brig.-Gen. Sir D. Dawson, G.C.V.O., C.B., C.M.G.

KNIGHTS OF THE MOST ANCIENT AND MOST NOBLE ORDER OF THE THISTLE (1687)—K.T.

Ribbon, Green. *Motto*, Nemo me impune lacessit *(No one provokes me with impunity).*

THE SOVEREIGN.

Their Royal Highnesses.—The Prince of Wales, the Duke of York, the Duke of Connaught, Prince Arthur of Connaught.

Dukes.—Atholl, Buccleuch, Montrose, Roxburghe.

Marquesses.—Aberdeen and Temair, Bute, Zetland.

Earls.—Crawford, Erroll, Haig, Kintore, Mar and Kellie, Rosebery.

Viscount.—Haldane.

Barons.—Hamilton of Dalzell, Lovat.

Chancellor, The Duke of Montrose.

Dean, Right Rev. Andrew Wallace Williamson, C.V.O., D.D.

Secretary, Maj. Sir Duncan Alexander Dundas Campbell Gray, C.V.O.

Lyon King of Arms, Sir James Balfour Paul, C.V.O.

Gentleman Usher of the Green Rod, Brig.-Gen. Robert G. Gordon-Gilmour, C.B., C.V.O., D.S.O.

KNIGHTS OF THE MOST ILLUSTRIOUS ORDER OF ST. PATRICK (1788)—K.P.

Ribbon, Sky Blue. *Motto* Quis separabit? *(Who shall separate?)*

THE SOVEREIGN.

His Royal Highness.—The Duke of Connaught.

Duke—Abercorn.

Earls.—Arran, Bandon, Cavan, Desart, Donoughmore, Dunraven, Enniskillen, Granard, Iveagh, Listowel, Mayo, Meath, Midleton, Shaftesbury, Ypres.

Viscounts.—Powerscourt, Pirrie.

Barons.—Castletown, Monteagle of Brandon, Oranmore and Browne.

Chancellor, Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant.

Ulster King of Arms, Maj. Sir Nevile R. Wilkinson, K.C.V.O., F.S.A.

Secretary, Sir G. Francis W. Lambart, Bart., C.V.O.

Genealogist, Sir H. Farnham Burke, K.C.V.O., C.B.

Usher of the Black Rod, Samuel Murray Power, C.B.

THE ORDER OF MERIT (1902)—O.M.

Ribbon, Blue and Crimson.

O.M. Civ.

O.M. Mil

This Order confers no precedence. It is designed as a special distinction for eminent men and women—without conferring a knighthood upon them. The Order is limited in numbers to 24, with the addition of foreign honorary members. Membership is of two kinds, Military and Civil, the badge of the former having crossed swords, and the latter oak leaves. Membership is designated by the suffix O.M., which is authorised to follow the first class of the Order of the Bath and to precede the letters designating membership of the inferior classes of the Bath and all classes of the remaining Orders of Knighthood.

Military Members.

Admiral of the Fleet Rt. Hon. Sir Edward Hobart Seymour, G.C.B., G.C.V.O.

Field-Marshal Rt. Hon. Earl of Ypres, K.P., G.C.B., G.C.V.O.

Admiral of the Fleet Rt. Hon. Viscount Jellicoe, G.C.B., G.C.V.O.

Field-Marshal Rt. Hon. Earl Haig, K.T., G.C.B., G.C.V.O., K.C.I.E.

Admiral of the Fleet Rt. Hon. Earl Beatty, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., D.S.O.

Civil Members.

Thomas Hardy, Litt.D., LL.D.

Rt. Hon. Sir George Otto Trevelyan, Bart.

Sir Edward Elgar, Mus. Doc.

Sir Joseph John Thomson, F.R.S.

Sir Archibald Geikie, K.C.B., F.R.S.

Rt. Hon. Viscount Haldane, K.T.

Rt. Hon. Earl of Balfour, K.G.

Rt. Hon. David Lloyd George.

Sir James Matthew Barrie, Bart., LL.D.

Honorary Members.

Admiral Count Togo.

Field-Marshal (Marshal of France) Ferdinand Foch.

Marshal of France Joseph Jacques Césaire Joffre.

Secretary and Registrar, Col. Hon. Sir Henry Charles Legge, G.C.V.O.

THE MOST HONOURABLE ORDER OF THE BATH (1399).

Ribbon, Crimson. *Tria juncta in uno.* (Remodelled 1725 and 1815, and enlarged thirteen times since.)

G.C.B. Mil.

G.C.B. Civ.

K.C.B. Mil.

K.C.B. Civ.

C.B. Mil.

The Sovereign; *Great Master and Principal Knight Grand Cross*, Field-Marshal H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught and Strathearn, K.G., K.T., K.P., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O.; *Dean of the Order*, The Dean of Westminster; *Bath King of Arms*, General Sir C. C. Monro, Bart., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., A.D.C. GEN.;

Registrar and Secretary, The Comptroller of the Lord Chamberlain's Department, St. James's Palace, S.W.—for the time being Col. Sir Douglas Dawson, G.C.V.O., C.M.G.; *Genealogist*, Sir H. Farnham Burke, K.C.V.O., C.B.; *Gentleman Usher of the Scarlet Rod*, Col. Sir Charles Wyndham Murray, K.C.B.; *Chancery*, The Lord Chamberlain's Office.—G.C.B., Knight Grand Cross; K.C.B., Knight Commander; C.B., Companion—each marked (*m*) or (c) for Mil. or Civ. Division.

THE MOST EXALTED ORDER OF THE STAR OF INDIA (1861).

Ribbon, **Light Blue, with White Edges.** ***Heaven's Light our Guide.***

Sovereign, THE KING-EMPEROR; *Grand Master and First and Principal Knight Grand Commander*, Viceroy and Gov.-Gen. of India; *Secretary* (in India), Sir John B. Wood, K.C.I.E., K.C.V.O., C.S.I.; *Registrar*, The Comptroller of the Lord Chamberlain's Department, St. James's Palace, S.W. — for the time being Col. Sir Douglas Dawson, G.C.V.O., C.M.G.—G.C.S.I., Knight Grand Commander; K.C.S.I., Knight Commander; C.S.I., Companion.

THE MOST DISTINGUISHED ORDER OF ST. MICHAEL AND ST. GEORGE (1818).

Ribbon, Saxon Blue, with Crimson Centre. *Auspicium melioris ævi.*

THE SOVEREIGN; *Grand Master*, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, K.G., G.M.B.E., M.C.; *Prelate*, Rt. Rev. Henry Hutchinson Montgomery, D.D.; *Chancellor*, The Rt. Hon. Earl Buxton, P.C., G.C.M.G.; *Secretary*, Sir James E. Masterton Smith, K.C.B.; *King of Arms*, Sir M. F. Ommanney, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., I.S.O.; *Registrar*, Sir H. C. M. Lambert, K.C.M.G., C.B.; *Gentleman Usher of the Blue Rod*, Sir Reginald L. Antrobus, K.C.M.G., C.B.; *Chancery*, Colonial Office, S.W.—G.C.M.G., Knight Grand Cross; K.C.M.G., Knight Commander; C.M.G., Companion.

THE MOST EMINENT ORDER OF THE INDIAN EMPIRE (1878).

(Since enlarged five times.) *Ribbon*, Purple. *Imperatricis auspiciis.*

Sovereign, THE KING-EMPEROR; *Grand Master*, The Viceroy and Governor-General of India for the time being; *Secretary* (in India), Sir John B. Wood, K.C.I.E., K.C.V.O., C.S.I.; *Registrar*, The Comptroller of the Lord Chamberlain's Department.—G.C.I.E., Knight Grand Commander; K.C.I.E., Knight Commander; C.I.E., Companion.

THE ROYAL VICTORIAN ORDER (1896).

Ribbon, Blue, with Red and White Edges.

G.C.V.O.

K.C.V.O.

THE SOVEREIGN; *Chancellor*, The Lord Chamberlain; *Secretary*, The Keeper of His Majesty's Privy Purse; *Registrar*, Sir Francis M. Bryant, C.V.O., C.B.E., I.S.O.—G.C.V.O., Knight Grand Cross; K.C.V.O., Knight Commander; C.V.O., Commander; M.V.O., Member, marked 4th or 5th Class.

THE MOST EXCELLENT ORDER OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE (1917).

Ribbon, Purple (Civil Division); Purple, with Red Centre Stripe (Military Division).

THE SOVEREIGN; *Grand Master*, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales; *Prelate*, Rt. Rev. the Bishop of London; *King of Arms*, Gen. Rt. Hon. Sir Arthur H. F. Paget, G.C.B., K.C.V.O.; *Registrar*, The Comptroller of the Lord Chamberlain's Dept. (*ex officio*); *Secretary*, The Permanent Under-Sec. of State for Home Dept. (*ex officio*); *Gentleman Usher of the Purple Rod*, Sir Frederic G. Kenyon, K.C.B. For services rendered to the Empire, whether at home or abroad, open to both men and women. G.B.E., Knights Grand Cross or Dames Grand Cross; K.B.E., Knights Commanders; D.B.E., Dames Commanders; C.B.E., Commanders; O.B.E., Officers; M.B.E., Members. The Order was divided into *Military* and *Civil* divisions in Dec., 1918.

THE KNIGHTS BACHELOR.

The Knights Bachelor do not constitute a Royal Order, but comprise the surviving representation of the ancient State Orders of Knighthood. The Register of Knights Bachelor, instituted by James I. in the 17th century, lapsed, and in 1908 a voluntary association under the title of "The Society of Knights" (now "The Imperial Society of Knights Bachelor" by Royal command) was formed with the primary objects of continuing the various registers dating from 1257 and obtaining the uniform registration of every created Knight. An annual Knightage is published from information supplied by the authorities, and can be obtained on application. The Officers of the Society are:—*Principal*, Sir William Bull, Bt., M.P.; *Vice-Principal*, Commander Sir Trevor Dawson, Bart., R.N.; *Hon. Registrar*, Sir Park Goff M.P.; *Clerk*, Hubert Whelbourn; *Registry and Library*, The College of Arms, Queen Victoria Street, E.C. 4.

ORDER OF THE COMPANIONS OF HONOUR (1917)—C.H.

Ribbon, Carmine, with Gold Edges.

This Order consists of one Class only and carries with it no title or precedence, but ranks after the 1st Class of the Order of the British Empire, *i.e.*, Kts. Grand Cross (Mil. and Civ. Div.). The number of awards is limited and is open to both sexes.

THE DISTINGUISHED SERVICE ORDER (1886)—D.S.O.

Ribbon, Red, with Blue Edges.

Bestowed in recognition of especial services in action of commissioned officers in the Navy, Army and Royal Air Force. The members are Companions only and rank immediately before the 4th Class of the Royal Victorian Order. A Bar may be awarded for any additional act of service.

THE IMPERIAL SERVICE ORDER (1902, enlarged 1912)—I.S.O.

Ribbon, Crimson, with Blue Centre.

Restricted to members of the administrative or clerical (clerk) branches of the Civil Service and consists of the SOVEREIGN, the Prince of Wales, and Companions (not exclusively male) to a number not exceeding 700, of whom 250 may belong to the Home Services, 200 to the Indian (100 European and 100 Indian) and 250 to the services of Dominions, Colonies and Protectorates.

THE ROYAL ORDER OF VICTORIA AND ALBERT (for Ladies)—V.A.

Ribbon, White Moiré.

Instituted in 1862, and enlarged in 1864, 1865, and 1880, but no fresh conferments are now made

THE IMPERIAL ORDER OF THE CROWN OF INDIA (for Ladies)—C.I

Instituted 1878. *Ribbon*, Light Blue, with White Edges.

Knights Grand Cross, Knights Grand Commanders, and Knights Commanders

OF THE BATH, STAR OF INDIA, ST. MICHAEL AND ST. GEORGE, INDIAN EMPIRE, ROYAL VICTORIAN ORDER AND KNIGHTS AND DAMES OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

For Knights Bachelor, see pp. 151-156.

Abbas Ali Baig, Sir, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
Abdul Qaiyum, Nawab Khan Bah., Sir, K.C.I.E.
Abell, Sir Westcott, S., K.B.E.
Abrahamson, Sir Martin A., K.B.E.
Abu Jafar, Raja Saiyid, Sir, K.C.I.E.
Acworth, Sir William Mitchell, K.C.S.I.
Adair, *General* Sir William T., K.C.B.
Adams, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Arthur Robert, K.B.E., V.D.
Adams, *Col.* Sir Henry E. F. Goold-, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G.
Adams, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Robert Bellew, 𝔙ℭ, K.C.B.
Adamson, Sir Harvey, K.C.S.I.
Addis, Sir Charles Stewart, K.C.M.G.
Adye, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir John, K.C.M.G., C.B.
Aga Khan, H.H. Sir Sultan Mahomed Shah, The, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O.
Aglen, Sir Francis A., K.B.E.
Ahmad Husain, Nawab Amin Jang Bahadur Maulvi Sir, K.C.I.E.
Airlie, The Dowager Countess of, G.B.E.
Ajaigarh, H.H. Maharaja of, K.C.I.E.
Alderson, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Edwin Alfred H., K.C.B.
Alderson, Sir George Beeton, K.B.E.
Alexander, *Brig.-Gen.* Sir Wm., K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., T.D.
Ali Imam, Syed Hon. Sir, K.C.S.I.
Allardyce, Hon. Sir Wm. Lamond, K.C.M.G.
Allbutt, Rt. Hon. Sir T. Clifford, K.C.B., M.D.
Allen, *Col.* Hon. Sir James, K.C.B.
Allen, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Wm. Jas., K.B.E., D.S.O., M.P.
Alston, Sir Beilby F., K.C.M.G., C.B.
Altham, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Edward A., K.C.B., K.C.I.E., C.M.G.
Alton, *Paym.-Rear-Adm.* Sir Francis C., K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., R.N.
Alwar, *Col.* H.H. the Maharaja of, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I.
Amarsinhji Banesinhji, Raj Sahib Sir, K.C.I.E.
Amos, Sir Maurice Sheldon, K.B.E.
Ampthill, The Lady, G.B.E.
Anderson, Dame Adelaide Mary, D.B.E.
Anderson, Sir Alan Garrett, K.B.E.
Anderson, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Charles Alex., K.C.B.
Anderson, Sir John, G.C.B.
Anderson, *Brig.-Gen.* Sir Robert Murray M., K.C.M.G.
Anderson, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Warren Hastings, K.C.B.
Annesley, *Lieut.-Gen.* Sir Arthur L. Lyttelton-, K.C.B., K.C.V.O.
Anson, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Archibald E. H., K.C.M.G.
Anstice, *Col.* Sir Arthur, K.C.B., V.D.
Anstruther, Hon. Dame Eva Isabella Henriette, D.B.E.
Antrobus, Sir Reginald L., K.C.M.G., C.B.
Appaji Rao Sitole, *Lt.-Col.* Sardar, Sir, K.B.E., C.I.E.
Apsey, Sir John, K.B.E.
Archer, Sir Geoffrey F., K.C.M.G.
Archer, Sir John, K.B.E.
Armstrong, Sir Harry Gloster, K.B.E.
Arnott, Caroline, Lady, D.B.E.
Arundel, Sir Arundel Tagg, K.C.S.I.
Arur Singh, Sardar Bahadur Sardar Sir, K.C.I.E.
Ashdown, Sir Geo. Hy., K.B.E., I.S.O.
Asser, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Joseph John, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., C.B.
Aston, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Geo. Grey, K.C.B., R.M.A.
Atholl, The Duchess of, D.B.E.
Atkins, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Alban R. C., K.C.B., C.M.G.
Atkinson, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Edwin H. de Vere, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., C.I.E.
Atkins, *Col.* Sir John, K.C.M.G., M.B.
Atkinson, Sir John N., K.C.S.I.
Austin, Sir Herbert, K.B.E., M.P.
Aylesworth, Hon. Sir Allan B., K.C.M.G., K.C.
Aylmer, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Fenton John, 𝔙ℭ, K.C.B.
Baber Sham Shere Jung, Bahadur Rana, *Gen.* Sir, G.B.E., K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.
Babington, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir James Melville, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
Bacon, *Adm.* Sir Reginald Hugh Spencer, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., D.S.O.
Baddeley, Sir Vincent Wilberforce, K.C.B.
Badock, Sir H. Walter, K.B.E., C.S.I.
Bahawalpur, H.H. the Nawab of, K.C.V.O.
Bahram Khan, Nawab Sir, K.C.I.E., K.B.E.
Baikie, *Brig.-Gen.* Sir Hugh A. D. Simpson-, K.C.M.G., C.B.
Bain, Sir Albert Ernest, K.B.E.
Bainbridge, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Edmond G. T., K.C.B.
Baird, Sir Robert H. H., K.B.E.
Baker, *Rear-Adm.* Sir Lewis Clinton-, K.C.V.O., C.B., C.B.E., R.N.
Baker, Sir Thomas, K.B.E.
Baldeo Singh, *Maj.* Raja Sir, K.C.I.E.
Balfour, *Brig.-Gen.* Sir Alfred G., K.B.E., C.B.
Balfour, Sir Arthur, K.B.E.
Ballance, *Col.* Sir Chas. A., K.C.M.G., C.B., M.V.O.
Ballance, *Brig.-Gen.* Sir Hamilton Ashley, K.B.E., C.B., F.R.C.S.
Bankart, *Surg.-Capt.* Sir Arthur Reginald, K.C.V.O., R.N.
Barbour, Sir David Miller, K.C.S.I., K.C.M.G.
Barclay, Sir Colville Adrian de Rune, K.C.M.G., C.B., O.B.E., M.V.O.
Baria, H.H. Raja of, K.C.S.I.
Barker, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Geo., K.C.B.
Barlow, Rt. Hon. Sir C.A. Montague, K.B.E., M.P.
Barnard, Sir Frank S., K.C.M.G.
Barnes, Sir Geo. Stapylton, K.C.B., K.C.S.I.
Barnes, Sir Hugh S., K.C.S.I., K.C.V.O.
Barnes, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Reginald W. R., K.C.B., D.S.O.
Baroda, Gaekwar of, H.H. Maharaja, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.
Barraclough, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Samuel Henry E., K.B.E.
Barrett, *Field-Marshal* Sir Arthur Arnold, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., K.C.V.O., A.D.C., Gen., I.A.
Barrett, Sir Jas. Wm., K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., M.D.
Barrie, Sir Charles Coupar, K.B.E., M.P.
Barrow, *Gen.* Sir Edmund G., G.C.B., G.C.S.I.
Barrow, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir George de S., K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
Barstow, Sir George Lewis, K.C.B.
Barter, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Charles St. Leger, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., C.V.O.
Barwani, *Capt.* H.H. Rana of, K.C.I.E.
Barwell, Hon. Sir Henry Newman, K.C.M.G.
Bateman, Sir Alfred E., K.C.M.G.
Bates, *Brig.-Gen.* Sir Chas. Loftus, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.
Bayley, Sir Charles Stuart, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., I.S.O.
Bayley, *Capt.* Sir Henry Dennis Readett-, K.B.E.
Bayley, Sir Steuart C., G.C.S.I., C.I.E.
Bayly, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Alfred William Lambart, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., C.S.I., D.S.O.
Bayly, *Adm.* Sir Lewis, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., C.V.O.
Baynham, *Capt.* Sir Walter de M., K.B.E., R.D.
Beale, Sir John F., K.B.E.
Beattie, Sir James, K.B.E.
Beatson, *Col.* Sir Geo. T., K.C.B., K.B.E., M.D., V.D.
Becher, Dame Ethel Hope, G.B.E., R.R.C.
Becker, Sir Walter Fredk., K.B.E.
Beeton, Sir Mayson M., K.B.E.
Beit, Sir Otto John, K.C.M.G.
Belfield, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Herbert E., K.C.B., K.C.M.G., K.B.E., D.S.O.
Bell, Sir Charles Alfred, K.C.I.E., C.M.G., C.B.E.
Bell, Florence Eveleen, Lady, D.B.E.
Bell, Hon. Sir Francis Hy. D., G.C.M.G.
Bell, Sir H. Hesketh, K.C.M.G.
Bell, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir J. Alexr., K.C.V.O.
Bell, Sir Thomas, K.B.E.
Bell, Rev. Sir Nicholas Dodd Beatson-, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.
Bell, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Arthur L. Lynden-, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
Benares, *Lt.-Col.* H.H. Maharaja of, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.
Benn, Sir Arthur Shirley, K.B.E., M.P.
Bennett, Sir William H., K.C.V.O.
Bentinck, *Rr.-Adm.* Sir Rudolf W., K.C.M.G., C.B.
Benton, Sir John, K.C.I.E.
Berkeley, Sir Ernest J. L., K.C.M.G., C.B.
Bernard, *Col.* Sir Edgar E., K.B.E., C.M.G.
Berridge, Sir T. H. Devereux, K.B.E.
Berry, Sir Walter Wheeler, K.B.E.
Best, Hon. Sir Robert W., K.C.M.G.
Bethell, *Adm.* Hon. Sir Alexander Edward, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.
Bethune, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Edward C., K.C.B., C.V.O.
Bevan, Hon. Dame Maud Elisabeth, D.B.E.
Beveridge, Sir William H., K.C.B.
Beynon, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir William G. L., K.C.I.E., C.B., D.S.O.
Bhairon Singh, Sir, Maharaj, K.C.S.I.
Bhim Shum Shere Jung, Sir, K.C.S.I., K.C.V.O.
Bhopal, The Begum of, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.B.E., C.I.
Bhopal Singh, Maharaj Kunwar, of Udaipur, K.C.I.E.
Bhutan, H.H. the Maharaja of, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I.

Bice, Hon. Sir John George, K.C.M.G.
Bicket, Sir Alexander, K.B.E.
Bijawar, H.H. the Maharaja of, K.C.I.E.
Bikanir, *Maj.-Gen* H.H. the Maharaja of, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., G.B.E., K.C.B., A.D.C.
Biles, Sir John Harvard, K.C.I.E.
Bingham, *Maj.-Gen.* Hon. Sir Cecil E., K.C.M.G., C.B., C.V.O.
Bingham, *Maj.-Gen.* Hon. Sir Fras. R., K.C.M.G., C.B.
Bingley, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Alfred H., K.C.I.E., C.B.
Birch, Sir Ernest W., K.C.M.G.
Birch, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Jas. Fredk. Noel, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
Bird, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Wilkinson Dent, K.B.E., C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.
Birkbeck, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir William Hy., K.C.B., C.M.G.
Black, Sir Frederick William, K.C.B.
Blackett, Sir Basil P., K.C.B.
Blackwell, Sir Ernley Robertson H., K.C.B.
Blake, Sir Arthur Ernest, K.B.E.
Blake, *Capt.* Sir H. Acton, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., R.N.R.
Blankenberg, Sir Reginald A., K.B.E.
Blenkinsop, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Alfred Percy, K.C.B., C.M.G., K.H.P.
Blenkinsop, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Layton John, K.C.B., D.S.O.
Block, Sir Adam S. Jas., K.C.M.G.
Blood, *Gen.* Sir Bindon, G.C.B.
Blumberg, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Herbert Edward, K.C.B.
Bols, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Louis J., K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O.
Bond, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Francis G., K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G.
Bond, Rt. Hon. Sir Robert, K.C.M.G.
Bonython, Sir J. Langdon, K.C.M.G.
Booth, *Rr.-Adm.* Sir Francis F. Haworth-, K.C.M.G.
Borden, Rt. Hon. Sir Robt. Laird, G.C.M.G.
Bosanquet, Sir Oswald V., K.C.S.I., C.I.E.
Bose, Sir Bipin Krishna, K.C.I.E.
Bourke, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir George D., K.C.M.G., C.B.
Bourne, Sir Alfred G., K.C.I.E., F.R.S.
Bourne, Sir Henry R. M., K.B.E., C.M.G.
Bowater, Sir Fredk. Wm., K.B.E.
Bower, Sir Edmund E. Nott-, K.C.B.
Bower, *Com.* Sir Graham J., K.C.M.G., R.N.
Bower, *Maj-Gen.* Sir Hamilton, K.C.B.
Bower, *Capt.* Sir J. W. Nott-, K.C.V.O.
Bowring, Sir Chas. Calvert, K.B.E., C.M.G.
Boyce, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir William G. B., K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.
Boyd, *Maj-Gen.* Sir Gerald Farrell, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., D.C.M.
Boyle, Sir Alexander George, K.C.M.G., C.B.E.
Boys, Sir Francis T., K.B.E.
Bradbury, Sir John S., G.C.B.
Braddon, Hon. Sir Hy. Yule, K.B.E.
Brade, Sir Reginald H., G.C.B.
Bradford, *Adm.* Sir Edward Eden, K.C.B., C.V.O.
Bradford, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir John Rose, K.C.M.G., C.B., C.B.E., M.D.
Bragg, Sir Wm. Hy., K.B.E., F.R.S.
Braithwaite, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Walter P., K.C.B.
Brancker, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir William Sefton, K.C.B.
Brand, *Squadron Leader* Sir Christopher Joseph Quinton, K.B.E., D.S.O., M.C., D.F.C.
Brand, *Rr.-Adm.* Hon. Sir Hubert G., K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., C.B.
Bray, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Claude A., K.C.M.G., C.B.
Bridge, *Br.-Gen.* Sir Charles Henry, K.C.M.G., C.B.
Bridge, *Admiral* Sir Cyprian A. G., G.C.B.
Bridges, *Lieut.-Gen.* Sir George Tom M., K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.
Briggs, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Charles Jas., K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
Briggs, *Adm.* Sir Charles J., K.C.B.
Brise, Sir Evelyn J. Ruggles-, K.C.B.
Brise, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Harold G. Ruggles-, K.C.M.G., C.B., M.V.O.
Brittain, Sir Harry, K.B.E., M.P.
Brock, *Adm.* Sir Fredc. Edward E., K.C.M.G., C.B.
Brock, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Osmond De B., K.C.B., K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O.
Brockman, Sir Edwd. Lewis, K.C.M.G.
Brooke, Sir William R., K.C.I.E.
Brooking, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Harry T., K.C.B., K.C.S.I., K.C.M.G.
Brookman Sir George, K.B.E.
Brooks, Sir Arthur David, G.B.E.
Brooks, Sir James Henry, K.C.B.
Brown, Sir Arthur Whitten, K.B.E.
Brown, *Col.* Sir G. McLaren, K.B.E.
Brown, Sir Herbert, K.B.E.
Brown, *Maj.* Sir R. Hanbury, K.C.M.G.
Browne Hon. Sir Albert, K.B.E., C.M.G., I.S.O.
Browne, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Arthur G. F., K.C.B., D.S.O.
Browne, *Col.* Lord Arthur Howe, K.B.E.
Browne, Dame Sidney Jane, G.B.E., R.R.C.
Browning, *Adm.* Sir Montague E., G.C.M.G., K.C.B., M.V.O.
Bruce, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir David, K.C.B.(*m*), C.B.(*c*), M.B.
Bruce, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Henry Harvey, K.C.B., M.V.O.
Brunker, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir James, K.C.M.G.
Brunyate, Sir Jas. Bennett, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.
Brunyate, Sir Wm. Edwin, K.C.M.G.
Buchanan, Sir George C., K.C.I.E.
Buchanan, Rt. Hon. Sir George W., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O.
Buchanan, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Walter Jas., K.C.I.E., M.D., I.M.S.
Buckland, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Reginald U. H., K.C.M.G., C.B.
Budd, Sir Cecil L., K.B.E.
Bulfin, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Edward S., K.C.B., C.V.O.
Buller, Dame Audrey Charlotte Georgina, D.B.E., R.R.C.
Buller, *Br.-Gen.* Hon. Sir Henry Yarde-, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., M.V.O.
Bullock, *Lieut.-General* Sir George Mackworth, K.C.B.
Bunbury, Sir Henry Noel, K.C.B.
Bundi, H.H. the Maharao Raja of, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O.
Burdwan, Maharajadhiraj of, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.
Burke, Sir H. Farnham, K.C.V.O., C.B.
Burn, Sir Joseph, K.B.E.
Burnet, Sir Robt. Wm., K.C.V.O., M.D.
Burnett, Sir E. Napier, K.B.E., M.D.
Burnett Dame Maud, D.B.E.
Burrard, *Col.* Sir Sidney G., K.C.S.I., F.R.S.
Burstall, *Lieut.-Gen.* Sir Henry E., K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O., A.D.C.
Burt, Sir Hy. Parsall, K.C.I.E., C.B.E.
Burtchaell, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Charles H., K.C.B., C.M.G., M.B.
Burton, Sir William Parker, K.B.E.
Bush, *Admiral* Sir Paul W., K.C.B., M.V.O.
Bushman, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Henry Augustus, K.C.B.
Butcher, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir George Jas., K.C.M.G., C.B.
Bute, The Marchioness of, D.B.E.
Butler, Sir Cyril Kendall-, K.B.E.
Butler, Sir Fredk. G. A., K.C.M.G., C.B.
Butler, Sir Geoffrey, K.B.E.
Butler, *Lieut.-Gen.* Sir Richard Harte K., K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
Butler, Sir Spencer Harcourt, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I.
Butler, *Capt.* Sir Thomas Dacres, K.C.V.O.
Buxton, The Countess, G.B.E.
Byatt, Sir Horace Archer, K.C.M.G.
Byrne, *Br.-Gen.* Sir Joseph A., K.B.E., C.B.
Byrne, Rt. Hon. Sir William Patrick, K.C.V.O., C.B.
Byron, Lucy, Lady, D.B.E.
Cadman, Sir John, K.C.M.G., D.SC.
Caine, Sir Hall, K.B.E., C.H.
Caird, Sir Andrew, K.B.E.
Callwell, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Charles E., K.C.B.
Calthorpe, *Adm.* Hon. Sir Somerset A. Gough-, G.C.B.(*m*), G.C.M.G., C.B.(*c*), C.V.O.
Cameron, Sir Donald Charles, K.B.E., C.M.G.
Cameron, Sir Edward John, K.C.M.G.
Cameron, *Maj.* Sir Maurice A., K.C.M.G.
Campbell, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir David G. M., K.C.B.
Campbell, Sir Gordon Huntly, K.B.E.
Campbell, Sir John Stratheden, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.
Campbell, *Col.* Sir Robt. Neil, K.C.M.G., C.B., C.I.E.
Campbell, *Lieut.-Gen.* Sir Walter, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O.
Campbell, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir William Pitcairn, K.C.B.
Cantlie, Sir James, K.B.E., M.B.
Cappel, Sir Albert J. L., K.C.I.E.
Capper, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir John E., K.C.B., K.C.V.O.
Carden, *Admiral* Sir Sackville Hamilton, K.C.M.G.
Cardew, Sir Alex. Gordon, K.C.S.I.
Carew, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Reginald Pole-, K.C.B., C.V.O.
Carlyle, Sir Robert W., K.C.S.I., C.I.E.
Carmichael, Sir George, K.C.S.I.
Carmichael, Sir James, K.B.E.
Carnegie, Hon. Sir Lancelot Douglas, G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G.
Carnegy, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Philip Mainwaring, K.C.B.
Carroll, Hon. Sir James, K.C.M.G.
Carruthers, Hon. Sir Joseph Hector, K.C.M.G.
Carter, Sir Edgar Bonham, K.C.M.G., C.I.E.
Carter, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Evan E., K.C.M.G., C.B., M.V.O.
Carter, Sir Gilbert Thomas Gilbert-, K.C.M.G.
Carter, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir John T., K.C.M.G.
Carter, Sir Maurice Bonham-, K.C.B., K.C.V.O.
Cartwright, Rt. Hon. Sir Fairfax L., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O.
Cartwright, Sir (W.) Chauncy, K.C.M.G.
Cashin, Hon. Sir Michael Patrick, K.B.E.
Cave, *Col.* Sir Thomas Sturmy, K.C.B., C.B.E., V.D.
Cawston, Sir John W., K.C.B.

Cayley, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Walter de Sausmarez, K.C.M.G., C.B.
Cecil, Rt. Hon. Sir Evelyn, P.C., G.B.E., M.P.
Chalmers, Sir Mackenzie Dalzell, K.C.B., C.S.I.
Chamberlain, *Col.* Sir Neville F. F., K.C.B., K.C.V.O.
Chambers, Sir Theodore G., K.B.E.
Chance, Sir Frederick Wm., K.B.E.
Chancellor, *Lt.-Col.* Sir John Robt., G.C.M.G., D.S.O.
Chaplin, Sir Francis Drummond Percy, G.B.E., K.C.M.G.
Chapman, *Gen.* Sir Edward F., K.C.B.
Chapman, Sir Sydney J., K.C.B., C.B.E.
Chapple, *Paymr.-in-Ch.* Sir John H. G., K.C.B.(*c*), C.B.(*m*), C.V.O., R.N.
Charkhari, H.H. the Maharaja of, K.C.I.E.
Charles, *Commodore* Sir James T. W., K.B.E., C.B., R.D., R.N.R.
Charles, *Surgeon-Gen.* Sir R. Havelock, G.C.V.O., K.C.S.I.
Charlton, *Admiral* Sir Edward F. B., K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
Chatfield, *Rear-Adm.* Sir Alfred E. Montacute, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., C.V.O.
Chauvel, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Harry Geo., G.C.M.G., K.C.B.
Chave, *Capt.* Sir Benjamin, K.B.E.
Chaytor, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Edward W. C., K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., C.B.
Cheatle, *Surg.-Gen.* Sir George Lenthal, K.C.B., C.V.O., F.R.C.S., R.N.
Cheetham, Sir Milne, K.C.M.G.
Chelmsford, The Viscountess, G.B.E.
Chermside, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Herbert C., G.C.M.G., C.B.
Chichester, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Arlington A., K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.
Childs, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Borlase E. Wyndham, K.C.M.G., K.B.E., C.B.
Chisholm, Dame Alice, D.B.E.
Chitty, Sir Arthur, K.C.M.G.
Chrystal, Sir George W., K.C.B.
Clark, Sir Wm. Henry, K.C.S.I., C.M.G.
Clarke *Capt.* Sir Arthur W., K.B.E.
Clarke, Sir Fredk. Jas., K.C.M.G.
Clarke, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Travers Edward, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
Clarkson, *Eng.-Rear-Adm.* Sir William, K.B.E., C.M.G., R.A.N.
Clayton, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Frederick Thos., K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
Clayton, *Br.-Gen.* Sir Gilbert F., K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G.
Clegg, Sir Robert Bailey, K.C.I.E.
Cleland, Sir Chas. John, K.B.E., M.V.O.
Clement, Sir Thomas, K.B.E.
Clerk, Sir Dugald, K.B.E.
Clerk, Sir Geo. Russell, K.C.M.G., C.B.
Clery, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir (C.) Francis, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
Cleveland, Sir Charles Raitt, K.C.I.E., K.B.E.
Clifford, Sir Hugh Charles, G.C.M.G.
Climo, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Skipton Hill, K.C.B., D.S.O.
Close, Sir Charles F., K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., F.R.S.
Coaker, Sir William Ford, K.B.E.
Cobb, Sir Cyril S., K.B.E., M.V.O. M.P.
Cobbe, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Alex. Stanhope, V.C., K.C.B., K.C.S.I., D.S.O., I.A.
Cochin, H.H. the Maharaja of, G.C.I.E.
Cockburn, Hon. Sir John A., K.C.M.G.
Cocks, Hon. Sir Arthur Alfred Clement, K.B.E.
Codrington, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Alfred Edward, K.C.B., K.C.V.O.
Coghlan, Sir Timothy A., K.C.M.G., I.S.O.
Cohen, Sir Robert Waley, K.B.E.
Coke, *Admiral* Sir Charles Henry, K.C.V.O.
Colefax, Sir Hy. Arthur, K.B.E., K.C.
Collet, Sir Wilfrid, K.C.M.G.
Collingwood, Sir William, K.B.E.
Collins, Sir Godfrey P., K.B.E., C.M.G., M.P.
Collins, Sir Wm. Job, K.C.V.O., M.D.
Colville, *Admiral* Hon. Sir Stanley Cecil James, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O.
Colvin, Sir Elliot Graham, K.C.S.I.
Colyer, Sir James Frank, K.B.E.
Congreve, *Gen.* Sir Walter N., V.C., K.C.B., M.V.O.
Connell, Sir Robert Lowden, K.B.E.
Cook, Sir Chas. Archer, K.C.B.
Cook, Rt. Hon. Sir Joseph, G.C.M.G.
Cooke, Sir Clement Kinloch-, K.B.E., M.P.
Cooke, Sir E. Marriott, K.B.E., M.B.
Cooper, Sir James Alexr., K.B.E.
Cooper, Sir Robert Elliott-, K.C.B.
Cope, Sir Alfred Wm., K.C.B.
Corbett, Sir Vincent E. H., K.C.V.O.
Cordeaux, *Maj.* Sir Harry Edward Spiller, K.C.M.G., C.B.
Coryndon, Sir Robert T., K.C.M.G.
Couchman, Sir Francis Dundas, K.B.E., C.I.E.
Couper, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Victor A., K.C.B.
Cox, Dame Belle, D.B.E.
Cox, Sir Charles Thos., K.C.M.G.
Cox, Sir Edward Owen, G.B.E.
Cox, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Percy Z., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I.
Craddock, Sir Reginald Hy., G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I.
Craig, *Maj.* Sir Algernon Tudor-, K.B.E.
Craik, Rt. Hon. Sir Hy., K.C.B., M.P.
Creedy, Sir Herbert James, K.C.B., K.C.V.O.
Creswell, *Vice-Adm.* Sir William Rooke, K.C.M.G., K.B.E.
Crewe, *Br.-Gen.* Hon. Sir Chas. Preston, K.C.M.G., C.B.
Croft, Sir Alfred W., K.C.I.E.
Crookshank, *Col.* Sir Sydney D., K.C.M.G., C.B., C.I.E., D.S.O., M.V.O.
Crosbie, Hon. Sir John C., K.B.E.
Crowdy, Dame Rachel Eleanor, D.B.E., R.R.C.
Crowe, Sir Eyre, G.C.B., G.C.M.G.
Cruise, Sir Richard R., K.C.V.O.
Crump. Sir Hy. Ashbrooke, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
Cubitt, Sir Bertram B., K.C.B.
Cullen, Sir Wm. Portus, K.C.M.G.
Cumming, Sir Jno. Ghest, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
Cuningham, Sir William J., K.C.S.I.
Cunningham, Sir A. Fredk D., K.C.I.E.
Cunningham, Sir George, K.B.E., C.B.(*c*).
Cunynghame, Sir Hy. H. S., K.C.B.
Currie, *Gen.* Sir Arthur W., G.C.M.G., K.C.B.
Currie, Sir James, K.B.E., C.M.G.
Currie, Sir James T., K.C.B.
Curtis, Sir George Seymour. K.C.S.I.
Curtis, Sir Richard James, K.B.E.
Curzon of Kedleston, The Marchioness, G.B.E.
Cust, *Adm.* Sir Herbert E. Purey-, K.B.E., C.B.
Custance, *Admiral* Sir Reginald N., G.C.B., K.C.M.G. C.V.O.
Daljit Singh, Raja, Sir, K.B.E., C.S.I.
Dalrymple, *Col.* Sir William. K.B.E.
Dalton, Rev. Canon John Neale, K.C.V.O., C.M.G.
Daly, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Hugh, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.
Dane, Sir Louis W., G.C.I.E., C.S.I.
Dane, Sir Richd. Morris, K.C.I.E.
Daniell, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir John F., K.C.M.G.
Daniels, Sir Percy, K.B.E.
Darbhanga, Maharaja of, G.C.I.E., K.B.E.
Dare, *Adm.* Sir C. Holcombe, K.C.M.G., C.B., M.V.O.
Darnley Countess of, D.B.E.
Darwin, Sir Horace, K.B.E., F.R.S.
Datia, H.H. Maharaja of, K.C.S.I.
David. Sir (T.W.) Edgeworth, K.B.E. C.M.G., D.S.O., F.R.S.
Davidson, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir John H., K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O., M.P.
Davidson Sir Lionel K.C.S.I.
Davidson, Margaret Agnes, Lady, D.B.E.
Davies, Sir Alfred, K.B.E., C.B.
Davies, *General* Sir Francis John, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O.
Davies, Sir John Thomas, K.C.B.
Davies, Sir Joseph, K.B.E.
Davies, Rt. Hon. Sir Louis H., K.C.M.G.
Davis, Sir Charles Thomas, K.C.M.G.
Davison, Sir William Hy., K.B.E., M.P.
Dawson, Aimée Evelyn, Lady, G.B.E.
Dawson, *Brig.-Gen.* Sir Douglas F.R., G.C.V.O., C.M.G.
De Bartolomé, *R.-Adm.* Sir Charles M., K.C.M.G., C.B.
De Brath, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Ernest, K.C.B., C.I.E.
De Chair, *Admiral* Sir Dudley R. S., K.C.B.(*m*), C.B.(*c.*), M.V.O.
D'Egville, Sir Howard, K.B.E.
Delamain, *Lieut.-Gen.* Sir Walter Sinclair, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O.
de la Rue, Sir Ernest, K.C.V.O.
de la Sota, Sir Ramon, K.B.E.
Delevingne, Sir Malcolm, K.C.B.
De Lisle, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Henry De Beauvoir, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O.
Demetriadi, Sir Stephen, K.B.E.
de Montmorency Sir Geoffrey Fitzhervey, K.C.V.O., C.I.E., C.B.E.
Denison, Sir Hugh, K.B.E.
Dennis, Sir Alfred H., K.B.E., C.B.
Dennis, Sir Raymond Herbert, K.B.E.
Densham, Sir Harry P., K.B.E.
Dent, Sir Alfred, K.C.M.G.
Denton, *Capt.* Sir George C., K.C.M.G.
Dering, Sir H. Guy, K.C.M.G., K.C.I.E., M.V.O.
De Salis, *Admiral*, Sir William Fane, K.B.E., M.V.O.
De Sausmerez, Annie Elizabeth, Lady, G.B.E.
Des Graz, Sir Charles Louis, K.C.M.G.
Devonshire, Sir James Lyne, K.B.E.
De Waal, Hon. Sir N. Frederic, K.C.M.G.
Dew, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Armine Brereton, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
Dewas, H.H. Maharaja of (Junior), K.C.S.I.
Dewas, H.H. the Senior Maharaja of, K.C.S.I.
Dewrance, Sir John, K.B.E.
D'Eyncourt, Sir Eustace H. Tennyson, K.C.B., F.R.S.
Dhar, H.H. the Maharaja of, K.C.S.I., K.C.V.O., K.B.E.
Dholpur, *Maj.* H.H. the Maharaj Rana of, K.C.S.I., K.C.V.O.
Dhrangadpra, H.H. Maharaja of, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I.
Diack, Sir Alex. Henderson, K.C.I.E., C.V.O., C.B.E.
Diamond, Sir William Henry, K.B.E.
Dick, *Col.* Sir Arthur Robert, K.B.E., C.B., C.V.O., I.A.
Dickinson, Rt. Hon. Sir Willoughby H., K.B.E.

Dixon, *Br.-Gen.* Sir Hy. G., K.C.B.
Dixon, Edith. Lady, D.B.E.
Dobbs, Sir Hy. Robert Conway, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.
Dobell, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Chas. Macpherson, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Dodds, Sir James Miller, K.C.B.(*c*).
Domvile, *Admiral* Sir Compton E., G.C.B., G.C.V.O.
Don, Sir William, K.B.E.
Donald, Sir J. Stuart, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
Donner, Anna Maria, Lady, D.B.E.
Donop, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Stanley B. von, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
Donovan, *Surg.-Gen.* Sir William, K.C.B.
Dorrien, *General* Sir Horace L. Smith-, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., D.S.O.
Dorrien, Olive Crofton, Lady. D.B.E.
Dorward, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Arthur R.F., K.C.B., D.S.O.
Dougherty, Rt. Hon. Sir James Brown, K.C.B., K.C.V.O.
Douie, Sir James McCrone, K.C.S.I.
Down, *Lieut.-Com.* Sir Charles Edwd., K.B.E., R.N.R.
Drummond, Hon. Sir J. Eric, K.C.M.G., C.B.
Du Boulay, Sir James Houssemayne, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
Du Cane, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir John Philip, K.C.B.
Duck, *Vet.-Col.* Sir Francis, K.C.B.
Duckham, Sir A. McDougal, K.C.B.
Duff, *Admiral* Sir Alexander L., K.C.B., K.C.V.O.
Duff, Sir Evelyn M. Grant, K.C.M.G.
Duff, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Hector L., K.B.E., C.M.G.
Dufferin and Ava, The Dowager Countess of, D.B.E.
Duke, Sir Fredk. Wm., G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I.
Dukes, Sir Paul, K.B.E.
Dundas of Dundas, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Chas., K.C.M.G.
Dungarpur, H.H. the Maharawal of, K.C.I.E.
Dunne, *Gen.* Sir John H., K.C.B.
Durand, Rt. Hon. Sir Mortimer, G.C.M.G., K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.
Durnford, Sir Walter, G.B.E., LL.D., V.D.
Dyer, Sir Wm. Turner Thiselton-, K.C.M.G., C.I.E., F.R.S.
Eaglesome, Sir John Egan, K.C.M.G.
Earle, Sir Archdale, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.
Earle, Sir Lionel, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., C.M.G.
Edgerley, Sir Steyning W., K.C.S.I., K.C.V.O., C.I.E.
Edis, *Col.* Sir Robert W., K.B.E., C.B., V.D.
Edwards, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Alfred H. M., K.B.E., C.B., M.V.O.
Egerton, Sir Brian, K.C.I.E.
Egerton, *Admiral* Sir George Le Clerc, K.C.B.(*m*).
Egerton, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Raleigh G., K.C.B., K.C.I.E.
Egerton, Sir Walter, K.C.M.G.
Eliot, Rt. Hon. Sir Charles N. E., G.C.M.G., C.B.
Elles, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Edmond R., G.C.I.E., K.C.B.
Elles, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Hugh J., K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.
Ellington, *Air Vice-Marshal* Sir Edwd. Leonard, K.C.B., C.M.G., C.B.E.
Elliot, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Edward L., K.C.B., K.C.I.E., D.S.O.
Elliot, Sir Francis E. H., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O.
Elliot, Sir James Duncan, K.B.E.
Elliott, Sir Bignell G., K.B.E.
Ellis, Sir Chas. E., G.B.E., K.C.B.
Ellis, *Rear-Adm.* Sir Edward H. F. Heaton-, K.B.E., C.B., M.V.O.
Ellis, Sir William Hy., G.B.E.
Ellison, *Lieut.-Gen.* Sir Gerald F., K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
Elphinstone, Sir George K. B., K.B.E.
English, *Col.* Sir Thos. Crisp, K.C.M.G., F.R.C.S., A.M.S.
Escott, Sir Ernest B. Sweet-, K.C.M.G.
Eustace, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Fras. J. W., K.C.B.
Evans, Sir Frederick, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., C.B.E.
Eve, Sir Herbert T., K.B.E.
Everett, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Allan F., K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., C.B.
Everett, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Henry J., K.C.M.G., C.B.
Ewart, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Richard Hy., K.C.M.G., C.B., C.I.E., D.S.O.
Ewart, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir John Spencer, K.C.B.
Ewing, Sir Jas. Alfd., K.C.B., F.R.S.
Eyles, Sir Alfred, K.C.B., K.B.E.
Fagan, Sir Patrick James, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
Falconer, Sir Robt. A., K.C.M.G., LL.D.
Fane, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Vere B., K.C.B., K.C.I.E.
Fanshawe, *Admiral of the Fleet* Sir Arthur Dalrymple, G.C.B., G.C.V.O.
Fanshawe, Sir Arthur Upton, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., C.V.O.
Fanshawe, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Edward A., K.C.B.
Fanshawe, *Lieut.-Gen.* Sir Hew Dalrymple, K.C.M.G., C.B.
Fanshawe, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Robert, K.C.B., D.S.O.
Faridoonji Jamshidji, Sir, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
Farquhar, *Admiral* Sir Arthur M., K.C.B., C.V.O.
Faussett, *Capt.* Sir Bryan G. Godfrey-, K.C.V.O., C.M.G., R.N.
Fawkes, *Admiral* Sir Wilmot H., G.C.B., K.C.V.O.
Feilden, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Hy. Broom, K.C.B.
Feilding, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Geoffrey P. T., K.C.B., K.C.V.O., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Fell, Sir Godfrey B. H., K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
Fell, *Air-Commodore* Sir Matthew H. G., K.C.B., C.M.G.
Fenton, Sir Michael Wm., K.C.S.I.
Fenwick, Sir G. Townsend, K.C.M.G.
Ferguson, Sir John, K.B.E.
Fergusson, *Vice-Adm.* Sir James Andrew, K.C.M.G., C.B.
Fiddes, Sir George Vandeleur, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.
Field, *Adm.* Sir A. Mostyn, K.C.B., F.R.S.
Field, *Rear-Adm.* Sir Fredk. L., K.C.B., C.M.G.
Fielding, Sir Charles Wm., K.B.E.
Fildes, Sir Luke, K.C.V.O., R.A.
Filose, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Michael, K.C.I.E.
Findlay, Hon. Sir John George, K.C.M.G., LL.D.
Findlay, Sir John Ritchie, K.B.E.
Findlay, Sir Mansfeldt de Cardonnel, K.C.M.G., C.B.
Finlay, Hon. Sir Wm., K.B.E., K.C.
Firth, *Col.* Sir Robert H., K.B.E., C.B.
Fisher, *Admiral* Sir Frederick W., K.C.V.O.
Fisher, Sir Norman F. Warren, G.C.B.
Fisher, *Capt.* Sir Thomas, K.B.E., R.N.
Fitch, Sir Cecil Edwin, K.B.E.
FitzGeorge, *Col.* Sir Augustus C. F., K.C.V.O., C.B.
FitzHerbert, *Vice-Adm.* Hon. Sir Edward Stafford, K.C.B.
FitzPatrick, Rt. Hon. Sir Charles, G.C.M.G.
FitzPatrick, Sir (J.) Percy, K.C.M.G.
FitzRoy, Sir Almeric Wm., K.C.B., K.C.V.O.
Fitzwilliam, *Capt.* Hon. Sir (W.) Charles Wentworth-, G.C.V.O.
Fletcher, Sir Walter M., K.B.E., M.D.
Floud, Sir Francis L. C., K.C.B.
Flynn, Sir (J.) Albert, K.C.B.
Foote, *Admiral* Sir Randolph F. O., K.C.B., C.M.G.
Forbes, *Brig.-Gen.* Sir Arthur Wm., K.B.E., C.B.
Forbes, Sir George Stuart, K.C.S.I.
Ford, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Reginald, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.
Ford, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Richard Wm., K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.
Fortescue, *Capt.* Hon. Sir Seymour John, K.C.V.O., C.M.G., R.N.
Forwood, Sir Wm. Bower, K.B.E.
Foster, Rt. Hon. Sir Geo. Eulas, G.C.M.G.
Fottrell, Sir George, K.C.B.
Fowke, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir George Henry, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
Fowle, *Col.* Sir (H.) Walter Hamilton, K.B.E.
Fowler, *Col.* Sir James Kingston, K.C.V.O., C.M.G., M.D.
Fowler, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Henry, K.B.E.
Fowler, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir John Sharman, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.
Fraser, Sir D. Drummond, K.B.E.
Fraser, Sir Stuart M., K.C.S.I., C.I.E.
Fraser, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Theodore, K.C.B., C.S.I., C.M.G.
Freeland, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Henry F. E., K.C.I.E., C.B., M.V.O., D.S.O.
Freeman, Sir Philip Horace, K.B.E.
Fremantle, *Adm.* Hon. Sir Edmund R., G.C.B., C.M.G.
Fremantle, *Adm.* Sir Sydney R., K.C.B., M.V.O.
French, Sir Somerset R., K.C.M.G.
Friend, *Maj.-Gen.* Rt. Hon. Sir Lovick B., K.B.E., C.B.
Fripp, Sir Alfred D., K.C.V.O., C.B.
Fry, Sir Frederick M., K.C.V.O.
Fry, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir William, K.C.V.O., C.B.
Fuller, Sir Francis C. B. D., K.B.E., C.M.G.
Fuller, Hon. Sir George W., K.C.M.G.
Fuller, Sir J. Bampfylde, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.
Furse, Dame Catherine, G.B.E.
Furse, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir William Thos., K.C.B., D.S.O.
Gait, Sir Edward A., K.C.S.I., C.I.E.
Gallwey, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Thomas J., K.C.M.G., C.B., M.D.
Galway, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Henry Lionel, K.C.M.G., D.S.O.
Gamble, *Admiral* Sir Douglas A., K.C.V.O.
Gangadhar Madho Chitnavis, Sir, K.C.I.E.
Gardiner Sir Frederick Crombie, K.B.E., LL.D.
Garnsey, Sir Gilbert Francis, K.B.E.
Garran, Sir Robert Randolph, K.C.M.G.
Garratt, *Brig.-Gen.* Sir Francis Sudlow, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.
Garraway. *Lt.-Col.* Sir Edward Charles Frederick, K.C.M.G.
Garrod, *Col.* Sir Archd. E., K.C.M.G.
Garstin, Sir Wm. E., G.C.M.G., G.B.E.
Garton, Sir Richard C., G.B.E.
Gascoigne, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Wm. Julius, K.C.M.G.

Gatacre, *M.-G.* Sir John, K.C.B.
Gates, Sir Frank C., K.C I.E., C.S.I.
Gaunt, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Ernest F.A., K.C.B., K.B.E., C.M.G.
Gaunt, *Rear-Adm.* Sir Guy R. A., K.C.M.G., C.B., M.P.
Gauntlett, Sir Mager Frederic, K.B.E., C.I.E.
Gay, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Arthur Wm., K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.
Geddes, Rt. Hon. Sir Auckland C., G.C.M.G. K.C.B., M.D.
Geddes, Rt.Hon.Sir Eric C., G.C.B.(*c*), G B.E., K.C.B. (*m*).
Geikie, Sir Archibald, O.M., K.C.B., F.R.S.
Gellibrand, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir John, K.C.B., D.S.O.
George, Dame Margaret Lloyd, G.B.E.
German, *Maj.* Sir James, K.B.E.
Ghanshyamsinhji Ajitsinhji, H.H., of Dhrangodhra, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I.
Ghulam Muhammad Ali, Prince, G.C.I.E.
Gibb, Sir Alexander, G.B.E., C.B.
Gibbons, Sir William, K.C.B.
Gibbons, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Walter, K.B.E.
Gibbs, Sir Philip Hamilton, K.B.E.
Gibson, Sir Henry James, K.C.B.
Gibson, Sir Herbert, K.B.E.
Gibson, *Brig.-Gen.* Hon. Sir John Morison, K.C.M.G.
Gibson, Sir Robert, K.B.E.
Gidhour, Maharaja Bahadur of, K.C.I.E.
Giffard, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Gerald Godfray, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
Gilbert, Sir Jno. Wm., K.B.E.
Gillan, Sir Robt. Woodburn, K.C.S.I.
Gillman, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Webb, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.
Gimlette, *Surg.-Gen.* Sir Thomas Desmond, K.C.B., R.N.
Girouard, *Col.* Sir E. Percy C., K.C.M.G., D.S.O.
Glazebrook, Sir Richard Tetley, K.C.B., F.R.S.
Glasgow, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Thomas W., K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Gleichen, *Maj.-Gen.* Lord Edward, K.C V.O., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Glubb, *Maj.-Gen.*, Sir Frederic M., K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.
Goadby, Sir Kenneth Weldon, K.B.E.
Godley, *General* Sir Alex. J., K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
Godman, Dame Alice Mary, D.B.E.
Goldfinch, Sir Arthur H., K.B.E.
Goldie, Rt. Hon. Sir George Dashwood Taubman-, K.C.M.G.
Gondal, Thakur Sahib of, G.C.I.E.
Goode, Sir William A. M., K.B.E.
Goodenough, *Vice-Adm.* Sir William E., K.C.B., M.V.O.
Goodrich, *Adm.* Sir James E. C., K C V.O.
Goodwin, *Eng.-Vice-Adm.* Sir George G., K.C.B.
Goodwin, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Thomas H. J. C., K.C.B. D.S.O., K.H.S.
Gordon, Sir Chas. Blair, G.B.E.
Gordon, *Maj.-Gen.* Hon. Sir Frederic, K C.B. D.S.O.
Gordon, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Alex. Hamilton, K.C.B.
Gore, Sir Francis Charles K.C.B.
Gorges, Sir Edmond H. L., K.C.M.G., M.V.O.
Gorringe, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir George Fredk., K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O.
Goschen, Hon. Sir William Hy., K.B.E.
Goschen, Sir Wm. Hy. Neville, K.B.E.
Gosford, The Countess of, D.B.E.
Gough, *Gen.* Sir Hubert de la Poer, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., K.C.V.O.
Gouin, Hon. Sir Lomer, K.C.M.G.
Gower Sir Geo. Granville Leveson-, K.B.E.
Graaf, Hon. Sir Jacobus A. C., K.C.M.G.
Gracie, Sir Alexander, K.B.E., M.V.O.
Graham, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Edward Ritchie C., K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
Graham, Sir Henry J. L., K.C.B.
Graham, Sir John James, K.C.M.G.
Graham, Rt. Hon. Sir Ronald Wm., G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G. C.B.
Graham, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Thomas, K C.B.
Grahame, Rt. Hon. Sir George D., G.C.V.O. K.C.M.G.
Granet, Sir (W.) Guy, G.B.E.
Grant, Sir Arthur Hamilton, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.
Grant, *Rear-Adm.* Sir Edmund P. F. K.C.V.O., C.B.
Grant, Sir James Dundas, K.B.E.
Grant, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Heathcote S., K.C.M.G., C.B.
Grant, *Adm.* Sir Wm. Lowther, K.C.B.
Graumann, Sir Harry, K.B.E.
Graves, Sir Robert Windham, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.
Gray, Sir Albert, K.C.B., K.C.
Gray, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Henry McI. W., K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., M.B.
Greame, *Maj.* Rt. Hon. Sir Philip Lloyd-, K.B.E., M.C., M.P.
Green, *Eng. Rear-Adm.* Sir Donald P., K.C.M.G., C.B.
Green, Sir Frederick, K.B.E.
Green, *Vice-Adm.* Sir John F. E., K.C.M.G., C.B.
Greene, Rt. Hon. Sir W. Conyngham, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.
Greene, Sir Wm. Graham, K.C.B.
Greenwood, Marjorie, Lady, D.B.E.
Greer, Sir Francis Nugent, K.C.B., K.C.
Greville, Sir George, K.C.M.G.
Greville, Hon. Dame Margaret Helen, D.B.E.
Greville, Hon. Sir Sidney R., K.C.V.O., C.B.
Grey, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Raleigh, K.B.E., C.M.G., C.V.O.
Gridley, Sir Arnold Babb, K.B.E.
Grierson, Sir George Abraham, K.C.I.E.
Grigg, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Edward W. M., K.C.V.O., C.M.G., D.S.O., M.C., M.P.
Grindle, Sir Gilbert Edmund Augustine, K.C.M.G., C.B.
Grover, *Gen.* Sir Malcolm H. S., K.C.B., K.C.I.E.
Gubbins, *Lieut.-Gen.* Sir William Launcelotte, K.C.B., M.V.O., A.M.S.
Guggisberg, *Brig.-Gen.* Sir Fredk. Gordon, K.C.M.G., D.S.O.
Guillemard, Sir Laurence N., K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
Gurbakhsh Singh Bedi, Sir, K.B.E., C.I.E.
Guthrie, Sir Connop, K.B.E.
Gwalior, *Maj.-Gen.* H.H. the Maharaja Scindhia of, G.C.S.I., G.B.E.
Gwatkin, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Willoughby G., K.C.M.G., C.B.
Hadcock, *Lt.-Col.* Sir A. George, K.B.E., T.D., F.R.S.
Hadden, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Chas. F., K.C.B.
Haggard, Sir H. Rider, K.B.E.
Haggard, Sir William Henry Doveton, K.C.M.G., C.B.
Haig, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Thomas Wolseley, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., C.M.G., C.B.E.
Hailey, Sir William Malcolm, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.
Haking, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Richd. Cyril Byrne, G.B.E., K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
Haldane, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir J. Aylmer L., G.C.M.G., K.C.B., D.S.O.
Hall, *Admiral* Sir George Fowler King-, K.C.B., C.V.O.
Hall, *Adm.* Sir Herbt. G. King-, K.C.B., C.V.O., D.S.O., A.D.C.Gen.
Hall, Sir Alfred D., K.C.B., F.R.S.
Hall, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Wm. Reginald, K.C.M.G., C.B. D.C.L., M.P.
Halsey, Sir Laurence E., K.B.E.
Halsey, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Lionel, G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G., K.C.I.E., C.B.
Hambro, Sir C. Eric, K.B.E.
Hambro, Sir Everard A., K.C.V.O.
Hambro, *Col.* Sir Percival O., K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G.
Hamilton, *Gen.* Sir Bruce M., G.C.B., K.C.V.O.
Hamilton, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Edward, Owen Fisher, K.C.B.
Hamilton, Rt. Hon. Lord George F., G.C.S.I.
Hamilton, *Surg.-Gen.* Sir Henry, K.C.B.
Hamilton, Sir Horace P., K C.B.
Hamilton, *General* Sir Ian S. M., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., D.S.O.
Hammick, Sir Murray, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.
Hands, Sir Harry, K.B.E.
Handyside, *Surg. Rear-Adm.* Sir Patrick B., K.B.E., C.B.
Hankey, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Maurice P. A., G.C.B.
Harcourt, The Viscountess, G.B.E.
Hardinge, Rt. Hon. Sir Arthur H., G.C.M.G., K.C.B.
Hare, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Steuart W., K.C.M.G., C.B.
Harington, *Lieut.-Gen.* Sir Charles H., G.B.E., K.C.B., D.S.O.
Hari Singh, Raja Sir K.C.I.E., K.C.V.O.
Harman, Sir Chas. A. King-, K.C.M.G.
Harmer, Sir Sidney F., K.B.E., F.R.S.
Harnam Singh, Raja Sir, K.C.I.E.
Harrel, Rt. Hon. Sir David, G.C.B., G.B.E., K.C.V.O., I.S.O.
Harrington, *Lt.-Col.* Sir John Lane, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., C.B.
Harris, Sir Arthur A.H., K.B.E.
Harris, Sir Austin Edward, K.B.E.
Harris, Sir Charles, G.B.E., K.C.B.
Harris, Sir C. Alexander, K.C.M.G., C.B., C.V.O.
Harris, *Col.* Sir David, K.C.M.G., V.D.
Harris, Sir Henry Percy, K.B.E.
Harris, *Adm.* Sir Robt. H., K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
Harrison, Sir Cecil R., K.B.E.
Harrison, Sir John, K.B.E.
Harrison, *Gen.* Sir Richard, G.C.B., C.M.G.
Harrowby The Countess of, D.B.E.
Hart, Sir George Sankey, K.B.E., C.I.E.
Hart, *Gen.* Sir Reginald C., V.C., K.C.B., K.C.V.O.
Harvey, Sir Ernest Maes, K.B.E.
Harvey, Sir Ernest Musgrave, K.B.E.
Harvey, *Col.* Sir George S. A., *Pasha*, K.B.E., C.M.G.
Harvey, Sir Henry P., K.C.M.G., C.B.
Hawkes, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Henry Montague Pakington, K.C.B., C.S.I.
Hay, Sir James Shaw, K.C.M.G.
Hayes, *Commodore* Sir Bertram Fox, K.C.M.G., D.S.O., R.N.R.
Hayter, Sir William Goodenough, K.B.E.
Hazen, Hon. Sir John Douglas, K C.M.G.
Hearn, Sir Walter Risley, K.B.E.
Hearst, Hon. Sir William Howard, K.C.M.G.
Heath, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Charles Ernest, K.C.B.(*m*), C.B.(*c*), C.V.O.
Heath, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Gerard M., K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.
Heath, Sir Hy. Frank, K.C.B.

Heath, *Admiral* Sir Herbert L., K.C.B., M.V.O.
Heath, Sir Thomas Little, K.C.B., K.C.V.O.
Hedley, *Col.* Sir Walter C., K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G.
Hehir, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Patrick, K.C.I.E., C.B., C.M.G., I.M.S.
Helme—*see* "Mashiter."
Henderson, *Br.-Gen.* Sir Brodie H., K.C.M.G., C.B.
Henderson, Sir Frederick Ness, K.B.E.
Henderson, Sir H. Trevor, K.B.E.
Henderson, Henrietta Caroline, Lady, D.B.E.
Henderson, *Admiral* Sir Regd. F. H., G.C.B.
Henderson, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Robert S. F., K.C.M.G., C.B., M.B.
Heneker, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir William G. C., K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O.
Henley, Sir Thomas, K.B.E.
Henn, Sir Sydney H. H., K.B.E., M.P.
Hennessy, Sir Alfred Theodore, K.B.E.
Hennessy, Dame Una Constance Pope-, D.B.E.
Henriques, Sir Philip G., K.B.E.
Herbert, Sir Alfred E., K.B.E.
Herdman, *Maj.* Sir Emerson Crawford, K.B.E.
Heron, *Br.-Gen.* Sir Thomas, K.B.E., C.B.
Herringham, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Wilmot, K.C.M.G., C.B., M.D.
Hertslet, Sir Cecil, K.B.E.
Hewett, Sir Fredk. Stanley, K.C.V.O.
Hewett, Sir John P., G.C.S.I., K.B.E., C.I.E., M.P.
Hext, *Rear-Adm.* Sir John, K.C.I.E.
Hickie, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Wm. Bernard, K.C.B.
Hickson, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Samuel, K.B.E., C.B., A.M.S.
Higgins, Sir John Michael, K.C.M.G.
Higginson, *Gen.* Sir George W. A., G.C.B., G.C.V.O.
Highmore, Sir Nathaniel Joseph, G.B.E., K.C.B.
Hiley, Sir Ernest V., K.B.E., M.P.
Hill, Sir Claude H. A., K.C.S.I., C.I.E.
Hill, *Surg.-Vice-Adm.* Sir Robert, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., C.V.O.
Hill, *Col.*, Sir William Alexander, K.C.B.
Hillier, Sir Walter C., K.C.M.G., C.B.
Hirtzel, Sir F. Arthur, K.C.B.
Hobbs, *Lieut.-Gen.* Sir Joseph J. Talbot, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., V.D.
Hodgson, Sir Frederick M., K.C.M.G.
Hodgson, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Hy. West, K.C.M.G., C.B., C.V.O.
Hodsdon, *Maj.* Sir James W. B., K.B.E., M.D.
Holbrook, *Col.* Sir Arthur R., K.B.E., V.D., M.P.
Holden, *Br.-Gen.* Sir Henry Capel L., K.C.B., F.R.S.
Holdich, *Col.* Sir T. Hungerford, K.C.M.G., K.C.I.E., C.B.
Holford, *Lt.-Col.* Sir George Lindsay, K.C.V.O., C.I.E., C.B.E.
Holland, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Arthur E. A., K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O., M.V.O.
Holland, Sir Thomas Henry, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.
Holman, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Herbert C., K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Holmden. Sir Osborn G., K.B.E.
Holmes Sir Arthur William K.B.E.
Holmes, Sir George Charles Vincent, K.C.B., K.C.V.O.
Holt, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Maurice P. C., K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O.
Holt, Sir Vesey G. M., K.B.E.
Hood, Hon. Sir Alexander Nelson, K.C.V.O.
Hope, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Geo. P. Webley, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
Hopkins, Sir Richard V. N., K.C.B.
Horne, Rt. Hon. Sir Robt. Stevenson, G.B.E., K.C., M.P.
Horner, Sir John F. F., K.C.V.O.
Horrocks, *Col.* Sir William H., K.C.M.G., C.B., A.M.S.
Horwood, *Brig.-Gen.* Sir William Thomas Francis, K.C.B., D.S.O.
Hoskins, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Arthur R., K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Hotham, *Adm. of the Fleet* Sir Charles F., G.C.B., G.C.V.O.
Houston, Sir Alexander C., K.B.E., C.V.O., M.B., D.SC.
Howard, Rt. Hon. Sir Esmé William, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., C.V.O.
Howard, *Maj.-General* Sir Francis, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
Howard, Sir Henry Fraser, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
Howse, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Neville R., V.C., K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
Hoy, *Col.* Sir William Wilson, K.C.B.
Hudson, *Gen.* Sir Havelock, K.C.B., K.C.I.E., I.A., A.D.C. Gen.
Hudson, Sir Robert A., G.B.E.
Hughes, Dame Mary Ethel, G.B.E.
Humphreys, *Eng.-Rr.-Adm.* Sir Henry, K.C.M.G., C.B.
Hunt, Dame Catherine Reeve, D.B.E.
Hunter, *Gen.* Sir Archibald, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., D.S.O., M.P.
Hunter, Sir George B., K.B.E., D.SC.
Hunter, Sir John, K.B.E.
Hunza, The Mir of, K.C.I.E.
Hurst, Sir Cecil J. B., K.C.B., K.C.
Hutchings, Sir Alan, K.B.E.
Hutchins, Sir Philip P., K.C.S.I.
Hutchison, *Brig.-Gen.* Sir Robert, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O., M.P.
Hutson, Sir Eyre, K.C.M.G.
Hyderabad, *Lt.-Gen.* H.E.H. the Nizam of, G.C.S.I., G.B.E.
Idar, *Lt.-Col.* the Maharaja of, K.C.S.I.
Ilbert, Sir Courtenay Peregrine, G.C.B., K.C.S.I., C.I.E.
Im Thurn, Sir Everard F., K.C.M.G., K.B.E., C.B.
Indore, H.H. Maharaj Holkar of, G.C.I.E.
Inglefield, *Rear-Adm.* Sir Edward F., K.B.E.
Innes, Rt. Hon. Sir Jas. R., K.C.M.G.
Ironside, Sir Henry O. Bax-, K.C.M.G.
Ironside, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Wm. Edmund, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Irvin, Sir John Hannel, K.B.E.
Irvine, Hon. Sir Wm. Hill, K.C.M.G.
Irving, Sir Henry T., G.C.M.G.
Irwin, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Jas. Murray, K.C.M.G., C.B., M.D.
Jackson, Sir Cyril, K.B.E.
Jackson, Sir Fredk. J., K.C.M.G., C.B.
Jackson, *Adm. of the Fleet* Sir Henry B., G.C.B., K.C.V.O., F.R.S.
Jackson, Sir Herbert, K.B.E., F.R.S.
Jackson, *Brig.-Gen.* Sir Herbert Wm., K.B.E., C.B., C.S.I.
Jackson, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Louis C., K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G.
Jackson, *Br.-Gen.* Sir Robt. Whyte M., K.C.M.G., K.B.E., C.B.
Jackson, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Thomas, K.B.E., C.B., M.V.O.
Jackson, *Adm.* Sir Thomas S., K.C.V.O.
Jacob, *Gen.* Sir Claude W., K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
Jacob, Sir Lionel M., K.C.S.I.
Jaisalmer, H.H. Maharawal, K.C.S.I.
James, Sir Frederick Seton, K.B.E., C.M.G.
Jamieson, Sir James William, K.C.M.G.
Jamkhandi, Chief of, K.C.I.E.
Jammu and Kashmir—*see* Pratap Singh.
Jaora, H.H. the Nawab of, K.C.I.E.
Japp, Sir Henry, K.B.E.
Jarmay, Sir John Gustave, K.B.E.
Jekyll, Agnes Lowndes, Lady, D.B.E.
Jekyll, *Col.* Sir Herbert, K.C.M.G.
Jenkins, Rt. Hon. Sir Lawrence H., K.C.I.E.
Jerram, *Adm.* Sir T. H. Martyn, G.C.M.G., K.C.B. (*m*), C.B. (*c*).
Jeudwine, *Lieut.-Gen.* Sir Hugh S., K.C.B., K.B.E.
Jhalawar, H.H. Maharaj Rana of, K.C.S.I.
Jind, H.H. Sir Ranbir Singh, *Rajendra Bahadur*, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.
Jitendra Narayan Bhup Bahadur, H.H. Maharaja, K.C.S.I.
Jodphur, H.H. the Maharaja of, K.C.V.O.
Johnson, Hon. Sir Wm. Elliott, K.C.M.G.
Johnston, *Col.* Sir Duncan A., K.C.M.G., C.B., C.B.E.
Johnston, Sir George Lawson-, K.B.E.
Johnston, Sir Harry H., G.C.M.G., K.C.B.
Johnstone, Hon. Sir Alan, G.C.V.O.
Johore, H.H. Sultan of, G.C.M.G., K.B.E.
Jones, Sir Bertram Hyde, K.B.E.
Jones, Sir Edgar Rees, K.B.E.
Jones, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Robert, K.B.E., C.B., F.R.C.S.
Jones, Sir Roderick, K.B.E.
Jones, Sir Thomas George, K.B.E.
Jones, Hon. Sir William Hall, K.C.M.G.
Jones, Sir William John, K.B.E.
Jordan, Rt. Hon. Sir John Newell, G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
Julian, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Oliver R. A., K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G.
Just, Sir Hartmann Wolfgang, K.C.M.G., C.B.
Kagal, The Senior Chief of, K.B.E., C.S.I., C.I.E.
Kahlur, *Maj.* H.H. the Raja of, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
Kapurthala, *Lt.-Col.* H.H. the Maharaja of, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.
Karauli, H.H. Maharaja of, G.C.I.E.
Kashi Rao Holkar, Sir, K.C.S.I.
Kashmir—*see* Pratap Singh.
Kasimbazar, Maharaja of, K.C.I.E.
Kaul, Sir Daya Kishan, K.B.E., C.I.E.
Kavanagh, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Charles T. M., K.C.B., C.V.O., D.S.O.
Keary, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Hy. D'Urban, K.C.B., K.C.I.E., D.S.O.
Keir, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir John Lindsay, K.C.B.
Kell, *Col.* Sir Vernon G. W., K.B.E., C.B.
Kemball, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir George V., K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.
Kemp, Hon. Sir A. Edward, K.C.M.G.
Kempe, Sir John Arrow, K.C.B.
Kenderdine, Sir Charles H., K.B.E.
Kennedy, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Edward C. W. Mackenzie-, K.B.E., C.B.
Kennedy, Sir Robert John, K.C.M.G.
Kent, Sir Stephenson. K.C.B.
Kenyon, Sir Fredc. G., K.C.B., T.D.
Keogh, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Alfred, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., C.H., M.D.
Keppel, *Adm.* Sir Colin Richd., K.C.I.E., K.C.V.O., C.B., D.S.O.
Keppel, Hon. Sir Derek, G.C.V.O., C.M.G., C.I.E., V.D.
Kerr, Sir John Hy., K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.
Kerr, *Adm. of the Fleet* Lord Walter Talbot, G.C.B.
Kershaw, Sir Louis J., K.C.S.I., C.I.E.
Kershaw, Sir Noel Thos., K.C.B.
Khan-i-Zaman Khan, Nawab Sir, K.C.I.E.

Khelat, Khan of, G.C.I.E.
Khuda Bakhsh Khan, *Major* Nawab Malik Tiwana Sir, K.C.I.E., O.B.E.
Kiggell, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Lancelot Edward, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
Kilpin, Sir Ernest F., K.C.M.G.
Kindersley, Sir Robert M., G.B.E.
King, Sir Alexander F., K.C.B.
King, Dame Ethel Locke, D.B.E.
King, Sir Henry Seymour, K.C.I.E.
Kingsnorth, *Eng.-Rr.-Adm.*, Sir Arthur Fredk., K.C.B.
Kinnear, Sir Walter S., K.B.E.
Kirk, Sir Hy. Alexr., K.C.I.E.
Kirkpatrick, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Geo. Macaulay, K.C.B., K.C.S.I.
Kishan Parshad, Maharaja, G.C.I.E.
Kishangarh, *Lt.-Col.* H.H. Maharaj Dhiraj of, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.
Kitson, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Gerald Charles, K.C.V.O., C.B., C.M.G.
Knaggs, Sir Samuel Wm., K.C.M.G.
Knight, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Wyndham Charles, K.C.I.E., C.B., C.S.I., D.S.O.
Knollys, *Col.* Sir Henry, K.C.V.O.
Knowles, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Charles B., K.C.B.
Knox, Rt. Hon. Sir Adrian, K.C.M.G., LL.B.
Knox, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Alfred W. F., K.C.B., C.M.G.
Knox, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Chas. E., K.C.B.
Knudsen, Sir Karl Fredrik, K.B.E.
Kotah, *Lt.-Col.* H.H. Maharao of, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.B.E.
Krishna Gobinda Gupta, Sir, K.C.S.I.
Kutch, H.H. the Maharao of, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.
Lagden, Sir Godfrey Y., K.C.M.G.
Lahej (Al Hauta), Sultan of, K.C.I.E.
Lake, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Percy H. N., K.C.B.(*m*), K.C.M.G., C.B.(*c*).
Lake, Hon. Sir Richard S., K.C.M.G.
Lakhaji Raj Bawaji Raj, Thakur Sahib, K.C.I.E.
Lamb, Sir Harry H., G.B.E., K.C.M.G.
Lambagraon, *Lt.-Col.* Raja of, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
Lambert, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Cecil F., K.C.B.
Lambert, Sir Henry Chas. M., K.C.M.G., C.B.
Lambton, *Maj.-Gen.* Hon. Sir Wm., K.C.B., C.M.G., C.V.O., D.S.O.
Landon, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Frederick W. B., K.C.M.G., C.B.
Lane, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Ronald B., K.C.B., K.C.V.O.
Lankester, Sir E. Ray, K.C.B., F.R.S.
Lansdowne, The Marchioness of, G.B.E., V.A., C.I., C.H.
Larke, Sir William James, K.B.E.
Latta, Sir Andrew Gibson, K.B.E.
Laurence, Sir Perceval Maitland, K.C.M.G.
Law, Sir W. Algernon, K.C.M.G., C.B.
Lawford, *Lieut.-Gen.* Sir Sydney T.B., K.C.B.
Lawley, Annie Allen, Lady, G.B.E.
Lawley, *Lt.-Col.* Hon. Sir Arthur, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., K.C.M.G.
Lawrence, *Gen.* Hon. Sir Herbert A., K.C.B.
Lawson, Sir Arnold, K.B.E.
Lawson, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Hy. Meyrick, K.C.B.
Laycock, *Br.-Gen.* Sir Joseph Fredk., K.C.M.G., D.S.O.
Leach, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir John, K.C.V.O.
Leathes, Sir Stanley M., K.C.B.
Leclézio, Sir Henry, K.C.M.G.
Lee, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Chas. L. Vaughan-, K.B.E., C.B.
Lee, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Richard P., K.C.B., C.M.G.
Lee, Hon. Sir Walter Hy., K.C.M.G.
Leech, Sir Stephen, K.C.M.G.
Lees, Sir John McKie, K.B.E., K.C.
Lees, Dame Sarah Ann, D.B.E.
Lefroy, Hon. Sir Henry B., K.C.M.G.
Legard, *Col.* Sir James D., K.C.B.
Legg, *Capt.* Sir George E. W., K.B.E., M.V.O.
Legge, *Col.* Hon. Sir Henry C., G.C.V.O.
Le Hunte, Sir George R., G.C.M.G.
Leicester, The Countess of, D.B.E.
Leishman, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Wm. Boog, K.C.M.G., C.B., F.R.S.
Lely, Sir Frederic S. P., K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
Lemmon, *Col.* Sir Thomas Warne, K.C.B.
Le Mesurier, Sir Havilland, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
Lennox, Lady Blanche Gordon-, D.B.E.
Leslie, Sir Bradford, K.C.I.E.
Leslie, Sir Norman A., K.B.E.
Leslie, *Col.* Sir Walter Stewart, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., A.D.C.
Letts, Sir Wm. Malesbury, K.B.E.
Leuchars, *Col.* Sir Geo., K.C.M.G., D.S.O.
Leveson, *Adm.* Sir Arthur C., K.C.B.
Levick, Sir Hugh Gwynne, K.B.E.
Levinge, Sir Edward Vere, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
Lewis, Sir Herbert David, K.B.E.
Lewis, Rt. Hon. Sir John Herbert, G.B.E.
Lewis, Hon. Sir N. Elliott, K.C.M.G.
Liddell, Sir Fredk. Francis, K.C.B.
Liddell, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir William A., K.C.M.G., C.B.
Limbdi, Thakore Saheb of, K.C.I.E.
Limpus, *Adm.* Sir Arthur Henry, K.C.M.G., C.B.
Lindsay, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Walter F. L., K.C.B., D.S.O.
Lister, *Col.* Sir Wm. Tindall, K.C.M.G., F.R.C.S.
Liverpool, The Countess of, G.B.E.
Livesey, Sir Harry, G.B.E.
Livingstone, Dame Adelaide, D.B.E.
Livingstone, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Hubert A. A., K.C.M.G., C.B.
Llewellyn, Sir William, K.C.V.O., R.A.
Llewelyn, Sir Leonard W., K.B.E.
Lloyd, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Francis, G.C.V.O., K.C.B., D.S.O.
Lloyd, *Capt.* Sir George Ambrose, G.C.I.E., D.S.O.
Lloyd, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Owen Edward Pennefather, V.C., K.C.B.
Lloyd, Rt. Hon. Sir Wm. Fredk., K.C.M.G., D.C.L.
Lloyd, Sir John H. Seymour-, K.B.E., C.M.G., K.C.
Lobnitz, Sir Frederick, K.B.E.
Lockhart, Sir James H. S., K.C.M.G.
Loharu, Chief of, K.C.I.E.
Londonderry, The Marchioness of, D.B.E.
Long, *Br.-Gen.* Sir Arthur, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Longley, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Jno. Raynsford, K.C.M.G., C.B.
Longmore, *Col.* Sir Chas. E., K.C.B., V.D.
Loomis, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Frederick O. W., K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Lougheed, Hon. Sir James Alex., K.C.M.G.
Lovett, Sir Harrington V., K.C.S.I.
Low, Sir Charles E., K.C.I.E.
Lowndes, Sir George Rivers, K.C.S.I.
Lowrey, Sir Joseph, K.B.E.
Lowther, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Henry Cecil, K.C.M.G., C.B., C.V.O., D.S.O.
Lowther, Sir Henry Crofton, G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G.
Lucas, Sir Charles P., K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
Luce, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Richard H., K.C.M.G., C.B., M.B.
Lugard, Flora, Lady, D.B.E.
Lugard, *Col.* Rt. Hon. Sir Frederick J. D., G.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.
Lukin, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Henry T., K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Lumsden, Sir John, K.B.E., M.D.
Lunawara, Raja of, K.C.I.E.
Lunham, *Col.* Sir (T.) Ainslie, K.C.B.
Lyte, Sir Henry C. Maxwell-, K.C.B.
Lyttelton, Hon. Dame Edith, D.B.E.
Lyttelton, *General* Rt. Hon. Sir Neville G., G.C.B., G.C.V.O.
MacAlister, Sir Donald, K.C.B., M.D.
McAlpine, Sir Thos. Malcolm, K.B.E.
Macardle, Sir Thos. Callan, K.B.E.
Macartney, Sir George, K.C.I.E.
Macartney, Rt. Hon. Sir Wm. Grey Ellison-, K.C.M.G.
Macassey, Sir Lynden Livingstone, K.B.E., K.C.
Macauley, *Br.-Gen.* Sir Geo. Bohun, K.C.M.G., K.B.E., C.B., R.E.
McBeath, Sir Wm. George, K.B.E.
McCall, Sir Robert Alfred, K.C.V.O., K.C.
McCallum, *Col.* Sir Henry E., G.C.M.G.
MacCalmont, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Hugh, K.C.B., C.V.O.
McCarthy, Dame Emma Maud, G.B.E., R.R.C.
McCay, *Maj.-Gen.* Hon. Sir James W., K.C.M.G., K.B.E., C.B.
McClelland, Sir Peter H., K.B.E.
McCracken, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Fredk. W. N., K.C.B., D.S.O.
Macdonagh, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir George Mark, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
Macdonald, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir James R. L., K.C.I.E., C.B.
Macdonald, *Col.* Sir Murdoch, K.C.M.G., C.B., M.P.
MacDonell, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Archibald C., K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Macdonogh, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir George M. W., K.C.M.G., C.B.
McGowan, Sir Harry D., K.B.E.
McGrath, Hon. Sir Patrick T., K.B.E.
MacGregor, Sir Evan, G.C.B., I.S.O.
McIlwraith, Sir Malcolm, K.C.M.G.
McKechnie, Sir James, K.B.E.
Mackellar, Hon. Sir Chas. Kinnaird, K.C.M.G.
Mackennal, Sir Edgar Bertram, K.C.V.O., R.A.
Mackenzie, Sir Alexander, K.B.E.
Mackenzie, Sir Alexander Campbell, K.C.V.O., MUS.DOC.
Mackenzie, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Colin J., K.C.B.
McKenzie, *Col.* Sir Duncan, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O., V.D.
Mackenzie, *Col.* Sir Robert C., K.B.E., C.B., V.D.
Mackenzie, Hon. Sir Thomas, G.C.M.G.
Mackenzie, Sir Wm. Warrender, K.B.E., K.C.
Mackinnon, *General* Sir Henry, G.C.B., K.C.V.O.
Maclagan, Sir Edward D., K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.
McLaughlin, Sir Henry, K.B.E.
Maclean, Rt. Hon. Sir Donald, K.B.E.
Macleay, Sir James William Ronald, K.C.M.G.
Macleod, Sir Frederick L., K.B.E.
Macleod, Sir John Lorne, G.B.E.
MacLeod, Sir Reginald, K.C.B.
McLintock, Sir William, K.B.E., C.V.O.
McMahon, *Lieut.-Col.* Sir A. Henry, G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
McMillan, Hon. Sir Daniel Hunter, K.C.M.G.
McMillan, Sir William, K.C.M.G.

MacMunn, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir George F., K.C.B., K.C.S.I., D.S.O.
McNabb, *Surg.Rr.-Adm.* Sir Danie J. P., K.B.E., C.B.
Macnaghten, Hon. Sir Malcolm M., K.B.E., K.C., M.P.
Macneal, Sir Hector M., K.B.E.
Maconochie, Sir Evan, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
Macpherson, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Wm. Grant, K.C.M.G., C.B., A.M.S.
McPherson, Hon. Sir William Murray, K.B.E.
Maffey, Sir John Loader, K.C.V.O., C.S.I., C.I.E.
Magill, *Col.* Sir James, K.C.B., A.M.S.
Maher, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir James, K.C.M.G., C.B.
Mahmudabad, Raja of, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.
Mahon, *General* Rt. Hon. Sir Bryan, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., D.S.O.
Makins, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir George Henry, G.C.M.G., C.B., F.R.C.S.
Malcolm, Sir Ian Z., K.C.M.G.
Malcolm, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Neill, K.C.B., D.S.O.
Maler Kotla, *Lt.-Col.* H.H. Nawab of, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.
Malleson, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Wilfrid, K.C.I.E., C.B.
Mallet, Sir Bernard, K.C.B.
Mallet, Rt. Hon. Sir Louis, G.C.M.G., C.B.
Malta, Most Rev. Bp. of, K.B.E.
Manby, Sir Alan Reeve, K.C.V.O., M.D.
Mancherjee Merwanjee Bhownagree, Sir, K.C.I.E.
Manifold, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Courtenay C., K.C.B., C.M.G.
Manifold, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Michael G. E. Bowman-, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Mann, Sir John, K.B.E.
Manning, *Brig.-Gen.* Sir William H., G.C.M.G., K.B.E., C.B.
Mansell, *Lt.-Col.* Sir John Herbt., K.B.E.
Mansfield, Sir Alfred, K.B.E.
Mansfield, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Herbert, K.C.B.
Marchant, Rev. James, K.B.E., LL.D.
Marjoribanks, Sir George J., K.C.V.O.
Marling, Sir C. Murray, K.C.M.G., C.B.
Marris, Sir William S., K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.
Marshall, Sir Arthur H., K.B.E.
Marshall, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Wm. Raine, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., K.C.S.I.
Martin, *Lieut.-Gen.* Sir Alfred R., K.C.B.
Martindale, Sir Arthur H. T., K.C.S.I.
Marwood, Sir William F., K.C.B.
Mashiter, *Col.* Sir George Coope, K.C.B., C.M.G.
Masson, Sir David Orme, K.B.E., D.SC.
Matheson, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Torquhil George, K.C.B., C.M.G.
Mathew, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Charles M., K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.
Maude, Sir Walter, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
Maudsley, *Col.* Sir Henry C., K.C.M.G., C.B.E.
Maurice, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Fredk. Barton, K.C.M.G., C.B.
Maxse, *Gen.* Sir Fredk. Ivor, K.C.B., C.V.O., D.S.O.
Maxwell, *Gen.* Rt. Hon. Sir John G., G.C.B., K.C.M.G., C.V.O., D.S.O.
Maxwell, *Lieut.-Gen.* Sir Ronald Charles, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
Maxwell, Sir William, K.C.I.E., M.V.O.
Maxwell, *Capt.* Sir William, K.B.E.
May, *Surg.-Gen.* Sir Arthur W., K.C.B., K.H.P., R.N.
May, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Edward S., K.C.B., C.M.G.
May, Sir George Ernest, K.B.E.
May, *Col.* Sir Reginald Seaburne, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
May, *Admiral of the Fleet* Sir William H., G.C.B., G.C.V.O.
Maybury, *Br.-Gen.* Sir Henry P., K.C.M.G., C.B.
Mayhew, Sir Basil Edgar, K.B.E.
Maynard, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Charles C. M., K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Maynard, Sir Hubert John, K.C.I.E.
Meeks, Hon. Sir Alfred Wm. K.B.E.
Melba, Dame Nellie, D.B.E.
Melliss, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Charles John, V.C., K.C.B., C.S.I.
Mellor, *Brig.-Gen.* Sir James Gilbert Shaw, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., K.C.
Mellor, Sir John Paget, K.C.B.
Melville, Sir George, K.C.M.G.
Mendl, Sir Sigismund F., K.B.E.
Mensforth, Sir Holberry, K.C.B., C.B.E.
Mercer, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Harvey Fredc., K.C.M.G., C.B.
Mercer, Sir Wm. Hepworth, K.C.M.G.
Merewether, Sir Edward Marsh, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O.
Metcalfe, Sir George, K.B.E.
Meux, *Admiral of the Fleet* Hon. Sir Hedworth, G.C.B., K.C.V.O.
Micallef, Hon. Sir Ricardo, K.C.M.G.
Middleton, Sir Thos. Hudson, K.B.E., C.B.
Miéville, Sir Walter F., K.C.M.G.
Miles, *Lieut.-Gen.* Sir Herbert S. G., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.B.E., C.V.O.
Miller, Sir John Ontario, K.C.S.I.
Mills, Sir James, K.C.M.G.
Milne, *General* Sir George F., G.C.M.G., K.C.B., D.S.O.
Mitchell, Sir Edward Fancourt, K.C.M.G., K.C.
Mitchell, Hon. Sir James, K.C.M.G.
Mitchelson, Hon. Sir Edwin, K.C.M.G.
Milton, Sir William H., K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O.
Miraj, Chief of, K.C.I.E.
Mokshagundam Visvesvaraya, Sir, K.C.I.E.
Molesworth, Sir Guilford L., K.C.I.E.
Monash, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir John, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., V.D.
Moncrieff, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Geo. K. Scott-, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., C.I.E.
Mond, Violet Florence Mabel, Lady, D.B.E.
Money, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir A. Wigram, K.C.B., K.B.E., C.S.I.
Monro, Sir Horace Cecil, K.C.B.
Monro, Mary, Hon. Lady, D.B.E.
Monteath, Sir James, K.C.S.I.
Montgomery, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Archibald A., K.C.M.G., C.B.
Montgomery, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Robert A. Kerr, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.
Montrose, The Duchess of, G.B.E.
Moon, Sir Ernest R., K.C.B., K.C.
Mooney, Sir John Joseph, K.B.E.
Moor, Rt. Hon. Sir Frederick Robert, K.C.M.G.
Moore, *Admiral* Sir Archibald G. H. W., K.C.B.(*m*), C.V.O., C.B.(*c*).
Moore, *Admiral* Sir Arthur W., G.C.B., G.C.V.O., C.M.G.
Moore, Sir Charles James Stevenson-, K.C.I.E., C.V.O.
Moore, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir John, K.C.M.G., C.B., A.V.C.
Moore, *Maj.-Gen.* Hon. Sir Newton J., K.C.M.G., M.P.
Moreton, Hon. Sir Richd. Chas., K.C.V.O.
Morgan, Sir Herbert E., K.B.E.
Morison, Sir Theodore, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., C.B.E.
Morison, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Wm. Thomson, K.C.S.I., C.M.G.
Morland, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Thomas L. N., K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O., A.D.C. Gen.
Morris, Sir Daniel, K.C.M.G.
Morris, Sir Malcolm Alexander, K.C.V.O.
Morris, *Col.* Sir William G., K.C.M.G., C.B.
Morrison, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Edward W. B., K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.
Mott, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Frederick W., K.B.E., M.D.
Mount Stephen, The Lady, D.B.E.
Muhammad Ali Beg, *Lt.-Col.* Nawab Mirza Sir, K.C.I.E., M.V.O.
Muhammad Khan, *Capt.* H. H. Sir Nawab Taley, Nawab of Palanpur, K.C.I.E.
Muhammad Shafi, Khan Bahadur Sir Mian, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.
Mulcahy, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Francis Edward, K.C.B.
Mullaly, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Herbert, K.C.M.G., C.B., C.S.I.
Muller, Sir Wm. Grenfell Max, K.C.M.G., C.B.
Mulock, Hon. Sir William, K.C.M.G.
Murray, *Gen.* Sir Archibald J., G.C.M.G., K.C.B., C.V.O., D.S.O.
Murray, *Col.* Sir Chas. Wyndham, K.C.B.
Murray, Sir George, K.B.E.
Murray, Sir Geo. Evelyn P., K.C.B.
Murray, Rt. Hon. Sir George H., G.C.B., G.C.V.O., I.S.O.
Murray, Hon. Sir George John R., K.C.M.G.
Murray, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Malcolm D., K.C.V.O., C.B., C.I.E.
Murray, Sir Oswyn Alex. R., K.C.B.
Murray, Hon. Sir Thomas K., K.C.M.G.
Murray, *Brig.-Gen.* Sir Valentine, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G.
Murshidabad, The Nawab Bahadur of, K.C.S.I., K.C.V.O.
Mysore, *Col.* H.H. the Maharaja of, G.C.S.I., G.B.E.
Mysore, H.H. the Yavaraja of, G.C.I.E.
Nagar, Raja of, K.B.E., C.I.E.
Nance, *Surg.-Capt.* Sir Arthur S., K.B.E., C.B., R.N.
Naoroz Khan (of Kharan), Sir, K.C.I.E.
Narsingarh, H.H. Chief of, Sir, K.C.I.E.
Nash, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Philip A. M., K.C.M.G., C.B.
Nasrullah Khan, *Col.* Sir N. M., K.C.S.I.
Nathan, *Col.* Sir Frederic L., K.B.E.
Nathan, *Col.* Rt. Hon. Sir Matthew, G.C.M.G.
Nawanagar—*see* Ranjitsinhji.
Newdegate, Sir Francis A. Newdigate-, K.C.M.G.
Newland, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Foster R., K.C.M.G., C.B., M.B.
Newman, Sir George, K.C.B., M.D.
Newsholme, Sir Arthur, K.C.B., M.D.
Newton, Sir Francis Jas., K.C.M.G., C.V.O.
Newton, Sir G. Douglas C., K.B.E., M.P.
Nicholl, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Christopher Rice Harvard, K.C.B.
Nicholls, *Gen.* Sir William Charles, K.C.B., R.M.A.
Nicholson, Sir Arthur Wm., K.C.B.
Nicholson, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Cecil L., K.C.B., C.M.G.
Nicholson, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Douglas R. L., K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O.
Nicholson, Sir Frederick A., K.C.I.E.
Nicholson, Sir Walter Frederick, K.C.B.

Nicholson, *Vice-Adm.* Sir William C. M., K.C.B.
Nicol, Sir Thos. Drysdale, K.B.E.
Nimmo, Sir Adam, K.B.E.
Nolan, Sir Robert Howard, K.B.E.
Norbury, *Dir.-Gen.* Sir Henry F., K.C.B., R.N.
Norman, *Surg.-Vice-Adm.* Sir William Hy., K.C.B., R.N.
Northcliffe, The Viscountess, G.B.E.
Northcote, The Lady, C.I.
Northey, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Edward, G.C.M.G., C.B.
Notley, *Comm.* Sir Frank B. S., K.B.E., R.D., R.N.R.
Novar, The Viscountess, G.B.E.
Nugent, Sir Horace Dickinson, K.B.E., C.M.G.
Nugent, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Oliver S. W., K.C.B., D.S.O.
O'Brien, *Lieut.-Col.* Sir Charles R. M., K.C.M.G.
O'Callaghan, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Desmond D. T., K.C.V.O.
O'Conor, Sir John, K.B.E., M.D.
O'Donnell, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Thomas J., K.C.I.E., C.B., D.S.O., A.M.S.
O'Dwyer, Sir Michael Fras., G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I.
O'Dwyer, Una, Lady, D.B.E.
O'Farrell, Sir Edward, K.C.B.
Ogilvie, *Col.* Sir Andrew M. J., K.B.E., C.B., R.E.
Ogston, *Prof.* Sir Alex., K.C.V.O., M.D.
O'Keefe, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Menus Wm., K.C.M.G., C.B., M.D.
Oliver, Beryl, Lady, D.B.E., R.R.C.
Oliver, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Henry Fras., K.C.B.(*m*), K.C.M.G., C.B.(*c*), M.V.O.
Olivier, Sir S. Haldane, K.C.M.G., C.B.
Ollivant, Sir Charles, K.C.I.E.
Oman, Sir Charles W. C., K.B.E., LL.D., M.P.
Ommanney, Sir Montagu F., G.C.M.G., K.C.B., I.S.O.
Ommanney, *Admiral* Sir R. Nelson, K.B.E., C.B.
O'Neill, Sir Arthur E., K.B.E.
Onslow, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Wm. Henry, K.C.M.G., C.B.
Oppenheimer, Sir Francis, K.C.M.G.
Oram, *Eng.-Vice-Adm.* Sir Hy. Jno., K.C.B.
Oram, Dame Sarah Elizabeth, D.B.E., R.R.C.
Orpen, *Maj.* Sir Wm., K.B.E., R.A.
Otter, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir William D., K.C.B., C.V.O.
Ottley, *Rear-Adm.* Sir Charles L., K.C.M.G., C.B., M.V.O.
Ottley, *Col.* Sir John W., K.C.I.E.
Owen, *Gen.* Sir John F., K.C.B.
Ozanne, Sir Edward C., K.B.E.
Packe, Sir Edwd. Hussey, K.B.E.
Padma Sham Shere Jung, Rana Bahadur, *Gen.* Sir, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.V.O., K.C.I.E.
Paget, *Gen.* Rt. Hon. Sir Arthur H. F., G.C.B., G.C.V.O.
Paget, Louisa, Lady, G.B.E.
Paget, Rt. Hon. Sir Ralph Spencer, K.C.M.G., C.V.O.
Pahang, H.H. the Sultan of, K.C.M.G.
Pain, *Br.-Gen.* Sir George W. Hacket, K.B.E., C.B., M.P.
Paine, *Rear-Adm.* Sir Godfrey M., K.C.B., M.V.O.
Pakenham, *Admiral* Sir Wm. Christopher, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O.
Palanpur, H.H. the Nawab of, K.C.I.E., K.C.V.O.
Palin, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Philip Chas., K.C.M.G., C.B., C.M.G.
Panna, H.H. Maharaja of, K.C.I.E.
Pares, Sir Bernard, K.B.E.
Paris, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Archibald, K.C.B., R.M.A.
Parker, Hon. Sir (S.) Henry, K.C.M.G.
Parratt Sir Walter, K.C.V.O.
Parry, *Vice-Adm.* Sir John Franklin, K.C.B.
Parsons, Hon. Sir Charles Algernon, K.C.B., D.SC.
Parsons, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Harold D. E., K.C.M.G., C.B.
Partabgarh, H.H. the Maharawal of, K.C.I.E.
Partridge, Sir Cecil, K.B.E.
Patey, *Adm.* Sir George E., K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O.
Patiala, *Maj.-Gen.* H.H. the Maharaja of, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., G.B.E.
Paton, Sir Alfred V., K.B.E.
Pazhamarneri Sundaram Ayyar, Sir, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.
Peacock, Hon. Sir Alex. J., K.C.M.G.
Pears, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Edmund R., K.B.E., C.B.
Pearson, *Gen.* Sir A. Astley, K.C.B.
Pearson. Ethel Maud Lady, D.B.E.
Peat, Sir William Henry, K.B.E.
Pedder, Sir John, K.B.E., C.B.
Peel, Sir Arthur Robert, K.C.M.G.
Peel, Sir Mervyn Lloyd, K.B.E.
Peirse, *Adm.* Sir Richard H., K.C.B.(*m*), K.B.E., C.B.(*c*), M.V.O.
Pelly, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Henry Bertram, K.C.V.O., C.B.
Pender, Sir John Denison-, G.B.E., K.C.M.G.
Penson, Sir T. Henry, K.B.E.
Pentland, The Lady, D.B.E.
Penton, Sir Edward, K.B.E.
Perceval, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Edward Maxwell, K.C.B., D.S.O.
Perceval, Sir Westby B., K.C.M.G.
Percival, *Col.* Sir Harold F. P., K.C.M.G., C.B.E., D.S.O.
Percy, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir John Samuel Jocelyn, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Pereira, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Cecil E., K.C.B., C.M.G.
Perley, Hon. Sir Geo. Halsey, K.C.M.G.
Perry, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Hugh W., K.C.M.G., C.B., C.S.I.
Perry, Sir Percival L. D., K.B.E.
Petavel, Sir Joseph E., K.B.E., F.R.S.
Peters, Sir Lindsay Byron, K.B.E.
Petersen, Sir William, K.B.E.
Peyton, *Lieut.-Gen.* Sir William Eliot, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., D.S.O.
Phayre, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Arthur, K.C.B.
Phillimore, *V.-Adm.* Sir Richd. F., K.C.B., K.C.M.G., M.V.O.
Philipps, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Ivor, K.C.B., D.S.O.
Phillips, Sir Percival, K.B.E.
Piggot, Sir G. Bettesworth, K.B.E.
Pike, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Wm. Watson, K.C.M.G., D.S.O., A.M.S.
Pilkington, *Maj.* Sir Henry, K.C.B.
Pinching, *Surg.-Maj.* Sir Horace H., K.C.M.G.
Pinney, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Reginald J., K.C.B.
Pittar, Sir Thos. J., K.C.B., C.M.G.
Plunkett, Rt. Hon. Sir Horace C., K.C.V.O.
Polson, *Col.* Sir Thomas A., K.B.E., C.M.G.
Pomare, Hon. Sir Maui, K.B.E., C.M.G., M.D.
Ponsonby, *Lt.-Col.* Rt. Hon. Sir Fredk. E. Grey, G.C.V.O., K.C.B.(*c*).
Poole, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Frederick C., K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Pope, Sir Joseph, K.C.M.G., C.V.O., I.S.O.
Pope, Sir William J., K.B.E., F.R.S.
Porter, *Col.* Sir Harry E. B. Bruce-, K.B.E., C.M.G., A.M.S.
Porter, *Surg.-Gen.* Sir Jas., K.C.B., K.C.M.G., M.D., R.N.
Porter, Sir Leslie A. S., K.C.S.I.
Porter, Sir Ludovic Charles, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., O.B.E.
Porter, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Robert, K.C.B., C.M.G.
Powell, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Charles Herbt., K.C.B., I.A.
Powell, *Admiral* Sir Fras., K.C.M.G., C.B.
Power, *Lt.-Col.* Sir D'Arcy, K.B.E.
Power, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Laurence Eliot, K.C.B., C.V.O.
Prabhashankar Dalpatram Pattani, Sir, K.C.I.E.
Pratap Singh, *Lt.-Gen.* H.H. Sir, Indar Mahindar Bahadur, of Jammu and Kashmir, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.B.E.
Prendergast, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Robert John, K.C.B.(*m*).
Preston, Sir Frederick G. P., K.B.E.
Price, Sir J. Frederick, K.C.S.I.
Price, *Col.* Sir Rhys H., K.B.E., C.M.G., V.D.
Prince, Sir Alex. Wm., K.B.E.
Pringle, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Robert, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.
Probyn, *Gen.* Rt. Hon. Sir Dighton M., V.C., G.C.B. (*m* & *c*), G.C.S.I., G.C.V.O., I.S.O.
Probyn, Sir Leslie, K.C.M.G.
Proctor, Sir Philip B., K.B.E.
Provis, Sir Samuel B., C.H., K.C.B.
Pryn, *Surg.-Rear-Adm.* Sir William W., K.B.E., C.B.
Pudukkottai, H.H. the Raja of, G.C.I.E.
Pulteney, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir William P., K.C.B., K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., D.S.O.
Purcell, Sir John S., K.C.B.
Raban, *Br.-Gen.* Sir Edward, K.C.B., K.B.E.
Radcliffe, *Brig.-Gen.* Sir Charles Delmé, K.C.M.G., C.B., C.V.O.
Radcliffe, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Percy P. de B., K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.
Rae, *Capt.* Sir Jas. Robt., K.B.E.
Rahim Bakhsh, Maulvi, Sir, K.C.I.E.
Rahimtoola, Sir Ibrahim, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.
Raitt, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Herbert A., K.C.I.E., C.B.
Raja Muhammad Nazim Khan, Sir, K.C.I.E.
Rajendra Nath Mukharji, Sir, K.C.I.E., K.C.V.O.
Rajgarh, H.H. Raja of, K.C.I.E.
Rajkot, Thakur Sahib of, K.C.I.E.
Ram Krishna Gopal Bhandarkar, Sir, K.C.I.E., LL.D.
Rama Varma, H.H. Sir (ex-Raja of Cochin), G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.
Rampal Singh, Raja Sir, K.C.I.E.
Rampur, *Col.* H.H. the Nawab of, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O.
Ramsay, *Lt.-Col.* Sir John, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
Ramsay, Sir Malcolm G., K.C.B.
Ranjitsinhji Vibhaji, H.H. Maharaja of Nawanagar, G.C.S.I., G.B.E.
Ratlam, *Col.* H.H. the Maharaja of, K.C.S.I., K.C.V.O.
Raven, Sir Vincent L., K.B.E.
Read, Sir Herbt. Jas., K.C.M.G., C.B.
Reading, The Countess of, G.B.E.
Redmayne, Sir Richard A. S., K.C.B.
Reed, Sir Stanley, K.B.E., LL.D.
Rees, Sir Milsom, K.C.V.O.
Reid, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Archibald D., K.B.E., C.M.G., R.A.M.C.
Reid, Dame Clarissa, D.B.E.
Reid, Flora, Lady, G.B.E.
Reid, Sir G. Archdall O'B., K.B.E., M.B.

Renwick, Sir Harry B., K.B.E.
Rew, Sir Robert Henry, K.C.B.
Rhind, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Thomas D., K.B.E.
Rhodes, *Col.* Hon. Sir R. Heaton, K.B.E.
Rhondda, The Dowager Viscountess, D.B.E.
Rice, *Admiral* Sir Ernest, K.C.B.
Rice, Dame Margaret, Ker Pryse-, D.B.E.
Rice, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Spring Robt., K.C.M.G., C.B.
Richards, Sir Henry G., K.B.E., K.C.
Richardson, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Geo. L. R., K.C.B., C.S.I., C.I.E.
Richardson, *Col.* Sir Wodehouse D., K.C.B.
Rickard, Sir Arthur, K.B.E.
Ridgeway, *Col.* Rt. Hon. Sir J. West, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., K.C.S.I.
Ridley The Viscountess, D.B.E.
Ridout, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Dudley H., K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G.
Rigby, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Hugh M., K.C.V.O., F.R.C.S., K.H.S.
Rimington, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Michael Frederic, K.C.B., C.V.O.
Risley, Sir John Shuckburgh, K.C.M.G., C.B., K.C.
Rivaz, Sir Charles M., K.C.S.I.
Robb, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Fredk. S., K.C.B., K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O.
Roberts, Sir Arthur, K.B.E.
Roberts, The Countess, D.B.E.
Robertson, Sir Benj., K.C.S.I., K.C.M.G., C.I.E.
Robertson, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Donald, K.C.S.I.
Robertson, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Philip R., K.C.B., C.M.G.
Robertson, Sir Robert, K.B.E., F.R.S.
Robin, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Alfred Wm., K.C.M.G., C.B.
Robinson, Hon. Sir Arthur, K.C.M.G.
Robinson, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Charles Walker, K.C.B.
Robinson, Sir H. Perry, K.B.E.
Robinson, *Rear-Adm.* Sir Hy. Russell, K.C.M.G.
Robinson, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Thos. Bilbe, G.B.E., K.C.M.G.
Robinson, Sir Thomas, K.B.E.
Robinson, Sir W. Arthur, K.C.B., C.B.E.
Roblin, Hon. Sir Rodmond P., K.C.M.G.
Robson, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Arthur W. Mayo-, K.B.E., C.B., C.V.O., F.R.C.S.
Robson, Sir Herbert T., K.B.E., G.C.B.
Rodd, Rt. Hon. Sir Rennell, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O.
Rodwell, Sir Cecil H., K.C.M.G.
Rolleston, *Surg.-Gen.* Sir Humphry D., K.C.B., M.D., R.N.
Rolleston, *Col.* Sir Lancelot, K.C.B., D.S.O.
Rosenthal, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Charles, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Ross Sir Archibald John Campbell, K.B.E.
Ross, Sir Ronald, K.C.B., F.R.C.S.
Ross, *Brig.-Gen* Sir Walter C., K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G.
Ross of Bladensburg, *Lt.-Col.* Sir John F. G., K.C.B., K.C.V.O.
Rowlatt, Sir Frederick Terry, K.B.E.
Rowlatt, Hon. Sir Sidney A. T., K.C.S.I.
Ruck, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Richard Matthews, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G.
Rumford, Dame Clara Butt-, D.B.E.
Rundle, *General* Sir H. M. Leslie, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., D.S.O.
Russell, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Andrew Hamilton, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
Russell, Sir Herbert W. H., K.B.E.
Russell, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Michael W., K.C.M.G., C.B., A.M.S.
Russell Hon. Sir Odo, K.C.V.O., C.B.
Ryan, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Charles S., K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., M.B.
Rycroft, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir William Hy., K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
Ryle, Rt. Rev. Herbert Edward, K.C.V.O. D.D.
Ryrie, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Granville de L., K.C.M.G., C.B.
Sadler, Sir Michael E., K.C.S.I., C.B.
Sale, Sir Stephen Geo., K.C.I.E.
Salis, Count de, K.C.M.G., C.V.O.
Salmond, *Air Marshal* Sir John M., K.C.B., C.M.G., C.V.O., D.S.O.
Salmond, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir William, K.C.B.
Salmond, *Air Marshal* Sir Wm. Geoffrey H., K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.
Salter, Sir James Arthur, K.C.B.
Salvidge, Rt. Hon. Sir Archibald T. J., K.B.E.
Sampson, *Col.* Sir A. Wools-, K.C.B.
Samson, Sir E. Marlay, K.B.E., K.C.
Samthar, H.H Chief of, K.C.I.E.
Samuel, Rt. Hon. Sir Herbert Louis, G.B.E.
Samuel, Sir John S., K.B.E.
Samuel, Dame Louise Victoria, D.B.E.
Samuelson, Sir Herbert, K.B.E.
Sanders, Sir Charles J. O., K.B.E.
Sangli, Chief of, K.C.I.E.
Sankey, Hon. Sir John, G.B.E.
Sardar Mysore Kantaraj Urs, Sir, K.C.I.E. C.S.I.
Sarma, Sir Bayya Narasimheshwara, Rao Bahadur, K.C.S.I.
Satow, Rt. Hon. Sir Ernest M., G.C.M.G.
Saunders, Sir Charles J. R., K.C.M.G.
Scallon, *Gen.* Sir Robert I., G.C.B., K.C.I.E., D.S.O.
Schlich, Sir Wilhelm, K.C.I.E., F.R.S.
Schooling, Sir William, K.B.E.
Schroder, Sir Walter, K.B.E.
Schuster, Sir Claud, K.C.B., C.V.O., K.C.
Sclater Edith Harriet Lady, D.B.E.
Scott, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Arthur Binny, K.C.B., D.S.O.
Scott, *Col.* Sir Buchanan, K.C.I.E.
Scott, Rt. Hon. Sir Charles S., G.C.B., G.C.M.G.
Scott, Sir J. George, K.C.I.E.
Scott, Sir Robert R., K.C.B., C.S.I.
Seabrooke, Sir James H., K.C.I.E.
Seton, Sir Malcolm C. C., K.C.B.
Severn, Sir Claud, K.B.E., C.M.G.
Seymour, *Adm. of the Fleet* Rt. Hon. Sir Edward H., G.C.B., O.M., G.C.V.O.
Shaban Ali Khan, Raja, Khan Bahadur, K.C.I.E.
Shackleton, Sir David Jas., K.C.B.
Shabpura, Raja of, K.C.I.E.
Shakespear, Dame Ethel Mary Reader D.B.E. D.SC.
Shams Shah, Nawab Khan Bahadur, K.C.I.E., I.S.O.
Shamsher Singh, Sardar, Sir, K.C.I.E.
Share, *Paym.-Rear-Adm.* Sir Hammet H., K.B.E., C.B., R.N.
Sharpe, Sir Alfred, K.C.M.G., C.B.
Shaw, *Lt.-Gen.* Rt. Hon. Sir Fredk. Chas., K.C.B.
Shea, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir John S. M., K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O.
Sheppard, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Thomas Dawson Lees, K.B.E., C.B., M.V.O.
Sheppard, Sir W. Didsbury K.C.I.E.
Shere Shumshere Jung, Bahadur Rana, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir, K.B.E.
Sherrington, Prof. Sir Charles Scott, G.B.E., M.D.
Sherwood, *Col.* Sir Arthur Percy, K.C.M.G., M.V.O.
Shipley, Sir Arthur Everett, G.B.E., F.R.S.
Shone, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir William T., K.C.B., D.S.O.
Shuckburgh, Sir John Evelyn, K.C.M.G., C.B.
Shuja-ul-Mulk, Sir Mehtar, K.C.I.E.
Shute, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Cameron D., K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
Sifton, Hon. Sir Clifford, K.C.M.G.
Sikkim, H. H. the Maharaja of, K.C.I.E.
Sillem, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Arnold F., K.C.M.G., C.B.
Simmons, Sir Percy Coleman, K.C.V.O.
Simmons, Sir Wm. Anker, K.B.E.
Simon, Rt. Hon. Sir John Allsebrook, K.C.V.O., O.B.E., K.C., M.P.
Simpson, Dame Florence, D.B.E.
Sims, Sir Thomas, C.B.
Sinclair, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Edwyn S. Alexander-, K.C.B., M.V.O.
Sinclair, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Walrond A. F., K.B.E.
Singer, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Morgan, K.C.B., K.C.V.O.
Singer, Sir Mortimer, K.B.E.
Sirmur, *Lt.-Col.* H.H. Maharaja of, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.
Sirohi, H.H. Maharao of, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I.
Sitamau, H.H. the Raja of, K.C.I.E.
Skeen, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Andrew, K.C.I.E., C.B., C.M.G.
Skevington, Sir Joseph O., K.C.V.O., F.R.C.S.
Skinner, *Col.* Sir Percy Cyriac Burrell, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G. D.S.O.
Slade, *Admiral* Sir Edmond J. W., K.C.I.E., K.C.V.O.
Sladen, *Com.* Sir Sampson, K.B.E., R.N.
Sloggett, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Arth. Thos., K.C.B., K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., K.H.S.
Sloley, Sir Herbert Cecil, K.C.M.G.
Sly, Sir Frank George, K.C.S.I.
Smartt, Rt. Hon. Sir Thos. Wm., K.C.M.G.
Smethurst, Sir Thomas, K.B.E.
Smith, Sir Allan MacGregor, K.B.E., M.P.
Smith, Hon. Sir Charles George, K.C.M.G.
Smith, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Charles H., K.C.M.G., C.B.
Smith, *Paym.-Rear-Adm.* Sir Francis H., K.C.B.
Smith, Sir Fras. Whitmore, K.C.I.E.
Smith, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Fred, K.C.M.G., C.B., F.R.C.V.S.
Smith, Sir George, K.C.M.G.
Smith, Sir H. Llewellyn, G.C.B.
Smith, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Herbert G., K.C.B.
Smith, Sir Harry, K.B.E.
Smith, Sir James Joynton, K.B.E.
Smith, *Lt.* Sir Keith Macpherson, K.B.E.
Smith, Sir Malcolm, K.B.E.
Smith, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Sydenham C. U., K.C.M.G., C.B.
Smith, Sir Thomas J., K.B.E.
Smith, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Wm. Douglas, K.C.B., K.C.V.O.
Smith, Sir William F. Haynes, K.C.M.G.
Smith Sir Wm. Rose, K.C.V.O., C.B.
Smith, *Surg.-Rear-Adm.* Sir Percy William Bassett-, K.C.B. C.M.G.
Smith, Sir Geo. B. Haddon-, K.C.M.G.
Smith, Sir James E. Masterton-, K.C.B.
Smyth, Dame Ethel Mary, D.B.E., Mus. Doc.

Smyth, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Nevill, V.C., K.C.B.
Snagge, Sir Harold Edward, K.B.E.
Snow, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Thos. D'Oyly, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
Solomon, Hon. Sir Wm. Hy., K.C.S.I., K.C.M.G.
Sonpur, The Maharaja of, K.C.I.E.
Soulsby, Sir William Jameson, K.C.V.O., C.B., C.I.E.
Sparks, Sir Ashley, K.B.E.
Spencer, Sir Harris, K.B.E.
Spencer, Sir Walter Baldwin, K.C.M.G.
Spicer, Sir Howard H., K.B.E.
Spring, Sir Fras. Edwd., K.C.I.E.
Squires, Hon. Sir Richard Anderson, K.C.M.G., K.C.
Stack, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Lee O. Fitz M., G.B.E., C.M.G.
Stamp, Sir Josiah C., K.B.E.
Standing, *Com.* Sir Guy, K.B.E., R.N.V.R.
Stanford, *Col.* Hon. Sir Walter E. M., K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G.
Stanistreet, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Geo. Bradshaw, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., M.B.
Stanley, Hon. Sir A. Lyulph, K.C.M.G.
Stanley, Hon. Sir Arthur, G.B.E., C.B., M.V.O.
Stanley, Sir John, K.C.I.E., K.C.
Stanton, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Henry E., K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.
Startin, *Admiral* Sir James, K.C.B.
Stavert, Sir William E., K.B.E.
Steevens, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Jno., K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
Stein, Sir M. Aurel, K.C.I.E.
Stephens, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Reginald B., K.C.B., C.M.G.
Stephenson, Sir Albert E. K.C.M.G.
Stern, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Albert G., K.B.E., C.M.G.
Stevenson, Sir Geo. A., K.C.B., C.V.O.
Stevenson, Sir Malcolm, K.C.M.G.
Stewart, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Edward, K.B.E.
Stewart, Sir Charles John, K.B.E.
Stewart, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Jas. Marshall, K.C.M.G., C.B.
Stewart, *Col.* Sir James Purves, K.C.M.G., C.B., M.D.
Stewart, *Col.* Sir Robert King, K.B.E.
Stileman, *R.-Adm.* Sir Harry, K.B.E.
Stiles, *Col.* Sir Harold J., K.B.E., M.B.
Stirling, Hon. Sir Jno. Lancelot, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.
Stokes, Sir F. Wilfred Scott, K.B.E.
Stokes, Sir Henry E., K.C.S.I.
Stonor, Hon. Sir Hy. Julian, K.C.V.O.
Stopford, *Lt.-Gen.* Hon. Sir Fredk. W., K.C.B., K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O.
Stopford, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Lionel A. M., K.C.V.O., C.B.
Storey, Sir Thomas James, K.B.E.
Stothert, Sir Percy K., K.B.E.
Stout, Rt. Hon. Sir Robert, K.C.M.G.
Strahan, Sir Aubrey, K.B.E., F.R.S.
Streatfeild, *Col.* Sir Henry, K.C.V.O., C.B., C.M.G.
Strickland, *Lieut.-Gen.* Sir Edward P., K.C.B., K.B.E., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Strickland, Sir Gerald (Count della Catena), G.C.M.G.
Strickland, Lady, D.B.E.
Stronge, Sir Francis William, K.C.M.G.
Struthers, Sir John, K.C.B.
Stuart, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Andrew M., K.C.M.G., C.B.
Stuart, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Campbell, K.B.E.
Stuart, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir John Theodosius Burnett-, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Stuart, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Robert Chas. O., K.C.S.I., R.A.
Stubbs, Sir Reginald E., K.C.M.G.
Sturgis, Sir Mark B. R., K.C.B.
Suket, H.H. Raja of, K.C.I.E.
Sultan Jan, Sadozai, Sir, K.C.I.E.
Sutherland, Rt. Hon. Sir Wm., K.C.B., M.P.
Swaine, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Leopold Victor, K.C.B., C.M.G.
Swaish, Sir John, K.B.E.
Swayne, *Brig.-Gen.* Sir Eric J. E., K.C.M.G., K.B.E., C.B.
Swettenham, Sir Frank A., G.C.M.G., C.H.
Swettenham, Sir J. Alex., K.C.M.G.
Swift, Dame Sarah Ann, G.B.E., R.R.C.
Swinton, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Ernest Dunlop., K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
Sykes, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Frederick H., G.B.E., K.C.B., C.M.G., M.P.
Sykes, Sir John Chas. G., K.C.B.
Sykes, *Br.-Gen.* Sir Percy M., K.C.I.E., C.B., C.M.G.
Symon, Hon. Sir Josiah H., K.C.M.G.
Symonds, Sir Aubrey Vere, K.C.B.
Symonds, Sir Charters J., K.B.E., C.B., M.D.
Symons, Sir R. Fox-, K.B.E., M.R.C.S.
Tagart, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Harold A. L., K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.
Taggart, Sir James, K.B.E.
Talbot, Sir Gerald Francis, K.C.V.O., C.M.G., O.B.E.
Talbot, Dame Meriel Lucy, D.B.E.
Talbot, *Maj.-Gen.* Hon. Sir Reginald A. J., K.C.B.
Talbot de Malahide, The Lady, D.B.E.
Tate, *Maj.* Sir Robert Wm., K.B.E.
Taverner, Hon. Sir John William, K.C.M.G.
Taylor, Sir John Jas., K.C.B., I.S.O.
Taylor, Sir William, K.B.E., C.B.
Taylor, His Honour Sir Wm. F. Kyffin, K.B.E.
Taylor, Sir Wm. Thomas, K.C.M.G.
Tej Bahadur Sapru, Sir, K.C.S.I., LL.D.
Tej Shumshere Jung, Bahadur Rana, *Gen.* Sir, K.C.I.E.
Tempest, Sir Percy Crosland, K.B.E.
Thackeray, *Col.* Sir Edward T., V.C., K.C.B.
Theiler, Sir Arnold, K.C.M.G.
Thesiger, Hon. Sir Edward Pierson, K.C.B.
Thom, Sir William, K.B.E.
Thomas, Sir C. Inigo, G.C.B.
Thomas, *Gen.* Sir Francis William, K.C.B., R.M.L.I.
Thomas, *Admiral* Sir Hugh Evan-, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., M.V.O.
Thomas, Sir John Lynn-, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., F.R.C.S.
Thomas, Sir Wm Beach, K.B.E.
Thompson, Sir E. Maunde, G.C.B., I.S.O.
Thompson, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Hy. Neville, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O., M.B.
Thompson, Sir Percy, K.B.E., C.B.
Thomson, Sir Basil H., K.C.B.
Thomson, *Col.* Sir Courtauld, K.B.E., C.B.
Thomson, Sir Francis Vernon, K.B.E.
Thomson, Sir Graeme, K.C.B.
Thomson, Sir James, K.C.S.I.
Thomson, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Jas. Wishart, K.B.E.
Thomson, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Wm. Montgomerie, K.C.M.G., C.B., M.C.
Thomson, Sir Wm. Rowan, K.B.E.
Thornhill, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Hy. Beaufoy, K.C.I.E., C.M.G.
Thornton, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Edward N., K.B.E.
Thornton, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Hy. Worth, K.B.E., R.E.
Thornycroft, Sir John Edward, K.B.E.
Threlfall, Sir Richard, K.B.E., F.R.S.
Thring, Sir A. Theodore, K.C.B.
Thursby, *Admiral* Sir Cecil Fiennes, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
Thurston, Sir T. George O., K.B.E.
Thwaites, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir William, K.C.M.G., C.B.
Thynne, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Reginald T., K.C.B.
Tighe, *Lieut.-Gen.* Sir Michael J., K.C.B., K.C.M.G., C.I.E., D.S.O.
Tilley, Rt. Hon. Sir John A. C., K.C.M.G., C.B.
Timpson, Sir John, K.B.E.
Todhunter, Sir Charles George, K.C.S.I.
Toker, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Alliston C., K.C.B.
Tonk, H.H. the Nawab of, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.
Tothill, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Hugh H. Darby, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O.
Tower, Sir Regd. T., K.C.M.G., C.V.O.
Townley, Sir Walter Beaupré, K.C.M.G.
Townshend, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Chas. Vere F., K.C.B., D.S.O.
Travancore, H.H. Maharaja of, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.
Tregear, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Vincent William, K.C.B.
Treherne, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Francis Harper, K.C.M.G., A.M.S.
Tritton, Sir Seymour B., K.B.E.
Trotman, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Charles Newsham, K.C.B.
Trotter, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir James K., K.C.B., C.M.G.
Troubridge, *Admiral* Sir Ernest C. T., K.C.M.G., C.B., M.V.O.
Troup, Sir C. Edw., K.C.B., K.C.V.O.
Tucker, *Lieut.-General* Sir Charles, G.C.B., G.C.V.O.
Tudor, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Henry Hugh, K.C.B., C.M.G.
Tudor, *Adm.* Sir Frederick Charles Tudor-, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
Tupper, Hon. Sir C. Hibbert, K.C.M.G.
Tupper, *Admiral* Sir Reginald G. O., G.B.E., K.C.B., C.V.O.
Turner, *Surg.-Rr.-Adm.* Sir George R., K.C.B.(*m*), C.B.(*c*).
Turner, Sir Joseph, K.B.E.
Turner, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Richard E. W., V.C., K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O.
Turpin, Sir William G., K.C.B.
Twigg, Sir John, K.C.I.E.
Tyrrell, Sir Wm. George, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., C.B.
Udaipur, H.H. Maharana of, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.
Umar Hayat Khan, Malik, *Maj.* Sir, K.C.I.E., M.V.O.
Uniacke, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Herbert C. C., K.C.M.G., C.B.
Valadier, *Maj.* Sir Auguste Charles, K.B.E., C.M.G.
Van Ryneveld, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Hesperus A., K.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.
Vaughan, Dame Helen Charlotte Isabella Gwynne- D.B.E.
Vaughan, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Louis Ridley, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
Venkatagiri, Mansubhdar of, K.C.I.E.
Vernon, Sir William Henry Venables-, K.B.E.
Vesey, *Col.* Sir Ivo Lucius Beresford, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Villiers, Rt. Hon. Sir Francis Hyde, G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., C.B.
Vincent, Sir Wm. H. Hoare, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I.
Vivian, *Col.* Sir A. Pendarves, K.C.B.
Vyvyan, *Air-Vice-Marshal* Sir Arthur Vyell, K.C.B., D.S.O.
Wake, *Rr.-Adm.* Sir Drury St. A., K.C.I.E., C.B.

Waldegrave, The Countess, D.B.E.
Walker, Sir Alexander, K.B.E.
Walker, Sir Charles, K.C.B.
Walker, Sir Geo. Casson, K.C.S.I.
Walker, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir George T. Forestier-, K.C.B.
Walker, Sir Herbert Ashcombe, K.C.B.
Walker, Sir James, K.C.I.E.
Walker, *Lieut.-Gen.* Sir Harold B., K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O.
Wallace, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Cuthbert S., K.C.M.G., C.B.
Wallace, *Lt.-Col.* Sir David, K.B.E., C.M.G.
Wallace, Sir Lawrence, K.B.E.
Wallers, Sir Evelyn Ashley, K.B.E.
Wallington, Sir Edward Wm., K.C.V.O., C.M.G.
Walsh, Sir Charles Arthur, K.B.E.
Walton, Hon. Sir Edgar Harris, K.C.M.G.
Walton, Sir William, K.B.E.
Wapshare, *Lieut.-Gen.* Sir Richard, K.C.I.E., C.B., C.S.I.
Ward, *Maj.* Hon. Sir John Hubert, K.C.V.O.
Ward, Sir William, K.C.M.G., C.V.O.
Wardrop, Sir John Oliver, K.B.E., C.M.G.
Ware, Sir Fabian A. G., K.C.V.O., K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G.
Warner, Sir Frank, K.B.E.
Warrack, Sir James H., K.B.E.
Warren, *Gen.* Sir Chas., G.C.M.G., K.C.B.
Warren, Sir Norcot, K.C.I.E.
Warren, Sir Pelham L., K.C.M.G.
Warren, Sir Herbert, K.C.V.O., D.C.L.
Waterford, The Machioness of, G.B.E.
Waterhouse, Sir Nicholas E., K.B.E.
Waterhouse, Sir Ronald Dockray, K.C.B., C.M.G., C.V.O.
Waterlow, Sir William A., K.B.E.
Watkis, *Gen.* Sir Henry B. B., K.C.B.
Watson, Sir Alfred William, K.C.B.
Watson, *Col.* Sir Chas. Gordon Gordon-, K.B.E., C.M.G., F.R.C.S.
Watson, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Harry D., K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., C.I.E., M.V.O.
Watt, Hon. Sir Thomas, K.C.M.G.
Watts, Sir Francis, K.C.M.G.
Watts, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Herbert E., K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
Watts, Sir Philip, K.C.B.
Weaver, Sir Lawrence, K.B.E.
Webb, *Col.* Sir Arthur L. A., K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G.
Webb, Sir Aston, K.C.V.O., C.B., P.R.A.
Webb, *Rear-Adm.* Sir Richard, K.C.M.G.
Webster, Dame May Louise, D.B.E.
Webster, Sir Thomas Lonsdale, K.C.B.
Weigall, *Lt.-Col.* Sir (William Ernest George) Archibald, K.C.M.G
Welby, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Alfred C. E., K.B.E.
Welch, *Surg.-Rr.-Adm.* Sir George, K.C.M.G., C.B.
Wemyss, *Capt.* Sir (M.) Francis Colchester, K.B.E.
West, *Maj.-Gen.* Hon. Sir Charles J. Sackville-, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G.
Western, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Wm. Geo. Balfour, K.C.M.G., C.B.
Westmacott, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Richard, K.C.B., D.S.O.
Weston, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Aylmer G. Hunter-, K.C.B., D.S.O., M.P.
Wheeler, Sir Henry, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.
Whigham, *Lieut.-Gen.* Sir Robert D., K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O.
Whinney, Sir Arthur F., K.B.E.
White, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir C. Brudenell B., K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., C.B., D.S.O.
White, Sir Herbert Edw., K.C.M.G.
White, Sir Herbert T., K.C.I.E.
White, *Col.* Sir William Hale-, K.B.E.
White, Rt. Hon. Sir Wm. Thomas, K.C.M.G.
Whitehead, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Hayward R., K.C.B., F.R.C.S.
Whitehead, Sir J. Beethom, K.C.M.G.
Whitehouse, Sir George, K.C.B.
Whitelegge, Sir Benjamin Arthur, K.C.B., M.D.
Whitley, *Col.* Sir Edward Nathan, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Whyte, *Paym.-Rear-Adm.*, Sir Wm. Marcus Charles Beresford, K.C.B., C.M.G.
Wilberforce, *Br.-Gen.* Sir Herbert W., K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G.
Wilkinson, *Maj.* Sir Nevile R., K.C.V.O., F.S.A.
Wilkinson, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Percival S., K.C.M.G., C.B.
Willcocks, *Gen.* Sir James, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., K.C.S.I., D.S.O.
Willcocks, Sir William, K.C.M.G.
Willcox, *Col.* Sir William Henry, K.C.I.E., C.B., C.M.G., M.D.
Willert, Sir Arthur, K.B.E.
Williams, *Brig.-Gen.* Sir Arthur J. Allen-, K.B.E., C.M.G.
Williams, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Godfrey, K.C.I.E., C.B.
Williams, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Hugh Bruce-, K.C.B., D.S.O.
Williams, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir John Hanbury-, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., C.M.G.
Williams, Sir Ralph C., K.C.M.G.
Willingdon, The Lady D.B.E., C.I.
Willis, Sir Frederick J., K.B.E., C.B.
Wills, Dame Janet Stancomb-, D.B.E.
Wilmot, Sir Saint-Hill Eardley-, K.C.I.E.
Wilson, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Alexander, K.C.B.
Wilson, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Arnold T., K.C.I.E., C.S.I., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Wilson, Sir David, K.C.M.G.
Wilson, Sir Henry Francis, K.C.M.G., K.B.E.
Wilson, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Henry Fuller M., K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
Wilson, Sir James, K.C.S.I.
Wilson, *Lt.-Col.* Rt. Hon. Sir Leslie Orme, G.C.I.E., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Wilson, *Col.* Sir Samuel H., K.C.M.G., K.B.E., C.B.
Wilson, Rt. Hon. Sir Guy D.A. Fleetwood-, G.C.I.E., K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
Wilson, Sir Thos. Fleming, K.B.E.
Wilson, Sir William Grey-, K.C.M.G.
Wilson, Sir Charles Stewart-, K.C.I.E.
Wilton, Sir Ernest Colville Collins, K.C.M.G.
Wimble, Sir John B., K.B.E.
Winchester, The Marchioness of, G.B.E.
Wingate, Sir Andrew, K.C.I.E.
Wingate, Catherine Leslie, Lady, D.B.E.
Winsloe, *Admiral* Sir Alfred Leigh, K.C.B., C.M.G., C.V.O.
Winter, *Col.* Sir Ormonde de l'Epee, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Winterbotham, Sir Hy. Martin, K.C.S.I.
Wintz, Dame Sophia Gertrude, D.B.E.
Wittenoom, Hon. Sir Edward Horne, K.C.M.G.
Wodehouse, *Maj.* Sir Edwin Fredk., K.C.B., K.C.V.O.
Wodehouse, *General* Sir Josceline H., G.C.B., C.M.G.
Wood, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Elliott, K.C.B.
Wood, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Jas. Wm. Leigh-, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G.
Wood, Sir John Barry, K.C.I.E., K.C.V.O., C.S.I.
Woodhouse, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Tom Percy, K.C.M.G., C.B.
Woods, Sir James Williams, K.B.E.
Woods, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Hy. Felix, Pasha, K.C.V.O.
Woodward, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Edward M., K.C.M.G., C.B.
Woollcombe, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Chas. Louis, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
Woon, *Gen.* Sir John Blaxell, K.C.B.
Wormald, Sir John, K.B.E.
Worthington, *Col.* Sir Edward S., K.C.I.E., K.C.V.O., C.B., C.M.G., K.H.P.
Wortley, *Maj.-Gen.* Hon. Sir Richard Montagu-Stuart-, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.
Wright, Sir Almroth E., K.B.E., C.B., M.D., F.R.S.
Wright, *Col.* Sir Wm. C., K.B.E., C.B.
Wyndham, Sir Percy C. H., K.C.M.G., C.B., M.V.O.
Wynne, *General* Sir Arthur Singleton, G.C.B.
Wynne, Sir Trevredyn Rashleigh, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., V.D.
Wyon, Sir Albert W., K.B.E.
Yapp, Sir Arthur K., K.B.E.
Yarr, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir (M.) Thomas, K.C.M.G., C.B., A.M.S.
Yawng Hwe, Sawbwa of, Sir, K.C.I.E.
Young, Sir A. Henderson, G.C.M.G., K.B.E.
Young, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Frank Popham, K.B.E., C.I.E.
Young, *Capt.* Sir Frederic Wm., K.B.E., R.N.
Young, Sir Wm. Douglas, K.B.E., C.M.G.
Young, Sir Wm. Mackworth, K.C.S.I.
Younghusband, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Francis E., K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.
Younghusband, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Geo. John, K.C.M.G., K.C.I.E., C.B.
Zaharoff, Sir Basil, G.C.B., G.B.E.

Knights Bachelor.

A LIST OF THE GENTLEMEN WHO HAVE RECEIVED THE HONOUR OF KNIGHTHOOD.
(*Exclusive of such as have afterwards received the higher honour of* K.C.B., *etc.*, *q.v.*)

Abdul Husain, Khan Bahadur, Sir.
Abdur Rahim, Hon. Sir.
Abram, Sir George Stewart.
Acland, Sir R. B. Dyke, K.C.
Acton, Hon. Sir Edward.
Adam, Sir James, C.B.E., K.C.
Adams, Sir John Coode-.
Adkins, Sir Ryland, K.C., M.P.
Ahmed Tambi Ghulam Muhi-ud-Din, Khan Bahadur, Sir.
Aikins, Hon. Sir James A. M.
Aird, Sir John.
Airey, Sir Edwin.
Aitken, Sir Robert.
Alcazar, Sir Hy. Albert, K.C.
Alexander, Sir Sidney R.
Allan, Sir H. Montagu, C.V.O.
Allen, Sir Harry B., M.D.
Allen, Sir Hugh P., MUS.D.
Allen, Sir Thomas Wm.
Allison, Sir Robt. Andrew.
Allom, Sir Charles Carrick.
Ambalawanar Kanagasabi, Sir.
Ames, Sir Herbert Brown.
Anderson, Sir Arthur Robt., C.I.E., C.B.E.
Anderson, Sir George.
Anderson, Sir Hugh Kerr, F.R.S.
Anderson, Sir John.
Anderson, Sir Robert N.
Anderson, Sir Wm. M. A., M.V.O.
Andersson, Sir Charles Llewellyn, O.B.E.
Anderton, Sir Francis Robt.
Andrewes, Prof. Sir Fredk. William, C.B.E., M.D., F.R.S.
Angier, Sir Theodore V. S.
Anthony, Sir John.
Appleby, Sir Alfred.
Arbuthnot, Sir Geo. Gough.
Armstrong, Sir Charles H.
Arnold, Sir Th. Walker, C.I.E.
Ashdown, Sir Curtis George
Ashley, Sir William J.
Aspinall, Sir J. Audley F.
Astbury, Hon. Sir Jn. Meir.
Atkin, Rt. Hon. Sir J. Richard.
Atkins, Sir Ivor A., MUS.DOC.
Atkinson, Sir Wm. Nicholas, I.S.O., LL.D.
Atlay, Sir Wilfrid.
Avory, Hon. Sir Horace E.
Ayling, Hon. Sir Wm. Bock.
Ayyar, Sir T. Jheagaraja Ayyar Sadasiva.
Bailey, Sir Rowland, C.B., I.S.O., M.V.O.
Bailhache, Hon. Sir Clement M.
Baines, Sir Athelstane, C.S.I.
Baines, Sir Frank, C.V.O., C.B.E.
Baker, Sir John, M.D.
Baker, Sir Wm. Frederick.
Baldwin, Sir Harry, C.V.O.
Balfour, Sir Graham.
Ballantyne, Sir Henry.
Bam, Sir Pieter Canzius van Blommestein Stewart-, O.B.E.
Banarji, Sir Pramada Charan.
Banatvala, *Col.* Sir Hormasjee Eduljee, C.S.I., I.M.S.
Bancroft, Sir Squire B.
Bandaranaike, Sir Solomon Dias, C.M.G.
Banerjea, Sir Surendra Nath
Bankes, Rt. Hon. Sir Jno. Eldon.
Banner, Sir J. S. Harmood-, M.P.
Barber, Sir E. Fairless.
Barclay, Sir Thomas, LL.B.
Barker, *Capt.* Sir D. Wilson.
Barker, Sir Herbert A.
Barker, *Col.* Sir Fras. W. J.
Barker, Sir Rayner Childe, C.I.E.
Barnes, Sir Frederic Gorell.
Barnsley, *Br.-Gen.* Sir John. V.D.
Barr, Sir James, C.B.E., M.D.
Barran, Sir Rowland H.
Barratt, Sir Albert.
Barrett, Sir Wm. Fletcher, F.R.S.
Barrow, Sir Alfred, O.B.E.
Barrow, Sir Samuel.
Barth, Sir Jacob William, C.B.E.
Bartlett, Sir Herbert Fogelström, I.S.O.
Barton, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Hy. B.
Barton, Sir John George, C.B.
Barton, Sir William.
Bartram, Sir Robert Appleby.
Batchelor, Hon. Sir Stanley L.
Bates, Rt. Hon. Sir R. Dawson, O.B.E.
Baxter, Sir George W.
Bayer, Sir Horace.
Bayliss, Sir Wm. M., F.R.S.
Beachcroft, Sir Charles Porten.
Beachcroft, Sir Melville.
Beaman, Sir Frank C. O.
Bean, Sir George.
Beard, Sir Lewis.
Beardsell, Sir William A.
Beattie, Rt. Hon. Sir Andrew.
Beattie, Sir Jno. Carruthers
Beauchamp, Sir Harold.
Beaufort, Sir Leicester P.
Beaumont, Hon. Sir William Henry.
Beck, Hon. Sir Adam.
Beck, Sir A. Cecil T.
Beck, Sir Raymond.
Becker, Sir Fredk. E. R.
Bedford, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Charles H., LL.D., I.M.S.
Begbie, Sir James.
Beharrel, *Lt.-Col.* Sir John Geo., D.S.O.
Behrens, Sir Charles.
Beilby, Sir George Thos., F.R.S.
Bell, Sir Ernest A. S., C.I.E.
Bell, Sir James, C.V.O.
Bell, Sir James.
Bennett, Sir Courtenay W., C.I.E.
Bennett, Sir F. Sowerby.
Bennett, Sir Thos. J., C.I.E., M.P.
Bennett, Sir Henry Honywood Curtis-, K.C.
Benson, Sir Frank R.
Benson, Sir J. Hawtrey, M.D.
Berry, Sir Geo. Andreas, M.P.
Bertram, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Alexander.
Bertram, Hon. Sir Anton, K.C.
Bethell, Sir Thomas Robert.
Bhandari, *Rai Bahadur* Sir Gopal Das, C.I.E., M.B.E.
Bhatawadekar, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna.
Bigger, Sir Edward Coey.
Biggs, *Maj.* Sir Arthur W.
Binning, Sir Arthur Wm.
Binod, Chandra Mitra, Sir.
Bird, Sir Harry.
Bird, Sir Henry Busby.
Bird, Sir James.
Bird, Sir William B. M., M.P.
Birkett, Sir Thomas W.
Biron, Sir Hy. Chartres.
Black, Sir Arthur Wm.
Blacker, Sir Geo. F., C.B.E., M.D.
Blair, Sir Reginald.
Blair, Sir Robert.
Blomfield, Sir Reginald T.
Bodkin, Sir Archibald.
Bois, Sir Stanley.
Bomanji, Sir Dhunjibhoy.
Bond, Sir Walter McGeough.
Bosanquet, Sir F. Albert, K.C.
Boscawen, *Lt.-Col.* Rt. Hon. Sir A. S. T. Griffith.
Bose, Sir Jagadish Chandra, C.S.I., C.I.E.
Bose, Sir Kailash Chandra, C.I.E., O.B.E.
Bourne, Sir Frederick Samuel A., C.M.G.
Bovell, Sir Henry Alleyne.
Bowater, Sir William Henry.
Bower, Sir Alfred L.
Bowring, Hon. Sir Edgar R.
Bowron, Sir Edward.
Boyson, Sir John Alex.
Boyton, Sir James.
Brabrook, Sir Edwd. W., C.B.
Braddell, Sir Thomas de M. L.
Bradford, Sir James.
Bradley, *Col.* Sir A. Montague, T.D.
Bramsdon, Sir Thos. A.
Branson, Hon. Sir Geo. A. H.
Bray, His Honour Sir Edwd.
Bray, *Br.-Gen.* Sir Edward Hugh.
Brett, Sir Cecil M. W., C.S.I.
Brett, Sir Charles Henry.
Brevitt, Sir Horatio.
Brickdale, Sir C. Fortescue-.
Brickwood, Sir John.
Bridge, Sir Fredk., C.V.O.
Bright, Sir Charles.
Brockman, Sir H. V. Drake-
Brodrick, Sir Thomas.
Broodbank, Sir Joseph G.
Broom, Sir Jas. Thomson.
Brown, Sir Frank.
Brown, Sir John.
Brown, Sir Joseph.
Brown, Sir J. McLeavy, C.M.G.
Brown, Sir Robt. Chas., M.B.
Browne, Sir Edmond.
Browne, Sir Jas. Crichton-.
Browne, Sir John Walton, M.D.
Browning, Sir Jeffrey, C.B.E., I.S.O.
Bruce, Sir A. Carmichael.
Bruce, Sir Robert.
Bruce, Sir Robert, C.B.(*c*).
Bruton, Sir James, M.P.
Bryant, Sir Francis Morgan, C.V.O., C.B.E., I.S.O.
Bryceson, Sir Arthur Benj.
Buchanan, Hon. Sir (E.) Jno.
Buchanan, Sir George S., C.B., M.D.
Buchanan, Sir W. Clarke.
Buckell, Sir Robert.
Buckham, Sir George T.
Buckingham, Sir Hy. Cecil, C.B.E., M.P.
Bucknill, Sir John Alex. S.
Budge, Sir E. A. Wallis, LITT.D.
Bulmer, Sir James William.
Burgoyne, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Alan.
Burls, Sir E. Grant-, C.S.I.
Burn, Sir George.
Burnet, Sir John Jas., A.R.A.
Burrows, Sir Stephen Montagu, C.I.E.
Burton, *Maj.* Sir Gerald A. F.
Burton, Sir Pomeroy.
Bury, Sir George.
Busk, Sir Edward Henry.
Butler, Sir G. Beresford.
Butler, Hon. Sir Richard.
Butt, Sir Alfred, M.P.
Butterfield, Sir Fredk. W. L.
Butterworth, Sir Alex. Kaye.
Caillard, Sir Vincent Hy. P.
Calder, Sir James Charles, C.B.E.
Callaghan, Sir Alfred J.
Callender, Sir Thomas O.
Calvert, Sir Joseph.
Cameron, Sir Hector Clare, C.B.E., M.D.
Campbell, Sir Henry.
Campbell, Sir James.
Campbell, Sir Malcolm.
Carkeek, Sir Arthur.
Carncross, Hon. Sir Walter C. F.
Carr, Sir Emsley.
Carr, Sir William St. John.
Carruthers, Sir William.
Carter, Sir Frank W., C.I.E., C.B.E.
Carter, Sir William.
Carter, Hon. Sir Wm. Morris, O.B.E.
Cave, Sir Thomas Cave-Browne-, C.B.
Chadwick, Sir R. Burton, M.P.
Chalmers, Sir Alfred J. G.
Chalmers, *Col.* Sir Charles.
Chamberlin, Sir George.
Chamier, Sir Edward M. Des Champs.
Chance, Sir Arthur.
Chandler, Sir Wm. Kellman, C.M.G.
Channell, Rt. Hon. Sir A. M.
Chapman, Sir Arthur W.
Chapman, Hon. Sir Fredk. R.
Chapman Sir Samuel, M.P.
Chappell, Sir Ernest, C.B.E.
Chater, Sir Catchick P., C.M.G.
Chatterton, Sir Alfred, C.I.E.
Chaube Raghunath Das, Diwan Bahadur Sir, C.S.I.
Chaudhuri, Sir Asutoth.
Cherry, Sir Benjamin L.
Chetti Garu, Diwan Bahadur Sir Pitti Thayagaraya.
Chettiyar, Sir Chivambaram.
Chettur Sankaran Nayar, Sir, C.I.E.
Chevis, Sir William.
Chilcott, *Lt.-Com.* Sir H. Warden S., M.P.
Chimanlal Harilal Setalvad, Sir.
Chirol, Sir Valentine.
Chitty, Sir Chas. Wm.
Chitty, Sir Thos. Willes.
Churchman, Sir Wm. Alfred.
Clark, Sir Ernest, C.B.E.
Clark, Sir Wm. Ovens.
Clarke, Sir Charles Pitcher, K.C.
Clarke, Sir Edgar Chatfeild-, M.P.
Clarke, Rt. Hn. Sir Edwd., K.C.
Clarke, Sir Ernest Michael.
Clarke, Sir Fielding.
Clarke, Sir Frederick, C.B.
Clarke, Sir Reginald, C.I.E.
Clarke, Sir Thomas Basil.
Clarke, Sir Wm. Henry.
Clegg, Sir William E., C.B.E.
Clemmey, Sir William Henry.
Clough, Sir Robert.
Coates, Sir James, H. B.
Cobbett, Sir William.
Cockburn, Sir George J.
Cockerline, Sir Walter Hrbt.
Coghlan, Sir Charles P. J.
Coll, Hon. Sir Anthony Michael.
Collie, Sir R. John, C.M.G., M.P.

Collier, Sir George H., C.I.E.
Collins, *Capt.* Sir Robt. H. Muirhead, C.M.G.
Collins, Sir Stephen.
Collins, Sir Thomas.
Colvin, Sir Sidney, D.Litt.
Combe, Sir Ralph Molyneux.
Connell, Sir Isaac.
Connolly, Hon. Sir James Daniel.
Conway, Sir Martin, M.P.
Conyngham, *Col.* Sir Gerald P. Lenox-, R.E.
Cook, Sir Edward Mitchener, C.S.I., C.I.E.
Cook, Sir Ernest Hy., D.Sc.
Cook, Sir Henry, W.S.
Cook, Sir Theodore A.
Cooper, Hon. Sir Theophilus.
Cooper, Sir Thomas Edwin, F.R.I.B.A.
Cooper, *Col.* Sir William E., C.I.E.
Coote, Sir Eyre.
Cope, Sir Arth. Stockdale, R.A.
Corke, Sir John Henry.
Cory, Prof. Sir Geo. E.
Cotterill, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Joseph M., C.M.G., F.R.C.S.
Couch, Sir Arthur T. Quiller.
Court, Sir Josiah, M.D.
Courtis, Sir John W.
Couzens, Sir George Edwin
Coventry, Hon. Sir Regd Wm., K.C.
Cowan, Sir John.
Cowan, Sir Wm. Henry.
Coward, Sir John Charles Lewis, K.C
Cowen, Sir Frederic Hymen.
Cowley, Hon. Sir Alfred S.
Craggs, Sir John Geo., M.V.O.
Craig, Sir James, M.D.
Craig, Sir John Walker, K.C.
Craig, Sir Maurice, C.B.E., M.D.
Cramp, Sir Wm. D., I.S.O.
Crawford, Sir Homewood.
Crockett, Sir James H. C.
Crossman, Sir William.
Crowe, Sir Edward Thomas Frederick, C.M.G.
Cruickshank, Sir William Dickson, C.I.E.
Crundall, Sir William Hy.
Cullinan, *Maj.* Sir Thos. Major, D.S.O.
Cunliffe, Sir Robert Ellis.
Cure, Sir Edward Capel.
Cuscaden, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir George, V.D.
Cussen, Hon. Sir Leo. F. B.
Dadabhoy, Sir Marakjee Byramjee, C.I.E.
Dalziel, *Col.* Sir T. Kennedy
Dance, Sir George.
Daniel, Sir John.
Dannreuther, Sir Sigmund, C.B
Danson, Sir Fras. Chatillon
Darling, Rt. Hon. Sir Chas. J.
Darwin, Sir Francis, F.R.S.
Davidson, Sir Charles.
Davidson, Hon. Sir Chas. Peers.
Davies, Sir David S., M.P.
Davies, Sir George Edmund.
Davies, Sir Henry, C.B., I.S.O.
Davies, Sir John Cecil.
Davies, Sir Walford, MUS.D.
Davies, Sir William.
Davies, Sir W. Howell.
Davies, Sir Wm. Rees.
Davis, Sir Charles Henry.
Davis, Sir Colin Rees-.
Davis, Sir David.
Davis, Sir Mortimer B.
Davison, Sir Joseph.
Davson, Sir Edward Rae.
Davson, Sir Chas. Simon.
Daw, Sir William Herbert.
Dawkins, Sir W. Boyd, F.R.S.
Dawson, Sir Philip, M.P.
Deane, Sir Thos. Manly.
Deedes, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Wyndham Henry, C.M.G., D.S.O.
De Freece, Sir Walter, M.P.
Delafaye, Hon. Sir Louis Victor.
De la Fosse, Sir Claude Fraser, C.I.E.
Denby, Sir Ellis.
Denham Sir James Gilbart-.
Denniss, Sir Edmund R. Bartley-, K.C.
Dent, Sir Francis Hy., C.V.O.
De Sausmerez, Sir H. Walter.
de Villiers, Hon. Sir Jean Etienne Reenan.
Dibdin, Sir Lewis T., K.C.
Dickens, Sir Henry Fielding, K.C.
Dickinson, Sir Arth. Lowes.
Dickinson, Sir John.
Dill, Sir Samuel, LL.D.
Dinshaw, Sir Hormusjee Cowasjee, O.B.E., M.V.O.
Dixson, Sir Hugh.
Dobbie, Sir James J., F.R.S.
Dobbie, Sir Joseph.
Dobbin, Sir Alfred Graham.
Dockrell, Sir Maurice E.
Dolby, *Maj.* Sir George Alexander.
Donaldson, Sir George.
Donkin, Sir H. Bryan, M.D.
Doolette, Sir George P.
Doran, Sir Henry Francis.
Dowdall, Sir Laurence C., C.B.
Downes, Sir Arthur H., M.D.
Downes, Sir Joseph.
Doyle, Sir A. Conan, M.D.
Drayton, Hon. Sir Hy. Lumley.
Drummond, Prof. Sir David, C.B.E., D.C.L.
Dudgeon, Sir Chas. John.
Duke, Rt. Hon. Sir Henry Edward.
Du Maurier, Sir Gerald.
Dumayne, Hon. Sir Frederick G.
Dunbar, Sir Loraine Geddes.
Duncan, Sir Andrew Rae.
Duncan, Sir James.
Duncan, Sir James Hastings.
Dunning, Sir Edwin Harris.
Dunning, Sir Leonard.
Durrant, Sir Arthur I., C.B.E., M.V.O.
Dutton, Sir Frederick.
Duveen, Sir Joseph.
Dwyer, Sir F. Conway, M.D.
Dyson, Sir Frank W., F.R.S.
Dyson, Sir Frederick.
Ebrahim, Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, C.B.E.
Edgcumbe, Sir Robt. Pearce.
Edge, Rt. Hon. Sir John.
Edge, Sir Knowles.
Edge, *Capt.* Sir Wm., M.P.
Edwards, Hon. Sir W. Bassett.
Egan, Sir Henry K.
Egerton, Sir Regd. Arth., C.B.
Eggar, Sir Henry C., M.V.O.
Elgar, Sir Edward, O.M.
Eliot, Sir Whately.
Elliot, *Maj.* Sir Edmd. H., M.V.O.
Elliot, Sir George, O.B.E.
Elliott, Sir Geo. Saml., M.P.
Ellis, Sir Thomas Ratcliffe Ratcliffe-.
Ellissen, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Herbert, C.B.E.
Elverston, Sir Harold.
Emerson, Sir Wm., F.R.I.B.A.
Essex, Sir Richard Walter,
Evans, Sir Arthur J., F.R.S.
Evans, Sir E. Vincent, C.H.
Eve, Hon. Sir H. Trelawny.
Eves, Sir Charles.
Fagan, Sir John, F.R.C.S.I.
Faire, Sir Samuel.
Falls, *Maj.* Sir Charles F.
Farley, Sir Edwin W. T.
Fawke, Sir Ernest John.
Fay, Sir Sam.
Fell, Sir Arthur.
Fenwick, Sir George.
Fernando, Sir Hilarion Marcus, M.D.
Ferrier, Sir David, M.D., F.R.S.
Finlay, Sir Campbell K.
Finney, Sir Stephen, C.I.E.
Firth, Sir Charles H., LL.D.
Fiset, *Surg.-Gen.* Sir Eugene, C.M.G., D.S.O., M.D.
Fisher, Sir Stanley.
Fisher, Sir Walter Newton.
Fithian, Sir Edwd. Wm.
Fitzgerald, Sir John.
Fitzmaurice, Sir Maurice, C.M.G., F.R.S.
Fleming, Sir James.
Fleming, Sir John.
Fleming, Sir Thomas Henry.
Fletcher, Sir Banister Flight, F.R.I.B.A.
Fletcher, Hon. Sir Ernest E.
Fletcher, *Com.* Sir E. Lionel, C.B.E., R.N.R.
Fletcher, *Col.* Sir Henry A., C.V.O.
Flitcroft, Sir Thos. Evans.
Flower, Sir Ernest.
Forbes, *Lt.-Col.* Sir William.
Forde, Sir Henry J.
Fordham, Sir (H.) George.
Foreman, Sir Henry, O.B.E., M.P.
Forrest, Sir Geo. William, C.I.E.
Forrest, Sir William Croft.
Foster, Sir Harry Seymour.
Foster, Sir Norris Tildasley, C.B.E.
Foster, Sir Thomas Gregory.
Fowler, Sir George Jefford.
Fox, Sir Francis.
Fox, Sir John Charles.
Fox, Sir Robt. Eyes.
Frampton, Sir George, R.A.
Francis, Sir John.
Franklen, Sir Thos. Mansel.
Fraser, Sir Charles Fredk.
Fraser, Sir Edwd. Cleather, C.M.G.
Fraser, Sir Gordon.
Fraser, Sir Hugh, LL.D.
Fraser, Sir Hugh Stein.
Fraser, Sir John Foster.
Fraser, Sir John George.
Frazer, Sir Jas. Geo., F.R.S.
Frere, Sir Bartle H. T., K.C.
Friswell, Sir Charles.
Froom, Sir Arthur Hy.
Frost, Sir John Meadows.
Fry, Sir William.
Fuller, Sir Benjamin John.
Fulton, Sir Forrest, K.C.
Fulton, Sir Robert Fulton.
Gales, Sir Robert Richard.
Gallagher, Sir James.
Gallagher, Sir William, I.S.O.
Gamble, Sir Reginald A.
Ganga Ram, Sir, C.I.E., M.V.O.
Ganzoni, Sir John, M.P.
Gardiner, Sir Robert S.
Gardner, Sir Ernest.
Gardner, Sir Jas. T. Agg-, M.P.
Garland, Sir S. Archibald.
Garneau, Sir (J.) George.
Gastrell, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Wm. Houghton-, C.M.G.
Gauvain, Sir Henry John, M.D.
Gelder, Sir Alfred.
Gentle, Sir William B.
Gibb, Sir George Stegmann.
Gibbons, Sir Thomas Clark Pilling, K.C.
Gibbs, Sir Charles Hy.
Gibson, Sir Walter Matthew, C.V.O., I.S.O.
Giffard, Sir Henry Alexr., K.C.
Giles, Sir Charles Tyrell, K.C.
Giles, Sir Robert Sydney.
Godfrey, Sir Dan.
Godfrey, Sir Geo. Cochrane.
Godfrey, Sir Joseph E., M.B.
Godsell, Sir William.
Goenka, Rai Bahadur Sir Hari Ram, C.I.E.
Goff, Sir Park, M.P.
Gold, *Maj.* Sir Archibald G.
Gold, Sir Charles.
Gollan, Sir Hy. C., C.B.E., K.C.
Gollancz, Prof. Sir Hermann, D.Litt.
Gollancz, Prof. Sir Israel, Litt.D.
Goodman, Sir Wm. Meigh.
Goodwin, Sir William V. S. Gradwell-,
Gordon, Hon. Sir Jno. H.
Gould, *Lt.-Col.* Hon. Sir Albert John, V.D.
Gould, Sir F. Carruthers.
Gower, Sir Robt. Vaughan, O.B.E.
Graham, Sir Cecil W. N.
Graham, Sir Claverhouse.
Graham, Sir Robert.
Graham, Hon. Sir Thos. Lynedoch.
Graham, Sir William.
Granger, His Hon. Sir Thos. Colpitts.
Gray, Sir Reginald, K.C.
Greaves, Hon. Sir Wm. H.
Green, Sir John Little, O.B.E.
Greenhill, Sir A. George, F.R.S.
Greenwood, Sir George.
Greer, Hon. Sir Frederick A.
Greer, Sir Harry, M.P.
Gregg, Sir Henry.
Gregory, Sir John Roger Burrow.
Gregory, Sir Richd. Arman.
Greig, *Col.* Sir James Wm., C.B., K.C., V.D.
Greig, Sir Robert B., LL.D.
Grey, Sir Geo. Duncan, LL.D.
Grice, Sir John.
Grierson, Sir Philip J. H.
Griffin, Sir Charles James.
Griffin, *Capt.* Sir Henry Daly.
Griffith, Sir John Purser.
Griffith, Sir W. Brandford, C.B.E.
Grubb, Sir Howard, F.R.S.
Grundy, Sir Cuthbert C.
Gurney, Sir Eustace.
Gurney, Sir Walter Edwin.
Guthrie, Sir James.
Hacking, Sir James.
Hadow, Sir William H., C.B.E., MUS.D.
Haldane, Sir William S.
Hall, Sir E. Marshall-, K.C.
Hall, Sir Henry, I.S.O.
Hall, Sir Henry James.
Halliday, Sir Fredk. Loch, C.I.E., M.V.O.
Hambling, Sir Henry Herbt.
Hamer, Sir Wm. Heaton, M.D.
Hamilton, *Maj.* Sir Collingwood G. C., M.P.
Hamilton, Sir Daniel M.
Hamilton, Sir Robert Wm., M.P.
Handover, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Harry George.
Hanson, Sir Philip H., C.B.
Hardie, *Lt.-Col.* Sir David.
Harding, Sir Charles O'Brien.

Harper, Sir Edgar Josiah.
Harrington, Rt. Hon. Sir Stanley.
Harrison, Sir Edwd. Richard.
Harrison, Sir J. Burchmore, C.M.G.
Harrison, Sir J. Humphreys, C.V.O.
Harrowing, Sir John Henry.
Hartley, Sir Percival Horton Smith-, C.V.O., M.D.
Hartnoll, Sir Henry S.
Harvey, Sir John Martin-.
Harvey, Sir Robert.
Haslam, Sir Alfred Seale.
Hastings, Sir George, M.D.
Hatt, Sir Harry Thomas.
Haultain, Hon. Sir Fredk. Wm. Gordon.
Haward, Sir Henry E.
Hawkins, Sir Anthony Hope.
Hay, Sir Robert Hay-Drummond-, C.M.G.
Haycraft, Hon. Sir Thomas W.
Haysom, Sir George.
Hayward, Sir Maurice H. W
Heaton, Hon. Sir Joseph J.
Hedstrom, Sir Jno. Maynard.
Helme, Sir Norval W.
Henderson, Prof. Sir James B.
Henderson, Sir Robert H., C.I.E.
Henderson, Sir Thomas, M.P.
Henderson, Sir William, C.B.
Hennell, *Col.* Sir Reginald, C.V.O., D.S.O., O.B.E.
Henry, Sir John S.
Henry, *Col.* Sir William D., C.I.E., V.D.
Henschel, Sir Geo., MUS.DOC.
Herdman, Sir Wm. Abbott, C.B.E.
Hepburn, Sir Harry Frankland.
Hepper, *Col.* Sir Harry A. L.
Herchenroder, Sir Furcy Alf.
Hercy, Sir Francis Hugh George, C.B.E.
Hewat, *Lt.-Col.* Sir John, M.B.
Hewett, Sir Frederick S., M.V.O.
Heyman, Sir Herman M.
Hicks, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Maxwell, C.B.E.
Higgins, Sir Sidney Geo., C.B.E.
Higham, Sir Chas. F.
Highet, Sir Robt. Swan, C.B.E.
Hill, Hon. Sir Maurice, K.C.
Hinchcliffe, Sir James P.
Hindley, Sir John Scott.
Hitching Sir Thos. Brooke-.
Hodgson, Sir William.
Hogg, Rt. Hon. Sir D. McGarel, K.C., M.P.
Hogg, Sir Malcolm N.
Ho Kai, Sir, C.M.G.
Holberton, Sir Edgar J., C.B.E.
Holden, Sir Edward Thos.
Holiday, Sir Frederick C.
Holland, Sir Arthur.
Holland, Sir Thos. Erskine, K.C.
Holmes, Sir Charles John.
Holmwood, Sir Herbert.
Holt, *Capt.* Sir Hy. Gisborne.
Holt, Sir Herbert Samuel.
Hood, Sir Alexander Jarvie.
Hope, Sir Harry
Hopkinson, Sir Alfred, K.C.
Hopwood, Sir William.
Hordern, Sir Samuel.
Horne, Sir Andrew John.
Horne, Sir Jas. Allan.
Horridge, Hon. Sir Thos. G.
Horwood, Hon. Sir Wm, Hy
Hosie, Sir Alexander.
Ho Tung, Sir Robert.

Hughes, Hon. Sir Thomas.
Hughes, Sir Thomas.
Hughes, Sir Thomas John.
Hughman, Sir Ernest M.
Hulett, Hon. Sir Jas. Liege.
Humphery, Sir John.
Humphries, Sir Sydney R. White.
Hunt, Sir John, O.B.E.
Hunter, Sir George.
Hunter, Sir Mark Somers.
Hunter, Sir Wm. Bernard.
Hussey, Sir George.
Hutchinson, Sir G. Thompson.
Hutchinson, Sir Joseph T.
Hutchinson, Sir Sydney H. C.
Hyde, Sir Clarendon G.
Hyett, Sir Francis Adams.
Hyslop, Sir Robert Murray.
Iliffe, Sir Edward Mauger, C.B.E.
Inglis, Sir Albemarle P., M.V.O., I.S.O.
Innes, His Hon. Judge Sir Patrick Rose-, K.C.
Inskip, Sir Thomas Walker Hobart, K.C., M.P.
Instone, Sir Samuel.
Irwin, Sir John.
Ismail Sait, Khan Bahadur Sir, Haji.
Jaffé, Sir Otto.
Jaffrey, Sir Thomas.
Jamal, Sir Abdul Karim Abdul Shakur, C.I.E.
James, Sir Edward B.
James, Hon. Sir Walter, K.C.
Jaquet, Sir Robt. G., C.I.E.
Jeans, Sir Alexander G.
Jeans, Sir Richard Walter.
Jeppe, Sir Julius, C.B.E.
Jodrell, Sir Neville P., M.P.
John, Sir Edwin, C.B.E.
John, Sir Wm. Goscombe, R.A.
Johnson, Sir Benjamin S.
Johnson, Sir Stanley, M.P.
Johnston, Sir Christopher N., K.C. (Lord Sands).
Johnston, Rt. Hon. Sir Jas.
Johnstone, Sir Robert S.
Jones, Sir Henry (*Tasmania*).
Jones, Sir John Morris-.
Jones, Sir W. H. Hyndman.
Jones, Sir Robt. Armstrong, M.D.
Jones, Sir Wm. H. Quayle-.
Jones, Sir William S. Glyn-.
Jones, Sir Wm. G. Yarworth-.
Joseph, *Capt.* Sir F. L'Estrange, C.B.E.
Joshi, Sir Moropant Vishwanath.
Joyce, Rt. Hon. Sir M. Ingle.
Jury, Sir William F.
Juta, Hon. Sir Henry H., K.C.
Jwala Prasad, Rai Bahadur, Sir.
Kadamangudi Srinivasa Ayyangar, Sir.
Kay, Sir Robert Newbald.
Kay, Sir William.
Kearney, Sir Francis Edgar.
Keeble, Sir Frederick Wm., C.B.E., F.R.S.
Keeling, Sir Hugh T., C.S.I.
Keightley, Sir Samuel R.
Keith, Sir Arthur, M.D.
Keith, Sir Henry S.
Kelley, *Maj.* Sir Fredk. A., O.B.E., M.P.
Kelly, Sir Henry Greene.
Kelly, Sir Samuel, O.B.E.
Keltie, Sir John Scott, F.R.G.S.
Kemnal, Sir James, F.R.S.E.
Kennedy, Sir Alexr. B. W.
Kennedy, Sir Alex. McA.
Kenrick, Sir Geo. Hamilton.
Kerly, Sir Duncan M., K.C.
Kershaw, Sir Leonard Wm.
Keymer, Sir Daniel Thos., O.B.E.

Kidman, Sir Sidney.
Killik, Sir Stephen.
Kilvert, Sir Harry Vernon.
King, *Br.-Gen.* Sir C. Wallis, C.B., C.M.G., C.V.O.
King, Sir Lucas W., C.S.I.
Kingsmill, *Adm.* Sir Chas. E.
Kinsey, Sir Joseph Jas.
Kirby, Sir Horace Woodburn.
Kirk, Sir Amos Child.
Kirkpatrick, Sir Cyril R. S.
Kirkwood, Sir Walter G. C.
Knibbs, Sir George H., C.M.G.
Knox, Sir James.
Kothari, Sir Jehangir Hormasji, O.B.E.
Kotze, Hon. Sir John Gilbert.
Kotze, Sir Robert Nelson.
Kurma, *Rai Bahadur* Sir Venkata Reddi Nayudu Garu.
Kyd, Sir David Hope, LL.D.
Lamb, Sir Ernest H., C.M.G.
Lancaster, Sir William J.
Lang, Hon. Sir Frederic W.
Lang, Sir Peter R. S.
Langerman, Sir Jan W. S.
Laporte, Hon. Sir Hormisdas.
Larmor, Sir Joseph, F.R.S.
Lascelles, Sir Alfred Geo.
Lathlain, Sir Wm. Francis.
Lauder, Sir Harry.
Lavery, Sir John, R.A.
Lawless, *Surg.-Lt.-Col.* Sir Warren R. Crooke-, C.B., C.I.E., C.B.E., M.D.
Lawrence, Hon. Sir P. Ogden.
Le Bas, Sir Hedley Francis.
Leclézio, Sir Eugène P. J.
Ledgard, Sir Henry.
Lee, Sir Sidney.
Leetham, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Arthur, C.M.G., R.E.
Leggett, *Maj.* Sir Edward H. M., D.S.O.
Leishman, Sir James.
Lemieux, Hon. Sir François X.
Lennard, Sir Thos. Joseph.
Le Sage, Sir John Merry.
Levison, Sir Leon.
Levy, Sir John Arthur.
Lewis, Sir Alfred Edward.
Lewis, Sir Henry.
Lewis, Sir Thos., C.B.E., M.D.
Lewis, Sir Thomas William.
Lewis, Sir Walter Llewellyn.
Liddell, Sir Robert M.
Lidiard, Sir Herbert.
Lindsay, Sir John.
Linthorne, Sir Ed. Roope, O.B.E.
Lister, Sir Fredk. Spencer.
Lister, Sir Robt. Ashton, C.B.E.
Lithiby, Sir John, C.B.
Lockhart, Sir Robt. C.
Lodge, Sir Oliver, F.R.S.
Lodge, Prof. Sir Richard.
London, Sir Stanford, C.B.E.
Long, Sir James.
Longhurst, Sir Hy. Bell, C.V.O.
Lorimer, Sir Robert S., A.R.A.
Loton, Sir Wm. Thorley.
Low, Sir Sidney James.
Lowe, Sir Maurice.
Lucas, Hon. Sir Edward.
Lucy, Sir Henry William.
Luke, Sir John Pearce, C.M.G.
Lunn, Sir George.
Lunn, Sir Henry S., M.D.
Luscombe, Sir John Henry.
Lush, Hon. Sir Montague.
Lutyens, Sir Edwin L., R.A.
Lyle, Sir Chas. E. L.
Lyle, Sir Thomas Ranken
Lynch, Sir Henry Joseph.
Lyon, Sir Alexander.

Maasdorp, Hon. Sir Andries
MacAlister, Sir John Young W., O.B.E., F.S.A.
McCardie, Hon. Sir H. Alfred.
McCarthy, Sir Frank, C.B.E.
MacCormick, Sir Alex., M.D.
McCormick, Sir William Symington.
Maccoy, Sir John.
McCrae, *Col.* Sir George, D.S.O., V.D.
McCraith, Sir William Jas.
McCraken, Sir Robert.
McCullagh, Sir Crawford.
MacDonald, Hon. Sir Hugh J., K.C.
Macdonald, Sir Donald.
MacEwen, Sir Wm., C.B., F.R.S.
McFadyean, Sir John.
MacFarland, Sir John Hy., LL.D.
McGavin, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Donald Johnstone, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Macgregor, Sir James Comyn, C.M.G.
Macintosh, Sir William.
McIver, *Maj.* Sir Charles.
McKay, Sir G. Mills.
Mackenzie, Sir Hector Wm. Gavin, M.D.
Mackenzie, Sir James, M.D.
Mackenzie, Sir William.
Mackenzie, Sir Wm. Leslie.
Mackey, Hon. Sir John E.
Mackie, Sir Richard.
Mackinder, Sir Halford J.
Mackinnon, Sir Lauchlan.
Mackintosh, Sir Harold Vincent.
Maclean, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Ewen John, M.D.
Macklin, Sir James.
McLeod, Sir Chas. Campbell.
Macleod, Hon. Sir Norman C.
Macmillan, Sir Frederick O.
McMillan, Hon. Sir Robt. F.
McMillan, *Maj.* Sir Wm. N.
McNaghten, Sir Henry Pelham Wentworth.
Macphail, *Maj.* Sir Andrew, O.B.E., M.D.
Macpherson, Sir Duncan J., C.I.E.
Macpherson, Sir John, C.B.
Macrae, Sir Colin George.
Maddock, Sir Simon Wm.
Maddocks, Sir Henry, K.C., M.P.
Magniac, *Brig.-Gen.* Sir Charles Lane, C.M.G., C.B.E.
Maguire, Sir Alexander Herbt.
Major, Hon. Sir Charles Hy.
Mallet, Sir Charles Edward.
Mallet, Sir Claude C., C.M.G.
Mallinson, Sir Dyson.
Mance, Sir Henry C., C.I.E.
Mandleberg, Sir G. Charles.
Manifold, Hon. Sir Walter S.
Mann, Sir Donald Daniel.
Mann, Sir T. Duncombe.
Manners, *Maj.* Sir George E. J.
Manton, Sir Henry John.
Manville, Sir Edward, M.P.
Marks, Sir G. Croydon, C.B.E., M.P.
Marsden, Sir Thos. R., C.B.E.
Marshall, Sir John H., C.I.E., D.Litt.
Martel, *Brig.-Gen.* Sir Chas. Philip, C.B.
Martin, Sir Edward.
Martin, Sir James.
Martin, Sir William, F.S.A.
Mason, Hon. Sir Arthur Weir.
Mason, Sir Thomas.
Matheson, Rt. Hon. Sir Robert E.
Matthews, Sir Herbert.

Matthews, Sir John B., K.C.
Matthews, Sir Thomas.
Mattinson, Sir Miles, K.C.
Maule, Sir Robert.
Mawson, Sir Douglas, O.B.E., D.SC., F.R.S.
Maxwell, Sir Frederic Mackenzie.
Maxwell, Sir William.
May, Sir Chichester Gould, M.D.
Mears, Hon. Sir Grimwood
Mecredy, Sir James
Mehta, Sir Bezonji Dadabhoy
Mehta, Sir Manubhai Nandshankar C.S.I.
Meldon, Sir Albert.
Mellor, Sir George.
Mellor, Sir James R.
Menendez, *Maj.* Sir (M.) Raymond.
Meyer, Sir Robert.
Michell, Hon. Sir Lewis, C.V.O.
Michelli, Sir Pietro J., C.M.G.
Middlebrook, Sir William, M.P.
Middleton, Sir John Page
Miers, Sir Henry Alexr.
Miles, Sir John Charles.
Miller, Hon. Sir Edward.
Miller, Sir Francis Henry.
Miller, Hon. Sir Frederick Dawson, K.C.
Miller, Hon. Sir Leslie C., C.B.E.
Milligan, Sir William, M.D.
Mills, Sir William.
Mitchell, Sir John.
Mitchell, Sir William Lane-, M.P.
Molteno, Hon. Sir James Tennant, K.C.
Money, Sir Leo Chiozza.
Moneypenny, Sir Frederick W., C.V.O., C.B.E.
Montague, Sir Ernest Wm. Sanders.
Monteath, Sir Ruthven G.
Moore, Sir Fredk. William.
Moore, Sir Harold J. de Courcy.
Moore, Sir John Wm., M.D.
Morgan, *Col.* Sir Charles Langbridge, C.B.E.
Morgan, *Maj.* Sir David H.
Morris, Sir Samuel M.
Morse, Sir George Henry.
Moulden, Sir Frank Beaumont.
Muddiman, Sir Alexr. P., C.S.I., C.I.E.
Muhammad Habibullah Sahib Bahadur, Sir, C.I.E.
Muhammad Ikbal, Dr. Sheikh Sir.
Muhammad Israr Hasan Khan, Khan Bahadur, Sir, C.I.E.
Muhammad Rafiq, Sir.
Muhammad Yusuf, Haji, Sir.
Muir, Sir Richd. David.
Muir, Sir Thomas, C.M.G.
Mukarji, Sir Ashutoth, C.S.I.
Mules, Sir Horace C., C.S.I., M.V.O., O.B.E.
Mullens, Sir John Ashley.
Mullick, Hon. Sir Basanta Kumar.
Munroe, Sir Harry Courthope-, K.C.
Murison, Sir William.
Murray, Sir David, R.A.
Murray, Sir George S.
Murray, Sir James.
Murray, Sir Robert.
Murton, Sir Walter, C.B.
Myles, Sir Thos., C.B., M.D.
Nauton, Sir Augustus M.
Napier, Sir Walter J., D.C.L.
Nariman, Sir Tremulji Bhikaji.
Nash, Sir Vincent.
Needham, Sir Christopher T.
Needham Sir Fredk., M.D.
Needham, Sir George Wm.
Neill, Sir Thomas.
Nelson, Sir Amos.
Nevill, Sir Walter P.
New, Sir Henry Francis.
Newbolt, Sir Francis G., K.C.
Newbolt, Sir Hy. J., C.H., D.Litt.
Newton, *Maj.* Sir Louis Arthur.
Neylan, Sir Daniel, C.B.E.
Nicholas, Sir Walter Powell.
Nicholl, *Com.* Sir Edward, R.N.R.
Nicholls, Hon. Sir Herbert,
Nicholls, Sir Wm Edgar.
Nicholson, Sir Arthur.
Nicholson, Sir John Rumney, C.M.G.
Nield, Sir Herbert, K.C., M.P.
Noble, Sir William.
Norman, Sir Fredk. John.
Norris, Sir Hy. George.
North, Sir Jonathan.
Oakley, Sir John Hubert.
Obeyesekere, Sir Christoffel.
O'Connell, Sir John Robt.
O'Connell, Sir Peter.
O'Donohoe, Sir James.
Ogilvie, Sir Francis Grant, C.B.
Oldfield, Sir Francis Du Pre.
Oldham, Sir Ernest F.
Oldroyd, Sir Mark.
Oliver, Sir Thomas, M.D.
O'Malley, Sir Edwd. L.
Onkar Mull Jatia, Rai Bahadur Sir, O.B.E.
Oppenheimer, Sir Ernest.
Orange, Sir Hugh W., C.B., C.I.E.
Orde, Sir Julian Walter.
Ormond, Sir Herbert John.
Ormsby, Sir Lambert.
O'Shea, Sir Henry.
Osler, Sir Edmund Boyd.
Otter, Sir John Lonsdale.
Outerbridge, Sir Joseph.
Owen, Sir Isambard, M.D.
Owen, Sir James G.
Owens, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Chas. J., C.B.
Oxley, Sir Alfred James Rice-, C.B.E.
Packard, Sir Edward.
Painter, Sir Fredk. George
Paish, Sir George.
Parekh, Sir Gokaldas Kahandas.
Parker, Sir George Phillips.
Parkington, *Col.* Sir Roper.
Parkinson, Sir Albert Lindsay.
Parkinson, Sir Thos. W., M.D.
Parsons, Sir John Herbert, D.SC.
Paton, Sir James Wallace
Paul, Sir George Morison.
Paul, Sir Jas. Balfour, C.V.O.
Paulin, Sir David.
Payton, Sir Chas. Alfred, M.V.O.
Peacock, Sir Peter.
Peacock, Sir Robert, M.V.O.
Peake, Sir Arthur Copson.
Pearce, Sir Edward Charles.
Pearce, Sir William.
Pearson, Sir Edward Ernest.
Pearson, Sir Louis Frederick, C.B.E.
Peat, Sir Wm. Barclay, C.V.O.
Peck, Sir William.
Pellatt, *Col* Sir Hy. M., C.V.O.
Penfold, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Stephen
Percy, Sir James Campbell.
Perry, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Allan, M.D.
Perry, Sir Edwin Cooper.
Perry, Sir Wm. Paine, C.B.
Peter, Sir John Charles.
Peters, Sir George.
Petrie, Sir Charles.
Petrie, Prof. Sir William M. F., F.R.S.
Pettigrew, Sir Andrew Hislop.
Philip, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Robert Wm.
Phillips, Sir Claude.
Phillips, Sir John, M.D.
Phipps, Sir Edmd. B., C.B.
Pickford, Sir Alfred Donald.
Piggott, Sir Fras. Taylor.
Pigott, Sir Thos. Digby, C.B.
Pilditch, Sir Philip E., M.P.
Pilter, Sir John, O.B.E.
Pinero, Sir Arthur Wing.
Pink, Sir Harold Rufus.
Pink, Sir Thomas.
Platt, Sir Thomas Comyn-.
Plowman, Hon. Sir George Thomas, C.M.G.
Pocock, Sir Sidney J.
Poland, Sir H. Bodkin, K.C.
Pollard, Sir Geo. Herbert.
Pollock, Sir Adrian Donald Wilde.
Pollock, Sir Edward James.
Ponnambalam Arunachalam, Sir.
Porter, Sir Alexander.
Powell, Sir Robt. Leonard.
Power, Sir Samuel Murray, C.B.
Prain, *Lt.-Col.* Sir David, C.M.G., C.I.E.
Pratt, Sir John William.
Prescott, *Maj.* Sir Wm. Hy.
Prestige, *Maj.* Sir John Theodore.
Preston, Sir Walter Reuben, M.P.
Price, Sir Keith Wm.
Price, Sir Robert.
Price, Sir William (1915).
Price, Sir William (1923).
Prideaux, Sir Walter S.
Priestley, Sir Arthur.
Priestley, Sir Wm. E. B.
Priestman, Sir John.
Pritchard, Sir Albert Edward.
Procter, Sir Hy. E. E., C.B.E.
Pryke, Sir Wm. Robert.
Pulley, Sir Charles Thornton.
Purcell, Sir Gilbert K. T.
Purchase, Sir Wm. Henry.
Putman, Sir Thomas.
Quickett, Sir Arthur Scott, LL.D.
Quick, Hon. Sir John.
Quin, Sir Stephen B
Quinn, Sir Patrick, M.V.O.
Radcliffe, Sir Fredk. Morton.
Rae, Sir Alexander.
Rae, Sir Henry Norman, M.P.
Rama Nathan, Sir Ponnabalam, C.M.G., K.C.
Ramsay, Sir William M., D.D.
Randall, Sir Henry E
Randles, Sir John S.
Ranger, Sir Washington, D.C.L.
Rason, Hon. Sir Cornthwaite H.
Ray, Sir Prafulla Chandra, C.I.E.
Raynor, Sir Wm. Pick.
Read, Sir Alfred Henry.
Read, Sir C. Hercules, F.S.A.
Redford, Sir Edward P. W., C.B.
Reed, *Col.* Sir Joseph.
Rees, Sir W. Beddoe, M.P.
Retalo, Sir Michel Angelo, C.B.E.
Reichel, Sir Harry
Reid, Sir Arthur Hay S.
Reid, Sir John.
Reid, Sir Marshall Fredk., C.I.E.
Reid, Sir William, M.B.E.
Reid, Sir William Duff.
Renton, Hon. Sir A. Wood.
Reynolds, Sir Alfred Jas.
Reynolds, Sir Francis Jubal.
Reynolds, Sir Frank Umhlali.
Rhodes, Sir Campbell Ward, C.B.E.
Rhodes, Sir Edward.
Rice, Sir Frederick Gill.
Richardson, Sir Albion H. H., C.B.E.
Richardson, Sir Alexander, M.P.
Richardson, Sir Lewis, C.B.E.
Richardson, *Col.* Sir Philip Wigham, O.B.E., V.D., M.P.
Richardson, Sir Thos. Wm.
Ridgeway, Sir Wm., D.Litt.
Ridley, Rt. Hon. Sir Edward.
Rigg, Sir Edward, C.B., C.V.O., I.S.O.
Ritchie, Sir Adam Beattie.
Robbins, Sir Alfred F.
Roberts, *Lt.-Col.* Sir James Reid, C.I.E., I.M.S.
Roberts, Sir John, C.M.G.
Roberts, Sir Thos. Edwards.
Roberts, Sir Thomas Lee-.
Roberts, His Hon. Judge Sir Walworth Howland, C.B.E.
Robertson, Sir Hy. Beyer.
Robertson, Sir Johnston Forbes-.
Robinson, Sir Hugh Malcolm, C.B., I.S.O.
Robinson, Sir John.
Robinson, Sir Rd. Atkinson.
Robinson, Sir Sydney M
Robinson, Sir Thomas, C.B.E., M.P.
Robinson, Sir Thos. Wm.
Robinson, Sir Wm. Henry.
Roche, Hon. Sir Alex. Adair.
Roche, Sir George.
Roddick, Sir Thos. Geo., M.D.
Roden, Sir Robert Blair.
Roe, Sir Chas. Arthur.
Roffey, Sir George Walter.
Roger, Sir Alexander F. P.
Rogers, Sir Hallewell.
Rogers, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Leonard, C.I.E., M.D.
Rogers, Sir Robert H.
Romer, Hon. Sir Mark Lemon.
Ronald, Sir Landon.
Roney, Sir Ernest
Rose, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Arthur, D.S.O.
Rose, Sir Thos. Kirke.
Rosling, Sir Edward.
Ross, Sir Edward Denison, C.I.E., Ph.D.
Ross, Sir John, LL.D.
Ross, Sir John (*N.Z.*).
Rotton, Sir J. Francis, K.C.
Rowbotham, Sir Thomas.
Rowland, Sir Leonard Bromfield.
Royle, Sir George, O.B.E.
Russell, Sir Edward John, O.B.E.
Russell, Sir William Fleming.
Ruthen, Sir Chas. Tamlin, O.B.E.
Rutherford, Sir Ernest, F.R.S.
Rylands, Sir Wm. Peter.
Salmond, Hon. Sir John Wm., K.C.
Salter, Hon. Sir A. Clavell.
Saltmarsh, Sir E. George.
Samuel, Rt. Hon. Sir Harry S.
Sanders, Sir Edgar C.
Sanderson, Hon. Sir Lancelot, K.C.
Sands, Sir James Patrick.
Sarbadikari, Sir Deba Prasad, C.I.E., LL.D.
Sargant, Hon. Sir Charles Hy.

Sargeant, Sir Alfred Read.
Sarkar, Sir Nilratan, M.D.
Sathappa, *Diwan Bahadur*, Sir Chettiar.
Savill, Sir Edwin.
Schafer, Sir Ed. A. Sharpey-.
Schuster, Prof. Sir Arthur, F.R.S.
Schwabe, Sir Walter G. S., K.C.
Scott, Hon. Sir Basil.
Scott, Sir Benjamin.
Scott, Sir James.
Scott, Sir John Harley.
Scott, Sir Leslie, K.C., M.P.
Scovell, Sir Augustus Chas.
Scrutton, Rt. Hon. Sir Thos. Edward.
Seager, Sir William H.
Seaman, Sir Owen.
Searle, Hon. Sir Malcolm Wm.
Segrave, *Capt.* Sir Thomas George, C.B.E., R.N.R.
Selfe, Sir Robert Carr.
Selfe, His Hon. Sir Wm. L.
Semple, *Lt.-Col.* Sir David.
Serjeant, Sir David Maurice.
Serjeant, *Col.* Sir William Charles Eldon, C.B.
Seth Bisheshdar Das, Rai Bahadur, Sir.
Seth Sarupchand Hukumchand, Sir, Rai Bahadur.
Shadi Lal, Hon. Sir.
Shah, Sir Lallabhai Asharan.
Shand, His Hon. Sir Charles Lister.
Sharkey, Sir Seymour J., M.D.
Sharp, Sir Henry, C.S.I., C.I.E.
Sharpe, Sir Montagu, K.C.
Shaw, Sir Alexander W.
Shaw, Sir Archibd. McInnes, C.B.
Shaw, Sir George Watson, C.S.I.
Shaw, Sir Walter Sydney.
Shaw, Sir Wm. Napier, F.R.S.
Shead, Sir Samuel G.
Shearman, Hon. Sir Montague.
Shee, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Martin Archer-, C.M.G., D.S.O., M.P.
Sheldon, Sir Mark.
Shentall, Sir Ernest.
Sherburn, Sir John.
Shields, Sir Douglas.
Shipstone, Sir Thomas.
Short, Sir Frank, R.A.
Shortall, Sir Patrick.
Simpson, Sir Clement B.
Simpson, Sir James.
Simpson, Sir Jas. Fletcher.
Simpson, Sir James Hope.
Simpson, Sir R. Russell, W.S.
Simpson, Prof. Sir Wm. J. R., C.M.G.
Sims, Sir Thomas, C.B.
Sinclair, Sir John Robt.
Skinner, Sir Henry Ross-.
Skinner, Sir Sydney Martyn.
Slingo, Sir William.
Smalley, Sir Herbert, M.D.
Smith, Sir Cecil Harcourt, C.V.O.
Smith, Sir Clarence.
Smith, Sir Edward.
Smith, Sir E. C. Wyldbore.
Smith, Sir Frederick Wm.
Smith, Very Rev. Sir Geo. Adam, D.D.
Smith, Sir Harold, K.C., M.P.
Smith, Sir Henry White, C.B.E.
Smith, Sir James.
Smith, Sir Lindsey.
Smith, Sir Thomas, V.D.
Smith, Sir Thomas James, C.B.E.
Smith, Sir Wm. Edward, C.B.
Smith, *Col.* Sir Wm. Robert, M.D.
Smith, Sir Geo. Hy. Fisher-.
Smith, *Com.* Sir Hamilton P. Freer-, C.S.I., R.N.
Smith, Sir Alfred van Waterschoodt Lucie-.
Smith, Sir Alfred Samuel Mays-.
Smith, Sir Hy. Moncrieff-, C.I.E.
Smithers, Sir Alfred Waldron.
Smyly, Sir P. Crampton.
Smyly, Sir William J., M.D.
Smyth, Sir Robert Middleton Watson-.
Snell, Sir John F. C.
Soares, Sir Ernest J.
Soundy, Sir John Thos., C.B.E.
Soward, Sir Alfred W., C.B.
Sowden, Sir William John.
Speed, Sir Edwin Arney.
Spencer, Sir J. Ernest.
Spicer, Sir Evan.
Spielmann, Sir Isidore, C.M.G.
Spilsbury, Sir Bernard Hy., M.B.
Sprigge, Sir Squire, M.D.
Sprott, Sir Fredk. L.
Spurgeon, Sir Arthur.
Stabb, Sir Newton John, O.B.E.
Stanes, Sir Robert.
Stanford, Sir C. Villiers, MUS.D.
Stansfield, Sir Charles H. R., C.B.
Stanton, Sir Herbert Edwin Pelham Hughes-, R.A.
Stanyon, *Col.* Sir Henry J., C.I.E., V.D.
Starmer, Sir Chas. Walter.
Stavridi, Sir John.
Stenning, Sir Alex. Rose.
Stephen, Sir Harry Lushington.
Stephens, Sir Alfred.
Stephens, Sir William.
Stephenson, Sir Albert Frederick.
Stephenson, Sir Guy, C.B.
Stevens, Hon. Sir Jno. F.
Stevenson, Sir Edmond S.
Steward, Sir Hy. A. Holden.
Stoll, Sir Oswald.
Stockman, Sir Stewart.
Stockton, Sir Edwin F., M.P.
Stone, Sir Charles.
Stone, Sir Joseph Hy., C.I.E.
Stonehouse, Sir Edmund.
Storey, Hon. Sir David.
Strakosch, Sir Henry.
Strangman, Sir Thos. Joseph.
Studd, Sir Kynaston, O.B.E.
Stupart, Sir Robert F.
Sugden, Sir Wilfd. Hart, M.P.
Sukhdeo Pershad, Rao Bahadur Pandit, Sir, C.I.E.
Sullivan, Hon. Sir W. Wilfd.
Sutherland, Sir Geo. H.
Sutton, Sir John Bland-.
Swanson, Sir John Warren.
Swift, Hon. Sir Rigby.
Swifte, Sir Ernest G., K.C.
Szlumper, Sir Jas. W., C.E.
Tagore, Maharaja Sir Prodyat Kumar.
Tagore, Sir Rabindranath.
Tait, Sir Thomas.
Tallis, Sir George.
Tanner, Sir Henry, C.B., I.S.O.
Tata, Sir Dorabji Jamsetji.
Taylor, Sir Allen.
Taylor, Sir Fredk. Williams-.
Taylor, Sir Richd. Stephens.
Teall, Sir Jethro J. H., F.R.S.
Tedder, Sir Arthur John, C.B.
Temple, Sir Alfred George, F.S.A.
Terry, Sir Richard R.
Teunon, Hon. Sir William.
Thakurdas, Sir Purshottamdas, C.I.E., M.B.E.
Thane, Sir George Dancer, F.R.C.S.
Theobald, Sir Henry Studdy, K.C.
Thomas, Sir (Abraham) Garrod, M.D.
Thomas, Sir Brumwell.
Thomas, *Maj.* Sir Hugh James Protheroe, O.B.E.
Thomas, Sir William Hy., M.B.E.
Thompson, Sir Robert J.
Thompson, Sir William Jno.
Thomson, Sir Fredk. W. Whitley-.
Thomson, Sir Joseph J., O.M., D.SC.
Thomson, Sir St. Clair.
Thomson, Sir William.
Thornycroft, Sir Jno., F.R.S.
Thornycroft, Sir Wm. Hamo, R.A.
Thorpe, Sir Thos. Edwd. C.B., F.R.S.
Thrift, Sir John Edward.
Thursfield, Sir James Richard.
Tilden, Prof. Sir Wm. Aug., D.SC., F.R.S.
Tirard, Sir Nestor I. C., M.D.
Tirumalai Desika Acharivar Avargal, M.R. Ry., Diwan Bahadur, Sir.
Tobin, His Honour Judge Sir Alfred A., K.C.
Todd, Sir Wm. A. Forster.
Tomes, Sir Charles S., F.R.S.
Tomlin, Hon. Sir Thomas J. E.
Towle, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Francis Wm., C.B.E.
Towle, Sir William.
Townshend, Hon. Sir Charles Jas.
Towse, Sir J. Wrench.
Tredgold, Sir Clarkson Henry
Trevelyan, Sir Ernest J.
Trippel, *Maj.* Sir Francis.
Tritton, Sir William A.
Trower, Sir Walter.
Tudball, Hon. Sir William.
Tudor, Sir Daniel Thos.
Turnbull, Sir Robt., M.V.O.
Turner, Sir John.
Turner, Sir Montagu C.
Turner, Sir Samuel.
Turner, Sir Skinner.
Turney, Sir John.
Tweedy, Sir John, F.R.C.S.
Twomey, Sir Daniel H. R.
Tyser, Sir Charles R.
Underhill, Sir Arthur.
Urquhart, Sir James.
Urwick, Sir Henry.
Urwick, Sir Thomas Hunter.
Vaccha, Sir Dinshah Edalji.
Vakil, Sir Naoroji Pestanji, C.I.E.
Van Boeschoten, Sir Johannes G.
Van der Meulen, Sir Fredk. A., O.B.E.
Van Hulsteyn, Sir Willem.
Varjivandas, Sir Jugmohandas.
Vasanji Trikamji Mulji, Sir.
Vaudrey, Sir Wm. Henry.
Veitch, Sir Harry James.
Veno, Sir William Henry.
Verco, Sir Joseph Cooke, M.D.
Verrall, Sir Thos. Jenner, LL.D.
Vicars, Sir William, O.B.E.
Vine, Sir Somers, C.M.G.
Vinogradoff, Prof. Sir Paul, D.C.L.
Voules, Sir Francis Minchin, C.B.E.
Voules, Sir Gordon B.
Wade, Sir William, C.B.E.
Wadia, Sir Hormasji Ardeshir.
Wadson, Hon. Sir Thomas John.
Waechter, Sir Max L.
Waghorn, *Col.* Sir Wm. Danvers, C.B., C.M.G.
Wainwright, Sir James G.
Walden, Sir Robert W., C.B.E.
Waley, *Capt.* Sir Fredk. Geo., C.B.E.
Walker, Sir Byron E., C.V.O.
Walker, Prof. Sir James.
Walker, Sir John W. T., O.B.E.
Walker, Sir Norman, M.D.
Walker, Sir William, C.B.E.
Wallace, Sir Robert, K.C.
Wallis, Hon. Sir J. E. Power.
Wallis, Sir Whitworth.
Walmsley, Sir Hugh.
Walpole, Sir Charles Geo.
Walston, Sir Charles.
Walters, Rt. Hon. Sir J. Tudor.
Walters, Sir W. Howell.
Ward, Sir Adolphus Wm., LITT.D.
Ward, Sir Thomas R. J., C.I.E., M.V.O.
Warner, Sir Geo. Frederic.
Warren, Sir Alfred H., O.B.E.
Warrington, Rt. Hon. Sir Thos. Rolls.
Waterhouse, Sir Herbert Furnivall, M.D.
Watson, Sir Francis.
Watson, Sir Logie Pirie.
Watson, Sir William, LL.D.
Watt, Sir George, C.I.E.
Watts, Sir F. Shadforth.
Wayland, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Wm. Abraham.
Webb, Sir Montagu de P., C.I.E., C.B.E.
Webster, Sir Francis.
Wei Yuk, Sir Boshan, C.M.G.
Welby, Sir Geo. Earle, C.M.G.
Wells, *Capt.* Sir Lionel de Latour, C.B., C.M.G., O.B.E., R.N.
Wells, Sir Sidney Russell-, M.P., M.D.
Wells, Sir William Hy.
Wessels, Hon. Sir Cornelius H.
Wessels, Hon. Sir Johannes W.
West, Sir Glynn H.
Wheatley, Sir Zachariah.
Wheeler, Sir Wm. Ireland De C., M.D.
White, Sir C. Arnold.
Whitehead, Sir Henry.
Whiteside, Sir Cuthbert Wm.
Whitla, Sir Wm., M.D., M.P.
Whittaker, Sir Meredith Thompson.
Whyte, Sir Alexr. Fredk.
Wickham, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Charles George, D.S.O.
Wickham, Sir H. Alexander.
Wigley, Sir George.
Wild, Sir Ernest, K.C.
Wilkinson, Sir Hiram S.
Wilkinson, Sir Wm. Henry.
Williams, Sir Dawson, C.B.E.
Williams, Hon. Sir Hartley.
Williams, Sir Howell Jones.
Williams, Sir I. Thomas.
Williams, Sir J. Ernest Hodder, C.V.O.
Williams, Sir John Fischer, C.B.E., K.C.

Williams, Sir Richard John.
Williamson, Sir James, C.B.
Willison, Sir John S., LL.D.
Wills, Sir Frank Wm.
Wilmot, *Rear-Adm.* Sir S. M. Eardley-.
Wilson, Sir Charles Henry, LL.D., M.P.
Wilson, Sir Frederick W.
Wilson, Sir Jas. Glenny.
Wilson, Sir Jeremiah, C.M.G.
Wilson, Sir Robert.
Wilson, Sir Thomas Saulters.
Wilson, Sir Wemyss Grant.
Wilson, Hon. Sir John C. Dove-.
Wilson, His Hon. Judge Sir Herbert Wm. Lush, K.C.
Wilton, Sir Thomas.
Windham, *Com.* Sir Walter George, R.N.R.
Windle, Sir Bertram C. A.
Winfrey, Sir Richd., M.P.
Wingate, Sir James Lawton.
Winter, Sir F. Pratt, C.M.G.
Winter, Hon. Sir Marmaduke George, C.B.E.
Winterbotham, Sir William Howard.
Wishart, *Col.* Sir Sidney, V.D.
Witt, Sir Robt. Clermont, C.B.E.
Woolley, *Col.* Sir Chas. Augustus, V.D.
Wood, Sir Alexander.
Wood, Sir Edward Graham.
Wood, Sir Henry J.
Wood, Sir Henry Trueman.
Wood, Sir H. Kingsley, M.P.
Woodgate, Sir Alfred, C.B.E.
Woodhouse, Sir Percy.
Woodroffe, Hon. Sir John G.
Woods, Sir James Edward.
Woods, Sir Robert Hy.
Woodward, Sir Lionel Mabbott.
Worley, Sir Arthur, C.B.E.
Wright, Sir Bernard Swanwick.
Wright, Sir Robert Patrick.
Wynne, Rt. Hon. Sir Henry Arthur, LL.D.
Yeo, Sir Alfred Wm.
Yorke, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Horatio A., C.B.
Young, Sir Alfred Karney.
Young, Sir Fredk. Wm.
Young, *Col.* Sir John Smith, C.V.O.
Yoxall, Sir Jas. Henry.
Zulfikar Ali Khan, Khan Sir.

Welch Sovereigns and Princes.

WALES was ruled by Sovereign Princes from the "earliest times" until the death of Llewellyn in 1282. The first English Prince of Wales was the son of Edward I., and was born in Carnarvon town on April 25, 1284. According to a discredited legend, he was presented to the Welch chieftains as their Prince, in fulfilment of a promise that they should have a Prince who "could not speak a word of English" and should be native born. This son, who afterwards became Edward II., was created "Prince of Wales and Earl of Chester" at the famous Lincoln Parliament on February 7, 1301. The present Prince was installed in Carnarvon Castle on July 13, 1911.

INDEPENDENT PRINCES, A.D. 840 to 1282.	
Roderick the Great	840
Anarawd, son of Roderick	877
Howel Dda, the Good	942
Jefan and Jago	948
Howel ap Jefan, the Bad	972
Cadwallon, his brother	984
Meredith ap Owen ap Howell Dha	985
Idwal ap Meyric ap Edwal Voel	992
Llewelyn ap Sitsyhlt	1015
Iago ap Idwal ap Meyric	1023
Griffith ap Llewelyn Sitsylht	1034
Bleddyn	1063
Trahaern ap Caradoc	1073
Griffith ap Cynan	1079
Owain Gwynedd	1136
David ap Owain Gwynedd	1169
Llewelyn the Great	1194
David ap Llewelyn	1240
Llewelyn ap Griffith	1246

ENGLISH PRINCES, SINCE A.D. 1301.	
Edward, b. 1284 (Edwd. II.), cr. Pr. of Wales	1301
Edward the Black Prince, s. of Edwd. III.	1343
Richard (Richard II.), s. of the Black Prince	1377
Henry of Monmouth (Henry V.)	1399
Edward of Westminster, son of Henry VI.	1454
Edward of Westminster (Edward V.)	1472
Edward, son of Richard III. (d. 1484)	1483
Arthur Tudor, son of Henry VII.	1489
Henry Tudor (Hen. VIII.), s. of Henry VII.	1503
Henry Stuart, son of James I. (d. 1612)	1610
Charles Stuart (Charles I.), s. of James I.	1616
Charles (Charles II.), son of Charles I.	1630
George Augustus (Geo. II.), s. of George I.	1714
Frederick Lewis, s. of George II. (d. 1751)	1727
George William Frederick (George III.)	1751
George Augustus Frederick (George IV.)	1762
Albert Edward (Edward VII.)	1841
George (George V.)	1901
Edward	1910

Ancient Irish Titles.

The Fox (O'Sionnach), James George Hubert *Fox*, *b.* 1842.
The Knight of Glin, Desmond Fitzjohn Lloyd *FitzGerald*, *b.* 1862, *suc.* 1895.
The Knight of Kerry (21st), Sir John Peter Gerald Maurice *FitzGerald*, Bart., M.C., *b.* 1884, *suc.* 1916.
The MacCarthy Mor, Samuel Trant *MacCarthy*, *b.* 1842.
The MacDermot, Prince of Coolavin, Charles Edward *MacDermot*, *b.* 1862, *suc.* 1904.
The McGillicuddy of the Reeks, Lt.-Col. Ross Kinloch *McGillicuddy*, D.S.O., *b.* 1882, *suc.* 1921.
The O'Conor Don, Owen Phelin *O'Conor*, *b.* 1870.
The O'Donoghue of the Glens, Geoffrey *O'Donoghue*, *b.* 1859.
The O'Donovan, Col. Morgan William *O'Donovan*, C.B., *b.* 1861.
The O'Gorman, Mathghamhnam, Col. Nicholas Purcell *O'Gorman*, *b.* 1845.
The O'Grady of Killyballyowen, William de Courcy L. Renzy *O'Grady*.
The O'Kelly, Chief of Jathmaine, Maj. Arthur Dillon Denis *Kelly*, *b.* 1853, *suc.* 1897.
The O Morchoe, Chief of The Sept, Arthur McMurrogh *Murphy*, *b.* 1835.

THE VICTORIA CROSS. V.C.

Ribbon, Crimson for all Services.

FOR CONSPICUOUS BRAVERY. INSTITUTED *29th January*, 1856.

Instituted in 1856, on the close of the Crimean War, and extended in 1911 and 1920. A bar may be awarded for any additional act of gallantry.

A list of surviving recipients.

Adams, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir R. B., K.C.B., (I.A.), *Upper Swat*	1897
Addison, Rev. Wm. Robt. F., (C.F.), *Mesopotamia*	1916
Adlam, *Capt.* Tom Edwin (Bedf. R.), *Expdny. F.*	1916
Agar, *Lieut.* Augustine W. S., D.S.O., (R.N.), *Baltic*	1919
Alexander, *Maj.-Gen.* E. W., C.B., C.M.G. (R.F.A.), *Expdny. F.*	1915
Allen, *Capt.* Wm. Barnsley, D.S.O. M.C., M.B., (R.A.M.C.), *Expdny. F.*	1916
Amey, *L.-Cpl.* William (R. War. R.), *France*	1918
Andrew, *Corpl.* Leslie W. (N. Z. Inf.)	1917
Angus, *Sergt.* W. (H.L.I.), *Expdny. F.*	1915
Archibald, *Sapper* Adam, (R. E.), *France*	1918
Auten, *Lieut.-Commr.* Harold, D.S.C., (R.N.R.), *Submarine*	1918
Axford, *L.-Corpl.* Thomas Leslie, M.M. (Aust. I.F.)	1918
Aylmer, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Fenton J., K.C.B., (R.E.), *Hunza-Nagar*	1891
Bamford, *Maj.* Edwd., D.S.O. (R.M.L.I.), *Zeebrugge*	1918
Barrett, *Lieut.* John (Leic. R.), *France*	1918
Barker, *Maj.* Wm. G., D.S.O. (Bar), M.C. (2 Bars) (R.A.F.), *Expdny. F.*	1918
Barron, *Corpl.* Colin (Canad. Infy.)	1918
Barter, *Capt.* Fredk. M.C. (R. Welch Fus.), *Expdny. F.*	1915
Bassett, *2nd Lieut.* Cyril R. G. (N. Z.) *Dardanelles*	1915
Beak, *Capt.* Daniel M. Wm., D.S.O., M.C., (R. Scots Fus.)	1918
Bees, *Priv.* W. (Canad. Inf.), *S. Africa*	1901
Beesley, *Priv.* William (Rif. Brig.)	1918
Belcher, *Capt.* D. W. (L.R.B.), *Expdny. F.*	1915
Bell, *Maj.* F. W. (W. Australia), *S. Africa*	1901
Bellew, *Capt.* Edward D. (Brit. Columbia R.), *France*	1915
Bennett, *Capt.* E. P., M.C. (Worcs. R.), *Expdny. F.*	1917
Bent, *C S.-M.* S. J. (East Lancs. R.), *Exp. F.*	1914
Bingham, *Capt.* Hon. E., O.B.E., (R.N.), *Jutland*	1916
Bisdee, *Maj.* J. H., O.B.E. (Tasmania), *S. Africa*	1900
Bishop, *Lt.-Col.* William Avery, D.S.O. (Bar), M.C. D.F.C. (Can. Cav. & R.F.C.)	1917
Bissett, *Lieut.* William D. (A. & S. H.), *France*	1918
Blackburn, *2nd Lt.* Arthur S. (Australia), *Expdy. F.*	1916
Bloomfield, *Maj.* Wm. Anderson (S. Afr.), *Ex. F.*	1917
Boisragon, *Brig.-Gen.* G. H., (I.A.), *Hunza-Nagar*	1891
Bonner, *Lt.* Charles G., D.S.C., (R.N.R.), *Submarine*	1917
Booth, *Capt.* Frederick C., D.C.M. (S. Africa), *Expdny. F.*	1917
Borella, *Lieut.* Albert, M.M. (Australia) *Ex. F.*	1918
Borton, *Lt.-Col.* Arthur D., C.M.G., D.S.O. (Lond. R.)	1917
Boulter, *Lt.* Wm. Ewart (N'hants R.), *Expy. F.*	1916
Bourke, *Lt.-Com.* Roland, D.S.O., (R.N.V.R.), *Ostend*	1918
Boyle, *Capt.* E. Courtney, (R.N.), *Dardanelles*	1915
Bradley, *Capt.* Fredk. H. (R.F.A.), *S. Africa*	1901
Brereton, *Corpl.* Alexander (Manitoba R.)	1918
Brooks, *C.-Sgt.-M.* Edward (Oxf. & B. L. I.), *Ex. F.*	1917
Brooks, *Sergt.* Oliver (Cold. Gds.), *Expdny. Force*	1915
Brown, *Corpl.* Walter Ernest, D.C.M. (Aust. I. F.)	1918
Bryan, *L.-Corpl.* Thomas (Northd. Fus.), *Expy. F.*	1917
Buchanan, *Capt.* Angus (S.W. Bord.), *Mesopotamia*	1916
Burges, *Lt.-Col.* Dan, D.S.O. (Glouc. R.) *Expy. F.*	1918
Burman, *Sergt.* William Francis (Rif. Brig.), *Ex. F.*	1917
Burt, *Corpl.* Alfred A. (Herts R.) *Expdny. F.*	1915
Butler, *Priv.* Wm. Boynton (W. Yorks. R.)	1917
Bye, *Sergt.* Robert (Welch Gds.)	1917
Byrne, *Private* Thomas (21st Lancers), *Sudan*	1898
Caffrey, *Priv.* J. (York. and Lanc. R.), *Expdny. F.*	1915
Caldwell, *C.-Sergt.-Maj.* Thomas (Lanark. Yeo. & R.S. Co. Fus.), *France*	1918
Calvert, *Sergt.* Laurence, M.M. (K.O.Y.L.I.)	1918
Campbell, *Capt.* Gordon, D.S.O. (R.N.), *Submarines*	1917
Campbell, *Col.* John Vaughan, D.S.O. (Coldstr. Gds.), *Expdny. F.*	1916
Carmichael, *Sergt.* John (N. Staff. R.) *Expdny. F.*	1917
Carpenter, *Capt.* Alfred Fras. B. (R.N.), *Zeebrugge*	1918
Carroll, *Priv.* John (Aus. Inf.), *Expdny. F.*	1917
Cator, *Sergt.* Harry (E. Surr. R.), *Expdny. F.*	1917
Cartwright, *Priv.* George (Aust.), *France*	1918
Chafer, *Priv.* George W. (E. York. R.), *Expdny. F.*	1916
Chatta Singh, *Sepoy* (Bhopal Inf.), *Mesopotamia*	1916
Christian, *Priv.* Harry (K. O. Royal R.), *Exp. F.*	1916
Christie, *L.-Cpl.* John Alex. (Lond. R.)	1918
Clarke, *Sergt.-Maj.* James (Lanc. Fus.), *France*	1918
Clements, *Corpl.* J. J. (Rimgtn's Guides), *S. Africa*	1900
Cloutman, *Maj.* Brett M., M.C. (R.E.), *France*	1918
Cobbe, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir A. S., K.C.B., C.S.I., D.S.O., A.D.C. (King's Afr. R.), *Somali*	1902
Coffin, *Col.* Clifford, C.B., D.S.O., A.D.C. (R.E.)	1917
Coghlan, *Sergt.-Maj.* C. (Gordon Highrs.), *Mutiny*	1857
Collins, *Corpl.* John, D.C.M. (R. Welch Fus.)	1917
Coltman, *Lc.-Cpl.* William H., D.C.M., M.M. (N. Staff. R.)	1918
Colvin, *Lt.* Hugh (Chesh. R.)	1917
Colvin, *Col.* J. M. Colquhoun, (R.E.), *Mohmand*	1897
Congreve, *Gen.* Sir W. N., K.C.B., M.V.O. (Rif. B.), *S. Africa*	1899
Cooper, *Sergt.* Edward (K.R.R.C.) *Expdny. F.*	1917
Coppins, *Corpl.* Frederick George (Manitoba R.)	1918
Cosgrove, *Sergt.* W. (R. Munst. F.), *Gallipoli*	1915
Costello, *Col.* Edmond W., C.M.G., C.V.O., D.S.O., (I.A.), *Malakand*	1897
Counter, *Priv.* Jack Thomas (King's R.)	1918
Coury, *Lt.* Gabriel G. (R.A.F.), *Expdny. Force*	1916
Coverdale, *2nd Lt.* Harry (Manch. R.) *Expdny. F.*	1917
Cox, *Priv.* Christopher (Bedf. R.), *Expdny. F.*	1917
Craig, *Lt.* J. M. (R.A.F.), *Expdny. F.*	1917
Crandon, *Pte.* H. G. (18th Hrs.), *S. Africa*	1901
Crichton, *Priv.* James (Auckland R., N.Z.)	1918
Crimmin, *Col.* John, C.B., C.I.E. (I.M.S.), *Burma*	1889
Cross, *Corpl.* Arthur Henry (M.G.C.)	1918
Crowe, *Capt.* John (Worc. R.)	1918
Cruickshank, *Priv.* Robert Edward (Lond. R.), *Palestine*	1918
Crutchley, *Lieut.* Victor Alexander, D.S.C. (R.N.), *Ostend*	1918
Cunningham, *Priv.* John (E. York. R.), *Expy. F.*	1917
Curtis, *Sergt.* A. E. (E. Surrey Regt.), *S. Africa*	1900
Curtis, *Sergt.* Horace A. (R. Dub. Fus.), *France*	1918
Dalziel, *Driver* Henry (Aust. I. F.)	1918
Danaher, *Sergt.* J. (Connaught Rang.), *Transvaal*	1881
Daniels, *Capt.* H., M.C. (Rif. Bgde.), *Expdny. F.*	1915
Darwan Sing Negi, *Subadar* (Garwhal R.), *Ex. F.*	1915
Davey, *Corpl.* Philip, M.M. (Aust. I. F.)	1918
Davies, *Corpl.* John Thomas (S. Lancs. R.)	1918
Davies, *Lieut.* Joseph (R. Welch Fus.), *Expdny. F.*	1916
Davies, *Col.* L. A. E. Price-, C.B., D.S.O. (K.R.R.C.), *S. Africa*	1901
Davies, *Wing-Com.* Richard B., D.S.O. (A.F.C.), R.N., *Salonika*	1916
Dawson, *Capt.* Jas. Lennox (R.E.), *Expdny. F.*	1915
Day, *Corpl.* Sidney J. (Suff. R.)	1917
Daykins, *Sergt.* John B. (York & Lancs. R.), *France*	1918
Dean, *Capt.* Donald (R.W. Kent R.), *France*	1918
Dean, *Lieut.* P. T. (R.N.V.R.), *Zeebrugge*	1918
de Wiart, *Col.* Adrian Carton, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., A.D.C. (4th Dn. Gds.), *Expdny. F.*	1916
Dinesen, *Lieut.* Thomas (Quebec R.)	1918
Dobson, *Com.* Claude C., D.S.O., (R.N.), *Kronstadt*	1919
Dobson, *L.-Cpl.* (Coldstr. Gds.), *Expdny. F.*	1914
Doogan, *Priv.* John (1st D.G.), *Laing's Nek*	1881
Dorrell, *Maj.* G. T. (R.H.A.), *Expedy. Force*	1914
Douglas, *Col.* H. E. M., C.M.G., D.S.O. (R.A.M.C.), *S. Africa*	1899
Downie, *Sergt.* Robert (R. Dub. F.), *Expdny. F.*	1916
Doxat, *Maj.* Alexis C. (K.R.R.C.), *S. Africa*	1901
Doyle, *C.-Sergt.-Maj.* Martin, M.M. (R. Munst. Fus.), *France*	1918
Drain, *Driver* J. C. H (R.H.A.), *Expdny. F.*	1917
Dresser, *Priv.* Tom (Green Howards), *Expdny. F.*	1914

Drummond, *Lt.-Com.* Geoffrey H. (R.N.V.R.) *Ostend*	1918
Duffy, *Priv.* James (R. Innis. Fus.)	1918
Dunmore, *Maj.* Earl of, D.S.O., M.V.O. (16th Lrs.), *Upper Swat*	1897
Dunstan, *Lieut.* William (Australia), *Dardanelles*	1915
Durrant, *L.-Corp.* E. (Rifle Brig.), *S. Africa*	1900
Dwyer, *Sergt.* John James (Aust. M.G.C.)	1917
Edwards, *Sergt.* Alexander (Sea. Highrs.)	1917
Edwards, *Corpl.* Fredk. J. (Middx. R.), *Expdny. F.*	1916
Edwards, *Priv.* Thos. (Black Watch), *Sudan*	1884
Edwards, *2nd Lieut.* Wilfrid (K. O. York. L. I.)	1917
Egerton, *Corpl.* Ernest Albert (Sherwood F.)	1917
Elcock, *Corpl.* Roland (Roy. Scots), *France*	1918
Engleheart, *Sergt.* H. (10th Hrs.), *S. Africa*	1900
English, *Capt.* W. John (A.S.C.), *S. Africa*	1901
Evans, *Sergt.* Arthur (Linc. R.) *Expdny. F.*	1918
Evans, *C.-S.-M.* George (Manch. Regt.), *France*	1916
Evans, *Maj.* Lewis Pugh, C.M.G., D.S.O. (Black Watch)	1917
Farmer, *Lt.-Col.* Donald D (King's R.), *S. Africa*	1900
Farmer, *Corpl.* J. J. (Army Hosp. Corps), *Majuba*	1881
Faulds, *Lieut.* Wm. Fredk. (S. Africa), *Expdny. F.*	1916
Finch, *Sergt.* N. Augustus (R.M.A.), *Zeebrugge*	1918
Findlater, *Piper* G. (Gord. Highrs.), *Tirah*	1897
Findlay, *Capt.* George de C. E., M.C. (R.E.), T.F., *France*	1918
Finlay, *Sergt.* D. (Black Watch), *Expdny. F.*	1915
Fitzpatrick, *Priv.* F. (Conn. Rang.), *S. Africa*	1879
Flawn, *Priv.* Thos. (Conn. Rang.), *S. Africa*	1879
Forshaw, *Capt.* Wm. T. (M'chester R.), *Dardanelles*	1915
Foss, *Lt.-Col.* C. C., D.S.O. (Bedfs. R.), *Expdny. F.*	1915
Foster, *Corpl.* Edward (E. Surr. R.), *Expdny. F.*	1917
Fowler, *Colour-Sergt.* Edmond (Sco. Rif.), *Zulu*	1879
Freyberg, *Lt.-Col.* Bernard C., C.M.G., D.S.O. (2 Bars) (Gren. Gds.)	1916
Frickleton, *Lieut.* Samuel (N.Z.), *Expdny. F.*	1917
Frisby, *Capt.* Cyril Hubert (Cold. Gds.)	1918
Fuller, *Sergt.* W. (Welch R.), *Expdny. F.*	1914
Fuller, *Sergt.* W. D. (Gren. Gds.), *Expdny. F.*	1915
Garforth, *Corp.* Chas. E. (15th Hus.), *Expedy. Force*	1914
Geary, Rev. Benj. H. (E. Surrey R.), *Expdny. F.*	1915
Gee, *Capt.* Robert, M.C. (Royal Fus.), *Expdny. F.*	1918
Glasock, *Driver* H. H. (R.H.A.), *S. Africa*	1900
Gobind Singh, *Jemadar* (Ind. Cav.)	1918
Godley, *Priv.* Sidney F. (Roy. Fus.), *Expdny. F.*	1914
Good, *Sergt.* Herman James (Quebec R.)	1918
Gordon, *Col.* W. E., C.B.E., A.D.C. (Gord. High.), *S. Africa*	1900
Gordon, *Sergt.* Wm. J. (W.I.R.), *Gambia River*	1892
Gorle, *Lieut.* Robert (R.F.A.), *France*	1918
Gort, *Lieut.-Col.* Viscount, D.S.O., M.V.O., M.C. (Gren. Gds.)	1918
Gosling, *Sergt.* William (R.F.A.), *Expdny. F.*	1917
Gourley, *2nd Lieut.* Cyril E., M.M. (R.F.A.)	1918
Graham, *Maj.* John R.N. (Arg. & Suth. H. & M.G.C.)	1917
Grant, *2nd Lt.* John (Wellington R., N.Z.), *France*	1918
Grant, *Col.* Charles J. Wm. (I.A.), *Manipur*	1891
Grant, *Lt.-Col.* John Gilroy (I.A.), *Thibet*	1904
Greaves, *Corpl.* Fred (Sherwood F.), *Expdny. F.*	1917
Greenwood, *Lt.-Col.* Harry, D.S.O. (and Bar), M.C., (K.O.Y.L.I.), *France*	1918
Gregg, *Lieut.* Milton F., M.C. (and Bar), (Nova Scotia R.), *France*	1918
Gregg, *Sergt.* William, D.C.M., M.M. (Rif. Bgde.)	1918
Grieve, *Capt.* Robert Cuthbert (Aust. Inf.), *Ex. F.*	1917
Grimbaldeston, *C.Q.M.S.* William H. (K.O.S.B.)	1917
Grimshaw, *Lt.* John (Lanc. Fus.), *Gallipoli*	1917
Grogan, *Col.* George Wm. St. G., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., A.D.C. (Worc. Regt)	1918
Guy, *Com.* Basil John Douglas, D.S.O. (R.N.), *China*	1900
Haine, *Lt.* Reginald L., M.C. (H.A.C.), *Expdny. F.*	1917
Hall, *Sergt.* Arthur (Aust.), *France*	1918
Halliday, *Col.* Lewis S. T., C.B. (R.M.L.I.), *China*	1900
Halliwell, *L.-Corpl.* Joel (Lanc. Fus.)	1918
Halton, *Priv.* Albert (K.O. Royal R.)	1917
Hamilton, *2nd Lt.* John (Australia), *Dardanelles*	1915
Hamilton, *L.-Corpl.* John Brown (High. L.I.)	1917
Hanna, *Lieut.* Robert (Can. Inf.)	1917
Hansen, *Maj.* Percy H. (Lincs. R.) *Dardanelles*	1915
Hardham, *Capt.* W. J. (N.Z.), *S. Africa*	1901
Hart, *Gen.* Sir R. C., K.C.B., K.C.V.O. (R.E.), *Afghan*	1879
Harvey, *Capt.* Frederick M. W. (Can. Inf.), *Expdny. F.*	1917
Harvey, *Priv.* Jack (Lond. R.)	1918
Harvey, *Priv.* Norman (R. Innis. F.), *France*	1918
Harvey, *Priv.* Samuel (York & Lanc. R.), *Exp. F.*	1915
Hayward, *Lieut.* Regd. F. Johnson, M.C. (Wilts R.)	1918
Heaton, *Sergt.* Wm. (King's Regt.), *S. Africa*	1900
Heaviside, *Priv.* Michael (Durh. L. I.), *Expy. F.*	1917
Hedges, *Lieut.* Frederick W. (Beds. R.), *France*	1918
Henderson, *Trooper* H. S. (Bulawayo), *Rhodesia*	1896
Herring, *Maj.* Alfred Cecil (N'thants R.), *France*	1918
Hewitson, *L.-Corpl.* James (K.O. Royal R.)	1918
Hewitt, *2nd Lieut.* William Henry (S. Afr. Inf.)	1917
Hill, *Priv.* Albert (R. Welch Fus.), *Expdny. F.*	1916
Hogan, *Sergt.* J. (Manchester R.), *Expdny. F.*	1914
Holbrook, *Com.* N. D. (R.N.), *Dardanelles*	1914
Holland, *Maj.* E. J. (R. Canadian Dns.), *S. Africa*	1900
Holland, *Capt.* John Vincent (Leinster R.), *Expdny. F.*	1916
Holmes, *Lieut.* F. W. (K. O. Y. L. I.), *Expdny. F.*	1914
Holmes, *Priv.* Thomas William (Can. Mtd. Rif.)	1918
Holmes, *Priv.* William E. (Gren. Gds.), *France*	1918
Hornby, *Br.-Gen.* E. J. Phipps-, C.B., C.M.G. (R.A.), *S. Africa*	1900
Howell, *Corpl.* Geo. Julian, M.M. (Aust. Inf.), *Ex. F.*	1917
Howse, *Surg.-Gen.* Sir Neville R., K.C.B., K.C.M.G. (N.S.W. Med. Staff), *S. Africa*	1900
Hudson, *Maj.* Charles Edward, D.S.O., M.C. (Sherwood F.), *Expdny. F.*	1918
Huffam, *Lt.* James (West Riding R.), *France*	1918
Hughes, *Priv.* Thomas (Con. Rang.), *Expdny. F.*	1916
Hull, *Shoeing-Smith* Chas. (21st Lrs.), *Expdny. F.*	1916
Hunter, *Sergt.* David Ferguson (High. L.I.), *Expdny. F.*	1918
Hutcheson, *Capt.* Bellenden, M.C. (Can. A.M.C.), *France*	1918
Hutchinson, *Col.* E. D. Brown Synge-, C.B. (14th Hrs.), *South Africa*	1900
Hutchinson, *Cpl.* James (Lanc. Fus.) *Expy. F.*	1916
Hutt, *Corpl.* Arthur (R. Warwick R.)	1917
Ind, *Farrier-Sergt.* A. E. (R.H.A.), *S. Africa*	1901
Ingram, *Lt.* George M., M.M. (Australia), *France*	1918
Inkson, *Lt.-Col.* Edgar Thos. (R.A.M.C.), *S. Africa*	1900
Insall, *Squadron-Leader* Gilbert S.M., M.C. (R.A.F.), *Expdny. F.*	1915
Inwood, *Priv.* Reginald Roy (Aust. Imp. Fce.).	1917
Ishar Singh, *Sepoy* (28th Punjabis), *Waziristan*	1921
Jacka, *Capt.* A., M.C. (Australia), *Dardanelles*	1915
Jackson, *Priv.* William (Australia), *Expdny. F.*	1916
James, *Capt.* H., M.C. (Worcs. R.), *Dardanelles*	1915
James, *Capt.* Manley Angell, M.C. (Glouc. R.)	1918
Jarvis, *Corp.* C. A. (R.E.), *Expdny. F.*	1914
Jensen, *Priv.* Jorgan C. (Aust. Inf.), *Expdny. F.*	1917
Jerrard, *Flg.-Offr.* Alan (R.A.F.)	1918
Johnson, *Lt.-Col.* Dudley G., D.S.O. (bar), M.C. (S.W. Bord.), *France*	1918
Johnson, *Lt.* James (Northum. Fus.), *France*	1918
Johnson, *Sergt.* William Hy. (Sher. F.), *France*	1918
Johnstone, *Maj.* R. (Imp. Light Horse), *S. Africa*	1899
Jones, *Priv.* Thos. Alfred, D.C.M. (Chesh. R.), *Expdny. F.*	1916
Jones, *Col.* C. Mansel-, D.S.O. (W. York. R.), *S. Africa*	1900
Joynt, *Capt.* William Donovan (Aust. I.F.)	1918
Judson, *2nd Lieut.* Reginald Stanley, D.C.M., M.M. (Auckland R., N.Z.)	1918
Karanbahadur Rana, *Naik* (Gurkha Rifles)	1918
Kelly, *Capt.* Henry, M.C. (bar) (W. Riding R.), *Expdny. F.*	1916
Kelly, *Lt.-Col.* John Sherwood-, C.M.G., D.S.O. (Norf. R. & R. Innis. Fus.)	1918
Kennedy, *Lt.-Col.* Wm. Clark-, C.M.G., D.S.O. (bar) (Quebec R.), *France*	1918
Kenny, *Priv.* Henry (Loyal R.), *Expy. F.*	1916
Kenny, *L.-Sergt.* Thomas (Durham L. I.), *Ex. F.*	1916
Kenny, *Priv.* Thomas Jas. B. (Aust. Inf.), *Ex. F.*	1917
Kenny, *Sergt.-Drummer* W. (Gordon H.) *Exp. F.*	1915
Ker, *Capt.* Allan Ebenezer (Gord. High.), *France*	1918
Kerr, *Capt.* George, M.C. (bar) (Aust.), *France*	1918
Kerr, *Lt.* George Fraser, M.C., M.M. (Ontario R.), *France*	1918
Kerr, *Priv.* John Chipman (Canad. Inf.), *Expy. F.*	1916
Keyzor, *Lieut.* Leonard (Australia), *Dardanelles*	1915
Khudadad Khan, *Subadar* (129th Baluch.), *Ex. F.*	1914
Kinross, *Priv.* Cecil John (Canadian Inf.)	1918
Kirby, *Wing-Comdr.* Frank H., O.B.E., D.C.M., (R.A.F.), *S. Africa*	1900
Knight, *2nd Lt.* Alfred J. (Sherwood F.)	1917
Knight, *Capt.* H. J. (King's Regt.), *S. Africa*	1900
Knox, *2nd Lieut.* Cecil Leonard, (R.E.), *Expy. F.*	1911

Konowal, *Corpl.* Filip (Canadian Inf.) 1917
Kulbir Thapa, *Rflmn.* (Gurkha R.), *Expdny. Force* 1915
Laidlaw, *Piper* Daniel (K.O.S.B.), *Expdny. Force* 1915
Lala, *Lance Naik* (41st Dogras), *Expdny. Force* .. 1916
Lauder, *Priv.* David R. (R. Scots Fus.), *Expy. F.* 1916
Laurent, *2nd Lt.* Harry John (N.Z. Rif. Bgde.) .. 1918
Lawrence, *Maj.* T. B. B. (17th Lrs.), *S. Africa* .. 1900
Lawson, *L.-Corpl.* E. (Gord. High.), *Tirah* 1897
Leach, *Lieut.* J. (M'chester R.), *Expdny. F.* 1914
Leak, *Priv.* John (Australia), *Expdny. F.* 1916
Leake, *Lt.-Col.* A. Martin- (S.A. Const.), *S. Africa*, 1902; (R.A.M.C.), Clasp, *Expdny. F.*... 1915
LeQuesne, *L.-Col.* Ferd. Simeon (R.A.M.C.), *Burma* 1889
Lewis, *Priv.* Herbert Wm. (Welch R.), *Expdny. F.* 1916
Lister, *Sergt.* Joseph (Lanc. Fus.) 1917
Lloyd, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Owen E. P., K.C.B. (A.M.S.), *Burma* 1893
Loosemore, *Priv.* Arnold (W. Rid. R.).......... 1917
Lowerson, *Sergt.* Alfred (Aust.), *France* 1918
Luke, *Sergt.* F. (R.H.A.), *Expdny. F.* 1914
Lyall, *Capt.* Graham (Cent. Ontario R.), *France* 1918
McAulay, *Sergt.* John, D.C.M. (Scots Gds.) 1918
McCarthy, *Lt.* Lawrence (Aust.), *France* 1918
McDougall, *Sergt.* Stanley R. (Aust. Imp. Fce.) .. 1918
MacDowell, *Maj.* Thain W., D.S.O. (Can. Inf.) .. 1917
MacGregor, *Capt.* John, M.C., D.C.M. (bar) (Canad. Mtd Rif.) *France* 1918
McIntosh, *Priv.* George (Gord. Highrs.) 1917
MacIntyre, *Lt.* David Lowe (Arg. & Suth. High.) 1918
Mackay, *Lt.-Col.* Jno. F. (A. & S. Highrs.), *S. Africa* 1900
McKean, *Capt.* George Burdon (Canadian Inf.) 1918
McNally, *Sergt.* William, M.M. (Green Howards), *France* 1918
McNamara, *Capt.* Frank H. (Aust. R.F.C.), *Ex. F.* 1917
McNamara, *Corp.* John (E. Surr. R.) 1918
McNess, *L.-Sergt.* Fred (Scots G.), *Expdny. F.* .. 1916
Maling, *Capt.* Geo. Allan, M.B. (R.A.M.C.), *Expy. F.* 1915
Malleson, *Lieut.* W. St. A., (R.N.), *Dardanelles* .. 1915
Marling, *Col.* Sir Percival S., Bt., C.B. (K.R.R.C.), *Sudan* 1884
Martin, *Capt.* Cyril G., D.S.O., (R.E.), *Expdny. F.* 1915
Masters, *Priv.* Richard George, (R.A.S.C.) 1918
Masterson, *Maj.* J. E. I. (K. O. Royal R.), *S. Africa* 1900
Maufe, *Capt.* Thomas H. B. (R.G.A.), *Expdny. F.* 1917
Maxwell, *Lt.* Joseph, M.C., D.C.M. (Aust.), *France* 1918
May, *Lieut.* H. (Scottish R.), *Expdny. F.* 1914
Mayson, *L.-Sergt.* Tom F. (K. O. Royal R.)...... 1917
Meekosha, *Capt.* Samuel (W. Yorks. R.), *Expy. F.* 1915
Mellish, Rev. Edward Noel, M.C. (C.F.), *Expdny. F.* 1916
Melliss, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Chas. John, K.C.B., *Ashanti* 1900
Melvin, *Priv.* Charles (R. Highrs.) 1917
Merrifield, *Sergt.* William (Cent. Ontario R.), *France* 1918
Metcalf, *L.-Cpl.* William Henry, M.M. (Manitoba R.) 1918
Miles, *Priv.* Francis G. (Glouc. R.), *France* 1918
Mir Dast, *Jemadar* (Coke's Rif.), *Expdny. F.*..... 1915
Mitchell, *Capt.* Coulson N., M.C. (Canad. Engrs.), *France* 1918
Moffatt, *Priv.* M. (Leinster R.), *Expdny. F.* 1918
Molyneux, *Sergt.* John (R. Fus.)................ 1917
Moon, *Lt.* Rupert. V. (Aust. Inf.), *Expdny. F.* .. 1917
Moore, *Lieut.* Montagu S. S. (Hants R.) 1917
Mott, *Sergt.* Edward J., D.C.M. (Border R.), *Expy. F.* 1917
Mountain, *Sergt.* Albert (W. Yorks. R.) 1918
Moyney, *Sergt.* John (Ir. Gds.) 1917
Mugford, *L.-Cpl.* Harold, (M.G.C.) 1917
Mullane, *Sergt.-Maj.* Patrick (R.A.), *Afghan* 1880
Mullin, *Sergt.* George Harry, M.M. (Can. Inf.) .. 1918
Murray, *Lt.-Col.* Henry Wm., C.M.G., D.S.O., D.C.M. (Aust. Inf.), *Ex. F.* 1917
Murray, *Corp.* Jas. (Conn. Rang.), *Transvaal* 1881
Myles, *Lieut.* Edgar K., D.S.O. (Worc. R.), *Mesopot.* 1916
Nasmith, *Capt.* Martin E., C.B. (R.N.), *Dardanelles* 1915
Neame, *Lt.-Col.* P., D.S.O. (R.E.), *Expdny. Force*.. 1915
Nesbitt, *Capt.* R. C. (Mashonaland), *Rhodesia* .. 1896
Newland, *Capt.* James E. (Aust. Inf.), *Expdny. F.* 1917
Nickerson, *Col.* William Hy. S., C.B., C.M.G. (R.A.M.C.), *S. Africa* 1900
Nunney, *Priv.* C. J. P., D.C.M., M.M. (Can. Inf.), *Expdny. F.* 1918
Nurse, *Lieut.* G. E. (R.A.), *S. Africa* 1899
Ockenden, *Sergt.* James (R. Dub. Fus.) 1917
O'Leary, *Lieut.* Michael (Northum. Fus.), *Expdy. Force* 1915
O'Meara, *Priv.* Martin (Australia), *Expdny. F.* .. 1916
O'Neill, *Sergt.* John (Leinster R.), *France* 1918
mions, *2nd Lieut.* George (Devon R.), *France* .. 1918
Ormsby, *Sergt.* John Wm. (K.O.Y.L.I.), *Expy. F.* 1917
O'Rourke, *Priv.* Michael J. (Can. Inf.).......... 1917
Osborne, *Priv.* Jas. (Northampton R.), *Transvaal* 1881
Parker, *L.-Cpl.* Walter R. (R.M.L.I.), *Dardanelles* 1915
Pearkes, *Lt.-Col.* Geo. Randolph, M.C. (Can. Inf.) 1918
Peck, *Lt.-Col.* Cyrus Wesley, D.S.O. (Manitoba R.) 1918
Peeler, *L.-Cpl.* Walter (Aust. I. F.) 1917
Philips, *Capt.* Robert E. (R. War. R.), *Expdny. F.* 1917
Pitcher, *Petty Off.* Ernest, D.S.M. (R.N.), *Submarine* 1917
Pitts, *Lance-Corpl.* J. (Manch. Regt.) *S. Africa* .. 1900
Pollard, *Capt.* Alfred O., M.C., D.C.M. (H.A.C.), *Ex. F.* 1917
Pollock, *Lieut.* James D. (Cam. High.), *Expy. F.* 1915
Pooll, *Capt.* A. H. Batten, M.C. (R. Muns. F.), *Expedny. F.*................................ 1916
Potts, *L.-Cpl.* Fredk. W. O. (Berks. Yeo.), *Dardanelles*................................ 1915
Poulter, *Priv.* Arthur (W. Rid. R.), *Expdny. F.*.. 1918
Probyn, *Gen.* Rt. Hon. Sir D. M., G.C.B. (Punjab Cavalry), *Mutiny* 1857
Procter, *Priv.* Arthur H. (King's R.), *Expdny. F.* 1916
Prowse, *Ch. P.O.* George (R.N.V.R.), *Expdny. F.* 1918
Quigg, *Priv.* Robert (R. Ulster Rif.), *Expdny. F.* 1916
Ramsden, *Lieut.* H. E. (Protect. Regt.), *S. Africa* 1899
Ratcliffe, *Priv.* William (S. Lanc. R.), *Expdny. F.* 1917
Rayfield, *Sergt* Walter (Brit. Columb. R.), *France* 1918
Raynes, *Sergt.* John C. (R F.A.), *Expdny. F.*.... 1915
Readitt, *Sergt.* John (S. Lanc. R.), *Expdny. F.* .. 1917
Reed, *Maj.-Gen.* Hamilton L., C.B., C.M.G. (R.A.), *S. Africa* 1899
Rees, *Sergt.* Ivor (S. Wales Bord.) *Expdny. F.*.... 1917
Rees, *Wing-Comdr.* Lionel W. B., O.B.E., M.C., A.F.C. (R.A.F.), *Ex. F.* 1916
Reid, *Capt.* O. A. (The King's Regt.) *Expdny. F.* 1917
Rendle, *Corpl.* T. E. (D.C.L.I.), *Expdny. F.* 1914
Reynolds, *Capt.* Henry, M.C. (R. Scots).......... 1917
Reynolds, *Lt.-Col.* James Hy. (R.A.M.C.), *Rorke's Drift* 1879
Richards, *Sergt.* Alfred (Lancs. Fus.), *Dardanelles* 1915
Richardson, *Sergt.* A. H. L. (Strathcona's), *S. Af.* 1900
Ricketts, *Priv.* Thos. (R. Newf'land R.), *France* 1918
Ridgeway, *Col.* Richard K., C.B. (I.A.), *Naga Hills* 1879
Ripley, *Sergt.* John (Black Watch), *Expdny. F.*.. 1915
Ritchie, *Com.* H. P. (R.N.), *Dar-es-Salaam* 1914
Ritchie, *Corpl.* Walter (Seaforth H.), *Expdny. F.* 1916
Roberts, *Maj.* F. C., D.S.O., O.B.E., M.C. (Worc. R.) 1918
Robertson, *L.-Cpl.* Charles Graham, M.M. (R. Fus.) 1918
Robertson, *Lt.-Col.* James Forbes-, D.S.O., M.C. (Border R.)................................ 1918
Robertson, *L.-Col.* William (Gord. Highrs.), *S. Africa* 1899
Robinson, *Capt.* Eric G., O.B.E. (R.N.), *Dardanelles* 1915
Robson, *Priv.* H. H. (Royal Scots), *Expdny. F.*... 1914
Rochfort, *Capt.* G. A. Boyd- (Scots G.), *Expdny. F.* 1915
Rogers, *Lieut.* James (S. A. Constab.), *S. Africa* 1901
Room, *L.-Corpl.* Frederick G. (R. Ulster. R.) *Expy. F.* 1917
Roupell, *Capt.* G. R. P. (E. Surrey R.), *Expdny. F.* 1915
Rutherford, *Lieut.* Charles Smith, M.C. (Quebec R.) 1918
Ruthven, *Lt.-Col.* Hon. Alex. G. A. Hore-, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O. (Welch Gds.), *Sudan* 1898
Ruthven, *Sergt.* William (Aust. I. F.) 1918
Ryan, *Priv.* John (Aust.), *France* 1918
Ryder, *Priv.* Robert (Middx. R.), *Expdny. F.*.... 1916
Sadlier, *Lieut.* Clifford Wm. King (Aust. I. F.).. 1918
Sage, *Priv.* Thomas Hy. (Som. L.I.)............ 1917
Sanders, *Capt.* George (W. Yorks R.), *Expy. F.*.. 1916
Sandes, *Lt.* Arthur J. T. Fleming- (E. Surrey R.), *Expdny. Force* 1915
Sartorius, *M.-G.* E. H., C.B. (E. Lanc. R.), *Afghan* 1879
Saunders, *Sergt.* Arthur F. (Suffolk R.), *Expy. F.* 1916
Schofield, *Lt.-Col.* Harry N. (R.A.), *S. Africa* .. 1899
Scott, *Q.-M.-Sergt.* R. (Manch. Regt.), *S. Africa* 1900
Scrimger, *Maj.* F. A. C. (Can. A.M.S.), *Expdy. F.* 1915
Shahamad Khan, *Havildar* (Punjabis), *Expdny. Force* 1916
Shahnawaz (Gurkhas), *Mahsud*.................. 1921
Shankland, *Capt.* Robert (Can. Inf.) 1917
Sharpe, *Corpl.* C. (Lincs. R.), *Expdny. F.* 1915
Shaul, *Sergt.* J. (High. L. I.), *S. Africa* 1899
Shepherd, *Rflm.* Albert E. (K.R.R.C.).......... 1918
Sinton, *Maj.* John A., O.B.E. (I.M.S.), *Mesopotamia* 1916
Skinner, *C.-Sgt.-M.* John (K.O.S.B.)............ 1917
Smith, *Gunner* Albert (R.A.), *Sudan* 1885
Smith, *Col.* Clement L. (Som. M.I.), *Somaliland*.. 1904
Smith, *L.-Sergt.* Edward, D.C.M. (Lanc. Fus.) 1918
Smith, *Sergt.* Issy (Manchester R.), *Expdny. F.*.. 1915
Smith, *Sergt.* James (The Buffs), *Mohmand* 1897
Smith, *Private* James (Border R.), *Expdny. F.*.. 1914
Smyth, *Capt.* J. G., M.C. (Ludhiana Sikhs), *Expdny. F.* 1915

Smyth, *M.-Gen.* Sir Nevill M., K.C.B. (2nd D.G.) *Sudan*	1898
Spackman, *Sergt.* Charles Edward (Border R.)	1918
Statton, *Sergt.* Percy Clyde, M.M. (Aust. I. F.)	1918
Steele, *Lieut.* Gordon C. (R.N.), *Kronstadt*	1919
Steele, *Sergt.* Thomas (Seaforth H.), *Expdny. F.*	1917
Stone, *Gunner* Charles Edwin, M.M. (R.F.A.)	1918
Storkey, *Capt.* Percy Valentine (Aust. I. F.)	1918
Strachan, *Lieut.* Henry, M.C. (Can. Cav.)	1917
Stringer, *Priv.* George (Manch. R.), *Mesopotamia*	1916
Stuart, *Lieut.* Ronald Neil, D.S.O. (R.N.R.), *Submarines*	1917
Stubbs, *Sergt.* Frank E. (Lanc. Fus.), *Gallipoli*	1915
Sullivan, *Cpl.* Arthur P. (Roy. Fus.), *N. Russia*	1919
Sykes, *Priv.* Ernest (Northd. Fus.), *Expdny. F.*	1917
Symons, *Capt.* Wm. J. (Australia), *Dardanelles*	1915
Tandy, *Corpl.* H., D.C.M., M.M. (W. Riding R.) *Exp. Force*	1918
Thackeray, *Col.* Sir E. T., K.C.B. (R.E.), *Mutiny*	1857
Thomas, *L.-Cpl.* John (N. Staffs. R.)	1918
Throssell, *Lt.* Hugo V. H. (Aust.), *Dardanelles*	1915
Tollerton, *Private* R. (Cameron H.), *Expdny. F.*	1914
Tombs, *L.-Corpl.* Joseph (King's R.), *Expdny. F.*	1915
Towers, *Priv.* James (Scott. Rif.), *France*	1918
Towner, *Lieut.* Edgar, M.C. (Aust. M.G.C.), *France*	1918
Towse, *Capt.* E. B. B., C.B.E. (Gord. Highrs.), *S. Africa*	1899
Toye, *Lieut.* Alfred M., M.C. (Middx. R.)	1918
Train, *Sergt.* Charles Wm. (Lond. R.)	1918
Traynor, *Sergt.* W. B. (W. Yorks R.), *S. Africa*	1901
Turner, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir R. E. W., K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O. (R. Can. Dns.), *S. Africa*	1900
Turrall, *Priv.* Thos. Geo. (Worc. R.), *Expdny. F.*	1916
Unwin, *Capt.* E, C.B., C.M.G. (R.N.), *Dardanelles*	1915
Upton, *Corpl.* J. (Sherwood F.), *Expdny. F.*	1915
Veale, *Corpl.* Theodore W. H. (Devon R.), *Expy. F.*	1916
Vickers, *Corpl.* Arthur (Warwick R.), *Expdny. F.*	1915
Vickers, *Capt.* Chas. G. (Sherwood For.), *Exp. F.*	1915
Vickery, *Corpl.* S. (Dorset R.), *Tirah*	1897
Walker, *Maj.-Gen.* William George, C.B. (I.A.), *Somaliland*	1903
Walker, *Maj.* A. R. Hill- (Nrthmp. R.), *Transvaal*	1881
Wallace, *Lt.* Samuel T. D. (R.F.A.), *Expy. Force*	1917
Ward, *Private* C. (Yorksh. L. I.), *S. Africa*	1900
Wark, *Maj.* Blair A., D.S.O. (Aust.), *France*	1918
Wassall, *Private* Samuel (S. Staff. R.), *Zulu*	1879
Waters, *Maj.* Arnold Horace S., D.S.O., M.C. (R.E.), *France*	1918
Watt, *Ch. Skipper* Joseph (R.N.R.), *Strs. of Otranto*	1917
Weale, *Sergt.* Henry (R. Welch Fus.)	1918
Welch, *Corpl.* James (R. Berk. R.), *Expdny. F.*	1917
West, *Flight.-Lieut.* Ferdinand M.F., M.C. (R.A.F.)	1918
Wheeler, *Maj.* Geo. Campbell (Gurkha R.) *Mesopotamia*	1917
White, *Maj.* Archie Cecil T., M.C. (Green Howards), *Expdny. F.*	1916
White, *Priv.* Jack (K. O. Royal R.), *Expdny. F.*	1917
White, *Lt.* Wm. Allison (M. G. Corps)	1918
Whitfield, *Priv.* Harold (K. Shrop. L. I.)	1918
Whitham, *Priv.* Thomas (Cold. Gds.)	1917
Whittle, *Sergt.* John W., D.C.M. (Aust. Inf.), *Ex. F.*	1917
Wilkinson, *L.-Cpl.* Alfred (Manch. R.), *France*	1918
Wilcox, *L.-Cpl.* Alfred (Oxf. & Bucks. L. I.)	1918
Williams, *Pte.* John (S. Wales Bord.), *Rorke's Drift*	1879
Williams, *C.-Sergt.-Maj.* John H., D.C.M., M.M. (Bar), (S. Wales Bord.), *France*	1918
Williams, *Seaman* William (R.N.R.), *Submarines*	1917
Willis, *Lt.-Col.* Richard R. (Lancs. Fus.), *Dardanelles*	1915
Wilson, *Private* G. (Highland L.I.), *Expdny. F.*	1914
Wood, *Corpl.* H. B., M.M. (Scots Gds.), *France*	1918
Wood, *Priv.* Wilfred (Northd. Fus.)	1918
Woodall, *L.-Sergt.* Joseph Edward (Rif. Brig.)	1918
Woods, *Priv.* J. P. (Aust. Inf.), *Expdny. F.*	1918
Woolley, Rev. Geoffrey H., M.C. (Qn. Vic. Rif.), *Exp. F.*	1915
Wright, *Col.* Wallace D. (R. W. Surrey), *Sokoto*	1903
Wyatt, *Corpl.* George H. (Cold. Gds.), *Expdny. F.*	1915
Wylly, *Maj.* Guy G. E. (Tasmania), *S. Africa*	1900
Young, *Pte.* John F. (Quebec R.), *France*	1918
Young, *Priv.* Thomas (Durh. L. I.)	1918
Zengel, *Sergt.* Raphael L., M.M. (Saskatchewan R.)	1918

OTHER DECORATIONS AND MEDALS.

The Distinguished Service Cross.—1914.—D.S.C.—In substitution for the Conspicuous Service Cross, 1901; is designed for bestowal on all officers of the R.N. below the rank of Lieutenant-Commander, and on Warrant Officers.

The Military Cross.—1915.—M.C.—Awarded to Captains, Lieutenants, and 1st class Warrant Officers in the Army and Indian and Colonial Forces.

The Distinguished Flying Cross.—1918.—D.F.C.—Designed for bestowal upon Officers and Warrant Officers in the Royal Air Force for acts of gallantry when flying in active operations against the enemy.

The Air Force Cross.—1918.—A.F.C.—Instituted as preceding, but for acts of courage or devotion to duty when flying, although not in active operations against the enemy.

The Military Medal.—1916.—M.M.—Awarded to non-commissioned officers and men for individual or associated acts of bravery in the Field. In exceptional circumstances the Medal may be awarded to women of all nations.

The Distinguished Service Medal.—1914.—D.S.M.—Is designed for chief petty officers, petty officers, men, and boys of all branches of the R.N.; to non-commissioned officers and men of the R.M.A., and to all other persons holding corresponding positions in His Majesty's Service afloat, for distinguished conduct in war.

The Distinguished Flying Medal.—1918.—D.F.M.—and the **Air Force Medal**—A.F.M.—for warrant and non-commissioned officers and men for equivalent services as for D.F.C. and A.F.C.

The Conspicuous Gallantry Medal. — C.G.M. — Is bestowed upon warrant officers and men of the R.N.

The Distinguished Conduct Medal.—D.C.M.—Awarded to warrant officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of the Army.

The Volunteer Officers' Decoration.—V.D.—Was an honour for rewarding the meritorious services of officers of the Force in question, who must have been in commission and have served twenty years.

The Territorial Decoration.—T.D.—Established in 1908; is restricted to commissioned officers of twenty years' good service in the Territorial Army. Similarly a **Territorial Long Service Medal** has been substituted for that formerly awarded to Volunteers.

The Royal Red Cross—R.R.C.—For ladies, founded 1883, is a distinction conferred upon ladies of any rank or nation who may be brought to the Sovereign's notice for acts of mercy in attending to the sick or wounded in time of war.

The Order of Mercy.—Both sexes; was established in 1899 in connexion with the **League of Mercy**, an institution also founded in 1899 to promote the welfare of hospitals by obtaining small subscriptions for King Edward's Hospital Fund for London, &c.

The Indian Order of Merit.—Instituted in 1837, as a reward for personal bravery, to Indian officers and men.

The Kaisar-i-Hind Medal.—Was founded in 1900, and is a reward for any person, of either sex, who shall have rendered useful service in or for India.

The Albert Medal.—A.M.—Dates from 1866, with extensions in 1867 and 1877, and is a recognition of acts of gallantry performed by any person whatever—"For Gallantry in Saving Life at Sea" or "on Land."

The King's Police Medal.—Instituted in 1909 as a reward "only for acts of exceptional courage and skill or conspicuous devotion to duty" to officers and men of any recognised Police Force or organised Fire Brigade in the United Kingdom, India, and His Majesty's Dominions beyond the Seas. The number of medals awarded in any one year shall not exceed 120.

The Royal Naval Reserve and Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve Decoration—R.D.—**and Medal.**—Instituted in 1910 to reward good and long service by officers and men of these Services.

THE ELECTORATE.

Owing to the reduction in the Irish member- p the electorate is smaller than at the neral Election of 1918 by nearly 2,000,000. e following table shows the growth in the ctorate through the extensions of the fran- ise under various Acts of Reform:

832	(Men only)	1,000,000
867	,,	2,500,000
885	,,	5,000,000
918	(Men and Women)	21,392,000

The latest official return for the United King- m (1920), showed the number of voters as der:

England and Wales	17,465,638
Scotland	2,306,996
Ireland	2,002,949
Total	21,775,583

A more recent return for England and Wales ts the number of voters at 17,657,723. The erage population per member is:

England (Counties and Boroughs)	71,005
Wales (Counties and Boroughs)	72,099
England and Wales together	71,078
Scotland	66,862
Ireland	43,000

Votes recorded 1922.—Over 82 per cent. of the ectors and Electresses recorded their votes in nstituencies where the election was contested. e Electorate in such Constituencies numbered pproximately) 17,200,000, and nearly 14,110,000 tes were recorded.

LABOUR AND PARLIAMENT.

Strength of the Labour Party in Parliament, om the days when its representatives first ade their appearance in the House of mmons:

892	15	1910 (January)	40
895	12	1910 (December)	42
900	11	1918	62
906	52	1922	139

PARLIAMENTARY MAJORITIES.

The Majorities of recent Governments are shown below:

Year.		Majorities.
1886	Unionist	114
1892	Liberal	40
1895	Unionist	152
1900	Unionist	134
1906	Liberal	356
1910 (Jan.)	Liberal	124
1910 (Dec.)	Liberal	126
1918	Coalition	263
1922	Conservative	79

After the General Election of Dec., 1918, the state of parties was declared to be as follows:—

COALITION:		
Unionists	338	485
Liberals	137	
National Democratic Party	10	
NON-COALITION PARTIES:		
Labour	59	222
Unionists	48	
Liberals	26	
National Party	2	
Independents, &c	7	
Sinn Feiners	73	
Irish Nationalists	7	
Total returned		707
COALITION MAJORITY		263

The General Election of Nov. 15, 1922, resulted as under:—

GOVERNMENT:		
Conservative		347
OPPOSITION:		
Labour	142	268
National Liberal	59	
Liberal	59	
Independent	5	
Nationalist	2	
Sinn Fein	1	
Total returned		615
CONSERVATIVE MAJORITY		79

THE UNION JACK.

FLYING THE UNION JACK.—Although there is o definite list of days on which the Union Jack hould be hoisted, the rules suggested by the ondon County Council appear to meet with eneral approval. In schools administered by he London County Council, where flagstaffs re provided, the Union Jack is flown from a.m. until sunset on the following days:—

April 23.—St. George's Day.
May 6.—Anniversary of the King's Accession.
May 24.—Empire Day.
May 26.—The Queen's birthday.
June 3.—The King's Birthday.
June 4.— Do., Official celebration.
June 23.—The Prince of Wales's birthday.
October 21.—Anniversary of Trafalgar.
December 1.—Birthday of Queen Alexandra.

And on the occasion of the opening and closing of Parliament by the King.

PAYMENT OF MEMBERS.

The payments to Members of the Legislatures of various countries are shown in the following table:—

Australia, £1,000 per annum.*§
Canada, $4,000 per session.*§
France, 27,000 francs per annum.*†
Germany, 12,000 marks per annum.*
Great Britain, £400 per annum.
Irish Free State, £360 per annum.*
Italy, 15,000 lire per annum (Lower House).*
New Zealand, Upper House £350, Lower House £500 per annum.*§
South Africa, £400 per annum.*§
Sweden, 3,500 kroner per annum.*
United States, $7,500 per annum.*

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* With allowances for travelling in addition.

† Compulsory contributions to Widows and Orphans Fund.

§ Deductions for non-attendance.

Premiers, Principal Secretaries,

Premiers and Secretaries of State.—The inability of George I. to understand the English language made his attendance at meetings of the Cabinet "useless and irksome, and allowed the appearance of a Prime Minister, for his example has been so consistently followed as to have become a settled custom." In 1905 the office of Prime Minister was officially recognised. The first mention of a King's Secretary of State is under Henry I In 1433, owing to press of work in France, two Sec taries were appointed. and until 1794 two seems to ha been the normal number. From 1688 to 1782 one of t two dealt with matters pertaining to the Northern St of Europe, the other with matters pertaining to t Southern States, Home, Irish, and Colonial business.

Date.	Premier.	Exchequer.	Home (1782).	Foreign (1782).	War (1794).	Colonies (1854).
June 9, 1812	Liverpool	N. Vansittart F. J. Robinson	Sidmouth R. Peel	Londonderry Castlereagh G. Canning	Palmerston	*Bathurst*
Apr. 24, 1827	G. Canning	G. Canning	S. Bourne	Dudley	Palmerston	*Goderich*
Sept. 5, 1827	Goderich	J. C. Herries	Lansdowne	Dudley	Palmerston	*W. Huskisson*
Jan. 25, 1828	Wellington	H. Goulbourn	R. Peel	Dudley	Palmerston Hardinge Ld. F. L. Gower	*W. Huskisson* *Sir G. Murray*
Nov. 22, 1830	Grey	Althorp	Melbourne	Palmerston	C. W. W. Wynn Sir H. Parnell E. Ellice	*Goderich* *Hon. E. Stanley*
July 18, 1834	Melbourne	Althorp	Duncannon	Palmerston	E. Ellice	*Hon. T. S. Rice*
Dec. 26, 1834	Sir R. Peel	Sir R. Peel	H. Goulbourn	Wellington	J. C. Herries	*Aberdeen*
Apr. 18, 1835	Melbourne	T. Spring Rice F. T. Baring	Lord J. Russell Normanby	Palmerston	Howick T. B. Macaulay	*Glenelg* *Normanby* *Ld. J. Russell*
Sept. 6, 1841	Sir R. Peel	H. Goulbourn	Sir J. Graham	Aberdeen	Sir H. Hardinge Sir T. Fremantle Hon. S. Herbert	*Stanley* *W. E. Gladstone*
July 6, 1846	Ld. J Russell	Sir C. Wood	Sir G. Grey	Palmerston Granville	Hon. F. Maule	*Grey*
Feb. 27, 1852	Derby	B. Disraeli	S. H. Walpole	Malmesbury	W. Beresford	*Sir J. Pakington*
Dec. 28, 1852	Aberdeen	W. E. Gladstone	Palmerston	Lord J. Russell Clarendon	Hn. S. Herbert Newcastle	*Newcastle* Sir G. Grey
Feb. 10, 1855	Palmerston	W.E.Gladstone Sir G. C. Lewis	Sir G. Grey	Clarendon	Panmure	Lord J. Russell Hon. S. Herbert Sir W. Molesworth H. Labouchere
Feb. 25, 1858	Derby	B. Disraeli	S. H. Walpole T.S.S Estcourt	Malmesbury	Gen. Peel	Stanley Sir E. B. Lytton
Jun. 18, 1859	Palmerston	W.E.Gladstone	Sir G. C. Lewis Sir G. Grey	Ld. J. Russell	Hn. S. Herbert Sir G. C. Lewis deGrey & Ripon	Newcastle E Cardwell
Nov. 6, 1865	Russell	W. E. Gladstone	Sir G. Grey	Clarendon	de Grey & Ripon Hartington	E. Cardwell
July 6, 1866	Derby	B. Disraeli	S. H. Walpole G Hardy	Stanley	Gen. Peel Sir J. Pakington	Carnarvon Buckingham
Feb. 27, 1868	B. Disraeli	G. W. Hunt	G. Hardy	Stanley	Sir J. Pakington	Buckingham
Dec. 9, 1868	W.E G'dstone	R. Lowe W.E.Gladstone	H. A. Bruce R. Lowe	Clarendon Granville	E. Cardwell	Granville Kimberley
Feb 21, 1874	B. Disraeli (Beaconsfield)	Sir S. Northcote	R. A. Cross	Derby Salisbury	G. Hardy Col. F. A. Stanley	Carnarvon Sir M. H.-Beach
Apr. 28, 1880	W.E.G'dstone	W.E.Gladstone H.C.E.Childers	Sir W. Harcourt	Granville	H. C. E. Childers Hartington	Kimberley Derby
Jun. 24, 1885	Salisbury	Sir M. H.-Beach	Sir R. A. Cross	Salisbury	W. H. Smith	Col. F. A. Stanley
Feb. 6, 1886	W.E.Gladstone	Sir W. Harcourt	H. C. E. Childers	Rosebery	H.C.-Bannerman	Granville
Aug. 3, 1886	Salisbury W. H. Smith 1st Lord	Ld. R. Churchill G. J. Goschen	H. Matthews	Iddesleigh Salisbury	W. H. Smith E. Stanhope	E. Stanhope Knutsford
Aug. 18, 1892	W.E.Gladstone	Sir W. Harcourt	H. H. Asquith	Rosebery	H.C.-Bannerman	Ripon
Mar. 3, 1894	Rosebery	Sir W. Harcourt	H. H. Asquith	Kimberley	H.C.-Bannerman	Ripon
July 2, 1895	Salisbury Balfour 1st Ld	Sir M.H.-Beach	Sir M. W. Ridley C. T. Ritchie	Salisbury Lansdowne	Lansdowne St. J. Brodrick	J. Chamberlain
July 12, 1902	A. J. Balfour	C. T. Ritchie A. Chamberlain	A. Akers-Douglas	Lansdowne	St. J. Brodrick H.O.A.-Forster	J. Chamberlain A. Lyttelton
Dec. 5, 1905	Sir H. C.-Bannerman	H. H. Asquith	H. J. Gladstone	Sir E. Grey	R. B. Haldane	Elgin
April 8, 1908	H. H. Asquith	D. Lloyd George	H. J. Gladstone W. S. Churchill R. McKenna	Sir E. Grey	R. B. Haldane Haldane (Visct.) Col. J. E. B. Seely H. H. Asquith Kitchener	Crewe L. Harcourt
Coalition	*Ministries:—*					
May 26, 1915	H. H. Asquith	R. McKenna	Sir J. Simon Herbert Samuel	Sir E. Grey Grey (Visct.)	Kitchener D. Lloyd George	A. Bonar Law
	D. Lloyd George	A. Bonar Law	Sir G. Cave	A. J. Balfour	Derby Milner	W. H. Long
Dec. 7, 1916 [Privy Seal	D. Lld. George A. Bonar Law A. Chamberlain]	A. Chamberlain Sir R. S. Horne	E. Shortt	A. J. Balfour Curzon	W. S. Churchill Sir L. W.-Evans	Milner W. S. Churchill
Conserva	*tive Ministries*	:—				
Oct. 23, 1922	A. Bonar Law	S. Baldwin	W. C. Bridgeman	Curzon	Derby	Devonshire
May 22, 1923	S. Baldwin	S. Baldwin N. Chamberlain	W. C. Bridgeman	Curzon	Derby	Devonshire

and other Officers of State.

1782 the former became Foreign and the latter Home Secretary, still retaining Irish and Colonial business. The Home Secretary was also responsible for the Secretary at War, who, though not a Secretary of State, directed the movements, payment, and civil control of the Army. In 1794 a Secretary of State for War was appointed to manage all military business, and in 1801 he was given the control of the Colonies. In 1854 the War Secretary was relieved of Colonial business, and a fourth Secretary of State was appointed for the Colonies. In 1858 the Secretary of State for India was appointed, and in 1918 the Royal Air Force was constituted, with a Secretary of State as President of the Air Council.

Ld. Chancellor	Ld President.	Board of Trade.	Admiralty.	India (1784 & 1858).	Ld. Lieut. (1801).	Chief Secretary (Ireland).
Eldon	Harrowby	Clancarty Hn. F.J. Robinson W. Huskisson	Melville	*Buckinghamsh.* *G. Canning* *C. Bathurst* *C. W. W. Wynn*	Richmond Whitworth Talbot Wellesley	R. Peel. C. Grant. H. Goulbourn.
Lyndhurst	Harrowby	W. Huskisson	Clarence	*C. W. W. Wynn*	Wellesley	Hon. W. Lamb.
Lyndhurst	Harrowby	C. Grant	Clarence	*C. W. W. Wynn*	Wellesley	Hon. W. Lamb.
Lyndhurst	Bathurst	W. V. Fitzgerald J. C. Herries	Clarence Melville	*Melville* *Ellenborough*	Anglesey Northumberland	Ld. F. L.-Gower. Sir H. Hardinge.
Brougham	Lansdowne	Auckland	Sir J. Graham	*C. Grant*	Anglesey Wellesley Harrington	E. G. S. Stanley. Sir J. Hobhouse. E. J. Littleton.
Brougham	Lansdowne	C. P. Thomson	Auckland	*C. Grant*	Harrington	E. J. Littleton.
Lyndhurst	Rosslyn	A. Baring	de Grey	*Ellenborough*	Harrington	Sir H. Hardinge
(In c'mission) Cottenham	Lansdowne	C. P. Thomson H. Labouchere	Auckland Minto	*Sir J. Hobhouse*	Mulgrave Ebrington	Morpeth.
Lyndhurst	Wharncliffe	Ripon W.E.Gladstone Dalhousie	Haddington Ellenborough	*Ellenborough* *Fitzgerald* *Ripon*	de Grey Heytesbury	Elliot. Sir T. F. Fremantle. Lincoln.
Cottenham (In c'mission) Truro	Lansdowne	Clarendon H. Labouchere	Auckland Sir F. T. Baring	*Sir J. Hobhouse*	Bessborough Clarendon	H. Labouchere. Sir W. Somerville
St. Leonards	Lonsdale	J. W. Henley	Northumberland	*J. C. Herries*	Eglinton	Naas.
Cranworth	Granville Ld. J. Russell	E. Cardwell	Sir J. Graham	*Sir C. Wood*	St. Germans	Sir J. Young.
Cranworth	Granville	Stanley of A.	Sir J. Graham Sir C. Wood	*Sir C. Wood* *R. Vernon Smith*	Carlisle	E. Horsman. H. A. Herbert.
Chelmsford	Salisbury	J. W. Henley Donoughmore	Sir J. Pakington	*Ellenborough* Stanley	Eglinton	Naas.
Campbell Westbury Cranworth	Granville	T. M. Gibson	Somerset	Sir C. Wood	Carlisle Wodehouse	E. Cardwell. Sir R. Peel.
Cranworth	Granville	T. M. Gibson	Somerset	Sir C. Wood deGrey & Ripon	Wodehouse	C. Fortescue.
Chelmsford	Buckingham Marlborough	Sir S. Northcote Richmond	Sir J. Pakington H. L. Corry	Cranborne Sir S. Northcote	Abercorn	Naas. Col. W. Patten.
Cairns	Marlborough	Richmond	H. L. Corry	Sir S. Northcote	Abercorn	Col. W. Patten
Hatherley Selborne	Ripon Aberdare	J. Bright C. Fortescue	H. C. Childers G. J. Goschen	Argyll	Spencer	C. Fortescue. Hartington.
Cairns	Richmond	Sir C. Adderley Sandon	G. Ward Hunt W. H. Smith	Salisbury Cranbrook	Abercorn Marlborough	Sir M. H. Beach J. Lowther.
Selborne	Spencer Carlingford	J. Chamberlain	Northbrook	Hartington Kimberley	Cowper Spencer	W. E. Forster. Ld. F. Cavendish. G. O. Trevelyan. H.O.-Bannerm'n.
Halsbury	Cranbrook	Richmond E. Stanhope	Ld. G. Hamilton	Ld. R. Churchill	Carnarvon	Sir W. H. Dyke. W. H. Smith.
Herschell	Spencer	A. J. Mundella	Ripon	Kimberley	Aberdeen	J. Morley.
Halsbury	Cranbrook	Stanley of P. Sir M.H.-Beach	Ld. G. Hamilton	Cross	L'donderry Zetland	Sir M. H. Beach. A. J. Balfour. W. L. Jackson.
Herschell	Kimberley	A. J. Mundella	Spencer	Kimberley	Houghton	J. Morley.
Herschell	Rosebery	A. J. Mundella J. Bryce	Spencer	H. H. Fowler	Houghton	J. Morley.
Halsbury	Devonshire	C. T. Ritchie G. W. Balfour	G. J. Goschen Selborne	Ld. G. Hamilton	Cadogan	G. W. Balfour. G. Wyndham.
Halsbury	Devonshire Londonderry	G. W. Balfour Salisbury	Selborne Cawdor	Ld. G. Hamilton St. J. Brodrick	Dudley	G. Wyndham. W. H. Long.
Loreburn	Crewe	Lloyd George	Tweedmouth	J. Morley	Aberdeen	J. Bryce. A. Birrell
Loreburn Haldane	Tweedmouth Wolverh'ton Beauchamp Morley Beauchamp	W. S. Churchill Sydney Buxton John Burns W. Runciman	R. McKenna W. S Churchill	Morley (Visct.) Crewe	Aberdeen	A. Birrell.
Buckmaster	Crewe	W. Runciman	A. J. Balfour Sir E. Carson	A. Chamberlain	Wimborne	A. Birrell. H. E. Duke.
Finlay	Curzon	Sir A. Stanley	Sir E. Geddes	E. S. Montagu	Wimborne Ypres	H. E. Duke. E. Shortt
Birkenhead	Curzon Balfour	Sir A. Geddes Sir R. S. Horne S. Baldwin	W. H. Long Lee	E. S. Montagu Peel	Ypres FitzAlan	J. Macpherson. Sir H. Greenwood.
					Air	**P.M.G.**
Cave	Salisbury	Sir P. Lloyd-Greame	L. C. M. S. Amery	Peel	Sir S. Hoare	N. Chamberlain.
Cave	Salisbury	Sir P. Lloyd-Greame	L. C. M. S. Amery	Peel	Sir S. Hoare	Sir W. J.-Hicks Sir L. Worthington Evans.

Mr. Bonar Law's Ministry.

(as reconstructed Dec. 1922–May, 1923).

CABINET MINISTERS.

Prime Minister and First Lord of the Treasury	The Rt. Hon. Andrew Bonar Law, M.P. (b. 1858	£5,000
Lord President of the Council and Deputy Leader of the House of Lords	The Rt. Hon. Marquess of Salisbury, K.G., G.C.V.O., C.B., T.D. (b. 1861)	£2,000
Lord High Chancellor	The Rt. Hon. Viscount Cave, G.C.M.G. (b. 1856)	£10,000
Chancellor of the Exchequer	The Rt. Hon. Stanley Baldwin, M.P. (b. 1867	£5,000
Secretaries of State:—		
Home Affairs	The Rt. Hon. William Clive Bridgeman, M.P. (b. 1864)	£5,000
Foreign Affairs and Leader of the House of Lords	The Rt. Hon. Marquess Curzon of Kedleston, K.G., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E. (b. 1859)	£5,000
Colonies	The Rt. Hon. Duke of Devonshire, K.G., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O. (b. 1868)	£5,000
India	The Rt. Hon. Viscount Peel, G.B.E. (b. 1867)	£5,000
War	The Rt. Hon. Earl of Derby, K.G., G.C.B., G.C.V.O. (b. 1865)	£5,000
Scotland	The Rt. Hon. Viscount Novar, G.C.M.G. (b. 1860)	£2,500
First Lord of the Admiralty	The Rt. Hon. Leopold Charles Maurice Stennett Amery, M.P. (b. 1873)	£4,500
President, Board of Trade	The Rt. Hon. Sir Philip Lloyd-Greame, K.B.E., M.C., M.P. (b. 1884)	£5,000
Minister of Health	The Rt. Hon. Neville Chamberlain, M.P. (b. 1869)	£5,000
President, Board of Education	The Rt. Hon. Edward Frederick Lindley Wood, M.P. (b. 1881)	£2,000
Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries	The Rt. Hon. Sir Robert A. Sanders, Bart., M.P. (b. 1867)	£2,000
Minister of Labour	The Rt. Hon. Sir Montague Barlow, K.B.E., M.P. (b. 1868)	£2,000

MINISTERS NOT IN THE CABINET

Secretary for Air, Rt. Hon. Sir Samuel John Gurney Hoare, Bart., C.M.G. (b. 1880)	£3,000
Minister of Pensions, Major Rt. Hon. G. C. Tryon, M.P. (b. 1871	£2,000
First Commissioner of Works, Major Rt. Hon. Sir John Lawrence Baird, Bart., C.M.G., D.S.O., M.P. (b. 1874)	£2,000
Attorney-General, Rt. Hon. Sir Douglas McGarel Hogg, K.C., M.P. (b. 1872) ...*and fees*: in 1921 22 £24,170)	£7,000
Solicitor-General, Sir Thomas Walker Hobart Inskip, C.B.E., K.C., M.P. (b. 1876) ...*and fees*: in 1921-22 £9,723)	£6,000
Postmaster-General, Sir William Joynson-Hicks, Bart., M.P. (b. 1865	£2,500
Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster (*ad interim* The Marquess of Salisbury).	
Paymaster-General, Sir William Joynson-Hicks, Bart., M.P. (b. 1865)	*unpaid*
Civil Lord of the Admiralty, The Marquess of Linlithgow, O.B.E. (b. 1887)	£1,000
Treasury:—Junior Lords, Capt. Henry Douglas King, C.B.E., D.S.O., A.D.C., R.N.V.R., M.P. (b. 1877): Maj. George Hennessy, O.B.E., M.P., £1,000; Maj. W. Cope, M.P.; P. J. Ford, M.P.	*unpaid*
Parliamentary (Patronage) Secretary, Lt.-Col. Rt. Hon. Leslie Wilson, C.M.G., D.S.O., M.P. (b. 1876)	£2,000
Financial Secretary, Major A. B. Boyd-Carpenter, M.P.	£2,000
Under Secretaries of State.—	
Air Ministry, The Duke of Sutherland (b. 1888)	£1,500
Colonial Office, Hon. William George Arthur Ormsby-Gore, M.P. (b. 1885)	£1,500
Foreign Affairs, Ronald J. McNeill, M.P. (b. 1861)	£1,500
Additional do., †Lt.-Col. A. Buckley, D.S.O., M.P.	£1,500
Home Department, Godfrey Lampson Tennyson Locker-Lampson, M.P. (b. 1875)	£1,500
India Office, Earl Winterton, M.P. (b. 1883)	£1,500
War Office, Hon. Walter Edward Guinness, D.S.O., M.P. (b. 1880)	£1,500
Parliamentary Secretaries:—	£1,500
Board of Admiralty, Comm. B. M. Eyres-Monsell, R.N., M.P. (b. 1871	£1,500
Minister of Agriculture and Deputy Minister of Fisheries, Earl of Ancaster (b. 1867	£1,200
Board of Education, Lord Eustace Percy, M.P. (b. 1887)	£1,200
Ministry of Health, Earl of Onslow, O.B.E. (b. 1876)	£1,500
Ministry of Labour, H. B. Betterton, M.P.	£1,200
Ministry of Pensions, Capt. C. C. Craig, M.P. (b. 1869)	£1,200
Board of Trade, Viscount Wolmer, M.P. (b. 1887)	£1,500
Additional do., †Lt.-Col. A. Buckley, D.S.O., M.P.	
Mines, G. R. Lane-Fox, M.P. (b. 1870)	
War Office, Rupert Sackville Gwynne, K.C., M.P. (b. 1873	£1,500
Works and Transport, Wilfrid William Ashley, M.P. (b. 1867)	£1,500
Charity Commissioner, Lt.-Col. H. H. Spender-Clay, C.M.G., M.P. (b.)	£1,500
	unpaid

† Joint Secretariat (Overseas Trade Department).

Scotland.

Secretary (in the Cabinet)	
Under Secretary (Health), Capt. Walter E. Elliott, M.C., M.P.	£2,500
Lord Advocate, Rt. Hon. William Watson, K.C. (b. 1873)	£1,200
Solicitor-General, Frederick Charles Thomson, M.P.	£5,000
	£2,000

Ministers of the Royal Household.

Lord Steward, Rt. Hon. Earl of Shaftesbury, K.P., K.C.V.O., C.B.E.	
Treasurer, Col. George Gibbs, M.P. (b. 1873)	£2,000
Comptroller, Major H. Barnston, M.P. (b. 1870)	£904
Lord Chamberlain, Rt. Hon. Earl of Cromer, G.C.I.E., C.V.O. (b. 1877	£904
Vice-Chamberlain, Capt. Douglas H. Hacking, O.B.E., M.P.	£2,000
Lords in Waiting, Viscount Valentia, C.B., M.V.O. (b. 1843): Rt. Hon. Lord Somerleyton, G.C.V.O. (b. 1857); Earl of Bradford (b. 1873); Earl of Lucan, K.B.E., C.B. (b. 1860); Earl of Malmesbury (b. 1872); Earl of Albemarle, K.C.V.O., C.B. (b. 1858)	£924
Captain Gentlemen-at-Arms, Rt. Hon. Earl of Clarendon (b. 1877)	each £702
Captain Yeomen of the Guard, Lord Hylton (b. 1862)	£1,200
Master of the Horse, Rt. Hon. Marquess of Bath, K.G., C.B. (b. 1862)	£1,200
	£2,500

CABINET MINISTERS PENSIONS.—Former Cabinet Minister in receipt of political pension:—Lord George Hamilton (£2,000 *per annum*). Pensions were granted to the following Ministers, but have been resigned by them:—Rt. Hon. J. A. Pease, now Lord Gainford (£1,200 *per annum*) and Rt. Hon. G. W. Balfour (£1,200 *per annum*).

His Majesty's Ministers.

CABINET MINISTERS.

Prime Minister and First Lord of the Treasury	The Rt. Hon. Stanley Baldwin, M.P. (*b.* 1867)	£5,000
Lord Privy Seal	The Rt. Hon. Lord Robert Cecil, K.C., M.P. (*b.* 1864)	£2,000
Lord President of the Council and Deputy Leader of the House of Lords	The Rt. Hon. Marquess of Salisbury, K.G., G.C.V.O., C.B., T.D. (*b.* 1861)	£2,000
Lord High Chancellor	The Rt. Hon. Viscount Cave, G.C.M.G. (*b.* 1856)	£10,000
Chancellor of the Exchequer	The Rt. Hon. Neville Chamberlain, M.P. (*b.* 1869)	£5,000
Secretaries of State:—		
Home Affairs	The Rt. Hon. William Clive Bridgeman, M.P. (*b.* 1864)	£5,000
Foreign Affairs (and Leader of the House of Lords)	The Rt. Hon. Marquess Curzon of Kedleston, K.G., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E. (*b.* 1859)	£5,000
Colonies	The Rt. Hon. Duke of Devonshire, K.G., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O. (*b.* 1868)	£5,000
War	The Rt. Hon. Earl of Derby, K.G., G.C.B., G.C.V.O. (*b.* 1865)	£5,000
India	The Rt. Hon. Viscount Peel, G.B.E. (*b.* 1867)	£5,000
Scotland	The Rt. Hon. Viscount Novar, G.C.M.G. (*b.* 1860)	£2,500
Air	The Rt. Hon. Sir Samuel Hoare, Bart., C.M.G., M.P. (*b.* 1880)	£3,000
First Lord of the Admiralty	The Rt. Hon. Leopold Charles Maurice Stennett Amery, M.P. (*b.* 1873)	£4 500
President, Board of Trade	The Rt. Hon. Sir Philip Lloyd-Greame, K.B.E., M.C., M.P. (*b.* 1884)	£5,000
Minister of Health	The Rt. Hon. Sir William Joynson-Hicks, Bart., M.P. (*b.* 1865)	£2,000
President, Board of Education	The Rt. Hon. Edward Frederick Lindley Wood, M.P. (*b.* 1881)	£2,000
Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries	The Rt. Hon. Sir Robert A. Sanders, Bart., M.P. (*b.* 1867)	£2,000
Minister of Labour	The Rt. Hon. Sir Montague Barlow, K.B.E., M.P. (*b.* 1868)	£2,000
Postmaster-General	The Rt. Hon. Sir Laming Worthington-Evans, Bart., G.B.E., M.P. (*b.* 1868)	£2,500

MINISTERS NOT IN THE CABINET.

Minister of Pensions, Major Rt. Hon. G. C. Tryon, M.P. (*b.* 1871)	£2,000
Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, John Colin Campbell Davidson, C.H., C.B., M.P. (*b.* 1889)	£2,000
First Commissioner of Works, Major Rt. Hon. Sir John Lawrence Baird, Bart., C.M.G., D.S.O., M.P. (*b.* 1874)	£2,000
Attorney-General, Rt. Hon. Sir Douglas McGarel Hogg, K.C., M.P. (*b.* 1872) (*and fees*: in 1921 22 £24,170)	£7,000
Solicitor-General, Sir Thomas Walker Hobart Inskip, K.C., M.P. (*b.* 1876) (*and fees*: in 1921-22 £9,723)	£6,000
Paymaster-General, Major A. B. Boyd-Carpenter, M.P. (*b.* 1873)	*unpaid*
Civil Lord of the Admiralty, The Marquess of Linlithgow, O.B.E. (*b.* 1887)	£1,000
Treasury:—Financial Secretary, Hon. Walter Edward Guinness, D.S.O., M.P. (*b.* 1889)	£2,000
Patronage Secretary, Comm. Rt. Hon. B. M. Eyres-Monsell, R.N., M.P. (*b.* 1871)	£1,000
Junior Lords, Capt. H. Douglas King, D.S.O., M.P. (*b.* 1877); Major G. R. J. Hennessy, M.P. (*b.* 1877)	£1,000
Major W. Cope, M.P. (*b.* 1870); Patrick J. Ford, M.P. (*b.* 1880)	*unpaid*
Assistant Whips, Lt.-Col. R. F. Roundell, M.P. (*b.* 1872); Major W. F. Colfox, M.P. (*b.* 1888)	*unpaid*
Under Secretaries of State:—	
Home, Godfrey Lampson Tennyson Locker-Lampson, M.P. (*b.* 1875)	£1,500
Foreign, Ronald F. McNeill, M.P. (*b.* 1861)	£1,500
Colonial, Hon. William George Arthur Ormsby-Gore, M.P. (*b.* 1885)	£1,500
War, Wilfrid William Ashley, M.P. (*b.* 1867)	£1 500
Do. (*Financial*), Rupert Sackville Gwynne, M.P. (*b.* 1873)	£1,500
India, Earl Winterton, M.P. (*b.* 1883)	£1,500
Air, The Duke of Sutherland (*b.* 1888)	£1,500
Admiralty, Major A. B. Boyd-Carpenter, M.P. (*b.* 1873)	£1,500
Trade, Viscount Wolmer, M.P. (*b.* 1887)	£1,500
Mines, G. R. Lane-Fox, M.P. (*b.* 1870)	£1,500
Overseas Trade, *Lt.-Col. A. Buckley, D.S.O., M.P. (*b.* 1877)	£1,500
Agriculture (*and Deputy Minister of Fisheries*), Earl of Ancaster (*b.* 1867)	£1,200
Works and Transport, Col. John Theodore Cuthbert Moore-Brabazon, D.S.O., M.P., (*b.* 1884)	£1,500
Labour, Henry Bucknall Betterton, C.B.E., M.P. (*b.* 1872)	£1,200
Pensions, Rt. Hon. Charles Curtis Craig, M.P. (*b.* 1869)	£1,200
Education, Earl of Onslow, O.B.E. (*b.* 1876)	£1,200
Health, Lord Eustace Percy, M.P. (*b.* 1887)	£1,500
Charity Commissioner, Lt.-Col. H. H. Spender-Clay, C.M.G., M.C., M.P. (*b.* 1875)	*unpaid*
Forestry Commissioner, Major L. A. Forestier-Walker, M.P. (*b.*)	*unpaid*
Ecclesiastical Commissioner, Major J. D. Birchall, M.P. (*b.* 1875)	*unpaid*

* Joint Secretariat (Overseas Trade Department, Foreign Office and Board of Trade).

Scotland.

Secretary (*in the Cabinet*)	£2,500
Under Secretary (*Health*), Capt. W. E. Elliot, M.P. (*b.* 1888)	£1,200
Lord Advocate, Rt. Hon. William Watson, K.C. (*b.* 1873)	£5,000
Solicitor-General, F. C. Thomson, K.C., M.P.	£2,000

Ministers of the Royal Household.

Lord Steward, Rt. Hon. Earl of Shaftesbury, K.P., K.C.V.O., C.B.E. (*b.* 1869)	£2,000
Treasurer, Col. Rt. Hon. George Gibbs, M.P. (*b.* 1873)	£904
Comptroller, Major H. Barnston, M.P. (*b.* 1870)	£904
Lord Chamberlain, Rt. Hon. Earl of Cromer, G.C.I.E., C.V.O. (*b.* 1877)	£2,000
Vice-Chamberlain, Capt. D. H. Hacking, M.P. (*b.* 1884)	£924
Lords in Waiting, Viscount Valentia, K.C.V.O., C.B. (*b.* 1843); Rt. Hon. Lord Somerleyton, G.C.V.O. (*b.* 1857); Earl of Bradford, (*b.* 1873); Earl of Lucan, K.B.E., C.B. (*b.* 1860); Earl of Malmesbury (*b.* 1872); Earl of Albemarle, K.C.V.O., C.B., V.D. (*b.* 1858)	*each* £702
Captain Gentlemen-at-Arms, Rt. Hon. Earl of Clarendon (*b.* 1877)	£1,200
Captain Yeomen of the Guard, Lord Hylton (*b.* 1862)	£1,200
Master of the Horse, Rt. Hon. Marquess of Bath, K.G., C.B., T.D. (*b.* 1862)	£2,500

⁂ **All the above vacate office on a change of Government.**

POLITICAL PARTIES.

(At the Dissolution.)

The following table shows the membership of the House of Commons by political allegiance, at the Dissolution of Parliament, Oct. 26, 1922:—

Coalition Unionists	346
Ulster Unionists	22
Independent Unionists	9
Coalition Liberals	119
Independent Liberals	33
Labour Party	76
Coalition Labour	4
National Democratic Party	7
Independents	9
Sinn Fein	73
Nationalists	7
Speaker and Chairman	2
Total	707

BYE-ELECTIONS SINCE NOVEMBER, 1922.

Portsmouth—*C.* No change.
E. Newcastle—*Lab.* No change.
Whitechapel—*Lab.* No change.
Darlington.—*C.*—No change.
E. Willesden—*L.* gain from *C.*
Mitcham—*Lab.* gain from *C.*
Edgehill—*Lab.* gain from *C.*
Ludlow—*C.* No change.
Anglesey—*L.* No change.
Berwick-on-Tweed—*C.* gain from *L.*
Tiverton—*L.* gain from *C.*
Morpeth—*Lab.* No change.
Central Leeds—*C.* No change.
Rutland—*C.* No change.
Yeovil—*C.* No change.

The Government, it will be seen, have lost four seats—two to Labour and two to the Liberals, and have gained one from the Liberals. The Ministerial majority in the House of Commons, which was 79 over all parties after the General Election, is now 73.

The New House of Commons.

THE fourth Parliament of King George V. and the *first Parliament of Great Britain and Northern Ireland* (the successor to the 31st Parliament of the United Kingdom) was elected on November 15, 1922, and met on November 20, 1922. The General Election had returned 347 Conservatives; 142 Labour; 60 Liberals; 58 National Liberals; 2 Nationalists; 1 Sinn Fein; and 5 Independents, distributed as shown in the following table:—

	Distribution of Members.				Party Strength (Nov. 20, 1922).		
	Counties.	Boroughs.	Univer-sities.	Total Members.	Government.	Opposition.	Majority.
England	230	255	7	492	315	177	+138
Wales	24	11	1	36	6	30	− 24
Scotland	38	33	3	74	15	59	− 44
Northern Ireland	4	8	1	13	11	2	+ 9
Total	296	307	12	615	347	268	+ 79

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT.

The following list gives Surname, Initials, Politics, Key Number of Seat on pp. 196–208, Name of Division, and Majority at Last Election of each of the 615 Members of Parliament.

C. = Conservative; *Lab.* = Labour; *N.L.* = National Liberal; *L.* = Liberal; *Co-op.* = Co-operative Movement Candidate; *Ind.* = Independent; *Agri.* = Farmers' Candidate; *N.D.P.* = National Democratic Party; *N.* = Nationalist; *Com.* = Communist; *S.F.* = Sinn Fein.

	Maj.
Acland, Rt. Hon. F. D. (*L*), 296*Tiverton*	403
Adams, D. (*Lab.*), 180*Newcastle W.*	155
Adamson, W. M. (*Lab.*), 422*Cannock*	773
Adamson, Rt. Hon. W. (*Lab.*), 575*Fife, West*	unop.
Adkins, Sir R., K.C. (*N.L*), 365 *Middleton*	4,327
Ainsworth, Capt. C. (*C*), 103*Bury*	1,187
Alexander, E. E. (*C*), 148*Leyton E.*	1,566
Alexander, Lt.-Col. M., K.C., C.M.G. (*N.L*), 49*Southwark, S.E.*	2,280
Alexander, A. V. (*Co-op*), 215*Hillsborough*	3,325
Allen, Lt.-Col. Sir W. J., K.B.E., D.S.O. (*C*), 609*Armagh*	unop.
Amery, Lt.-Col. Rt. Hon. L. C. M. S. (*C*), 80*Sparkbrook*	6,043
Ammon, C. G. (*Lab.*), 10*Camberwell, N.*	254
Apsley, Lord, D.S.O., M.C. (*C*), 219*Southampton*	5,483
Ashley, Col. W. W. (*C*), 3-9*New Forest*	unop.
Asquith, Rt. Hon. H. H., K.C. (*L*), 560 *Paisley*	316
Astbury, Lt.-Com. F. W. (*C*), 209*Salford, W.*	3,406
Astor, Viscountess (*C*), 193*Sutton*	3,093
Astor, Maj. Hon. J. J. (*C*), 347*Dover*	10,096

	Maj.
Atlee, Maj. C.R. (*Lab.*), 50*Limehouse*	1,899
Austin, Sir H. (*C*), 77*King's Norton*	1,853
Baird, Maj. Rt. Hon. Sir J. L., Bt., C.M.G., D.S.O. (*C*), 531*Ayr*	3.777
Baldwin, Rt. Hon. S. (*C*), 456*Bewdley*	5.443
Balfour, G. (*C*), 24*Hampstead*	9,014
Banbury, Rt. Hon. Sir F. G., Bt. (*C*), 1*City*	unop.
Banks, R. M., K.C. (*C*), 454*Swindon*	3.384
Banner, Sir J. S. Harmood- (*C*), 153*Everton*	4.067
Barker, G. (*Lab.*), 521*Abertillery*	unop.
Barlow, Rt. Hon. Sir C. A. M., K.B.E. (*C*), 208*Salford, S.*	unop.
Barnes, A. (*Lab.*), 117*East Ham S.*	3,999
Barnett, Maj. R. W. (*C*), 45*St. Pancras, S.W.*	2,756
Barnston, Maj. H. (*C*), 269*Eddisbury*	unop.
Barrie, Sir C. C., K.B.E. (*L*), 569*Banff*	unop.
Batey, J. (*Lab.*), 313*Spennymoor*	6,199
Becker, H. T. A. (*Ind.*), 200*Richmond*	6,043
Bell, Lt.-Col. W. C. H., D.S.O. (*C*), 452*Devizes*	3,022
Bell, Maj. Sir A. C. Morrison-, Bart. (*C*), 293*Honiton*	2,568
Bellairs, Com. C. (*C*), 351*Maidstone*	33
Benn, Sir A. Shirley (*C*). 192*Drake*	3,339
Benn, Capt. W. W., D.S.O. (*L*), 558*Leith*	6.599
Bennett, A. J. (*L*), 406*Mansfield*	1,275
Bennett, Sir T. J., C.I.E. (*C*), 352*Sevenoaks*	5,196
Bentinck, Lord H. Cavendish- (*C*), 186*Nottingham, S.*	10,450
Berkeley, Capt. R. C., M.C. (*L*), 184*Nottingham, C.*	21
Berry, Sir G., LL.D., F.R.S.E. (*C*), 602*Scot. Univ.*	unop.
Betterton, H. B., C.B.E. (*C*), 408*Rushcliffe*	3,561
Birchall, Maj. J. D. (*C*), 140*Leeds, N.E.*	4,452
Bird, Sir R., Bt. (*C*), 253*Wolverhampton, W.*	2,548
Bird, Sir W. B. M. (*C*), 444*Chichester*	12,742
Blades, Sir G. R., Bt. (*C*), 435*Epsom*	9,678
Blundell, F. N. (*C*), 368*Ormskirk*	3,547
Bolst, Capt. C. C. Erskine (*C*), 21*Hackney, S.*	4,741
Bonwick, A. J. (*L*), 451*Chippenham*	486
Bowdler, Maj. W. A. (*L*), 461*Holderness*	1,279
Bowerman, Rt. Hon. C. W. (*Lab.*), 14*Deptford*	1,825
Bowyer, Capt. G. E. W., M.C. (*C*). 263*Buckingham*	6,408
Brabazon, Col. J. T. C. Moore- (*C*), 202*Chatham*	653
Brass, Capt. W. (*C*), 357*Clitheroe*	2,675
Brassey, Maj. Sir H. L. C., Bart. (*C*), 399*Peterborough*	4,892
Briant, F. (*L*), 34*Lambeth, North*	770
Bridgeman, Rt. Hon. W. C. (*C*), 412*Oswestry*	6,177
Briggs, W. J. H. (*C*), 163*Blackley*	2,804
Brise, Maj. E. A. Ruggles-, M.C. (*C*), 318*Maldon*	4,252
Brittain, Sir H. (*C*), 382*Acton*	4,866
Broad, F. A. (*Lab.*), 119*Edmonton*	1,709
Bromfield, W. (*Lab.*), 424*Leek*	384
Brotherton, J. (*Lab.*), 121*Gateshead*	5,371
Brown, Maj. D. C. (*C*), 402*Hexham*	2,883
Brown, Brig.-Gen. H. C. (*C*), 260*Newbury*	3,178
Brown, J., O.B.E. (*Lab.*), 568*South Ayrshire*	2,331
Brown, J. W. (*C*), 172*Middlesbrough, E.*	1,278
Bruford, R. (*C*), 418*Wells*	3,054
Bruton, Sir J. (*C*), 122*Gloucester*	51
Buchanan, G. (*Lab.*), 545*Gorbals*	8,203
Buckingham, Sir H. C. (*C*), 437*Guildford*	10,531
Buckle, J. (*Lab.*), 118 *Eccles*	1,803
Buckley, Lt.-Col. A., D.S.O. (*C*), 371*Waterloo*	6,667
Bull, Rt. Hon. Sir W., Bt. (*C*), 23*Hammersmith, S.*	4,480
Burgess, J. S. (*Lab.*), 201*Rochdale*	2,768
Burn, Col. Sir C. R., Bart. (*C*), 297*Torquay*	1,251
Burney, Comm. C. D. (*C*), 390*Uxbridge*	5,099
Burnie, Maj. J. Burnie (*L*), 88*Bootle*	4,409
Bury, Lt.-Col. C. K. Howard-, D.S.O. (*C*) 251*Bilston*	1,905
Butler, H. M. (*C*) *Leeds, N.*	6,541
Butler, J. R. M. (*Ind.*), 489*Camb. Univ.*	2,435
Butcher, Sir J. G., Bt., K.C. (*C*), 255*York*	5,057
Butt, Sir A. (*C*), 54*Balham*	9,195
Button, H. S. (*C*), 414*The Wrekin*	1,049
Buxton, C. R. (*Lab.*), 63*Accrington*	5,054
Buxton, N. E. (*Lab.*), 394*Norfolk, N.*	1,029
Cadogan, Maj. Hon. E. (*C*), 199*Reading*	1,760
Caine, G. R. Hall, C.B.E. (*Ind.*), 299*Dorset, E.*	5,600
Campion, Col. W. R., D.S.O. (*C*), 442*Lewes*	6,017
Cape, T. (*Lab.*), 283*Workington*	2,482
Carington, N. W. Smith- (*C*), 355*Rutland*	3,150
Carpenter, Maj. A. Boyd- (*C*), 92*Bradford, N.*	1,252
Cassels, J. D., K.C. (*C*), 149*Leyton, W.*	4,136
Cautley, H. S., K.C. (*C*), 441*E. Grinstead*	9,454
Cayzer, Sir C., Bart. (*C*), 267*Chester*	6,524
Cayzer, Maj. H. R. (*C*), 196*Portsmouth, S.*	2,121
Cecil, Rt. Hon. Sir E., G.B.E. (*C*), 71*Birmingham, Aston*	5,634
Cecil, Rt. Hon. Lord H. (*C*), 486*Oxford Univ.*	1,591
Cecil, Rt. Hon. Lord R. (*C*), 336*Hitchin*	5,075
Chadwick, Sir R. B. (*C*), 235*Wallasey*	7,524
Chamberlain, Rt. Hon. A. (*C*), 81*Birmingham, W.*	5,806
Chamberlain, Rt. Hon. Neville (*C*), 78*Ladywood*	2,443
Chapman, Sir S. (*C*), 539*Edinburgh S.*	7,435
Chapple, Dr. W. A. (*L*), 573*Dumfries*	2,241
Charleton, H. C. (*Lab.*), 141*Leeds, S.*	1,830
Chilcott, Lt.-Com. Sir H. W. S. (*C*), 158*Liverpool, Walton*	unop.
Churchman, Sir A., Bt. (*C*), 430*Woodbridge*	2,920
Clarke, Sir E. Chatfeild (*L*), 342*I. of Wight*	1,582
Clarry, R. G. (*C*), 499*Newport*	3,019
Clay, Col. H. H. Spender-, C.M.G., M.C. (*C*), 353*Tonbridge*	7,132
Clayton, G. C. (*C*), 373*Widnes*	1,782
Clive, Lt.-Col. G. Windsor-, C.M.G. (*C*), 411*Ludlow*	3,216
Clynes, Rt. Hon. J. R. (*Lab.*), 169*Platting*	869
Coates, Lt.-Col. N., M.C. (*C*), 341*Isle of Ely*	6,193
Cobb, Sir C. S., K.B.E., M.V.O. (*C*), 17*Fulham, W.*	6,665
Cockerill, Brig.-Gen. G. K. (*C*), 439*Reigate*	unop.
Cohen, Maj. J. B. Brunel (*C*), 155*Fairfield*	8,838
Colfox, Maj. W. P., M.C. (*C*), 302*Dorset, W.*	4,548
Collie, Sir J., C.M.G. (*N.L*), 550*Partick*	5,472
Collins, Col. Sir G. P., K.B.E., C.M.G. (*L*), 556*Greenock*	744
Collins, Pat (*L*), 237*Walsall*	325
Collison, L. (*L*), 281*Penrith*	378
Colvin, Brig.-Gen. R. B. (*C*), 316*Epping*	5,072
Conway, Sir Martin (*C*), 491*English Universities*	280
Cooke, Sir C. Kinloch-, K.B.E. (*C*), 191*Devonport*	1,921
Cope, Maj. W. (*C*), 516*Llandaff*	4,098
Cory, Sir J. H., Bt. (*C*), 495*Cardiff, S.*	933
Cotts, Sir W. Mitchell, Bt., K.B.E. (*N.L*), 580*Western Isles*	939
Courthope, Lt.-Col. G. L., M.C. (*C*), 443*Rye*	3,437
Cowan, D. M. (*N.L*), 600*Scottish Universities*	unop.
Craig, Capt. Rt. Hon. C. C. (*C*), 607*Antrim*	unop.
Craik, Rt. Hon. Sir H. (*C*), 601*Scott. Univ.*	unop.
Croft, Br.-Gen. H. Page (*C*), 89*Bournemouth*	5,509

	Maj.
Crook, C. W. (*C*), 116*East Ham, N.*	468
Crooke, J. S. (*C*), 72*Deritend*	4.808
Curzon, Viscount (*C*), 4*Battersea, S.*	6,635
Dalziel, Sir D., Bt. (*C*), 32*Brixton*	1,968
Darbishire, C. W. (*L*), 455*Westbury*	641
Davidson, J. C. C., C.H., C.B.(*C*), 334*Hemel Hempstead*	6,121
Davidson, Maj.-Gen. Sir J. H. (*C*), 328*Fareham*	10,763
Davies, A. T., C.B.E. (*C*). 150*Lincoln*	4.829
Davies, Col. D. (*L*). 526*Montgomery*	unop.
Davies, Evan (*Lab.*), 523*Ebbw Vale*	7,996
Davies, Maj. G. F. (*C*), 420*Yeovil*	5.065
Davies, J. C. (*N.L.*), 510*Denbigh*	3.837
Davies, R. J. (*Lab.*), 372*West Houghton*	2,919
Davies, T. (*C*), 522*Cirencester*	7.268
Davison, J. E. (*Lab.*), 217*Smethwick*	382
Davison, Sir W. H., K.B.E. (*C*), 31*Kensington, S.*	10,796
Dawson, Sir P. (*C*), 37*Lewisham, W.*	7.747
De Frece, Sir W. (*C*), 64*Ashton*	3,172
Dixon, Capt. H. (*C*), *Belfast, E.*	unop.
Doyle, N. Grattan (*C*), 179*Newcastle, N.*	6.914
Dudgeon, Major C. R. (*L*). 577*Galloway*	1,849
Duffy, T. Gavan (*Lab.*), 282*Whitehaven*	1.979
Duncan, C. (*Lab.*), 286*Clay Cross*	6,912
Dunnico, Rev. H. (*Lab.*), 307*Consett*	4,599
Du Pre, Col. W. B. (*C*), 264*Wycombe*	4,473
Ede, J. Chuter (*Lab.*), 438*Mitcham*	833
Edge, Capt. Sir W. (*N.L*), 87*Bolton*	10.436
Edmonds, G. (*L*), 7*Bethnal Gn., N.E.*	115
Edmondson, Maj. A. J. (*C*), 400*Banbury*	4.606
Ednam, Viscount, M.C. (*C*). 128*Hornsey*	2,223
Edwards, C. (*Lab.*), 522*Bedwelty*	7,138
Elliot, Capt. W. E., M.C. (*C*), 584*Lanark*	2,193
Ellis, R. G. (*C*), 234*Wakefield*	618
Elveden, Viscount, C.B., C.M.G. (*C*), 220*Southend*	6,881
England, Col. A. (*N.L.*), 361*Heywood*	3,682
Entwistle, Maj. C. F., M.C.(*L*), 136*Hull, S.W.*	863
Erskine, Lord (*C*), 419*Weston-super-Mare*	2,874
Erskine, J. M. M. (*Ind.*), 60*St. George's*	3.693
Evans, Capt. E. (*N.L*), 506*Cardigan*	515
Evans, Capt. H. A. (*C*), 144*Leicester, E.*	1,314
Evans, Rt. Hon. Sir L. Worthington, Bart, G.B.E. (*C*), 315*Colchester*	3,097
Fairbairn, R. R. (*L*), 254*Worcester*	773
Falcon, Capt. M. (*C*), 392*Norfolk, E.*	308
Falconer, J. (*L*), 576*Forfar*	1.396
Falle, Sir B., Bt. (*C*), 195*Portsmouth, N.*	7.360
Fawkes, Maj. F. H. (*C*). 477*Pudsey*	3.957
Fildes, H. (*N.L*), 223*Stockport*	18,362
Fisher, Rt. Hon. H. A. L. (*N.L*), 492*English Universities*	196
Fitzroy, Capt. Hon. E. A. (*C*), 397*Daventry*	4,205
Flanagan, W. H. (*C*). 164*Clayton*	11
Foot, Isaac (*L*), 275*Bodmin*	1,825
Ford, P. J. (*C*), 538 *Edinburgh, N.*	5.640
Foreman, Sir H., O.B.E. (*C*), 22*Hammersmith, N.*	2.903
Fox, G. R. Lane- (*C*), 467*Barkston Ash*	unop.
Foxcroft, Capt. C. T. (*C*), 67*Bath*	4,967
Fraser, Maj. Sir K. (*C*), 375*Harborough*	2,929
Fremantle, Lt.-Col. F. E. (*C*) 337*St. Albans*	3,932
Furness, G. J. (*C*), 249*Willesden, W.*	799
Galbraith, J. F. W., K.C. (*C*), 434*Surrey, E*	8,831
Ganzoni, Capt. Sir F. J. C. (*C*), 132*Ipswich*	2,210
Gardiner, J. (*N.L*), 593*Kinross*	unop.
Gardner, Sir J. T. Agg- (*C*), 106*Cheltenham*	3,146
Garland, C. S. (*C*), 28*Islington, S.*	525
Gates, P. G. (*C*), 30*Kensington, N.*	6,103

	Maj.
Gaunt, Rear-Adm. Sir G. (*C*). 460*Buckrose*	593
George, Rt Hon. David Lloyd (*N.L*). 496*Carnarvon*	unop.
George, Maj. Gwilym Lloyd (*N.L*), 527*Pembroke*	11,866
Gibbs, Lt.-Col. Rt. Hon. G. A. (*C*), 100*Bristol, W.*	7,024
Gilbert, J. D. (*N.L*), 47*Southwark, Central*	5,000
Gilmour, Col. Rt. Hon. Sir J., Bart., D.S.O. (*C*), 551*Pollok*	9,161
Goff, Sir P. (*C*), 463*Cleveland*	1,701
Gore, Capt. the Hon. W. G. A. Ormsby- (*C*), 426*Stafford*	3,318
Gosling, H., C.H. (*Lab.*), 52*Whitechapel*	2,200
Gould, J. C. (*C*), 493*Cardiff, Central*	5,716
Graham, D. M. (*Lab.*), 583*Lanark, Hamilton*	3,276
Graham, W. (*Lab.*), 536*Edinburgh, Central*	3,505
Gray, F. (*L*), 190*Oxford City*	3,806
Gray, H. W. S. (*C*), 265*Cambridge*	679
Greame, Maj. Rt. Hon. Sir P. Lloyd-, K.B.E.; M.C. (*C*), 387*Hendon*	9,052
Greenall, T. (*Lab.*), 359*Farnworth*	3,354
Greene, Lt.-Col. Sir W. R., Bt., D.S.O. (*C*), 20*Hackney, N.*	5,495
Greenwood, A. (*Lab.*), 175*Nelson*	6,176
Greenwood, W. (*C*), 224*Stockport*	16,783
Grenfell, D. R. (*Lab.*) 515*Gower*	2,086
Grenfell, E. C. (*C*), 2*City*	unop.
Gretton, Col. J., C.B.E. (*C*), 421*Burton*	unop.
Griffiths, T. (*Lab.*), 525*Pontypool*	2,298
Griffiths, Lt.-Col. Sir J. Norton-, Bt., K.C.B., D.S.O. (*C*), 55*Wandsworth, Central*	7,050
Grigg, Lt.-Col. Sir E. W. M., K.C.V.O., C.M.G., D.S.O. (*N.L*), 188*Oldham*	1,562
Groves, T. E. (*Lab.*), 245*Stratford*	1,376
Grundy, T. W. (*Lab.*), 479*Rother Valley*	unop.
Guest, Col. Hon. Henry (*N.L*) 98*Bristol N.*	9,928
Guest, J. (*Lab.*), 472*Hemsworth*	5,978
Guinness, Lt.-Col. Hon. W. E., D.S.O. (*C*), 431*Bury St. Edmunds*	unop.
Guthrie, T. M. (*N.L*), 591*Moray & Nairn*	431
Gwynne, R. S., K.C. (*C*), 440*Eastbourne*	5,051
Hacking, Capt. D. H. (*C*), 356*Chorley*	unop.
Hall, Lt.-Col. Sir F., Bt., K.B.E., D.S.O. (*C*), 9*Dulwich*	7,313
Hall, F. (*Lab.*), 474*Normanton*	10,185
Hall, G. H. (*Lab.*), 497*Aberdare*	5,297
Hall, V-Adm. Sir W. R. (*C*), 160*W. Derby*	9,394
Halstead, Maj. D. (*C*) 204*Rossendale*	1,852
Hamilton, Maj. Sir G. C. (*C*), 266 *Altrincham*	7,669
Hamilton, Sir R. W. (*L.*), 592*Orkney*	625
Hancock, J. G. (*L*), 284*Belper*	4,552
Hannon, P. J. H. (*C*), 79*Moseley*	unop.
Harbison, T. J. S. (*N*), 612*Fermanagh*	6,596
Harbord, A. (*L*), 123 *Gt. Yarmouth*	919
Hardie, G. D. (*Lab.*) 554*Springburn*	5,460
Harmsworth, Hon. E. (*C*), 350*Thanet*	5,890
Harney, Hon. E. A. St. A. K.C. (*L*), 222*South Shields*	25
Harris, P. A. (*L*). 8*S. W. Bethnal Green*	1,118
Harrison, F. C., C.S.I (*C*), 33*Kennington*	2,411
Hartshorn, V., O.B.E. (*Lab.*), 518*Ogmore*	9,823
Harvey, Maj. S. E. (*C*), 298*Totnes*	1,500
Hastings, P., K.C. (*Lab.*), 236*Wallsend*	2,823
Hawke, J. A., K.C. (*C*), 279*St. Ives*	1,372
Hay, Capt. J. P. (*Lab.*), 543*Cathcart*	33
Hay, Maj. T. W. (*C*), 395*Norfolk S.*	2.575
Hayday, A. (*Lab.*), 187*Nottingham, W.*	4,737
Hayes, J. H. (*Lab.*), 152*Edgehill*	1,050
Healy, Cahir (*S.F*), 613*Fermanagh*	6,177
Hemmerde, E. G., K.C. (*Lab.*), 268*Crewe*	555
Henderson, Rt. Hon. A. (*Lab.*), 178*Newcastle, E.*	4,384

	Maj.
Henderson, Sir T. (*N.L*), 597*Roxburgh*	658
Henderson, T. (*Lab.*), 555*Tradeston*	4,213
Henn, Sir S. H. H. (*C*), 83*Blackburn*	4,231
Hennessy, Maj. G. R. J., O.B.E. (*C*), 331*Winchester*	6,618
Herbert, D. H. (*C*), 338*Watford*	3,479
Herbert, Capt. S. (*C*), 465*Scarborough*	3,096
Herriotts, J. (*Lab.*), 312*Sedgefield*	729
Hesketh, Maj. T. Fermor- (*C*), 384*Enfield*	1,905
Hewett, Sir J. P., G.C.S.I. (*C*), 257*Luton*	3,164
Hicks, Rt. Hon. Sir W. Joynson-, Bt. (*C*), 389*Twickenham*	unop.
Hilder, Lt.-Col. F. (*C*), 321*Essex, S.E.*	2,063
Hiley, Sir E. V. (*C*), 73*Duddeston*	4,760
Hill, A. (*Lab.*), 146*Leicester W.*	4,792
Hillary, A. E. (*L*), 317*Harwich*	774
Hinchcliffe, W. A. Simpson- (*C*), 483 *Sowerby*	3,566
Hinds, J. (*N.L*), 507*Carmarthen*	3,725
Hirst, G. H. (*Lab.*), 485*Wentworth*	unop.
Hoare, Col. Rt. Hon. Sir Samuel, Bt., C.M.G. (*C*), 13 *Chelsea*	8,924
Hodge, Rt. Hon. J. (*Lab.*), 166*Gorton*	2,001
Hodge, Lt.-Col. J. P. (*L*), 198*Preston*	2,224
Hogg, Rt. Hon. Sir D. McG., K.C. (*C*), 42 *St. Marylebone*	unop.
Hogge, J. M. (*L*), 537*Edinburgh, E.*	3,463
Hohler, G. F., K.C. (*C*), 203*Gillingham*	3,481
Holbrook, Sir A., K.B.E. (*C*), 327*Basingstoke*	5,734
Hood, Sir J., Bt. (*C*), 250*Wimbledon*	10,124
Hope, Rt. Hon. J. F. (*C*), 212*Sheffield, Central*	unop.
Hopkins, J. W. W. (*C*), 44*St. Pancras, S.E.*	3,146
Hopkinson, A. (*Ind.*), 366*Mossley*	4,577
Horne, Rt. Hon. Sir R. S. (*C*), 547*Hillhead*	4,959
Houfton, J. P. (*C*), 185*Nottingham, E.*	3,912
Houston, Sir R. P., Bt. (*C*), 161*Liverpool, West Toxteth*	4,821
Howard, Capt. Hon. D. (*C*), 280*Cumberland, N.*	271
Hudson, Capt. A. U. M. (*C*), 26*Islington, E.*	3,847
Hughes, C. J. (*C*), 12*Peckham*	4,479
Hume, G. H. (*C*), 18*Greenwich*	6,072
Hurd, P. A. (*C*), 416*Frome*	706
Hurst, Lt.-Col. G. B., K.C. (*C*), 168*Moss Side*	5,189
Hutchison, G. A. Clark, K.C. (*C*), 589*Midlothian*	474
Hutchison, Maj.-Gen. Sir R., K.C.M.G., D.S.O. (*N.L*), 557*Kirkcaldy*	673
Hutchison, W. (*C*), 548*Kelvingrove*	2,348
Inskip, Sir T. W. H., C.B.E., K.C. (*C*), 96 *Bristol, C.*	3,265
Irving, Dan (*Lab.*), 102*Burnley*	2,654
Jackson, Lt.-Col. Hon. F. S. (*C*), 462 *Howdenshire*	3,727
James, Lt.-Col. Hon. C., C.B.E. (*C*), 101 *Bromley*	7,675
Jarrett, G. W. S. (*N.L*), 346*Dartford*	1,918
Jenkins, W. (*Lab.*), 517*Neath*	6,434
Jenkins, W. A. (*N.L*), 505*Brecon*	10,555
Jephcott, A. R. (*C*), 82*Yardley*	4,352
Jodrell, Sir N. P. (*C*), 393*King's Lynn*	1,179
John, Will (*Lab.*), 501*W. Rhondda*	7,011
Johnson, Sir L. Stanley- (*C*), 238*Walthamstow, E.*	2,796
Johnston, T. (*Lab.*), 599*Stirling, W.*	815
Johnstone, W. H. (*L*), 248*Willesden E.*	5,176
Jones, G. W. H. (*C*), 53*Stoke Newington*	4,016
Jones, H. H. (*L*), 520*Merioneth*	2,833
Jones, J. E. Emlyn- (*L*), 300*Dorset, N.*	936
Jones, J. J. (*Lab.*), 244*Silvertown*	7,513
Jones, Morgan (*Lab.*), 514*Caerphilly*	4,025
Jones, R. T. (*Lab.*), 509*Carnarvon*	1,609
Jones, T. I. Mardy- (*Lab*), 519*Pontypridd*	6,217
Jowett, F. W. (*L*), 91*Bradford, E,*	3,647
Jowitt, W. A., K.C. (*L*), 126*Hartlepool*	567
Kelley, Maj. Sir F. A., O.B.E. (*C*), 205*Rotherham*	644
Kennedy, Capt. M. S. N. (*C*), 364*Lonsdale*	6,240
Kenworthy, Lt.-Com. Hon. J. M. (*L.*), 133 *Hull, Cent.*	3,027
Kenyon, B. (*L*), 285*Chesterfield*	unop.
King, Capt. H. D., C.B.E., D.S.O., V.D., A.D.C. (*C*), 39*Paddington S.*	4,935
Kirkwood, D. (*Lab*), 532*Dumbarton*	7,380
Lamb, J. Q. (*C*), 427*Stone*	544
Lambert, Rt. Hon. G. (*L*), 294*S. Molton*	unop.
Lampson, G. Locker- (*C*), 391*Wood Green*	12,526
Lampson, Comdr. O. Locker-, C.M.G., D.S.O. (*C*), 76*Handsworth*	6,069
Lansbury, G. (*Lab.*), 40*Bow & Bromley*	6,776
Lawson, J. J. (*Lab*), 306 *Chester-le-Street*	10,961
Leach, W. (*Lab.*), 90*Bradford C.*	2,046
Lee, F. (*Lab.*), 289*Derbyshire, N.E.*	15
Leigh, Sir John, Bt. (*C*), 56*Clapham*	8,366
Lever, Sir A. Levy- (*N.L*), 19*Hackney C.*	2,970
Linfield, F. C. (*L*), 258*Bedfordshire Mid.*	2,737
Lloyd, C. E., C.B.E. (*C*), 114*Dudley*	4,354
Lord, W. Greaves-, K.C. (*C*), 35*Norwood*	9,868
Lorden, J. W. (*C*), 43*St. Pancras, N.*	991
Lorimer, H. D. (*C*), 290*Derbyshire S.*	4,463
Lougher, L. (*C*), 494*Cardiff, E.*	1,182
Lowe, Sir F. W., Bt. (*C*). 74*Edgbaston*	unop.
Lowth, T. (*Lab.*), 162*Ardwick*	1,254
Loyd, A. T. (*C*), 259*Abingdon*	540
Lumley, L. R. (*C*), 134*Hull, E.*	2,537
Lunn, W. (*Lab.*), 480*Rothwell*	7,251
Lynn, R. J. (*C*), 606*Belfast, W.*	unop.
McConnell, T. E. (*C*), *Belfast, N.*	unop.
McCurdy, Rt. Hon. C. A., K.C. (*N.L*), 181*Northampton*	5,484
MacDonald, J. Ramsay (*Lab.*), 513*Aberavon*	3,204
Macdonald, Sir M., K.C.M.G., C.B. (*N.L*), 578*Inverness*	1,011
McEntee, V. La T. (*Lab.*), 239*Walthamstow, W.*	2,505
MacLaren, A. (*Lab.*), 226*Burslem*	203
McLean, Neil (*Lab.*), 546*Glasgow, Govan*	6,105
Macnachten, Hon. Sir M., K.B.E., K.C. (*C*), 614*Londonderry*	20,882
Macnamara, Rt. Hon. T. J. (*N.L*), 11*Camberwell, N.W.*	3,157
McNeill, Ronald (*C*), 344*Canterbury*	8,315
Macpherson, Rt. Hon. Ian, K.C. (*N.L*), 579 *Ross and Cromarty*	1,402
Maddocks, Sir H., K.C. (*C*), 446*Nuneaton.*	1,923
Maitland, Sir A. H. D. Ramsay-Steel-, Bt. (*C*), 75*Erdington*	unop.
Makins, Brig..Gen. E. (*C*), 270*Knutsford*	4,262
Malone, Maj. P. B. (*C*), 232*Tottenham, S.*	1,662
Manville, Sir Edward (*C*), 107*Coventry*	4,697
March, S. (*Lab.*), 41*Poplar, S.*	4,338
Margesson, H. D. R., M.C. (*C*), 246*Upton*	2,928
Marks, Sir G. C., (*N.L*), 277*Cornwall, N.*	unop.
Marshall, Sir A. (*L*), 129*Huddersfield*	206
Martin, A. E. (*N.L*), 319*Romford*	4,103
Martin, F. (*L*), 563*Aberdeenshire, E.*	2,791
Mason, Lt.-Col. G. K. M., D.S.O. (*C*), 108*Croydon, N*	unop.
Maxton, J. (*Lab.*), 541*Bridgeton*	7,692
Mercer, Col. H. (*C*), 432*Sudbury*	1,888

	Maj.
Middleton, G. (*Lab.*), 105*Carlisle*	1,301
Millar, J. D., K.C. (*L*), 594*Fife, E.*	2,710
Milne, J. S. W. (*C*), 458*Kidderminster*	10,508
Mitchell, W. Foot (*C*), 320*Saffron Walden*	3,047
Mitchell, Sir W. Lane- (*C*), 58*Streatham*	6,799
Moles, T. (*U*), 605*Belfast, S.*	unop.
Molloy, Maj. L. G. S., D.S.O. (*C*), 85*Blackpool*	166
Molson, Maj. J. E. (*C*), 579*Gainsborough*	1,799
Mond, Rt. Hon. Sir A. (*N.L*), 503*Swansea, W.*	802
Monsell, Com. Rt. Hon. B. M. Eyres- (*C*), 457*Evesham*	3,787
Moore. Maj.-Gen. Hon. Sir Newton (*C*), 27*Islington, N.*	5,527
Morden, Lt.-Col. W. G. (*C*), 383*Brentford and Chiswick*	2,346
Moreing, Capt. A. H. (*N.L*), 276*Camborne*	269
Morel, E. D. (*Lab.*), 534*Dundee*	8,048
Morgan, Maj. D. W., D.S.O., C.B.E. (*Lab.*), 500*Rhondda, E.*	3,121
Morgan, Col. K. P. Vaughan- (*C*), 16*Fulham, E.*	7,889
Morris, H., K.C. (*N.L*), 97 *Bristol, E.*	151
Morrison, H. (*C*), 453*Salisbury*	323
Morrison, R. (*Lab.*), 231*Tottenham, N.*	1,858
Mosley, O. E. (*Ind*), 386*Harrow*	7,422
Muir, J. W. (*Lab.*), 549*Maryhill*	2,107
Murchison, C. K. (*C*), 340*Huntington*	4,956
Murnin, H. (*Lab.*), 561*Stirling & Falkirk*	1,356
Murray, Lt.-Col. Hon. A. C., C.M.G., D.S.O. (*L*), 564*Kincardine and Western*	2,457
Murray, J. (*N.L*), 143*Leeds, W.*	904
Murray, R. (*Lab.*), 596*Renfrew Western*	1,736
Nall, Lt.-Col. J., D.S.O. (*C*), 167*Hulme*	4,053
Nesbitt, R. C. (*C*), 345*Chislehurst*	5,545
Newbold, J. T. W. (*Com.*), 585*Motherwell*	1,048
Newman, Lt.-Col. J. R. P. (*C*), 385*Finchley*	1,443
Newman, Sir R., Bt. (*C*), 120*Exeter*	3,776
Newson, Sir P. W., Bt. (*C*), 448*Tamworth*	unop.
Newton, Sir G. D. C., K.B.E. (*C*), 104 *Cambridge*	4,163
Nichol, R. (*Lab.*), 595*Renfrew Eastern*	550
Nicholson, Brig.-Gen. J. S., C.B., C.M.G., C.B.E., D.S.O. (*C*), 59*Abbey*	11,176
Nicholson, Col. W. G. (*C*), 330*Hants, Petersfield*	5,564
Nield, Sir H., K.C. (*C*), 115*Ealing*	8,379
Norman, Rt. Hon. Sir H., Bt. (*N.L*), 83 *Blackburn*	3,022
O'Connor, T. P. (*N*), 157*Liverpool, Scotland*	unop.
O'Grady, J. (*Lab.*), 142*Leeds, S.E.*	4,062
Oliver, G. H. (*Lab.*), 288*Ilkeston*	1,084
Oman, Sir C. W. C., K.B.E. (*C*), 487*Oxford Univ.*	576
O'Neill, Maj. Rt. Hon. H. (*C*), 608*Antrim*	unop.
Paget, Maj. Guy (*C*), 374*Bosworth*	2,511
Paling, W. (*Lab.*), 469*Doncaster*	5,158
Parker, H. (*Lab.*), 227*Hanley*	4,430
Parker, O., C.B.E. (*C*), 398*Kettering*	129
Parkinson, J. (*Lab.*), 247*Wigan*	4,643
Parry, Lt.-Col. T. H., D.S.O. (*N.L*). 512*Flint*	1,774
Pattinson, R, (*L*), 354*Grantham*	425
Pattinson, S. (*L*), 380*Horncastle*	1,639
Pease, W. E. (*C*), 110*Darlington*	3,413
Pennefather, De F. (*C*), 156*Liverpool, Kirkdale*	unop.
Penny, F. G. (*C*), 137*Kingston-on-Thames*	7,573
Percy, Lord E. (*C*), 127*Hastings*	7,499
Perkins, Col. E. K., C.B.E., V.D. (*C.*), 218 *Southampton*	7,186
Perring, W. G. (*C*), 38*Paddington, N.*	4,348
Peto, Basil E. (*C.*), 292*Barnstaple*	173
Philipson, Mrs. Hilton (*C*), 401*Berwick on Tweed*	6,142
Phillipps, Vivian (*L*), 540*Edinburgh, W.*	666
Pielou, D. P. (*C*), 459*Stourbridge*	1,251
Pilditch, Sir P. (*C*), 388*Spelthorne*	5,834
Ponsonby, A. A. W. H. (*Lab.*), 211*Brightside*	5,743
Potts, J. (*Lab.*), 65*Barnsley*	2,717
Pownall, Lt.-Col. A. (*C*), 36*Lewisham, E.*	8,324
Preston, Sir W. R. (*C*), 51*Mile End*	795
Pretyman, Rt. Hon. E. G. (*C*), 314 *Chelmsford*	4,887
Price, E. G. (*N.L*), 46*Shoreditch*	250
Pringle, W. M. R. (*L*), 475*Penistone*	542
Privett, F. J. (*C*), 194*Portsmouth, C.*	7
Rae, Sir H. N. (*N.L*), 481*Shipley*	1,041
Raeburn, Sir W. H., Bart. (*C*), 572*Dumbarton*	191
Raine, W. (*C*), 229*Sunderland*	8,943
Rankin, Capt. J. S. (*C*), 151*East Toxteth*	5,165
Rawlinson, Rt. Hon. J. F. P., K.C. (*C*), 488*Cambridge University*	3,174
Rawson, Lt.-Comm. A. C. (*C*), 95*Brighton*	4,785
Rees, Sir Beddoe (*N.L*), 99*Bristol, S.*	3,549
Reid, Capt. A. S. C., D.F.C. (*C*), 240*Warrington*	1,824
Reid, D. D. (*C*), 611*Down*	unop.
Remer, J. R. (*C*), 271*Macclesfield*	5,348
Remnant, Col. Sir J. F., Bt., O.B.E. (*C*), 25*Holborn*	5,239
Rentoul, G. S. C. (*C*), 429*Lowestoft*	7,949
Reynolds, W. G. W. (*C*), 145*Leicester, S.*	109
Rhodes, Col. J. P., D.S.O. (*C*), 273*Stalybridge*	6,951
Richards, R. (*Lab.*), 511*Wrexham*	1,098
Richardson, Sir A. (*C*), 349*Gravesend*	986
Richardson, Col. Sir P. W., O.B.E. (*C*), 433*Chertsey*	4,853
Richardson, R. (*Lab.*), 309*Houghton-le-Spring*	7,056
Riley, B. (*Lab.*), 113*Dewsbury*	756
Ritson, J. (*Lab.*), 308*Durham*	2,672
Roberts, C. H. (*L*), 112*Derby*	1,828
Roberts, F. O. (*C*), 242*West Bromwich*	2,947
Roberts, Rt. Hon. G. H. (*C*), 182*Norwich*	15,558
Roberts, Rt. Hon. Sir S., Bart., (*C*), 213 *Ecclesall*	unop.
Roberts, S. (*C.*) 332*Hereford*	9,044
Robertson, J. (*Lab.*), 581*Bothwell*	3,388
Robertson, Major J. St. G. F. Despencer- (*C*), 29*Islington, W.*	692
Robinson, Sir T. (*N.L*), 370*Stretford*	10,452
Robinson, W. C., O.B.E. (*Lab.*), 471 *Elland*	430
Rogerson, Capt. J. E., O.B.E. (*C*), 303*Barnard C.*	219
Rose, F. H. (*Lab.*), 529*Aberdeen, N.*	4,343
Rothschild, Maj. L. N. de (*C*), 262 *Aylesbury*	571
Roundell, Lt.-Col. R. F. (*C*), 482*Skipton*	3,023
Royce, W. S. (*Lab.*), 339*Holland with Boston*	591
Russell, W. (*C*), 86*Bolton*	16.921
Russell, Maj. A. West- (*C*), 233*Tynemouth*	4,457
Saklatvala, S. (*Lab.*), 3*Battersea, N.*	2,021
Salter, Dr. A. (*Lab.*), 6*Bermondsey, W.*	2,325
Samuel, A. M. (*C*), 436*Farnham*	9,245
Samuel, S. (*C*), 57*Putney*	4,183
Samuel A. Lyle- (*L*), 428*Eye*	3,531
Sanders, Lt.-Col. Sir R. A., Bt. (*C*), 415 *Bridgwater*	149
Sanderson, Sir F. B., Bt. (*C*), 358*Darwen*	274
Sandon, Viscount (*C*), 413*Shrewsbury*	1,598
Sassoon, Maj. Sir P., Bt., G.B.E., C.M.G., (*C*). 130*Hythe*	unop.

	Maj.
Scott, Sir L., K.C. (*C.*), 154*Exchange*	3,036
Scrymgeour, E. (*Ind.*), 533*Dundee*	10,334
Sexton, J., C.B.E. (*Lab.*), 206*St. Helens*	6,144
Shakespeare, G. H. (*N.L.*) 400*Wellingborough*	3,938
Shaw, Hon. A. (*N.L*), 567*Kilmarnock*	2.239
Shaw, T., C.B.E. (*Lab.*), 197*Preston*	3,685
Shee, Lt.-Col. Sir M. Archer-, C.M.G., D.S.O. (*C*), 15*Finsbury*	2,998
Sheffield, Sir Berkeley, Bt. (*C*), 378*Brigg*	6.278
Shepperson, E. W. (*C*), 333*Leominster*	1,280
Shinwell, E. (*Lab.*), 588*Linlithgow, E.*	3.632
Shipwright, Capt. D. E. B. K. (*C*), 278*Penryn and Falmouth*	2,687
Short, A. (*Lab.*), 241*Wednesbury*	105
Simms, (Maj.-Gen.) Rev. J. M., C.B., C.M.G., D.D. (*C.*), 610*Down*	unop.
Simon, Rt. Hon. Sir J., K.C. (*L*), 484*Spen Valley*	787
Simpson, J. H., C.I.E. (*L*), 417*Taunton*	2.913
Sinclair, Sir A. H. M., Bt., C.M.G. (*N.L*), 571 *Caithness*	1,912
Singleton, J. E., K.C. (*C*), 363*Lancaster*	10.528
Sitch, C. H. (*Lab.*), 423*Kingswinford*	919
Skelton, A. N., K.C. (*C*), 594*Perth*	5.513
Smillie, R. (*Lab.*), 174*Morpeth*	6,966
Smith, Sir A., K.B.E (*C*), 109*S. Croydon*	6,414
Smith, Sir H., K.C. (*C*), 159*Wavertree*	5,431
Smith, T. (*Lab.*), 476*Pontefract*	616
Smith, H. B. Lees- (*Lab.*), 473*Keighley*	4.656
Snell, H. (*Lab.*), 61*Woolwich E.*	3,906
Snowden, Philip (*Lab*), 468*Colne Valley*	1.282
Somerville, A. A. (*C*), 261*Windsor*	10,417
Somerville, D. G. (*C*), 66*Barrow-in-F.*	1,927
Spears, Brig.-Gen. E. L., C.B., C.B.E., M.C. (*NL*), 376*Loughborough*	unop.
Spencer, G. A. (*Lab.*), 405*Broxtowe*	371
Spencer, H. H. (*L*), 93*Bradford, S.*	907
Spoor, B. C. (*Lab.*), 304*Bishop Auckland*	1,527
Stanley, Lord, M.C. (*C*), *Fylde*	unop.
Steel, Maj. S. S. (*C*), 343*Ashford*	8,661
Stephen, Rev. C. (*Lab.*), 542*Camlachie*	3,722
Stephenson, Lt.-Col. H. K., D.S.O. (*L*), 216*Park*	964
Stewart, G. (*C*), 274*Wirral*	4,874
Stewart, J. (*Lab.*), 552*St. Rollox*	5.771
Stockton, Sir E. F. (*C*), 165*Exchange, M*	3.771
Stott, Col. W. H., C.B. (*C*), 70*Birkenhead, W.*	1,805
Strauss, E. A. (*N.L*), 48*Southwark, N.*	1,112
Stuart, Lord C. Crichton (*C*), 272*Northwich*	2,388
Sturrock, J. Leng- (*N.L*), 559*Montrose*	1,363
Sueter, Rear-Adm. Murray F., C.B. (*C*), 335*Hertford*	4,872
Sugden, Sir W. H. (*C*), 369*Royton*	1,093
Sullivan, J. (*Lab.*), 586*Lanark, Northern.*	2,392
Sutcliffe, T. (*C*), 124*Grimsby*	9,499
Sutherland, Rt. Hon. Sir W., K.C.B. (*N.L*), 565*Argyll*	2,951
Sykes, Maj.-Gen. Sir F. H. (*C*), 214*Hallam*	4.232
Terrell, Capt. R. (*C*), 410*Henley*	1,341
Thomas, Rt. Hon. J. H. (*Lab.*), 111*Derby*	2,975
Thomas, Sir R. J., Bt. (*L*), 504*Anglesey*	4.748
Thompson, L. (*C*), 230*Sunderland*	5,533
Thomson, F. C. (*C*), 530*Aberdeen, S.*	3,635
Thomson, T. (*L*), 173*Middlesbrough, W.*	9,389
Thorne, G. R. (*L*), 252*Wolverhampton, E.*	2,167
Thorne, Will (*Lab.*), 243*Plaistow*	5,181
Thorpe, Capt. J. H. (*C*), 170*Rusholme*	5,344
Thornton, M. R. (*L*), 295*Tavistock*	1,951
Tillett, Ben (*Lab.*), 207*Salford, N.*	19
Titchfield, Marquess of (*C*), 407*Newark*	7,045
Tout, W. J. (*Lab.*), 189*Oldham*	1,234
Trevelyan, C. P. (*Lab.*), 177*Newcastle-upon-Tyne, C.*	5,070
Tryon, Maj. Rt. Hon. G. C. (*C*), 94*Brighton*	6,490
Tubbs, S. W. (*C*), 324*Stroud*	5,682
Turner, B. (*Lab.*), 68*Batley and Morley*	5,562
Turton, E. R. (*C*), 466*Thirsk & Malton*	unop.
Twist, H. (*Lab.*), 147*Leigh*	3,727
Walker, C. L. Forestier- (*C*), 524*Monmouth*	unop.
Wallace, Capt. D. E., M.C. (*C*), 447*Rugby.*	3,738
Wallhead, R. C. (*Lab.*), 498*Merthyr*	1.964
Walsh, S. (*Lab.*), 362*Ince*	9,075
Ward, Lt.-Col. A. L., D.S.O. (*C*), 135*Hull, N.W.*	3,700
Ward, Col. J., C.B. (*N.L*), 228*Stoke-on-Trent*	6,163
Waring, Maj. W. (*N.L*), 570*Berwick and Haddington*	500
Warne, G. H. (*Lab.*), 403*Wansbeck*	4,883
Warner, Sir T. C., Bt. (*N.L*), 425*Lichfield*	1,278
Watson, Capt. J. B. (*N.L*), 225*Stockton-on-Tees*	1,213
Watson, W. McL. (*Lab.*), 535*Dunfermline*	164
Watts, Dr. T. (*C*), 171*Withington*	670
Webb, Sidney (*Lab.*), 311*Seaham*	11,888
Wedgwood, Col. J. C., D.S.O. (*Lab.*), 176 *Newcastle-under-Lyme*	4,930
Weir, L. MacN. (*Lab.*), 598*Clackmannan and Eastern*	2,933
Wells, S. R. (*C*), 256*Bedford*	7.746
Wells, Sir Sydney Russell- (*C*), 490*London Univ.*	1.653
Welsh, J. C. (*Lab.*), 582*Coatbridge*	2,314
Weston, Col. J. W. (*C*), 450*Westmorland*	unop.
Weston, Lt.-Gen. Sir A. Hunter (*C*), 566*Bute and Northern*	5,045
Westwood, J. (*Lab.*), 590*Peebles and Southern*	402
Wheatley, J. (*Lab.*), 553*Glasgow, Shettleston*	4,991
Wheler, Lt.-Col. G. C. H. (*C*), 348 *Faversham*	2,579
White, C. F (*L*), 291*Derbyshire, W.*	90
White, Lt.-Col. G. D. (*C*), 221*Southport*	1,665
White, H. Graham (*L*), 69*Birkenhead E.*	3,945
Whitla, Sir W. (*C*), 615*Belfast University*	unop.
Whitley, Rt. Hon. J. H. (*L*), 125*Halifax*	unop.
Whiteley, W. (*Lab.*), 305*Blaydon*	6,759
Wignall, J. (*Lab.*), 323*Forest of Dean*	4,854
Williams, David (*Lab.*), 502*Swansea E.*	407
Williams, Dr. J. H. (*Lab.*), 508*Llanelly*	7,266
Williams, T. (*Lab.*), 470*Don Valley*	4,106
Williams, Sir W. E. Hume-, Bart., K.B.E. K.C. (*C.*), 404*Bassetlaw*	2,442
Williams, J. R. Lort-, K.C. (*C*), 5*Rotherhithe*	46
Wilson, C. H. (*Lab.*), 210*Attercliffe*	8,644
Wilson, Sir C. H., LL.D. (*C*), 138 *Leeds*	1,726
Wilson, Col. M. J. (*C*), 464*Richmond*	unop.
Wilson, R. J. (*Lab.*), 310*Jarrow*	7,042
Winfrey, Sir R. (*N.L*), 396*Norfolk, S.W.*	1,777
Winterton, Earl (*C*), 445*Horsham*	unop.
Wintringham, Mrs. Margaret, (*L*), 381 *Louth*	883
Wise, F. (*C*), 131*Ilford*	6.446
Wolmer, Viscount (*C*), 326*Aldershot*	5,656
Wood, Maj. Rt. Hon. E. F. L. (*C*), 478*Ripon*	unop.
Wood, Sir K. (*C*), 62*Woolwich, W.*	4,903
Wood, Maj. M. (*L.*), 562*Aberdeensh. Cent.*	3,298
Wood, Maj. Sir Samuel H. Hill-, Bt. (*C*), 287*High Peak*	7,194
Woodcock, Col. H. C. (*C*), 325*Thornbury*	104
Wright, W. (*Lab.*) 587*Rutherglen*	2,589
Yate, Col. Sir C. E., Bt., C.S.I., C.M.G. (*C*), 377*Melton*	1,791
Yerburgh, Maj. R. D. T. (*C*), 301*Dorset S.*	7,464
Young, Comm. Rt. Hon. E. H., D.S.O., D.S.C. (*N.L*), 183*Norwich*	15,542
Young, R., O.B.E. (*Lab.*), 367*Newton*	4,098

Figures following name of constituency denote the number of electors (*M.* = Men, *W.* = Women); *C.* = Conservative; *N.L.* = National Liberal (Lloyd George); *L.* = Liberal (Asquith-Grey); *Lab.* = Labour; *Ind.* = Independent; *N.D.P.* = National Democratic Party; *N.* = Nationalist; *S.F.* = Sinn Fein; *Agric.* = Farmers' Candidate; *Com.* = Communist. * Denotes a Member of the former Parliament.

England.

LONDON BOROUGHS.

CITY OF LONDON, *M.* 26,158; *W.* 17,805

1*	*Rt. Hon. Sir F. Banbury, Bt., C.*	unop.
2*	*E. C. Grenfell, C.*	unop.

BATTERSEA.

North, *M.* 22,991; *W.* 16,611

3	*S. Saklatvala, Lab.*	11,311
	H. Hogbin, *N.L.*	9,290
	V. C. Albu, *L.*	1,756

South, *M.* 24,936; *W.* 18,955

4*	*Viscount Curzon, C.*	17,685
	A. J. Winfield, *Lab.*	11,050

BERMONDSEY.

Rotherhithe, *M.* 16,508; *W.* 12,658

5*	*J. R. Lort-Williams,* K.C., *C.*	6,703
	C. Diamond, *Lab.*	6,649
	H. W. Carr-Gomm, *L.*	5,034

West, *M.* 14,655; *W.* 11,513

6	*Dr. A. Salter, Lab.*	7,550
	Rev. R. M. Kedward, *L.*	5,225
	C. R. Scriven, *N.L.*	2,814
	C. L. Nordon, *Ind.C.*	1,328

BETHNAL GREEN.

North-East, *M.* 15,519; *W.* 11,743

7	*G. Edmonds, L.*	5,774
	W. Windsor, *Lab.*	5,659
	Capt. E. A. Hoffgaard, *C.*	2,806
	Capt. G. M. Garro-Jones, *N.L.*	1,780

South-West, *M.* 12,244; *W.* 8,885

8	*P. A. Harris, L.*	5,152
	J. J. Vaughan, *Lab.*	4,034
	*Lt.-Col. Sir M. Wilson, Bart., C.S.I., D.S.O., *C.*	3,474

CAMBERWELL.

Dulwich, *M.* 17,448; *W.* 15,038

9*	*Lt.-Col. Sir F. Hall, Bart.,* K.B.E., D.S.O., *C.*	14,046
	C. R. Cooke-Taylor, *L.*	6,733

North, *M.* 16,513; *W.* 12,381

10*	*C. G. Ammon, Lab.*	8,320
	Dame Helen Gwynne-Vaughan, D.B.E., D.Sc., *C.*	8,066

North-West, *M.* 17,252; *W.* 14,101

11*	*Rt. Hon. T. J. Macnamara, N.L.*	8,339
	Dr. H. B. Morgan, *Lab.*	5,182
	J. H. Harris, *L.*	3,270

Peckham, *M.* 21,395; *W.* 16,794

12	*C. J. Hughes, C.*	11,218
	H. Lesser, *N.L.*	6,739
	W. A. Chambers, *Lab.*	5,964
	Gerald S. Tetley, M.C., *L.*	1,329

CHELSEA, *M.* 14,383; *W.* 14,070

13*	*Col. Rt. Hon. Sir S. J. G. Hoare, Bt.,* C.M.G., *C.*	13,437
	Hon. B. Russell, *Lab.*	4,513

DEPTFORD, *M.* 30,012; *W.* 23,183

14*	*Rt. Hon. C. W. Bowerman, Lab.*	18,512
	M. J. Pike, *C.*	16,687

FINSBURY, *M.* 20,864; *W.* 17,841

15*	*Lt.-Col. Sir M. Archer-Shee,* C.M.G., D.S.O., *C.*	9,382
	E. H. Gilpin, *L.*	6,384
	G. M. Gillett, *Lab.*	4,903
	C. R. Morden, *Ind.*	349

FULHAM.

East, *M.* 20,536; *W.* 16,644

16	*Col. K. P. Vaughan-Morgan,* O.B.E., *C.*	13,282
	J. Palmer, *Lab.*	5,393
	M. Gordon-Liverman, *L.*	2,907

West, *M.* 21,877; *W.* 17,685

17*	*Sir Cyril S. Cobb,* K.B.E., M.V.O., *C*	14,875
	R. M. Gentry, *Lab.*	8,210

GREENWICH, *M.* 26,374; *W.* 19,631

18*	*G. H. Hume, C.*	16,933
	E. T. Palmer, *Lab.*	10,861

HACKNEY.

Central, *M.* 19,616; *W.* 15,417

19*	*Col. Sir Arthur Lever, Bart., N.L.*	9,795
	Rt. Hon. T. McKinnon Wood, *L.*	6,825
	Col. A. Lynch, *Lab.*	4,507

North, *M.* 18,605; *W.* 15,101

20*	*Lt.-Col. Sir W. R. Greene, Bart.,* D.S.O., *C.*	13,882
	Philip Guedalla, *L.*	8,387

South, *M.* 18,858; *W.* 14,426

21*	*Capt. C. C. Erskine-Bolst, C.*	14,017
	G. W. Holford Knight, *Lab.*	9,276

HAMMERSMITH.

North, *M.* 16,363; W. 13,541

22*	*Sir H. Foreman,* O.B.E. *C.*	8,253
	J. P. Gardner, *Lab.*	5,350
	Fred Coysh, *L.*	4,278

South, *M.* 16,708; *W.* 13,910

23*	*Rt. Hon. Sir W. Bull, Bart., C.*	10,877
	W. Albery, *Lab.*	6,397

HAMPSTEAD, *M.* 20,370; *W.* 18,411

24*	*G. Balfour, C.*	14,596
	A. Clavering, *N.L.*	5,582
	L. S. Fletcher, *L.*	4,282

HOLBORN, *M.* 14,929; *W.* 12,062

25*	*Lt.-Col. Sir J. F. Remnant, Bt.,* C.B.E., *C.*	8,996
	J. S. Stooke Vaughan, *L.*	3,757

ISLINGTON.

East, *M.* 24,056; *W.* 19,620

26	*Capt. A. U. M. Hudson. C.*	11,954
	Sir Godfrey Baring, Bart., *L.*	8,107
	Dr. Ethel Bentham, *Lab.*	5,900

North, *M.* 25,687; *W.* 21,372

27*	*Maj.-Gen. Sir Newton Moore,* K.C.M.G., *C.*	13,520
	Miss E. Picton-Turberville, O.B.E., *Lab.*	7,993
	N. Sargant, *L.*	7,256

South, *M.* 18,897; *W.* 15,132

28	*C. S. Garland, C.*	7,877
	Rt. Hon. T. Wiles, *L.*	7,352
	F. W. Pethick-Lawrence, *Lab.*	6,634

West, *M.* 18,311; *W.* 14,464

29	*Maj. J. St. G. F. Despencer-Robertson, C.*	7,335
	H. Mills, *L.*	6,643
	W. J. Lewington, *Lab.*	4,856

KENSINGTON.

North, *M.* 22,677; *W.* 19,651

30	*Percy Gates, C.*	12,328
	W. J. Jarrett, *Lab.*	6,225
	C. W. Hayward, M.D., *L.*	4,666

South, *M.* 17,379; *W.* 18,305

31*	*Sir W. H. Davison,* K.B.E., *C.*	15,760
	Maj. F. W. Cavendish-Bentinck, *N.L.*	4,904

LAMBETH.

Brixton, *M.* 21,263; *W.* 17,741

32*	*Sir Davison Dalziel, Bt., C.*	11,284
	F. J. Laverack, *L.*	9,316

Kennington, *M.* 20,347; W. 16,104

33	*F. C. Harrison,* C.S.I., *C.*	10,081
	H. Gosling, C.H., *Lab.*	7,670
	*H. G. Purchase, *N. L.*	3,522

North, *M.* 16,885; *W.* 13,435

34*	*F. Briant, L.*	8,132
	E. R. Bird, *C.*	7,362
	Mrs. Ayrton Gould, *Lab.*	3,353

Norwood, *M.* 22,928; W. 20,101

35	*W. Greaves-Lord,* K.C., *C.*	16,121
	Comm. R. E. W. Kirby, D.S.O. *L.*	6,253
	W. A. Hodgson, *Lab.*	4,180

LEWISHAM.

East, *M.* 24,881; *W.* 20,496

36*	*Lt.-Col. A. Pownall,* O.B.E., *C.*	16,726
	E. W. Wilton, *Lab.*	8,402
	J. C. L. Zorn, *L.*	3,906

West, *M.* 23,038; *W.* 19,417

37*	*Sir Philip Dawson, C.*	16,216
	B. L. A. O'Malley, *L.*	8,469

PADDINGTON.

North, *M.* 19,914; *W.* 17,847

38*	*W. G. Perring, C.*	10,792
	G. A. Jennings, *Ind.*	6,444

South, *M.* 15,130; *W.* 13,507

39*	*Capt. H. D. King,* C.B.E., D.S.O., V.D., R.N.V.R., *C.*	9,699
	E. E. Sawyer, *Anti-waste*	4,764

POPLAR.

Bow and Bromley, *M.* 19,620; *W.* 14,763

40	*George Lansbury, Lab.*	15,402
	G. E. Duveen, *C.*	8,626

South, *M.* 21,240; *W.* 15,786

41	*Samuel March, Lab.*	14,484
	*Sir A. W. Yeo, *N.L.*	10,146

ST. MARYLEBONE, *M.* 24,046; *W.* 22,708

42	*Rt. Hon. Sir D. McG. Hogg,* K.C., *C.*	unop.

ST. PANCRAS.

North, _M._ 19,703; _W._ 17,124.
43*_J. W. Lorden, C._ 9,156
J. G. Dale, _Lab._ 8,165
Rt. Hon. Sir W. H. Dickinson, K.B.E., _L._ 6,979
South-East, _M._ 17,116; _W._ 13,528
44*_J. W. W. Hopkins, C._ .. 8,753
H. G. Romerill, _Lab._ ... 5,609
L. B. Franklin, O.B.E., _L._ 4,053
South-West, _M._ 16,304; _W._ 12,648
45*_Maj. R. W. Barnett, C._ 8,289
A. S. Comyns-Carr, _L._ 5,533
G. Horne, _Lab._ 2,947

SHOREDITCH.

_M._ 29,109; _W._ 21,931
46 _E. G. Price, N.L._ 9,084
E. Thurtle, _Lab._ 8,834
*Rt. Hon. C. Addison, M.D., _L._ 6,273

SOUTHWARK.

Central, _M._ 17,249; _W._ 13,178
47*_J. D. Gilbert, N.L._ 10,522
G. D. Bell, _Lab._ 5.522
North, _M._ 13.856; _W._ 10,685
48*_E. A. Strauss, N.L._ ... 7,435
Dr. L. Haden Guest, M.C., _Lab._ 6,323
South-East, _M._ 19,209; _W._ 13,263
49 _Col. M. Alexander_, K.C., C.M.G., _N.L._ 10,014
*T. E. Naylor, _Lab._ 7,734

STEPNEY.

Limehouse, _M._ 16,847; _W._ 13,414
50 _Major C. R. Atlee, Lab._ 9,688
*Sir W. Pearce, _N.L._ 7,789
Mile End, _M._ 13,224; _W._ 9,661
51*_Sir W. Preston, C._ 6,014
John Scurr, _Lab._ 5,219
R. B. Solomon, _L._ 3,457
Whitechapel and St. George's, _M._ 14,381; _W._ 9,952
(Bye-election Feb. 8, 1923.)
52 _Harry Gosling_, C.H., _Lab._ 8,398
*J. D. Kiley, _L._ 6,198
S. M. Holden, _Prohibit._ 130

STOKE NEWINGTON,

_M._ 13,082; _W._ 10,739
53*_G. W. H. Jones, C._ 9,753
P. H. Heffer, _L._ 5,737

WANDSWORTH.

Balham and Tooting, _M._ 22,672; _W._ 18,698
54 _Sir Alfred Butt, C._ 17,239
J. W. Molden, _L._ 8,044
Central, _M._ 16,369; _W._ 12,785
55*_Lt.-Col. Sir J. Norton-Griffiths, Bart._, K.C.B., D.S.O., _C._ 12,470
L. Silkin, _Lab._ 5,420
Clapham, _M._ 19,554; W. 16,408
56*_Sir J. Leigh, Bt., C._ ...13,285
L. Spero, _Lab._ 4,919
E. A. Villiers, _L._ 4,444
Putney, _M._ 18,486; _W._ 14,860
57*_S. Samuel, C._ 9,739
Brig.-Gen. C. Prescott-Decie, D.S.O., _Ind.C._ 5,556
H. Higgs, _L._ 5,317
Streatham, _M._ 14,814; _W._ 13,272
58*_Sir W. Lane-Mitchell, C._ 12,282
Capt. O. A. Minns, _L._ ... 5,483

WESTMINSTER.

Abbey, _M._ 21,282; _W._ 15,481
59*_Brig.-Gen. J. S. Nicholson_, C.B., C.M.G., C.B.E., D.S.O., _C._ 13,620
J. G. Butler, _Lab._ 2,444
Rear-Adm. S. R. Drury-Lowe, C.M.G., _Ind._ ... 1,950
St. George's, _M._ 17,598; _W._ 14,718
60*_J. M. M. Erskine, Ind. C._ 11,252
*Lt.-Col. Rt. Hon. L. Wilson, C.M.G., D.S.O., _C._ 7,559
Commdt. Mary Allen, _L._ 1,303

WOOLWICH.

East, _M._ 19,508; _W._ 14,485
61 _H. Snell, Lab._ 15,620
*Capt R. Gee. V.C., M.C., _C._ 11,714
West, _M._ 19,485; _W._ 14,757
62*_Sir H. Kingsley Wood, C._ 14,453
J. T. Sheppard, _Lab._ ... 9,550

ENGLISH BOROUGHS.

ACCRINGTON, _M._ 23,906; _W._ 18,054
63 _C. Roden Buxton, Lab._ 16,462
*Maj. E. Gray, _C._ 11,408
Maj. Rt. Hon. H. T. Baker, _L._ 9,395
ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE, _M._ 13,759; _W._ 11,255
64*_Sir W. de Frece, C._ ... 12,006
T. W. Gillinder, _Lab._ 8.834
BARNSLEY, _M._ 21,300; _W._ 14,007
65 _J. S. Potts, Lab._ 14,728
Col. M. Moore, C.M.G., _N.L._ 12,011
BARROW-IN-FURNESS, _M._ 22,047; _W._ 13,783
66 _D. G. Somerville, C._ ...16,478
J. Bromley, _Lab._ 14,551
BATH, _M._ 17,366; _W._ 15,657
67*_Capt. C. T. Foxcroft, C._ 13,666
Harold Spender, _L._ 8,699
H. H. Elvin, _Lab._ 4,849
BATLEY AND MORLEY, _M._ 22,859; _W._ 16,289
68 _Ben Turner_, O.B.E., _Lab._ 15,005
J. A. Compston, K.C., _L._ 9,443
J. Potter, _C._ 8,054

BIRKENHEAD.

East, _M._ 19,769; _W._ 13,040
69 _H. Graham White, L._ ...14,690
*A. Bigland, _C._ 10,745
West, _M._ 17,840; _W._ 12,003
70 _Lt.-Col. W. H. Stott_, C.B., T.D., _C._ 12,176
W. H. Egan, _Lab._ 10,371

BIRMINGHAM.

Aston, _M._ 21,198; _W._ 14,915
71*_Rt. Hon. Sir Evelyn Cecil_, G.B.E., _C._ 15,913
J. Cotter, _Lab._ 10,279
Deritend, _M._ 21,772; _W._ 15,213
72 _J. S. Crooke, C._ 11,700
F. Longden, _Lab._ 6,892
H. Willison, _L._ 5,331
Duddeston, _M._ 20,294; _W._ 14,094
73 _Sir E. Hiley_, K.B.E., _C._ 13,091
Michael Brothers, _Lab._ 8,331
Edgbaston, _M._ 20,896; _W._ 16,385
74*_Sir F. Lowe, Bt., C._ ...... _unop._
Erdington, _M._ 20,826; _W._ 14,987
75*_Sir A. Steel-Maitland, Bt., C._ .... _unop._
Handsworth, _M._ 21,900; _W._ 16,264
76*_Com. O. Locker-Lampson_, C.M.G., D.S.O., _C._ 18,859
N. Tiptaft, _Ind. L._ 12,790
King's Norton, _M._ 16,874; _W._ 11,983
77*_Sir H. Austin_, K.B.E., _C._ 8,870
Mrs. E. Barton, _Co-op._ 7,017
W. Meakin, _L._ 5,474
Ladywood, _M._ 19,531; _W._ 13,977
78*_Rt. Hon. N. Chamberlain, C._ 13,032
Dr. R. Dunstan, _Lab._ ...10,589
Moseley. _M._ 24,548; _W._ 18,591
79*_P. J. H. Hannon, C._ ...unop.
Sparkbrook, _M._ 22,632; _W._ 15,886
80*_Lt.-Col. Rt. Hon. L. C. S. Amery, C._ 13,326
T. Foster Duggan, _L._ ... 7,283
E. W. Hampton, _Co-op._ 6,310
West, _M._ 21,535; _W._ 15,728
81*_Rt. Hon. A. Chamberlain, C._ 15,405
F. Smith, O.B.E., _Lab._ 9,599
Yardley, _M._ 22,364; _W._ 15,681
82*_A. R. Jephcott, C._ 15,586
A. G. Gosling, _Lab._ 11,234
BLACKBURN, _M._ 36,466; _W._ 28,383
83 _Sir S. H. H. Henn_, K.B.E., _C._ 28,280
84*_Rt. Hon. Sir H. Norman, Bt., Nat. L._ 27,071
J. P. Davies, _Lab._ 24,049
E. Porter, _Lab._ 23,402
T. Cox Meech, _L._ 8,141
BLACKPOOL, _M._ 24,091; _W._ 22,201
85 _Maj. L. G. S. Molloy_, D.S.O., _C._ 18,206
Lt.-Col. H. M. Meyler, C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C., _L._ 18,040
BOLTON, _M._ 47,748; _W._ 36,594
86 _W. Russell, C._ 37,491
87*_Capt. Sir W. Edge, N. L._ 31,015
S. Lomax, _Lab_ 20,559
W. J. Abraham, _Lab._ ...20,196
I. Edwards, _L._ 18,523
BOOTLE, _M._ 19,436; _W._ 13,712
88 _Maj. J. Burnie_, M.C., _L._ 13,276
Sir A. Bicket, K.B.E., _C._ 9,867
J. E. Burke, _Ind._ 425
BOURNEMOUTH, _M._ 18,956; _W._ 18,642
89*_Lt.-Col. H. Page-Croft_, C.M.G., _C._ 15,690
C. B. Dallow, _L._ 10,181
H. K. Hargreaves, _Ind. C._ 4,134

BRADFORD.

Central, _M._ 25,321; W. 19,368
90 _W. Leach, Lab._ 14,296
F. D. Moore, _C._ 12,171
Rev. W. Paxton, _L._ 7,250
East, _M_ 20,808; _W._ 15,950
91 _F. W. Jowett, Lab._ 13,573
*Capt. C. E. Loseby, M.C., _N.L._ 9,926
H. M. Dawson, _L._ 6,411
North, _M._ 18,531; _W._ 14,97
92*_Maj. A. B. Boyd-Carpenter, C._ 10,260
Walter Rea, _L._ 9,008
J. H. Palin, _Lab._ 8,869

South, *M.* 23,804 ; W. 18,707
93 *H. H. Spencer, L.* 13,259
W. Hirst, *Co-op.* 12,353
*Lt--Col. Hon. F. V. Willey, C.M.G., C.B.E., M.V.O., *C.* 9,334

BRIGHTON, *M*, 41 977 ; W. 38,697
94**Maj. Rt. Hon. G. C. Tryon, C.* 28,549
95**Com. A. Cooper-Rawson, C.*.............................26,844
C. B. Fry, *L.* 22,059
H. Wheater, *Anti-waste* 11,913

BRISTOL.
Central, *M.* 21,193 ; *W.* 17,516
96**Sir T. W. H. Inskip,* C.B.E., K.C., *C.*............15,568
Br.-Gen. C. B. Thomson, D.S.O., *Lab.* 12,303
East, *M.* 20,356 : *W.* 15.348
97 *H. Spencer Morris,* M.B.E. K.C., *N.L.* 13,910
L. Bateman, *Lab.* 13,759
North, *M.* 20,611 ; *W.* 16,374
98 *Col. Hon. H. Guest, N.L.* 17,495
W. H. Ayles, *Lab.* 9,567
South, *M.* 21,519 ; *W.* 16,511
99**Sir W. Beddoe Rees, N.L.* 16,199
D. J. Vaughan, *Lab.* 12,650
West, *M.* 19,763 ; W. 18,250
100**Lt.-Col. Rt. Hon. G.A. Gibbs, C.* 18,124
F. W. Raffety, *L.*..........11,100

BROMLEY, *M.* 42,981 ; *W.* 21,275
101**Lt.-Col. Hon. Cuthbert James,* C.B.E., *C.*.......16,803
F. K. Griffith, *L.* 9,128
F. P. Hodes, *Lab.* 4,735

BURNLEY, *M.* 28,683 ; *W.* 21,428
102**D. Daniel Irving, Lab.* 17,385
H. E. J. Camps, *C.* 14,731
W. T. Layton, *L.* 12,339

BURY, *M.* 18,398 ; *W.* 13,906
103**Capt. C. Ainsworth, C.* 10,830
H. W. Wallace, *Lab.* ... 9,643
W. A. Lewins, *L.* 5,795

CAMBRIDGE,
M. 15,255 ; *W.* 13,147
104**Sir G. D. C. Newton,* K.B.E., *C.* 11,238
S. Cope Morgan, *L.* ... 7,075
A. H. Firth, *Lab.* 4,810

CARLISLE, *M.* 13,827 ; *W.* 10,598
105 *G. Middleton, Lab.* ... 7,870
*Col. C. Lowther, *C.*...... 6,569
*W. T. Carr, O.B.E., *N.L.* 6,526

CHELTENHAM,
M. 11,925 ; *W.* 12,052
106**Sir J. T. Agg-Gardner, C.* 11,383
C. Plaistowe, *L.* 8,237

COVENTRY, *M.* 35,346 ; *W.* 25.636
107**Sir Edward Manville, C.* 20,986
Robert Williams, *Lab.* 16,289
J. E. Darnton, *L.* 11,985

CROYDON.
North, *M.* 26,289 ; *W.* 21,386
108 *Lt.-Col. G. K. M. Mason,* D.S.O., *C.* ....*unop.*
South, *M.* 26,834 ; *W.* 22,970
109**Sir Allan Smith,* K.B.E., *C.*..........................15,356
H. T. Muggeridge, *Lab.* 8,942
T. W. Dobson, *L.* 8,183

DARLINGTON,
M. 17,613 ; *W.* 12,798
(Bye-election Feb. 28, 1923.)
110 *W. E. Pease, C.* 14,684
W. J. Sherwood, *Lab.* 11,271

DERBY, *M.* 36,043 ; *W.* 26,024
111**Rt. Hon. J. H. Thomas, Lab.* 25,215
112 *C. H. Roberts, L.* 24,068
*A. Green, *C.*................22,240
W. R. Raynes, *Lab.* ...21,677

DEWSBURY, *M*, 15,964 ; *W.* 12,181
113 *Ben Riley, Lab.* 8,821
T. E. Harvey, *L.* 8,065
O. Peake, *C.*............... 6,744

DUDLEY, *M.* 15,176 ; *W.* 10,747
114 *Cyril E. Lloyd,* O.B.E., *C.* 12,876
*James Wilson, *Lab.* ... 8,522

EALING, *M.* 16,005 ; *W.* 15.552
115**Sir H. Nield,* K.C., *C.* 14,507
A. H. Chilton, *Lab.* ... 6,128
Br.-Gen. L. Hall, C.B. *Ind.C.* 719

EAST HAM.
North, *M.* 19,792 ; *W.* 14,967
116 *C. W. Crook, C.*.............7,215
Miss S. Lawrence, *Lab.* 6,747
E. E. Edwards, *N.L.*... 4.775
H. Osborn, *Ind.L.*...... 4,021
J. N. Emery, *L.* 1,504
South, *M.* 19,399 ; *W.* 13,671
117 *A. Barnes, Lab.* 10,566
E. Smallwood, *L.* 6,567
*A. C. Edwards, *N.L.*... 4,793

ECCLES, *M.* 19,938 ; *W.* 15,576
118 *J. Buckle, Lab.* 14,354
*M. Stevens, *C.*............13,551

EDMONTON, *M.* 16 993 ; *W.* 12,669
119 *F. A. Broad, Lab.* 8,407
*Sir A. Warren, O.B.E., *C.* 6,698
E. T. Rhymer, *L.* 3,522

EXETER, *M.* 15,271 ; *W.* 13,759
120**Sir R. H. S. D. L. Newman, Bt., C.* ... 14.326
L. W. J. Costello, *L.* ...10,920

GATESHEAD,
M. 32,152 ; *W.* 22,589
121 *J Brotherton, Lab.*......18,795
*Brig.-Gen. H. C. Surtees, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., *C.* 13,424
Capt. J. P. Dickie, *L.*...10,679

GLOUCESTER,
M. 14,757 ; *W.* 11,057
122**Sir J. Bruton, C.* 7,922
M. Philips Price, *Lab.* 7,871
A. W. Stanton, *L.* 6,050

GREAT YARMOUTH,
M. 14,415 ; *W.* 12,570
123**Arthur Harbord, L.* ... 9,836
Lt.-Col. C. de Windt Crookshank, *C.* 8,917
A. Whiting, *Lab.* 2,574

GRIMSBY, *M.* 30,304 ; *W.* 22,192
124 *T. Sutcliffe, C*...............23,726
C. Franklin, *Lab.* 14,227

HALIFAX, *M.* 28,193 ; *W.* 22,511
125**Rt. Hon. J. H. Whitley, L.* ....*unop.*

HARTLEPOOLS, THE,
M. 25,144 ; W. 16,062
126 *W. A. Jowitt,* K.C., *L.* 18,252
*W. G. H. Gritten, *C.* 17,685

HASTINGS, *M.* 14,121 ; *W.* 14664
127**Lord Eustace Percy, C.* 13,991
W. R. Davies, *Lab.* ... 6,492

HORNSEY, *M.* 22,731 ; *W.* 21,233
128**Visct. Ednam,* M.C., *C.* 18,462
Dr. E. L. Burgin, *L.* ...16,239

HUDDERSFIELD,
M. 30,930 ; *W.* 25,313
129 *Sir A. H. Marshall,* K.B.E., *L.* 15,879
J. H. Hudson, *Lab.* ...15,673
*Sir C. Sykes, Bart., K.B.E., *N.L.* 15,212

HYTHE, *M.* 11,057 ; *W.* 9575
130**Maj. Sir P. Sassoon, Bt.,* G.B.E., C.M.G., *C.* ....*unop.*

ILFORD, *M.* 22,879 ; *W.* 22,134
131**Frederic Wise, C.* 14,071
Maj. J. W. H. Thompson, *L.* 7,625
A. West, *Lab.* 5,414
F. Branston, *Ind.C.* ... 4,610

IPSWICH, *M.* 22,105 ; *W.* 16,819
132**Capt. Sir F. J. C. Ganzoni, C.* 17,134
R. F. Jackson, *Lab.* ...14,924

KINGSTON-UPON-HULL.
Central, *M.* 20,329; *W.* 14,708
133**Lt.-Com. Hon. J. M. Kenworthy, L.* 15,374
H. W. Looker, *C.* 12,347
East, *M.* 19,629 ; *W.* 14,166
134 *L. R. Lumley, C.* 12,248
Maj. C. J. Vasey, O.B.E., *L.* 8,711
A. Stark, *Lab.* 6,934
North-West,
M. 19,135 ; *W.* 14,750
135**Col. A. Lambert Ward,* D.S.O., *C.* 14,904
Sir John Barran, Bt., *L.* 11,204
South-West, *M.* 20,340 ; *W.* 14,842
136**Maj. C.F. Entwistle, L.* 10,460
H. Brent Grotrian, *C.* 9,597
J. Arnott, *Lab.* 4,859
Rev. D. Pughe, *N.L.*... 692

KINGSTON-UPON-THAMES,
M. 20,663 ; *W.* 17,602
137 *F. G. Penny, C.* 15,136
Col. H. Day, *Ind.* 7,563

LEEDS.
Central, *M.* 24,400 ; *W.* 18,338
(Bye-election July 27, 1923)
138 *Sir C. H. Wilson,* LL.D., *C.* 13,085
H. H. Slesser, *Lab.*......11,359
Gilbert Stone, *L.* 3,026
North, *M.* 20,929 ; *W.* 16,454
139 *R. M. Butler, C*..........13,771
E. O. Dodgson, *L.* 7,230
Rev. D. Stewart, *Lab.* 5,836
North-East,
M. 24,414 ; *W.* 15,655
140**Maj. J. D. Birchall, C.* 12,243
R. F. Walker, *L.* 7,891
J. Badlay, *Lab.* 6.525
South, *M.* 20,186 ; *W.* 15,066
141 *H. C. Charleon, Lab.*...13,210
*Sir W. Middlebrook, *N.L.* 11.380

South-East, *M.* 20,479 ; *W.* 14,595
142**J. O'Grady*, O.B.E., *Lab.* 13,616
Miss M. P. Grant, *N.L.* 9,554
West, *M.* 21,768 ; *W.* 16,491
143**J. Murray, N.L.*.........13,391
T. W. Stamford, *Lab.* 12,487

LEICESTER.

East, *M.* 21,555 ; *W.* 16,194
144 *Capt. H. A. Evans, C.* 15,164
*G. Banton, *Lab.* 13,850
South, *M.* 18,988 ; *W.* 15,801
145 *W. G. W. Reynolds, C.* 12,534
R. W. Allen, *L.* 12,425
West, *M.* 22,185 ; *W.* 17,419
146 *A. Hill, Lab.* 12,929
*J. F. Green, *N.L.* 8,137
Dr. G. E. Spero, *L.* ... 7,631
LEIGH, *M.* 22,960 ; *W.* 14,090
147 *H. Twist, Lab.* 15,006
H. Metcalfe, *C.* 11,279
J. Ashworth, *L.* 7,012

LEYTON.

East, *M.* 15,817 ; *W.* 12,415
148 *E. E. Alexander, C.* ... 7,866
W. Carter, *Lab.* 6,300
Sir W. Gibbons, K.B.E., *N.L.* 4,568
E. Brotherton Ratcliffe, *L.*.................. 1,650
West, *M.* 19,320 ; *W.* 15,229
149 *J. D. Cassels*, K.C., *C.* 11,157
*A. E. Newbould, *L.* ... 7,021
A. Smith, *Lab.* 5,673
LINCOLN, *M.* 18,133 ; *W.* 12,991
150**Alfred Davies*, C.B.E., *C.* 15,780
Arthur Taylor, *Lab.* ...10,951

LIVERPOOL.

East Toxteth,
M. 18,979 ; *W.* 14,898
151**Capt. J. S. Rankin, C.* 15,149
Miss Eleanor Rathbone, *Ind.*.............. 9,984
Edgehill, *M.* 19,610 ; *W.* 14,024
(Bye-election, March 6, 1923.)
152 *J. H. Hayes, Lab.* ... 10,300
*Maj. J. W. Hills, *C.*... 9,250
Everton, *M.* 15,751 ; *W.* 11,672
153**Sir J. S. Harmood-Banner, C.* 11,667
J. Toole, *Lab.* 7,600
Exchange, *M.* 21,910 ; *W.* 15,887
154**Sir Leslie Scott*, K.C., *C.* 15,650
*J. Devlin, *Nat.* 12,614
Fairfield, *M.* 17,560 ; *W.* 13,378
155**Maj. J. B. B. Cohen, C.* 14,316
G. Porter, *Lab.* 5,478
Kirkdale, 18,359 ; *W.* 12,953
156**De F. Pennefather, C. unop.*
Scotland, *M.* 17,933 ; *W.* 13,428
157**T. P. O'Connor, N.*......*unop.*
Walton, 17,580 ; *W.* 12,898
158 *Lt.-Com. Sir H. W. S. Chilcott, C.* ....*unop.*
Wavertree, *M.* 19,318 ; *W.* 14,240
159**Sir H. Smith*, K.C., *C.* 14,372
Rev J. V. Laughland, *Lab.* 8,941
West Derby, *M.* 20,360 ; *W.* 14,970
160**Vice-Adm. Sir W. R. Hall*, K.C.M.G., *C.* ...16,179
D. R. Williams, *Lab.*... 6,785
West Toxteth,
M. 21,171 ; *W.* 15,329
161**Sir R. P. Houston, Bt., C.*.........................15,030
J. Gibbins, *Lab.* 10,209

MANCHESTER.

Ardwick, *M.* 21,500 ; *W.* 16,200
162 *T. Lowth, Lab.* 14,031
*A. Hailwood, *C.* 12,777
Blackley, *M.* 14,000 ; *W.* 11,600
163**W. J. H. Briggs, C.* .. 9,023
P. M. Oliver, C.B.E., *L.* 6,219
A. E. Townend, *Lab.*... 5,580
Clayton, *M.* 20,000 ; *W.* 15,200
164 *W. H. Flanagan, C.* ...14,800
*J. E. Sutton, *Lab.* 14,789
Exchange, *M.* 23,300 ; *W.* 16,150
165 *Sir E. Stockton, C.*......13,919
*Sir W. Barton, *Ind. L.* 10,148
Gorton, *M.* 20,500 ; *W.* 14,800
166**Rt. Hon. J. Hodge, Lab.* 15,058
W. Heap, *C.*...............13,057
Hulme, *M.* 22,200 ; *W.* 17,050
167**Lt.-Col. J. Nall*, D.S.O., *C.*.........................15,692
Walter Davies, *L.* 11,639
Moss Side, *M.* 18,650 ; *W.* 14,800
168**Col. G. B. Hurst*, K.C., *C.* 11,932
T. B. Ackroyd, *L.* 6,743
Platting, *M.* 22,150 ; *W.* 17,275
169**Rt. Hon. J. Clynes, Lab.* 15,683
F. H. Holmes, *C.* 14,814
W. Ramage, *L.* 1,847
Rusholme,
M. 17,000 ; *W.* 14,225.
170**Capt. J. H. Thorpe*, O.B.E., *C.*..........................11,765
F. E. M. Sutton, *L.* 6,421
R. A. E. Wood, K.C., *Lab.* 6,397
Withington, *M.* 15,775 ; *W.* 13,250
171 *Dr. T. Watts, C.*.........11,678
E. D. Simon, *L.* 11,008

MIDDLESBROUGH.

East, *M.* 17,608 ; *W.* 11,297
172 *J. W. Brown, C.*......... 8,885
Martin H. Connolly, *Lab.* 7,607
*Col. P. Williams, *L.* ... 6,295
West, *M.* 21,053 ; *W.* 14,395
173**T. Thomson, L.* 16,811
Dr. H. D. Levick, *N.L.* 7,422
MORPETH, *M.* 26,623 ; *W.* 16,475
(Bye-election, June 21, 1923.)
174 *Robert Smillie, Lab.* ...20,053
F. C. Thornborough, *L.* 13,087

NELSON AND COLNE,

M. 25,086 ; *W.* 18,759
175 *A. Greenwood, Lab.* ...17,718
J. H. S. Aitken, *L.*......11,542
F. N. Wainwright, *C.*... 7,286

NEWCASTLE-UNDER-LYME.

M. 17,743 ; *W.* 12,557
176**Col. J. C. Wedgewood*, D.S.O., *Lab.* 14,503
Albert Shaw, *N.L.*...... 9,573

NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

Central, *M.* 20,537 ; *W.* 14,307
177 *C. P. Trevelyan, Lab.* 13,709
*Sir G. Renwick, Bt., *C.* 8,639
J. Dodd, *L.* 2,923
East, *M.* 19,048 ; *W.* 12,655
(Bye-election, Jan. 17, 1923.)
178 *Rt. Hon. Arthur Henderson, Lab.* 11,066
Maj. H. Barnes, *L.* ... 6,682
Capt. R. Gee, V.C. M.C., *C.*........................... 6,480
North, *M.* 18,585 ; *W.* 14,402
179**N. Grattam Doyle, C.*...14,931
Dr. R. W. Simpson, *L.* 8,017
R. J. Wilson, *Lab.*...... 1,435
West, *M.* 19,247 ; *W.* 13,717
180 *D. Adams, Lab.*.........11,654
Capt. C. B. Ramage, *N.L.* 11,499
Hon. R. D. Denman, *L.* 3,367

NORTHAMPTON,

M. 25,449 ; *W.* 19,273
181**Rt. Hon. C. A. McCurdy*, K.C., *N.L.* 19,974
Miss M. Bondfield, *Lab.* 14,498
Henry Vivian, *L.* 3,753
NORWICH, *M.* 33,104 ; *W.* 27,055
182**Rt. Hon. G. H. Roberts, C.* 31,167
183**Comm. Rt. Hon. E. Hilton Young*, D.S.O., D.S.C., *N.L.* 31,151
H. E. Witard, *Lab.* ...15,609
G. F. Johnson, *Lab.* ...14,490

NOTTINGHAM.

Central, *M.* 17,851 ; *W.* 15,460
184 *Capt. R. C. Berkeley*, M.C., *L.* 14,480
*A. R. Atkey, *C.* 14,459
East, *M.* 16,847 ; *W.* 13,763
185**J. P. Houfton, C.* 12,082
E. Atkin, *L.* 8,170
South, *M.* 16,845 ; *W.* 13,106
186**Lord Hy. Cavendish-Bentinck, C.* 15,158
H. Mills, *Ind.* 4,708
West, *M.* 17,329 ; *W.* 13,003
187**A. Hayday, Lab.* 10,787
G. H. Powell, *C.*......... 6,050
Alec. Rea, *L.* 5,163
OLDHAM, *M.* 40,827 ; *W.* 29,756
188 *Lt.-Col. Sir E. W. M. Grigg*, K.C.V.O., C.M.G., D.S.O., M.C., *N.L.* ...24,762
189 *W. J. Tout, Lab.*.........24,434
S. Smethurst, *C.*.........23,200
W. T. Davies, *L.*......... 9,812
Lady Emmott, *L.* 6,186
OXFORD, *M.* 13,410 ; *W.* 11,844
190 *Frank Gray, L.* 12,489
*J. A. R. Marriott, *C.*... 8,683

PLYMOUTH.

Devonport, *M.* 17,595 ; *W.* 13,67
191**Sir C. Kinloch-Cooke*, K.B.E., *C.* 10,45
Maj. L. H. Belisha, *L.* 8,53
Paym. Lt.-Comdr. R. B. Bates, O.B.E., *Lab.* ... 5,74
Drake, *M.* 19,522 ; *W.* 16,323
192**Sir A. S. Benn*, K.B.E., *C.* 11,69
J. Gorman, *Lab.*......... 8,35
Maj. J. Robins, *L.* 6,59
Sutton, *M.* 20,700 ; *W.* 16,996
193**Viscountess Astor, C.*...13,92
Capt. F. G. J. Woulfe-Brennan, *Lab.* 10,83
Dr. H. W. Bayly, *Ind. C.* 4,64

PORTSMOUTH.
Central, *M.* 20,661 ; *W.* 16,034
194 *F. J. Privett, C.* 7,666
Sir T. Fisher, K.B.E., *N.L.* 7,659
*Sir T. A. Bramsdon, *L.* 7,129
A. G. Gourd, *Lab.* 6,126
North, *M.* 19,949 ; *W.* 15,287
195**Sir B. Falle, Bt., C.*.......14,168
A. Henderson, junr., *Lab.* 6,808
T. H. F. Lapthorne, *L.* 4,368
South, *M.* 21,060 ; *W.* 18,366
(Bye-election Aug. 13, 1923.)
196 *Maj. H. R. Cayzer, C.* 11,884
Lt.-Gen. Sir H. M. Lawson, K.C.B., *L.*... 9,763
PRESTON, *M.* 32,233 ; *W.* 25,720
197**T. Shaw*, C.B.E., *Lab.* 26,259
198 *Col. J. P. Hodge, L.*...24,793
*Col. Hon. G. F. Stanley, C.M.G., *C.* 22,574
A. R. M. Camm, *C.* ...20,410
READING, *M.* 25,843 ; *W.* 19,160
199 *Maj. Hon. E. Cadogan*, C.B., *C.* 16,082
Derwent Hall Caine, *Lab.* 14.322
H. D. Roome, *L.*......... 7,212
RICHMOND (SURREY),
M. 18,684 ; *W.* 16,035
200 *H. T. A. Becker, Ind.C.* 12,075
*Clifford Edgar, *C.* 6,032
Mrs. M. Corbett Ashby, *L.* 5,765
ROCHDALE, *M.* 26,313 ; *W.* 20,410
201 *S. Burgess, Lab.*.........15,774
*A. J. Law *C.* 13,006
Ramsay Muir, *L.*........11,894
ROCHESTER.
Chatham, *M.* 18,191 : *W.* 13,334
202**Col. J. T. C. Moore-Brabazon, C.* 11,335
Sir A. J. Callaghan, LL.D., *L.* 10,682
Gillingham, *M.* 17,150 ; *W.* 12,410
203**G. F. Hohler*, K.C., *C.* 12,425
Col. M. Spencer, C.M.G., *Lab.* 8,944
ROSSENDALE, *M.* 20,162 ; *W.* 15,391
204 *Maj. D. Halstead, C.* 12,881
Gilbert W. Jones, *Lab.* 11,029
R. D. Holt, *L.*............ 6,327
ROTHERHAM, *M.* 25,667 ; *W.* 15,436
205**Maj. Sir F. A. Kelley*, O.B.E., *Ind.* 17,093
J. Walker, *Lab.* 16,449
ST. HELENS, *M.* 27,870 ; *W.* 16,296
206**J. Sexton*, C.B.E., *Lab.* 20,731
E. Wooll, *C.* 14,587
SALFORD
North, *M.* 20,281 ; *W.* 14,459
207**Ben Tillett, Lab.*.........11,368
S. Finburgh, *C.* 11,349
J. C. Jolly, *L.* 4,660
South, *M.* 21,409 ; *W.* 14,842
208**Rt. Hon. Sir M. Barlow*, K.B.E., *C.*.........*unop.*
West, *M.* 19,083 ; *W.* 13,976
209**Lt.-Cr. F. W. Astbury, C.* 12,130
A. Law, *Lab.*...............8,724
Sir W. Milligan, M.D., *L.* 6,174

SHEFFIELD.
Attercliffe, *M.* 21,283 ; *W.* 13,388
210 *C. H. Wilson, Lab.* ...16,206
*T. W. Casey, *N.L.* 7,562
Brightside, *M.* 22,280 ; *W.* 14,594
211 *A. A. W. H. Ponsonby. Lab.* 16,692
*Rt. Hon. Sir Tudor Walters, *N.L.* 10.949
Central, *M.* 20,557 ; *W.* 13,870
212**Rt. Hon. J. F. Hope, C.* ....*unop.*
Ecclesall, *M.* 16,659 ; *W.* 12,567
213**Rt. Hon. Sir S. Roberts, Bt.; C.* .... *unop.*
Hallam, *M.* 17,315 ; *W.* 13,313
214 *Maj.-Gen. Sir F. H. Sykes*, G.C.E., K.C.B., C.M.G., *C.* 13,405
C. S. Rewcastle, *L.*...... 9,173
Hillsborough, *M.* 21,228 ; *W.* 14,863
215 *A. V. Alexander, Co-op* 15.130
*Arthur Neal, *N.L.*......11,812
Park, *M.* 17,817 ; *W.* 12,504
216**Lt.-Col. H. K. Stephenson*, D.S.O., *L.* 11.542
R. Morley, *Lab.* 10.578
SMETHWICK, *M.* 20,491; *W.* 13.641
217**J. E. Davison, Lab.* ...13.141
A. H. A. Simcox, *C.* ...12.759
SOUTHAMPTON.
M. 43,183 ; *W.* 32,133
218 *Col. E. K. Perkins*, C.B.E., V.D., *C.* 22,054
219 *Lord Apsley*, D.S.O., M.C., *C.* 20,351
T. Lewis, *Lab.*............14.868
Dr. E. H. Stancomb, *Ind* 14,193
*Major-Gen. Sir Ivor Philipps, K.C.B., D.S.O., *N.L.* 11,576
*Rt. Hon. W. Dudley Ward, *N.L.* 9,318
SOUTHEND-ON-SEA,
M. 22,979 ; *W.* 19,620
220**Visct. Elveden*, C.B., C.M.G., *C.* 17.920
H. G. Walker, *L.* 11,039
SOUTHPORT,
M. 18,315 ; *W.* 15,521
221**Lt.-Col. G. D. White, C.* 13,733
Sir John Brunner, Bart., *L.* 12,068
SOUTH SHIELDS,
M. 30,916 ; *W.* 21,189
222 *Hon. E. A. St. A. Harney*, K.C., *L.* 15.760
W. Lawther, *Lab.* 15.735
*J. Havelock Wilson, C.H., C.B.E., *N.L.* ... 8,121
STOCKPORT,
M. 35,065 ; *W.* 27,945
223**H. Fildes, N.L.*......... 35.421
224**W. Greenwood, C.* 33,842
S. F. Perry, *Lab.*.........17,059
J. C. H. Robinson, *Lab.* 16,126
STOCKTON-ON-TEES,
M. 22,993 ; *W.* 14,998
225**Capt. J. B. Watson, N.L.* 12,396
F. F. Riley, *Lab.* 11,183
Maj. R. S. Stewart, *L.* 9,041
STOKE-UPON-TRENT.
Burslem, *M.* 17,312 ; *W.* 12,047
226 *A. MacLaren, Lab.* ...11,872
S. Malkin, *N.L.* 11,669

Hanley, *M.* 19,030 ; *W.* 13,306
227 *H. Parker, Lab.*.........10,742
*J. A. Seddon, C.H., *Ind.* 6,312
J. H. Whitehouse, *L.* 4,942
Stoke, *M.* 23,127 ; *W.* 16,075
228**Col. J. Ward*, C.B., C.M.G., *N.L.* 16,685
John Watts, *Lab.* 10,522
SUNDERLAND,
M. 42,645 ; *W.* 31,368
229 *Walter Raine, C.*........28,001
230 *Luke Thompson, C.*......24,591
*Rt. Hon. Sir Hamar Greenwood, Bt., K.C., *N.L.* 19,053
D. B. Lawley, *Lab.*......13,683
Dr. V. H. Rutherford, *Lab.* 13,490
Maj. L. A. Common, D.S.O., *L.* 13,036
TOTTENHAM,
North, *M.* 19,866 ; *W.* 15,618
231 *R. C. Morrison, Lab.* ...10.250
C. D. Roberts, *C.*........ 8,392
C. Baker, *N.L.* 4,181
F. Bartle, *Ind.* 395
South, *M.* 19,551 ; *W.* 15,277
232**Maj. P. B. Malone, C.* 9,903
R. H. Tawney, *Lab.* ... 8,241
A. M. Matthews, *L.* ... 4,081
TYNEMOUTH,
M. 16,920 ; *W.* 11,109
233 *Maj. A. West Russell, C.* 11,244
Comdr. H. J. Craig, *L.* 6,787
G. H. Humphries, *Lab.* 5,362
WAKEFIELD, *M.* 14,193 ; *W.* 9,767
234 *R. G. Ellis, C.*............10,416
A. Bellamy, C.B.E., *Lab.* 9,798
WALLASEY, *M.* 21,411 ; *W.* 18.326
235**Sir R. B. Chadwick, C.* 17.508
I. Artro Morris, *L.* .. 9.984
WALLSEND, *M.* 22.291 ; *W.* 14,375
236 *Patrick Hastings*, K.C., *Lab.* 14,248
*Maj. Hon. C. Lowther, *C.* 11,425
T. G. Graham, *L.* 2.908
*M. T. Simm, *N.L.* 1,840
WALSALL, *M.* 26,442 : *W.* 18,567
237 *Pat Collins, L.* 14,674
Lady Cooper, *C.*.........14,349
Robert Denison, *Lab.* 8,946
WALTHAMSTOW.
East, *M.* 17,522 ; *W.* 12,614
238**Sir L. S. Johnson, C.* ... 9,178
W. B. Steer, *Lab.* 6,382
Dr. H. B. Brackenbury, *L.* 4,043
West, *M.* 18,148 ; *W.* 13,562
239 *V. La T. McEntee, Lab.* 8,758
*C. Jesson, *N.L.* 6,253
Maj. H. E. Crawfurd, *L.* 5,228
WARRINGTON,
M. 21,328 ; *W.* 12,879
240 *Capt. A. S. C. Reid*, D.F.C., *C.*..............................15.394
J. Gregory, *Lab.*.........13,570
WEDNESBURY,
M. 20,695 ; *W.* 16,806
241**A. Short, Lab.*............16,087
H. G. Williams, *C.* ... 15,982
WEST BROMWICH,
M. 19,683 ; *W.* 13,085
242**F. O. Roberts, C. (late Lab.)*...................... 14,210
H. E. Parkes, *C.*.........11,263
A. J. G. Edwards, *L.*... 2,622

WEST HAM.
Plaistow, *M.* 20,895 ; *W.* 14,707
243**Will Thorne, Lab.* 12,321
F. G. Penny, *C.* 7,140
Silvertown, *M.* 19,598 ; *W.* 13,513
244**J. J. Jones, Lab.* 11,874
C. G. Lewis, *C.*............. 4,361
Stratford, *M.* 19,253 ; *W.* 13,677
245 *T. E. Groves, Lab.* 10,017
*C. E. L. Lyle, *C.* 8,641
A. H. Scott, *L.* 2,704
Upton, *M.* 18,100 ; *W.* 13,813
246 *H. D. R. Margesson,* M.C., *C.* 10,196
B. W. Gardner, *Lab.*... 7,268
J. C. Nicholson, *L.* ... 4,692
WIGAN, *M.* 24,606 ; *W.* 15,323
247**J. A. Parkinson, Lab.*20,079
A. E. Baucher, *C.* 15,436

WILLESDEN.
East, *M.* 22,196 ; *W.* 18,465
(Bye-election March 3, 1923)
248 *W. Harcourt Johnstone, L.* 14,824
*Col. Hon. G. F. Stanley, C.M.G., *C.* 9,648
West, *M.* 22,156 ; *W.* 16,631
249 *G. J. Furness, C.* 13,328
S. P. Viant, *Lab.* .... .12,529

WIMBLEDON,
M. 20,338 ; *W.* 17,339
250**Sir Joseph Hood, Bart., C.*...........................16,751
Dr. R. O. Moon, *L.*.... 6,627

WOLVERHAMPTON.
Bilston, *M.* 17,896 ; *W.* 12,856
251 *Lt.-Col. C. K. Howard Bury,* D.S.O., *C.* 12,297
J. Baker, *Lab.*............10,392
East, *M.* 18,819 ; *W.* 12,562
252**G. R. Thorne, L.* 11,577
C. H. Pinson, *C.*......... 9,410
W. T. A. Foot, *Lab.* ... 3,076
Rev. J. A. Shaw, *N.L.* 1,169
West, *M.* 23,024 ; *W.* 16,425
253**Sir R. Bird, Bart., C.* 17,738
A. G. Walkden, *Lab.*...15,190
WORCESTER, *M.* 12,308 ; *W.* 11,386
254 *R. R. Fairbairn, L.* ...10,143
Maj. Hon. H. Lygon, *C.* 9,370
YORK, *M.* 22,681 ; *W.* 17,051
255**Sir J. G. Butcher, Bt.,* K.C., *C.* 15,163
Elliott Dodds, *L.* 10,106
T. H. Gill, *Lab.* 8,838

ENGLISH COUNTIES.

(Excluding Monmouthshire.)

BEDFORDSHIRE.
Bedford, *M.* 18,387 ; *W.* 15,205
256 *S. R. Wells, C.* 13,460
*Rt. Hon. F. G. Kellaway, *N.L.* 5,714
A. Sells, *Lab.* 5,477
Lady Lawson, *L.* 2,075
Luton, *M.* 21,171 ; *W.* 16,459
257 *Sir J. P. Hewett,* G.C.S.I., K.B.E., C.I.E., *C.* 13,301
H. Arnold, *L.* 10,137
P. Alden, *Lab.* 7,107
Mid, *M.* 17,053; *W.* 12,915
258 *F. C. Linfield,* M.B.E., *L.* 11,874
*Maj. Max G. Townley, *C.* 9,137

BERKSHIRE.
Abingdon, *M.* 15,438 ; *W.* 11,120
259**A. Thomas Loyd, C.* 10,507
A. E. Lessing, *L.* 9,967
Newbury, *M.* 17,320 ; *W.* 13,484
260**Brig.-Gen. H. C. Brown, C.* 12,322
J. H. Stranger, *L.* 9,144
Windsor, *M.* 20,912 ; *W.* 16,533
261 *A. A. Somerville, C.* ...17,504
C. B. Crisp, *L.*........... 7,087

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.
Aylesbury, *M.* 20,880 ; *W.* 15,867
262**Maj. L. de Rothschild,* O.B.E., *C.* 13,406
T. Keens, *L.* 12,835
Buckingham, *M.* 20,378 ; *W.* 15,884
263**Capt. G. E. W. Bowyer,* M.C., *C.* 13,751
O. Connellan, *Lab.* ... 7,343
Rt. Hon. Sir C. Hobhouse, Bart., *L.* 6,769
Wycombe, *M.* 25,776 ; *W.* 19,173
264**Col. W. B. du Pré, C.*...15,627
Lady Terrington, *L.* ...11,154
S. Stennett, *Lab.* 4,403

CAMBRIDGE,
M. 21,280 ; *W.* 15,356
265 *Harold Gray, C.* 9,846
A. E. Stubbs, *Lab.*...... 9,167
*Rt. Hon. E. S. Montagu, *N.L.* 6,942

CHESHIRE.
Altrincham, *M.* 25,217 ; *W.* 19,868
266**Maj. Sir G. C. Hamilton, C.*......................19,361
R. Alstead, *L.*............11,692
G. Benson, *Lab.*......... 4,930
City of Chester, *M.* 15,858 ; *W.* 11,301
267 *Sir C. Cayzer, Bt., C.* 11,938
G. Muff, *Lab.* 5,414
J. Banks, *L.*............... 4,688
Crewe, *M.* 21,875 ; *W.* 15,284
268 *E. G. Hemmerde,* K.C., *Lab.* 15,311
*Sir J. Davies, K.B.E., *N.L.* 14,756
Eddisbury, *M.* 13,357 ; *W.* 9,129
269**Maj. H. Barnston, C.*...*unop.*
Knutsford, *M.* 20,438 ; *W.* 14,564
270 *Brig.-Gen. E. Makins,* C.B., D.S.O., *C.* 15,650
P. Butlin, *L.* 11,388
Macclesfield, *M.* 21,224 ; *W.* 17,021
271**J. R. Remer, C.* ....15,8[illegible]5
T. Artemus Jones, K.C., *L.* 10,477
A. J. Penston, *Lab.* ... 6,584
Northwich, *M.* 24,155 ; *W.* 15,701
272 *Lord Colum Crichton-Stuart, C.* 15,454
J. Williams, *Lab.* 13,066
Stalybridge and Hyde, *M.* 24,426 ; *W.* 18,782
273 *Lt.-Col. J. P. Rhodes,* D.S.O., *C.* 17,216
J. L. Tattersall, *L.*......10,265
P. H. Ward, *Lab.* 7,578
Wirral, *M.* 20,212 ; *W.* 13,938
274**Gershom Stewart, C.*...12,888
S. R. Dodds, *L.* 8,014
J. E. C. Grant, *Lab.* .. 4,363

CORNWALL.
Bodmin, *M.* 18,995 ; *W.* 14,270
275**Isaac Foot, L.* 14,292
Maj.-Gen. Sir F. Poole, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., *C.* 12,467
Camborne, *M.* 17,978 ; *W.* 16,119
276**Capt. A. H. Moreing, N.L.* 8,191
Leif Jones, *L.* 7,922
T. Proctor, *Lab.* 4,512
Northern, *M.* 16,268 ; *W.* 12,780
277**Sir G. C. Marks,* C.B.E., *L.* ....*unop.*
Penryn and Falmouth, *M.* 20,708 ; *W.* 16,589
278 *Capt. D. E. B. Shipwright, C.* 11,566
Sir C. Mansel, Bt., *L.* 8,879
J. Harris, *Lab.* 4,482
G. H. Morgan, K.C., *N.L.* 2,129
St. Ives, *M.* 15,702 ; *W.* 13,859
279 *J. A. Hawke,* K.C., *C.* 10,388
*Sir C. J. Cory, Bt., *N.L.* 9,016

CUMBERLAND.
Northern, *M.* 12,898 ; *W.* 8,816
280 *Capt. Hon. D. S. P. Howard, C.* 8,815
Hon. Geoff. Howard, *L.* 8,544
Penrith and Cockermouth, *M.* 11,932 ; *W.* 9,065
281 *Levi Collison, L.*......... 9,114
*Maj.-Gen. Sir H. C. Lowther, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O., *C.* 8,736
Whitehaven, *M.* 16,213 ; *W.* 11,310
282 *T. Gavan Duffy, Lab.* 10,935
*J. A. Grant, *C.* 8,956
H. K. Campbell, *L.* ... 4,209
Workington, *M.* 19,176 ; *W.* 12,613
283**Tom Cape,* M.B.E., *Lab.* 14,546
L. E. Gaunt, *C.*......... 12,064

DERBYSHIRE.
Belper, *M.* 19,175 ; *W.* 12,938
284**J. G. Hancock, L* 12,494
O. W. Wright, *Lab.* ... 7,942
Chesterfield, *M.* 20,933 ; *W.* 13,482
285**B. Kenyon, L.* ....*unop.*
Clay Cross, *M.* 19,478 ; *W.* 11,309
286 *C. Duncan, Lab.* 13,206
Rt. Hon. C. F. G. Masterman, *L.* 6,294
*T. T. Broad, *N.L.* 3,294
High Peak, *M.* 19,222 ; *W.* 15,020
287**Sir Samuel H. Hill-Wood, Bart., C.* 14,892
Frank Anderson, *Lab.* 7,698
Hon. Lady Barlow, *L.* 5,802
Ilkeston, *M.* 18,241 ; *W.* 12,496
288 *G. H. Oliver, Lab.* 9,432
*Maj.-Gen. Rt. Hon. J. E. B. Seely, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., *N.L.*... 8,348
W. Marshall Freeman, *C.*............................ 5,841
North-Eastern, *M.* 19,872 ; *W.* 15,811
289 *Frank Lee, Lab.* 9,359
*J. Stanley Holmes, *L.* 9,3
Capt. C. Waterhouse, *C.* 8,
Southern, *M.* 25,553 ; *W.* 1
290 *H. D. Lorimer, C.* ...
S. Truman, *Lab.*...
Maj. Goronwy
D.S.O., *N.L.*

Western, *M.* 17,341 ; *W.* 12,390
291**Charles F. White, L.* 13,061
Marquess of Hartington, M.B.E., *C*.........12,971

DEVONSHIRE.

Barnstaple, *M.* 17,893 ; *W.* 14,654
292 *Basil E. Peto, C.* 13,793
*Capt. J.T. Tudor-Rees, *L.* 13,619

Honiton, *M.* 15,823 ; *W.* 13,723
293**Maj. Sir A. C. Morrison-Bell, Bt., C.* 12,972
J. G. H. Halse, *L.* 10,404

South Molton, *M.* 16,486 ; *W.* 11,985
294**Rt. Hon. G. Lambert, L. unop.*

Tavistock, *M.* 15,700 ; *W.* 11,671
295 *M. R. Thornton, L.* ...11,708
*Lt.-Com. C. Williams, *C.* 9,757

Tiverton, *M.* 15,221 ; *W.* 12,231
(Bye-election June 21, 1923)
296**Rt. Hon. F. D. Acland, L.*.....................12,041
Lt.-Col. Acland Troyte, *C*.........................11,638
F. Brown, *Lab.* 495

Torquay, *M.* 18,635 ; *W.* 17,182
297**Col. Sir C. R. Burn, Bt.*, O.B.E., *C.* 14,676
Capt. P. G. Thompson, *L.* 13,425

Totnes, *M.* 22,332 ; *W.* 18,085
298 *Maj. S. E. Harvey, C.* 16,532
T. H. J. Underdown, *L.* 15,032

DORSET.

Eastern, *M.* 17,480 ; W. 14,317
299 *Ralph Hall Caine*, C.B.E., *Ind.C.* 12,513
F. J. Hopkins, *Lab.* ... 6,913
*Capt. Rt. Hon. F. E. Guest, C.B.E., D.S.O. 6,061

Northern, *M.* 14,008 ; *W.* 10,451
300 *J. E. Emlyn-Jones, L.* 10,805
Cecil Hanbury, *C.* 9,869

Southern, *M.* 15,901 ; *W.* 12,248
301 *Maj. R. D. T. Yerburgh, C.* 12,121
F. Maddison, *L.*......... 4,657
H. Paveley, *Lab.* 4,394

Western, *M.* 13,468 ; *W.* 10,417
302**Maj. W.P. Colfox*, M.C., *C*..........................11,649
T. Duke, *Lab.* 7,151

DURHAM.

Barnard Castle, *M.* 12,534 ; *W.* 7,956
303 *Capt. J. E. Rogerson*, O.B.E., *C.* 8.271
*J. E. Swan, *Lab.*......... 8,052

Bishop Auckland, *M.* 20,646 ; *W.* 13,203
304**B. C. Spoor*, O.B.E., *Lab.* 13,546
E. Atherley-Jones, *N.L.* 12,019

Blaydon, *M.* 21,431 ; *W.* 12,934
305 *W. Whiteley, Lab.* 14,722
Col. F. R. Simpson, *C.* 7,963
F. W. Cook, *N.L.* 4,606

Chester-le-Street, *M.* 23,610 ; *W.* 14,023
306**John J. Lawson, Lab.* 20,296
Lt.-Col. D. F. Todd, *C.* 9,335

Consett, *M.* 23,497 ; *W.* 13,481
307 *Rev. H. Dunnico, Lab.* 14,469
*Aneurin Williams, *L.*... 9.870
S. R. D. Wilson, *C.* ... 6,745

Durham, *M.* 18,210 ; *W.* 11,991
308 *J. Ritson, Lab.* 14,068
*Maj. J. W. Hills, *C.* ...11,396

Houghton-le-Spring, *M.* 20,725 ; *W.* 13,530
309**R. Richardson, Lab.*....14,611
Capt. W. W. Shaw, *C.* 7,555
J. E. Johnston, *L.* 5,958

Jarrow, *M.* 23,615 ; W. 14,881
310 *R. J. Wilson, Lab.*......17,208
Col. C. H. Innes-Hopkins, *C.* 10,166
E. J. Young, *L.* 4,522

Seaham, *M.* 24,913 ; *W.* 14,836
311 *Sidney Webb, Lab.*.......20,203
Capt. T. A. Bradford, D.S.O., *C.* 8,315
*Maj. E. Hayward, *L.*... 5,247

Sedgefield, *M.* 17,424 ; *W.* 10,664
312 *J. Herriotts, Lab.* 9,796
E. Waddington, *C.*...... 9,067
C. H. Brown, *L.* 3,561

Spennymoor, *M.* 20,415 ; *W.* 13,097
313 *J. Batey, Lab.* 13,766
Capt. R. A. Eden, *C.*... 7,567
T. E. Wing, *L.*............ 6,046

ESSEX.

Chelmsford, *M.* 20,083 ; *W.* 15,045
314**Rt. Hon. E. G. Pretyman, C.* 11,267
S. W. Robinson, *L.* ... 6,380
Mrs. C. Rackham, *Lab.* 3,767

Colchester, *M.* 16,954 ; *W.* 12,783
315**Rt. Hon. Sir L. Worthington-Evans, Bt.*, G.B.E., *C.* 13,142
Capt. R. L. Reiss, *Lab.* 10,045

Epping, *M.* 22,205 ; *W.* 18,004
316**Br.-Gen. R. B. Colvin*, C.B., *C.* 15,300
G. G. Sharp, *L.* 10,228

Harwich, *M.* 16,361 ; *W.* 12,071
317 *A. E. Hillary, L.* 10,566
Capt. G. St. J. Strutt, C.B.E., *C.* 9,792

Maldon, *M.* 16,893 ; *W.* 12,359
318 *Maj. E. A. Ruggles-Brise*, M.C., *C.* 10.337
G. Dallas, *Lab.* 6,085
James Parish, *L.* 5,470

Romford, *M.* 23,280 ; *W.* 17,317
319**A. E. Martin, N.L.* ...14,070
A. Emil Davies, *Lab.*... 9,967

Saffron Walden, *M.* 18,227 ; *W.* 13,547
320 *W. Foot-Mitchell, C.* ... 9,844
W. Cash, *Lab.*............. 6,797
Lt.-Col. W. D. Harbinson, O.B.E., *N.L.* ... 3,097
Dr. R. M. Wilson, *L.* 2,853

South-Eastern, *M.* 24,992 ; *W.* 17,414
321**Lt.-Col. F. Hilder, C.* 13,522
P. C. Hoffman, *Lab.* 11,459

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

Cirencester and Tewkesbury, *M.* 20,494 ; *W.* 15,514
322**Thomas Davies, C.*......16,463
W. R. Robins, *Lab.* ... 9,195

Forest of Dean, *M.* 17,044 ; *W.* 11,642.
323**James Wignall, Lab.*....10,820
A. G. C. Dinnick, *Ind. C.* 5,996
Mrs. Coombe Tennant, *N.L.* 3,861

Stroud, *M.* 20,228 ; *W.* 15,866
324 *S. W. Tubbs, C.* 14,723
Rt. Hon. C. P. Allen, *L.* 9,041
S. E. Walters, *Lab.* ... 5,081

Thornbury, *M.* 20,131 ; *W.* 14,524
325 *Col. H. C. Woodcock, C.* 10,682
*A. Rendall, *L.* 10,578
J. H. Alpass, *Lab.*...... 5,749

HAMPSHIRE.

Aldershot, *M.* 13,557 ; *W.* 11,515
326**Viscount Wolmer, C.*...10,952
H. Ainger, *L.* 5,296

Basingstoke, *M.* 19,474 ; *W.* 13,890
327**Sir A. Holbrook, C.* ...12,514
Lt.-Com. R. T. H. Fletcher, *L.*............. 6,780
S. Ledbury, *Lab.* 3,035

Fareham, *M.* 19,576 ; *W.* 14,904
328**Maj.-Gen. Sir J. H. Davidson*, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O., *C.*..........17,008
Lt.-Col. C. H. Hoare, D.S.O., *Lab.* 6,245

New Forest and Christchurch, *M.* 20,836 ; *W.* 15,912
329**Col. W. W. Ashley, C. unop.*

Petersfield, *M* 16,876 ; *W.* 12,997
330**Col. W. G. Nicholson, C.* 12,600
Maj. D. Leigh Aman, *Lab.* 7,036

Winchester, *M* 19,447 ; *W.* 14,598
331**Maj. G. R. J. Hennessy*, O.B.E., *C.* 14,173
A. W. Haycock, *Lab*... 7,555

HEREFORD.

Hereford, *M.* 15,677 ; *W.* 12,097
332**Samuel Roberts, C.* ... 13,138
J. Dodd, *Lab.* 4,094

Leominster, *M.* 14,931 ; *W.* 11,251
333 *E. W. Shepperson, C.* 10,978
G. Le M. Mander *L.* ... 9,698

HERTFORD.

Hemel Hempstead, *M.* 14,701 ; *W.* 11,926
334**J. C. C. Davidson*, C.H., C.B., *C.*..................... 11,847
J. H. Clynes, jun., *Lab.* 5,726

Hertford, *M.* 18,906 ; *W.* 14,178
335**Rear-Adm. Murray F. Sueter*, C.B., *C.* 11,406
T. Greenwood, *L.* 6,534

Hitchin, *M.* 17,728 ; *W.* 14,228
336**Rt. Hon. Lord Robert Cecil*, K.C., *C.* 13,124
B. Skene Mackay, *Lab.* 8,049

St. Albans, *M.* 19,742 ; *W.* 15,778
337**Lt.-Col. F. E. Freemantle*, O.B.E., M.D., *C.* 14,594
J. W. Brown, *Lab.* ...10,662

Watford, *M.* 19,924 ; W. 15,595
338**D. Herbert, C.* 12,040
J. J. Mallon, *Lab*...... 8,561
R. A. Bateman, *L.* ... 3,896

HOLLAND-WITH-BOSTON,
M. 24,404 ; *W.* 17,112
339* *W. S. Royce, Lab.* 12,489
Sir H. W. Ramsay-Fairfax-Lucy, Bart., *C.*....11,898
E. S. Agnew, *L.* 7,535

HUNTINGDONSHIRE,
M. 16,333 ; *W.* 11,810
340 *C. K. Murchison, C.* ...10,079
Mrs. L. M. Scott Gatty, O.B.E., *L.* 5,123
Major Freyer, *Lab.* ... 4,697

ISLE OF ELY,
M. 21,660 ; W. 15,306
341 *Lt.-Col. N. Coates,* M.C., *Ind.C.* 13,552
*Capt. C. R. Coote, D.S.O., *N.L.* 7,359
Capt. W. G. Hall, *Lab.* 5,688

ISLE OF WIGHT,
M. 24,563 ; *W.* 20,074
342 *Sir E. Chatfeild-Clarke, L.* 12,202
Lt.-Col. J. T. W. Perowne, *C.*..................10,620
Col. A. C. T. Veasey, *Ind.* 7,061
H. C. Shearman, *Lab.* 3,756

KENT.

Ashford, *M.* 20,999 ; *W.* 15,055
343* *Maj. S. S. Steel, C.* ...15,638
Basil Noble, *Lab.* 6,977

Canterbury, *M.* 18,692 ; *W.* 15,756
344* *Ronald McNeill, C.* ...13,954
Lt.-Col. J. H. Lang-Sims, *Lab.* 5,639

Chislehurst, *M.* 16,180 ; *W.* 12,256
345 *R. C. Nesbitt, C.*.........11,801
D. M. Mason, *L.*.......... 6,256

Dartford, *M.* 27,578 ; *W.* 19,544
346 *G. W. S. Jarrett, N.L.* 16,662
*J. E. Mills, *Lab.*.........14,744
Miss Alison Garland, *L.* 2,175

Dover, *M.* 20,878 ; *W.* 16,732
347 *Maj. Hon. J. Astor, C.* 18,151
*Col. Sir T. A. Polson, K.B.E., C.M.G., *Ind.* 8,054
L. J. Stein, *L.* 2,985

Faversham, *M.* 23,393 ; W. 16,763
348* *Lt.-Col. G. C. H. Wheler,* C.B.E., *C.* 13,675
Rev. S. J. W. Morgan, *Lab.* 11,096

Gravesend, *M.* 18,653 ; *W.* 13,319
349* *Sir A. Richardson, C.* 8,166
G. A. Isaacs, *Lab.* 7,180
H. E. Davis, *Anti-Waste* 4,796

Isle of Thanet, *M.* 19,907 ; *W.* 18,593
350* *Hon. E. Harmsworth, C.* 16,116
Maj. A. J. Suenson-Taylor, O.B.E., *L.* ...10,226

Maidstone, *M.* 18,528 ; W. 14,388
251* *Com. C. Bellairs, C.* ... 8,928
G. Foster Clark, *L.*. ...8,895
Hugh Dalton, *Lab.* ... 8,004

Sevenoaks, *M.* 17,701 ; *W.* 13,299
352* *Sir T. J. Bennett,* C.I.E., *C.* 12,045
L. A. Goldie, *Lab.* 6,849

Tonbridge, *M.* 19,502 ; *W.* 19,041
353* *Col. H. H. Spender-Clay,* C.M.G., M.C., *C.*.........14,797
J. T. Davies, *Lab.* 7,665
A. C. Crane, *L.* 5,472

KESTEVEN AND RUTLAND.

Grantham, *M.* 20,779 ; *W.* 14,876
354 *R. Pattinson, L.*..........11,723
*Lt.-Col. E. Royds, O.B.E., *C.*..........................11,295
J. H. Tones, *Lab.* 5,332

Rutland and Stamford, *M.* 15,492 ; *W.* 11,582
(Bye-election, Oct. 30, 1923.)
355 *N. W. Smith-Carington, C.*............................11,196
Arthur Sells, *Lab.* 8,046

LANCASHIRE.

Chorley, *M.* 20,626 ; *W.* 15,209
356* *Capt. D. H. Hacking,* O.B.E., *C.* ....*unop.*

Clitheroe, *M.* 18,612 ; *W.* 14,782
357 *Capt. W. Brass, C.*.......15,586
*A. Davies, *Lab.*..........12,911

Darwen, *M.* 17,400 ; W. 13,979
358 *Sir F. B. Sanderson, Bart., C.* 12,218
F. Hindle, *L.* 11,944
John McGurk, *Lab.* ... 4,528

Farnworth, *M.* 19,818 ; *W.* 14,788
359 *T. Greenall, Lab.* 13,391
*Capt. E. A. Bagley, *C.* 10,037
E. Rudd, *L.* 5,927

Fylde, *M.* 22,549 ; *W.* 15,760
360 *Lord Stanley,* M.C., *C. unop.*

Heywood and Radcliffe, *M.* 22,653 ; *W.* 18,315
361 *Lt.-Col. A. England,* C.M.G., D.S.O., *N.L.* 19,016
*W. Halls, *Lab.* 15,334

Ince, *M.* 19,986 ; *W.* 11,992
362* *Stephen Walsh, Lab.* ...17,332
E. Lascelles Fleming, *C.*............................ 8,257

Lancaster, *M.* 19,900 ; *W.* 16,221
363 *J. E. Singleton,* K.C., *C.* 19,571
A. Fenner Brockway, *Lab.*.......................... 9,043

Lonsdale, *M.* 16,114 ; *W.* 12,147
364 *Capt. M. S. N. Kennedy, C.*..................12,030
H. Maden, *L.*............ 5,790
T. M. Scott, *Lab.* 4,024

Middleton and Prestwich, *M.* 21,357 ; *W.* 15,677
365* *Sir R. Adkins,* K.C., *N.L.* 14,832
M. B. Farr, *Lab.* 10,505

Mossley, *M.* 22,769 ; *W.* 17,709
366* *A. Hopkinson, Ind.* ...15,953
M. E. Mitchell, *L.*.......11,376

Newton, *M.* 15,941 ; *W.* 9,769
367* *Robert Young,* O.B.E., *Lab.*.........................12,312
Dr. H. B. Bates, *C.* ... 8,214
G. S. Clarke, *Ind.* 1,618

Ormskirk, *M.* 18,226 ; *W.* 11,725
368 *F. N. Blundell, C.* 11,921
*James Bell, *Lab.* 8,374

Royton, *M.* 20,008 ; *W.* 15,311
369* *Sir W. H. Sugden, C.* 12,383
W. Gorman, *L.* 11,295
J. Battle, *Lab.* 5,776

Stretford, *M.* 22,529 ; *W.* 16,308
370* *Sir T. Robinson,* C.B.E., *N.L.* 19,185
A. H. Turner, *Lab.* ... 8,733

Waterloo, *M.* 15,394 ; *W.* 12,352
371* *Lt.-Col. A. Buckley,* D.S.O., *C.* 12,967
Mrs. Stewart Brown, *L.* 6,300

Westhoughton, *M.* 18,993 ; *W.* 12,358
372* *R. J. Davies, Lab.*.......14,846
James Tonge, *N.L.* ...11,927

Widnes, *M.* 19,678 ; *W.* 12,106
373 *Dr. G. C. Clayton,* C.B.E., *C.* 14,679
*Rt. Hon. A. Henderson, *Lab.* 12,897

LEICESTERSHIRE.

Bosworth, *M.* 20,165 ; *W.* 13,772
374 *Maj. T. G. F. Paget, C.* 11,251
C. J. Bundock, *Lab.* ... 8,740
*Hon. H. D. McLaren, C.B.E., *N.L.* 7,513

Harborough, *M.* 16,133 ; *W.* 12,461
375* *Major Sir Keith Fraser, Bt., C.* 9,356
J. W. Black, *L.* 6,427
W. J. Baker, *Lab.* 6,205

Loughborough, *M.* 19,153 ; *W.* 12,995
376 *Brig.-Gen. E. L. Spears,* C.B., C.B.E., M.C., *N.L. unop.*

Melton, *M.* 17,853 ; *W.* 13,290
377* *Col. Sir C. E. Yate, Bt.,* C.S.I., C.M.G., *C.* 13,341
A. Richardson, *L.* 11,550

LINDSEY (PARTS OF).

Brigg, *M.* 18,494 ; *W.* 12,191
378 *Sir Berkeley Sheffield, Bt., C.* 15,463
D. J. Quibell, *Lab.*....... 9,185

Gainsborough, *M.* 16,159 ; *W.* 11,060
379* *Maj. J. E. Molson, C.* 9,015
J. H. Seaverns, *L.* 7,216
James Read, *Lab.* 4,884

Horncastle, *M.* 13,943 ; *W.* 10,542
380 *S. Pattinson, L.*..........10,797
Lord Fermoy, *C.*. 9,158

Louth, *M.* 16,263 ; *W.* 12,205
381* *Mrs. Margaret Wintringham, L.* 11,609
Sir Alan Hutchings, K.B.E., *C.* 10,726

MIDDLESEX.

Acton, *M.* 16,477 ; *W.* 13,948
382* *Sir H. Brittain,* K.B.E., *C.*.............................10,208
Miss Mary Richardson, *Lab.* 5,342
N. Dixey, *L.* 4,877

Brentford and Chiswick, *M.* 15,453 ; *W.* 12,507
383* *Lt.-Cl. Grant Morden, C.* 10,150
Mrs. O. Strachey, *Ind.* 7,804

Enfield, *M.* 16,430 ; *W.* 12,351
384 *Maj. T. Fermor-Hesketh, C.* 11,725
G. Lathan, *Lab.* 9,820

Finchley, *M.* 16,610 ; *W.* 14,233
385* *Lt.-Col. J. R. Pretyman-Newman, C.* ...11,883
T. A. Robertson, *L.* ...10,440

Harrow, *M.* 19,533 ; *W.* 16,059
386* *O. E. Mosley, Ind.C.*...15,290
*Lt.-Col. C. L. A. Ward-Jackson, *C.* 7,868

Hendon, *M.* 19,629 ; *W.* 16,929
387* *Maj. Rt. Hon. Sir P. Lloyd Greame,* K.B.E., M.C., *C.* 14,702
J. D. Young, *L.* 5,650
C. Latham, *Lab.*......... 4,669

Spelthorne, *M.* 20,575 ; *W.* 16,278
388* *Sir P. Pilditch, C.* ...12,849
Major A. G. Church, D.S.O., *Lab.* 7,015

Twickenham, *M.* 20.399 ; *W.* 16,674
389* *Rt. Hon. Sir W. Joynson-Hicks, Bt., C.* ...*unop.*

Uxbridge, *M.* 18,343 ; *W.* 13,886
390 *Comm. C. D. Burney,* C.M.G., R.N., *C.* 12,391
W. J. Brown, *Lab.*...... 7,292
Lt.-Col. F. S. Evans, D.S.O., *N.L.* 3,844

Wood Green, *M.* 25,810 ; *W.* 21,343
391* *G. Locker-Lampson, C.* 21,937
H. Tudor Rhys, *Lab.* 9,411

NORFOLK.

Eastern, *M.* 18,673 ; *W.* 13,531
392* *Capt. M. Falcon, C.* ... 9.270
H. M. Seely, *L.* 8,962
G. E. Hewitt, *Lab.* ... 4.361

King's Lynn, *M.* 20,171 ; *W.* 14,960
393* *Sir N. P. Jodrell, C.*... 9,862
R. B. Walker, *Lab.* ... 8.683
Lt.-Col. G. G. Woodwark, C.B.E., *L.* 7,970

Northern, *M.* 17,497 ; *W.* 13,059
394 *Noel E. Buxton, Lab.* 12.004
Capt. R. B. Crewdson, *C.* 10.975

Southern, *M.* 18,796 ; *W.* 13,530
395 *Maj. T. W. Hay, C.* ...12,734
*G. Edwards, O.B.E., *Lab.* 10,159

South-Western, *M.* 18,889 ; *W.* 13,416
396* *Sir R. Winfrey, N.L.* ...10.432
W. B. Taylor, *Lab.* ... 8.655

NORTHAMPTON, WITH THE SOKE OF PETERBOROUGH.

Daventry, *M.* 17,401 ; *W.* 12,986
397* *Capt. Hon. E. A. Fitzroy, C.*..........................13,055
W. J. Rogers, *Lab.* ... 8,850

Kettering, *M.* 20,506 ; *W.* 14.518
398 *Owen Parker,* C.B.E., *C.* 14,333
*A. E. Waterson, *Co-op.* 14,204

Peterborough, *M.* 20,334 ; *W.* 15,059
399* *Maj. Sir H. L. C. Brassey, Bart., C.*..................13,560
J. Mansfield, *Lab.* 8.668
G. Nicholls, *L.* 6,290

Wellingborough, *M.* 19,105 ; *W.* 13,715
400 *G. H. Shakespeare, N.L.* 14,995
*W. R. Smith, *Lab.*......11,057

NORTHUMBERLAND.

Berwick-upon-Tweed, *M.* 16,662 ; *W.* 12,474
(Bye-election May 31, 1923)
401 *Mrs. Hilton Philipson, C.*...........................12.000
Capt. H. Robson, *L.*... 5,858
G. Oliver, *Lab.* 3,966

Hexham, *M.* 15,681 ; *W.* 10,691
402* *Maj. D. C. Brown, C.* 9,369
V. H. Finney, *L.*......... 6,486
G. W. Shield, *Lab.*...... 5,050

Wansbeck, *M.* 28,158 ; *W.* 18,196
403 *G. H. Warne, Lab.* ...16,032
R. White, *C.* 11,149
Maj. J. Neal, *N.L.*...... 5,192
M. Davey, *L.* 3,134

NOTTINGHAM.

Bassetlaw, *M.* 18,735 ; *W.* 12,767
404* *Sir W. E. Hume-Williams, Bart.,* K.B.E., K.C., *C.* 12,944
H. J. Odell, *Lab.* 10,502

Broxtowe, *M.* 23,003 ; *W.* 15,472
405* *G. A. Spencer, Lab.* ...11,699
C. E. Tee, *N.L.* 11,328

Mansfield, *M.* 25,470 ; *W.* 16,398
406 *A. J. Bennett, L.* 16,192
*W. Carter, *Lab.* 14,917

Newark, *M.* 17,130 ; *W.* 12,647
407 *Marq. of Titchfield, C.* 15,423
H. Nixon, *Lab.* 8,378

Rushcliffe, *M.* 20,940 ; *W.* 16,353
408* *H. B. Betterton,* C.B.E., *C.*..........................14.822
Norman Angell, *Lab.* 11,261

OXFORD.

Banbury, *M.* 20,035 ; *W.* 15,112
409 *Maj. A. J. Edmondson, C.*..........................12.491
J. H. Early, *L.* 7,885
Capt. E. N. Bennett, *Lab.* 6.463

Henley, *M.* 17,948 : *W.* 13,298
410* *Capt. R. Terrell, C.* ...11,545
Sir H. Rew, K.C.B., *L.* 10,204

SALOP.

Ludlow, *M.* 14,457 ; *W.* 10,349
(Bye-election April 19, 1923)
411* *Lt.-Col. G. Windsor-Clive,* C.M.G., *C.* 9,956
Capt. E. C. Pryce, *L.*... 6,740
Percy F. Pollard, *Lab.* 1,420

Oswestry, *M.* 18,785 ; *W.* 13,138
412* *Rt. Hon. W. C. Bridgeman, C.* 12,837
Capt. R. Sidebottom, *L.* 6,660
T. Morris, *Lab.* 6,150

Shrewsbury, *M.* 14.974 ; *W.* 10,904
413 *Viscount Sandon, C.*...10.999
J. Sunlight, *L.*............ 9.401

The Wrekin, *M.* 19,709 : *W.* 13,135
414 *Howard S. Button, C.* 11,652
R. E. Jones, *Lab.* 10,603

SOMERSET.

Bridgwater, *M.* 17,142 ; *W.* 13,515
415* *Lt.-Col. Rt. Hon. Sir R. A. Sanders, Bt., C.* 11,240
W. E. Morse, *L.* 11,121
Lt.-Col. T. S. Beauchamp-Williams, *Lab.* 1,598

Frome, *M.* 20,649 ; *W.* 15,049.
416* *P. A. Hurd, C.* 15,017
Capt. E. Gill, M.C., *Lab.* 14,311

Taunton, *M.* 16,031 ; *W.* 13,536.
417 *J. Hope Simpson,* C.I.E., *L.*..........................13,095
*Rt. Hon. Sir A. Griffith-Boscawen, *C.* 10,182

Wells, *M.* 15,424 ; *W.* 12,102
418 *R. Bruford, C.*............10,210
A. L. Hobhouse, *L.* ... 7,156
L. Smith, *Lab.* 4,048

Weston-super-Mare, *M.* 19,170 ; *W.* 17,064
419 *Lord Erskine, C.* 15,552
F. E. J. Murrell, *L.* ...12,678

Yeovil, *M.* 19,326 ; *W.* 14.995
(Bye-election, Oct. 30, 1923).
420 *Maj. G. F. Davies, C.* 13,205
W. T. Kelly, *Lab.* 8,140
Lt.-Col. C. Waley Cohen, C.M.G., *L.* 7,024

STAFFORD.

Burton, *M.* 20,778 ; *W.* 14,151
421* *Col. J. Gretton,* C.B.E., *C. unop.*

Cannock, *M.* 23,890 ; *W.* 14.880
422 *W. M. Adamson, Lab.* 9,889
*J. Parker, C.H., *N.L.*. 9.116
H. S. Abrahamson, *L.* 7,928

Kingswinford, *M.* 23,026 ; *W.* 15,317
423* *C. H. Sitch, Lab.* 15,232
G. H. Beyfus, *N.L.* ...14,313

Leek, *M.* 19,298 ; *W.* 12,821
424* *W. Bromfield, Lab.* ...12,857
Enoch Hill, *C.* 12,473

Lichfield, *M.* 18,423 ; *W.* 12,011
425* *Col. Sir T. Courtenay Warner, Bt., N.L.* ...10,594
W. J. French, *Lab.* ... 9,316

Stafford, *M.* 14,351 ; *W.* 9,597
426* *Capt. Hon. W. G. A. Ormsby-Gore, C.* 10,990
Will Holmes, *Lab.*... 7,672

Stone, *M.* 16,563 ; *W.* 10,993
427 *J. Q. Lamb, C.* 7,742
G. Townsend, *L.*......... 7,198
W. L. Steel, *Ind.* 5,243

EAST SUFFOLK.

Eye, *M.* 19,183 ; *W.* 13,396
428* *A. Lyle-Samuel, L.* ...10,556
G. Howard, *N.L.* ... 7,025

Lowestoft, *M.* 19,793 ; *W.* 15,219
429 *G. S. C. Rentoul, C.* ...14,154
B. C. Beauchamp, *N.L.* 6,205
R. A. Mellanby, *Lab.* 4,511

Woodbridge, *M.* 18,287 ; *W.* 13,359
430 *Sir Arthur Churchman, Bart., C.* 12,396
J. C. Neep, *Lab.* 9,476

WEST SUFFOLK.

Bury St. Edmunds, *M.* 17,360 ; *W.* 13,225
431* *Lt.-Col. Hon. W. E. Guinness,* D.S.O., *C. unop.*

Sudbury, *M.* 15,121 ; *W.* 11,074
432 *Col. H. Mercer, C.* 7,298
*Maj. S. G. Howard, O.B.E., *N.L.* 5,410
E. W. Tanner, *L.* 2,813

SURREY.

Chertsey, *M.* 22,478 ; *W.* 17,442
433* *Col. Sir P. W. Richardson,* O.B.E., T.D., *C.*...14,081
Samson Clark, *L.* 9,228

Eastern, *M.* 13,671 ; *W.* 11,398
434 *J. F. W. Galbraith,* K.C., *C.*..................... 12,498
Mrs. M. Pease, *Lab.* ... 3,667

Epsom, *M.* 19,334 ; *W.* 15,611
435* *Sir Rowland Blades, Bart., C.*..................16,249
Dr. S. Hastings, *Lab.*... 6,571

Farnham, *M.* 19,650 ; *W.* 15,330
436* *A. M. Samuel, C.* 14,557
T. H. Marshall, *Lab.*... 5,312

Guildford, *M.* 21,870 ; *W.* 17,217
437 *Sir H. Buckingham,* C.B.E., *C.* 18,045
W. Bennett, *Lab.* 7,514

Mitcham, *M.* 17,669; *W.* 14,258
(Bye-election March 3, 1923)
438**J. Chuter Ede, Lab.* ... 8,029
*Lt.-Col. Rt. Hon. Sir A. G. Boscawen, *C.*... 7,196
E. Brown, *L.* 3,214
J. T. Catterall, *Ind.C.* 2,684
Reigate, *M.* 18,587; *W.* 15,226
439 *Br.-Gen. G. K. Cockerill,* C.B., *C.* ....*unop.*

EAST SUSSEX.

Eastbourne, *M.* 16.508; *W.* 14.773
440**R. S. Gwynne, C.*..........14,601
E. Duke, *L.* 9,550
East Grinstead, *M.* 21,465; W. 17,199
441**H. S. Cautley,* K.C., *C*, 15,981
Tom Crawford, *Lab.* ... 6.527
Lewes, *M.* 14.534; *W.* 11,267
442**Lt.-Col. W. R. Campion,* D.S.O., *C*..........11,345
H. M. Black, *Lab.* 5,328
Rye, *M.* 16,164; *W.* 13,326
443**Lt.-Col. G. L. Courthope,* M.C., *C.* 10,922
George Ellis, *L.* 7,485

WEST SUSSEX.

Chichester, *M.* 24,847; *W.* 18,685
444**Sir W. B. M. Bird, C.* 19,494
Lt.-Com. R. Hope, *Lab.* 6,752
Horsham and Worthing, *M.* 24,493; *W.* 19,862
445**Earl Winterton, C.* ......*unop.*

WARWICK.

Nuneaton, *M.* 29,271; *W.* 18,506
446**Sir Henry Maddocks,* K.C., *C.* 12,765
J. Stevenson, *Lab.* 10,842
T. Slack, *L.* 9,730
Rugby, *M.* 19,139; *W.* 13.507
447 *Capt. Euan Wallace,* M.C., *C.* 11,934
Maj. Hon. G. Peel, *L.*. 8,196
Capt. T. H. Holt Hughes, *Lab.* 4,940
Tamworth, *M.* 21,512; *W.* 15,352
448**Sir P. W. Newson, Bt., C. unop.*
Warwick and Leamington, *M.* 24,194; *W.* 18,841
(Bye-election, Nov. 22, 1923.)
449

WESTMORLAND,

M. 17,173; *W.* 13,343
450**Col. J. W. Weston, C* ...*unop.*

WILTSHIRE.

Chippenham, *M.* 15,754; *W.* 11,928
451 *A. J. Bonwick, L.* 10,494
*George Terrell, *C.* 10,008
W. R. Roberts, *Lab.*.... 1,098
Devizes, *M.* 14,436; *W.* 10,501
452**Lt.-Col. W. C. H. Bell,* D.S.O., *C.* 9,598
Lady Currie, *L.* 6,576
Salisbury, *M.* 16,622; *W.* 12,289
453**Hugh Morrison, C.*......11,882
Lieut. E. Brown, M.C., *L.* 11,559
Swindon, *M.* 19,371; *W.* 13,629
454**R. Mitchell Banks,* K.C., *C.*..........................14,886
J. Compton, *Lab.* 11,502
Westbury, *M.* 16,471; *W.* 12,839
455 *C. W. Darbyshire, L.* 9,903
*Brig.-Gen. G. L. Palmer, C.B., *C.* 9,262
George Ward, *Lab.* ... 4,572

WORCESTERSHIRE.

Bewdley, *M.* 14,117; *W.* 11,323
456**Rt. Hon. Stanley Baldwin, C.* 11,192
Sardius Hancock, *L.* ...5,748
Evesham, *M.* 16,573; *W.* 12,103
457**Comm. Rt. Hon. B. M. Eyres-Monsell, C.* ...11,502
R. Aldington, *Lab.* ... 7,715
Kidderminster, *M.* 23,279; *W.* 17,416
458 *J. S. Wardlaw Milne, C.* 19,711
J. H. Bruce, *Lab.* 9,203
Stourbridge, *M.* 26,754; *W.* 18,337
459 *D. P. Pielou, C.*.........18,200
*Rt. Hon. J. W. Wilson, *L.* 16,949

YORKSHIRE, EAST RIDING.

Buckrose, *M.* 16,198; *W.* 12,187
460 *Rear-Adm. Sir Guy R. Gaunt,* K.C.M.G., C.B., *C.*............................12,012
T. D. Fenby, *L.* 11,419
Holderness, *M.* 15,905; *W.* 11,516
461 *Maj. W. A. Bowdler, L.* 11,479
*Capt. A. Stanley Wilson, *C.* 10,200
Howdenshire, *M.* 14,846; *W.* 10,129
462**Lt.-Col. Hon. F. S. Jackson, C.* 10,748
J. H. Winn, *Agric.* ... 7,021

YORKSHIRE, NORTH RIDING.

Cleveland, *M.* 25,379; *W.* 17,732
463**Sir Park Goff, C.* 13,369
Sir C. Starmer, *L.* 11,668
Harry Dack, *Lab.* 10,483
Richmond, *M.* 17,884; *W.* 12,996
464**Lt.-Col. M. J. Wilson, C. unop.*
Scarborough and Whitby, *M.* 20,422; *W.* 18,424
465 *Capt. Sidney Herbert, C.* 16,358
S. P. Turnbull, *L.* 13,262
Thirsk and Malton, *M.* 16,421; *W.* 11,283
466**E. R. Turton, C.*..........*unop.*

YORKSHIRE, WEST RIDING.

Barkston Ash, *M.* 20,254; *W.* 13,828
467**Lt.-Col. G. R. Lane-Fox, C.* ....*unop.*
Colne Valley, *M.* 23,268; *W.* 17.456
468 *Philip Snowden, Lab.* 12,614
Thomas Brooke, *C.*......11,332
*F. W. Mallalieu, *L.* ... 8,042
Doncaster, *M.* 22,667; *W.* 14,643
469 *W. Paling, Lab.*.........13,437
Brig.-Gen. Sir R. C. A. Bewicke-Copley, K.B.E., C.B., *C.*......... 8,279
*R. Nicholson, *N.L.* ... 7,161
Don Valley, *M.* 20,115; *W.* 12,060
470 *T. Williams, Lab.* 9,903
*Jas. Walton, *N.L.* 5,797
J. H. Freeborough, *L.* 5,322
Elland, *M.* 19,901; *W.* 15,244
471 *W. C. Robinson,* O.B.E., *Lab.* 10,590
Sir R. N. Kay, *N.L.* ...10,160
*Capt. G. T. Ramsden, *C.* 8,039
Hemsworth, *M.* 19,063; *W.* 10,580
472**John Guest, Lab.* 14,295
Dr. F. W. Crossley-Holland, *N.L.*......... 8,317
Keighley, *M.* 20,941; *W.* 16,064
473 *H. B. Lees Smith, Lab.* 13,918
W. A. Brigg, *L.* 9,262
C. H. Foulds, *C.* 6,955
Normanton, *M.* 20,402; *W.* 11,671
474**Fred Hall, Lab.* 16,040
E. G. Bearcroft, *N.L.* 5,855
Penistone, *M.* 20,843; *W.* 13,555
475 *W. M. R. Pringle, L.*... 8,924
*W. Gillis, *Lab.*............ 8,382
Col. C. Hodgkinson, *C.* 7,600
Pontefract, *M.* 19,061; *W.* 12,686
476 *T. Smith, Lab.*............ 9,111
Joshua Scholefield, K.C., *C.* 8,495
*W. Forrest, *N.L.* 5,879
Pudsey and Otley, *M.* 18,219; *W.* 14,287
477 *Maj. F. H. Fawkes, C.* 12,396
*A. R. Barrand, *L.* 8.439
P. Myers, *Lab.*............ 5,818
Ripon, *M.* 19,409; *W.* 16,387
478**Maj. Rt. Hon. E. F. L. Wood, C*..................*unop.*
Rother Valley, *M.* 21,962; *W.* 13,351
479**T. W. Grundy, Lab.* ...*unop.*
Rothwell, *M.* 22,070; *W.* 14,157
480**William Lunn, Lab.*...17,831
A. N. Braithwaite, *C.* 10,580
Shipley, *M.* 20,352; *W.* 16,429
481**Sir H. Norman Rae, N.L.* 12,201
A. Davy, *L.* 11,160
W. McKinder, *Lab.* ... 6,674
Skipton, *M.* 21,507; *W.* 15,713
482**Lt.-Col. R. F. Roundell, C.*..............................13,251
Lt.-Col. Sir H. Verney, Bart., D.S.O., *L.* 10,228
Tom Snowden, *Lab.* ... 8,229
Sowerby, *M.* 19,658; *W.* 15,364
483 *W. A. Simpson-Hinchcliffe, C.* 11,710
A. W. Williams, *L.* ... 8,144
J. W. Ogden, *Lab.*...... 7,496
F. Roebuck, *N.L.* 2 023
Spen Valley, *M.* 23,000; *W.* 17,107
484 *Rt. Hon. Sir J. A. Simon,* K.C.V.O., O.B.E., K.C., *L.* 13,306
*Tom Myers, *Lab.* 12,519
W. O. R. Holton, *C.* ... 8,104
Wentworth, *M.* 25,894; *W.* 15,385
485**G. H. Hirst, Lab.* ......*unop.*

ENGLISH UNIVERSITIES.

OXFORD, *M.* 8,602; *W.* 530
486**Rt. Hon. Lord H. Cecil, C.* 3,185
487**Prof. Sir C. W. C. Oman,* K.B.E., *C.* 2,170
Prof. G. Murray, *L.* ... 1,594
CAMBRIDGE, *M.* 9,061; *W.* 1,738
488**Rt. Hon. J. F. P. Rawlinson,* K.C., *C.* 4,192
489 *J. R. M. Butler, Ind.* 3,453
Prof. W. R. Sorley, *C.* 1,018
LONDON, *M.* 8,412; *W.* 2,311
490 *Sir Sydney Russell-Wells, C.*.................. 3,833
Prof. A. F. Pollard, *L.* 2,180
H. G. Wells, *Lab.* 1,427

COMBINED (Durham, Manchester, Liverpool, Leeds, Sheffield, Birmingham, and Bristol).
M. 3,098 ; *W.* 869.
491**Sir M. Conway, C.* ... 1,093
492**Rt. Hon. H. A. L. Fisher, N.L.* 1,009
J. Strong, *Ind.* 813
L. S. Woolf, *Lab.* 366
W. B. Faraday, *Ind. C.* 206
S. C. Lawrence, *Ind. C.* 90

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WELCH BOROUGHS.

CARDIFF.
Central, *M.* 21,499 ; *W.* 15,827
493**J. C. Gould, C.* 13,885
J. E. Edmunds, *Lab.*... 8,169
C. F. Sanders, *L.* 5,732
East, *M.* 16,733 ; *W.* 12,799
494 *L. Lougher, C.*............ 8,804
Sir H. Webb, Bt., *L.*... 7,622
A. J. Williams, *Lab.*... 7,506
South, *M.* 16,777 ; *W.* 12,256
495**Sir J. H. Cory, Bt., C.* 7,929
Lt.-Col. B. C. Freyberg, V.C., C.M.G., D.S.O., *L.* 6,996
Maj. D. G. Pole, *Lab.* 6,831
CARNARVON DISTRICT.
M. 12,798 ; *W.* 11,249
496**Rt. Hon. D. L. George, O.M., N.L.* .... *unop.*
MERTHYR TYDFIL.
Aberdare, *M.* 27,775 ; *W.* 17,510
497 *G. H. Hall, Lab.* 20,784
*C. B. Stanton, *N.L.* ...15,487
Merthyr, *M.* 22,187 ; *W.* 14,327
498 *R. C. Wallhead, Lab.* 17,516
Sir R. Mathias, Bart., *Ind.* 15,552
NEWPORT, *M.* 25,018 ; *W.* 16,951
499**Reginald G. Clarry, C.* 19,019
W. J. Bowen, *Lab.* 16,000
RHONDDA.
East, *M.* 24,466 ; *W.* 14,050
500 *Maj. D. Watts-Morgan,* C.B.E., D.S.O., *Lab.*...17,146
F. W. Heale, *N.L.*..... 14,025
West, *M.* 21,818 ; *W.* 12,814
501**Will John, Lab.*.........18,001
Gwilym Rowlands, *C.* 10,990
SWANSEA.
East, *M.* 16,380 ; *W.* 10,866
502 *David Williams, Lab.* 11,333
E. Harries, *N.L.* 10,926
West, *M.* 18,212 ; *W.* 12,966
503**Rt. Hon. Sir Alfred Mond, Bt., N.L.* 9,278
W. A. S. Hewins, *C.* ... 8,476
W. Samuel, *Lab.* 8,401

WELCH COUNTIES.

ANGLESEY, *M.* 15,862 ; *W.* 11,503
(Bye-election April 7, 1923)
504**Sir R. J. Thomas, Bt., L.* 11,116
E. T. John, *Lab.* 6,368
R. O. Roberts, *C.* 3,385
BRECON AND RADNOR,
M. 23,261 ; *W.* 15,504
505 *W. A. Jenkins, N.L.*...20,405
E. T. John, *Lab.*......... 9,850
CARDIGAN,
M. 17,324 ; *W.* 15,371
506**Capt. E. Evans, N.L.* 12,825
R. H. Morris, *L.*.........12,310
CARMARTHEN.
Carmarthen, *M.* 20,504 ; *W.* 15,709
507**John Hinds, N.L.* 12,530
Hon. G. Coventry, *C.* 8,805
D. Johns, *Agric.*......... 4,775
H. Llewelyn-Williams, *L.* 3,847
Llanelly, *M.* 30,240 ; *W.* 18,555
508 *Dr. J. H. Williams, Lab.* 23,213
G. C. Williams, *N.L.*...15,947
CARNARVON.
M. 21,627 ; *W.* 15,823
509 *R. T. Jones, Lab.* 14,016
*Maj. C. E. Breese, *N.L.* 12,407
DENBIGH.
Denbigh, *M.* 17,648 ; *W.* 13,755
510 *John Cledwyn Davies, N.L.* 12,975
Hon. Mrs. Brodrick, *C.* 9,138
Ll. G. Williams, *L.* ... 1,974
Wrexham, *M.* 24,208 ; *W.* 15,238
511 *R. Richards, Lab.* 11,940
E. R. Davies, *N.L.* ...10,842
Maj. R. C. Roberts, *C.* 10,508
FLINT, *M.* 27,928 ; *W.* 19,971
512**Lt.-Col. T. H. Parry,* D.S.O., *N.L.* 16,854
A. L. Jones, *C.*...........15,080
Rev. D. G. Jones, *Lab.* 6,163
GLAMORGAN.
Aberavon, *M.* 21,471 ; *W.* 13,245
513 *J. Ramsay MacDonald, Lab.*........................14,315
S. H. Byass, *C.*............11,111
*Maj. J. Edwards, D.S.O., *N.L.*......................... 5,328
Caerphilly, *M.* 22,603 ; *W.* 13,192
514**Morgan Jones, Lab.*....16,082
Maj. A. McLean, *C.* ...12,057
Gower, *M.* 19,859 ; *W.* 13,226
515**D. R. Grenfell, Lab.* ...13,388
F. W. Davies, *L.*.........11,302
Llandaff and Barry,
M. 23,109 ; *W.* 15,589
516**Maj. W. Cope, C.*.........13,129
J. A. Lovat Fraser, *Lab.* 9,031
J. C. Meggitt, *L.* 7,577
Neath, *M.* 26,777 ; *W.* 16,861
517 *W. Jenkins, Lab.* 19,564
*J. Hugh Edwards, *N.L.* 13,130
Ogmore, *M.* 24,660 ; *W.* 15,013
518**Vernon Hartshorn,* O.B.E., *Lab.* 17,321
J. W. Jones, *N.L.* 7,498
Mrs. D. C. Edmondes, *C.* 6,577
Pontypridd, *M.* 25,575 ; *W.* 15,512
519**T. I. Mardy Jones, Lab.* 14,884
Sir Rhys Williams, Bt., D.S.O., K.C., *N.L.* 8,667
Maj. G. Jones, *C.* 7,994
MERIONETH, *M.* 13,857 ; *W.* 9,902
520**H. Haydn Jones, L.* ... 9,903
J. J. Roberts, *Lab.* ... 7,071
MONMOUTH.
Abertillery, *M.* 21,349 ; *W.* 12,921
521**George Barker, Lab.*....*unop.*
Bedwelty, *M.* 21,213 ; *W.* 12,528
522**Charles Edwards, Lab.* 17,270
Capt. C. E. Bagram, *C.* 10,132
Ebbw Vale, *M.* 20,674 ; *W.* 12,445
523**Evan Davies, Lab.* 16,947
M. Morgan, *C.*............ 8,951
Monmouth, *M.* 17,574 ; *W.* 12,205
524**C. L. Forestier-Walker, C.*..........................*unop.*
Pontypool, *M.* 19,915 ; *W.* 12,524
525**T. Griffiths, Lab.* 11,198
Sir T. G. Jones, K.B.E., *C.* 8,654
Sir R. Connell, K.B.E., *L.* 7,733
MONTGOMERY,
M. 13,857 ; *W.* 9,902
526**Col. David Davies, L.* .*unop.*
PEMBROKE, *M.* 24,962 ; *W.* 18,290
527 *Maj. G. Lloyd George, N.L.* 21,569
W. Jenkins, *Lab.* 9,703

WELCH UNIVERSITY,

M. 858 ; *W.* 365
(Bye.election, 1923.)
528

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SCOTTISH BURGHS.

ABERDEEN.
North, *M.* 21,679 ; *W.* 14,227
529**F. H. Rose, Lab.* 10,958
W. Mackenzie Cameron, *N.L.* 6,615
James Johnston, K.C., *L.*......................... 2,113
South, *M.* 21,961 ; *W.* 16,499
530**F. C. Thomson, C.* 13,208
Sir C. E. Mallet, *L.* ... 9,573
AYR DISTRICT,
Electors, 35,346
531**Rt. Hon. Sir J. L. Baird, Bart.,* C.M.G., D.S.O., *C.* 11,179
*P. W. Raffan, *L.* 7,402
J. M. Airlie, *Lab.* 6,533
DUMBARTON DISTRICT,
M. 20,218 ; *W.* 11,568
532 *D. Kirkwood, Lab.* ...16,397
*J. Taylor, O.B.E., *N.L.*......................... 9,017
DUNDEE, *M.* 43,304 ; *W.* 35,033
533 *E. Scrymgeour, Ind.* 32,578
534 *E. D. Morel, Lab.* 30,292
D. J. Macdonald, *N.L.* 22,244
*Rt. Hon. W. S. Churchill, C.H., *N.L.* 20,466
R. R. Pilkington, K.C., *L.* 6,681
W. Gallacher, *Com.* ... 5,906
DUNFERMLINE DISTRICT,
M. 17,927 ; *W.* 11,766
535 *W. McL. Watson, Lab.* 11,615
*J. Wallace, *N.L.* 11,451
EDINBURGH.
Central, *M.* 17,386 ; *W.* 13,305
536**W. Graham, Lab.* 12,876
Col. Sir G. McCrae, D.S.O., V.D., *N.L.* ... 9,371
East, *M.* 15,243 ; *W.* 10,945
537**J. M. Hogge, L.* 10,551
Lt.-Col. S. McDonald, C.M.G., D.S.O., *N.L.*... 7,088
North, *M.* 19,746 ; *W.* 16,112
538**Patrick J. Ford, C.*......14,805
P. H. Allan, *L.* 9,165

South, *M.* 16,357 ; *W.* 16,117
539 *Sir Samuel Chapman, C.*..........................14,843
Mrs. Buchanan Alderton, *L.*...................... 7,408
West, *M.* 19,020 ; *W.* 15,077
540 *H. Vivian Phillipps, L.*12,355
*Maj. J. G. Jameson, *C.*11,689

GLASGOW.

Bridgeton, *M.* 23,621 ; *W.* 14,359
541 *J. Maxton, Lab.*..........17,890
*A. MacCallum Scott, *N.L.* 10,198
Camlachie, *M.* 22,937 ; *W.* 14,382
542 *Rev. C. Stephen, Lab.*...15,181
*Sir H. J. Mackinder, *C.*11,459
W. C. Smith, *L.* 1,896
Cathcart, *M.* 20,160 ; *W.* 14,133
543 *Capt. J. P. Hay, Lab.* 9,137
Sir Andrew Duncan, *N.L.*.......................... 9,104
R. Macdonald, *C.* 8.661
Central, *M.* 25,497 ; *W.* 16,832
(Bye-election, 1923.)
544

Gorbals, *M.* 24,969 ; *W.* 15,796
545 *G. Buchanan, Lab.* ...16,478
J. E. Harper, *N.L.* ... 8,276
J. Maclean, *Com.* 4,027
F. J. Robertson, *L.* ... 1,456
Govan, *M.* 19,822 ; *W.* 11,830
546**Neil Maclean, Lab.* ...15,441
Miss Helen Fraser, *N.L.* 9,336
Hillhead, *M.* 14,977 ; *W.* 11,821
547**Rt. Hon. Sir R. S. Horne*, G.B.E., K.C., *C.* 12,272
Maj. E. J. Donaldson, *L.* 7,313
Kelvingrove, *M.* 24,098 ; *W.* 15,604
548 *W. Hutchison, C.* 13,442
Capt. R. Roxburgh, *L.*11,094
Maryhill, *M.* 20,631 ; *W.* 13,991
549 *J. W. Muir, Lab.* 13,058
*Sir W. Mitchell-Thomson, *Bt.*, K.B.E., *C.*...10,951
Mrs. Burnett Smith, *L.* 5,617
Partick, *M.* 17,229 ; *W.* 11,147
550 *Sir John Collie*, C.M.G., M.D., *N.L.* 11,754
Sir D. Stevenson, Bt., *L.* 6,282
Pollok, *M.* 17,481 ; *W.* 13,205
551**Col. Rt. Hon. Sir John Gilmour, Bt.*, D.S.O., *C.*14,920
A. B. Mackay, *Lab.* ... 5,759
T. R. Anderson, *L.* ... 2,658
St. Rollox, *M.* 23,654 ; *W.* 14,785
552 *J. Stewart, Lab.*..........16,114
J. B. Couper, *C.* 10,343
J. A. Fleming, *L.* 2,025
Shettleston, *M.* 19,604 ; *W.* 11,884
553 *J. Wheatley, Lab.*.......14,695
T. B. W. Ramsay, *N.L.* 9,704
G. Aldred, *Com.*.......... 470
Springburn, *M.* 18,383 ; *W.* 13,105
554 *G. D. Hardie, Lab.* ...15,771
*F. A. Macquisten, K.C., *C.*............................10,311
Tradeston, *M.* 22,773 ; *W.* 13,187
555 *T. Henderson, Lab.* ...14,190
*Lt.-Col. V. L. Henderson, M.C., *C.*............... 9,977
C. de Bois Murray, *L.* 1,310

GREENOCK, *M.* 19,594 ; *W.* 13,714
556**Col. Sir G. P. Collins*, K.B.E., C.M.G., *L.* ...10,520
A. Geddes, *Com.*........... 9,776
J. Denholm, *C.* 8,404
KIRKCALDY DISTRICT, *M.* 18,977 ; *W.* 13,357
557 *Maj.-Gen. Sir R. Hutchinson*, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O., *N.L.* 12,762
*Tom Kennedy, *Lab.*....12,089
LEITH, *M.* 22,731 ; *W.* 17,700
558**Capt. Wedgwood Benn*, D.S.O., D.F.C., *L.*.......13,971
A. M. MacRobert, *C.*... 7,372
R. F. Wilson, *Lab.* ... 6,567
MONTROSE DISTRICT, *M.* 11,867 ; *W.* 12,409
559**J. Leng-Sturrock, N.L.* 8,407
J. Carnegie, *Lab.* 7,044
PAISLEY, *M.* 22,413 ; *W.* 15,586
560**Rt. Hon. H. H. Asquith*, K.C., *L* 15,005
J. M. Biggar, *Co.-op.*...14,689
STIRLING AND FALKIRK DISTRICT, *Electors*, 28,986.
561 *H. Murnin, Lab.* 11,073
*Rt. Hon. J. A. M. Macdonald, *N.L.*... 9,717

SCOTTISH COUNTIES.

ABERDEEN AND KINCARDINE

Central, *M.* 18,933 ; *W.* 12,187
562**Maj. M. Wood*, O.B.E., *L.* 9,779
R. W. Smith, *C.*.......... 6.481
Eastern, *M.* 19,176 ; *W.* 12,210
563 *F. Martin, L.* 8,018
* Sir W. H. Cowan, *N.L.* 5,227
Kincardine and Western, *M.* 13,529 ; *W.* 9,386
564**Lt.-Col. Hon. A. C. Murray*, C.M.G., D.S.O., *L.* 6,224
W. Mitchell, K.C., *N.L.* 3,767
ARGYLL, *M.* 31,765 ; *W.* 12,770
565**Rt. Hon. Sir W. Sutherland*, K.C.B., *N.L.* ... 9,848
Harry Watt, *L.* 6,897
AYR AND BUTE.
Bute and Northern, *M.* 21,343 ; *W.* 13,951
566**Lt.-Gen. Sir A. G. Hunter-Weston*, K.C.B., D.S.O., *C.* 14,368
John Paton, *Lab.* 9,323
Kilmarnock, *M.* 19,844 ; *W.* 12,485
567**Hon. A. Shaw, N.L.*...12,991
R. Climie, *Lab.* 10,752
South Ayrshire, *M.* 17,344 ; *W.* 10,352
568**James Brown*, O.B.E., *Lab.* 11,511
Sir W. Reid, M.B.E., *N.L.* 9,180
BANFF. *M.* 16,647 ; *W.* 11,373
569**Sir Charles C. Barrie*, K.B.E., *L.* ....*unop.*
BERWICK AND HADDINGTON, *M.* 20,158 ; *W.* 13,409
570 *Maj. W. Waring, N.L.* 6,342
Robert Spence, *Lab.*.... 5,842
Henderson Pringle, *L.* 4,422
*Maj. J. D. Hope, *N.L.* 3,300

CAITHNESS AND SUTHERLAND, *M.* 13,626 ; *W.* 8,659
571 *Sir A. H. M. Sinclair, Bt.*, C.M.G., *N.L.*....... 7,715
*Sir R. L. Harmsworth, Bt., *L.* 5,803
DUMBARTON, *M.* 20,767 ; *W.* 14,057
572**Sir W. Raeburn, Bt., C.*13,407
W. H. Martin, *Lab.* ...13,216
DUMFRIES, *M.* 19,414 ; *W.* 14,128
573 *Dr. W. A. Chapple, L.*13,296
Maj H. Keswick, *C.*...11,055
FIFE.
Eastern, *M.* 17,487 ; *W.* 15,100
574 *J. D. Millar*, K.C., *L.* 12,697
*Col. Sir A. Sprot, Bart., C.M.G., *C.* 9,987
Western, *M.* 19,802 ; *W.* 12,605
575**Rt. Hon. Wm. Adamson, Lab.* ....*unop.*
FORFAR, *M.* 13,363 ; *W.* 10,122
576 *James Falconer, L.* ... 8,567
*Capt. W. T. Shaw, *C.*... 7,171
GALLOWAY. *M.* 16,639 ; *W.* 12,517
577 *Maj. C. R. Dudgeon, L.*12,406
Rt. Hon. W. Watson, K.C., *C.* 10,557
INVERNESS AND ROSS AND CROMARTY.
Inverness, *M.* 20,203 ; W. 12,672
578**Sir M. Macdonald*, K.C.M.G., C.B., *N.L.* 9,796
A. M. Livingstone, *L.* 8,785
Ross and Cromarty, *M.* 15,156; *W.* 5,539
579**Rt. Hon. J. I. Macpherson*, K.C., *N.L.* 5,923
John Macdonald, *L.*... 4,521
Western Isles, *M.* 12,387 ; *W.* 7,962
580 *Sir W. Mitchell Cotts, Bt.*, K.B.E., *N.L.* ... 6,177
*Dr. Donald Murray, *L.* 5,238
LANARK.
Bothwell, *M.* 20,522 ; *W.* 11,196
581**J. Robertson*, M.B.E., *Lab.* 13,872
P. D. Ridge-Beedle, *C.*10,484
Coatbridge, *M.* 19,319 ; *W.* 10,279
582 *J. C. Welsh, Lab.* 12,038
*Lt.-Col. A. L. H. Buchanan, O.B.E., *C.* 9,724
D. P. Blades, *L.* 2,802
Hamilton, *M.* 17,472 ; *W.* 10,138
583**Duncan Graham, Lab.*12,365
Sir H. S. Keith, *C.*...... 9,089
Lanark, *M.* 17,719 ; *W.* 11,806
584**Capt. W. E. Elliot*, M.C., *C.* 12,005
Thomas Dickson, *Lab.* 9,812
Motherwell, *M.* 20,710 ; *W.* 11,140
585 *J. T. Walton-Newbold, Com.* 8,262
Hugh Ferguson, *Orange* 7,214
John Maxwell, *L.* 5,359
Capt. J. Colville, *N.L.* 3,966
Northern, *M.* 19,880 ; *W.* 11,027
586 *J. Sullivan, Lab.* 10,349
*Robt. McLaren, *C.*...... 7,957
J. C. Carroll, *L.* 3,569

Rutherglen, *M.* 20,766 ; *W.* 12,607
587 *W. Wright, Lab.*.........14,029
J. Train, *N.L.*............11,440

LINLITHGOW.
M. 23,114 ; *W.* 12,781
588 *E. Shinwell, Lab.* 12,625
*James Kidd, *C.*......... 8,993
J. Orr, *L.* 5,605

MIDLOTHIAN AND PEEBLES.
Northern, *M.* 14,624 ; *W.* 10,007
589 *G. A. C. Hutchison,* K.C., *C.* 7,415
A. Clarke, *Lab.* 6,943
E. R. Macnab, *L.* 3,770
Peebles and Southern, *M.* 13,762 ; *W.* 9,447
590 *J. Westwood, Lab.*...... 6,394
A. Crawford, *C.* 5,992
*Rt. Hon. Sir D. Maclean, K.B.E., *L.* 5,337

MORAY AND NAIRN,
M. 13,966 ; *W.* 10,682
591*T. *M. Guthrie, N.L.* ...6,263
James Scott, *L.* 5,832

ORKNEY & SHETLAND,
M. 14,646 ; *W.* 9,372
592 *Sir R. W. Hamilton, L.* 4,814
Sir Malcolm Smith, K.B.E., *N.L.*........... 4,189

PERTH AND KINROSS.
Kinross and Western, *M.* 13,953 ; *W.* 10,912
593*James Gardiner, *N.L.* *unop.*
Perth, *M.* 19,409 ; *W.* 15,695
594 *A. N. Skelton*, K.C., *C.* 11,387
W. Henderson, *L.*...... 5,874
W. Westwood, *Lab.* ... 4,657
R. Gourlay, *N.L.* 2,689

RENFREW.
Eastern, *M.* 17,443 ; *W.* 11,051
595 *Robert Nichol, Lab.* ... 9,708
Sir F. Lobnitz, K.B.E., *C.* 9,158
*J. Johnstone, O.B.E., *L.* 4,013
Western, *M.* 16,744 ; *W.* 11,851
596 *Robert Murray, Lab.*11,787
*Col. Sir J. W. Greig, C.B., K.C., V.D., *N.L.* 10,051

ROXBURGH & SELKIRK.
M. 18,921 ; *W.* 14,150
597 *Sir Thomas Henderson, N.L.* 10,356
Sir A. H. Grant, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., *L.*................. 9,698

STIRLING & CLACKMANNAN.
Clackmannan & Eastern, *M.* 19,842 ; *W.* 12,616
598 *L. MacN. Weir, Lab.* 10,312
C. M. Aitchison, *L.* ... 7,379
*Maj. Ralph Glyn, M.C., *C.*.......................... 6,888
Western, *M.* 14,170 ; *W.* 8,788
599 *T. Johnston, Lab.* 8,919
*Sir Harry Hope, *C.* ... 8,104

SCOTTISH UNIVERSITIES.

27,322
(St. Andrews, Glasgow, Aberdeen, and Edinburgh.)

600**D. M. Cowan, N.L.* ... *unop.*
601**Rt. Hon. Sir Henry Craik*, K.C.B., *C.* ... *unop.*
602 *Sir George Berry*, LL.D., F.R.S.E., *C.* ....*unop.*

Northern Ireland.

Under the Government of Ireland Act, 1920, *the number of Members to be returned by constituencies in Northern Ireland to serve in the Parliament of Great Britain and Northern Ireland is* 13, *distributed as under:—*

Borough Members 4
County Members 8
University Member 1
Total 13

BOROUGHS.

BELFAST.
East.
603**Capt. H. Dixon*, O.B.E., *C.* ....*unop.*
North.
604**T. E. McConnell*, C.B.E., *C.* ....*unop.*
South.
605**Thomas Moles, C.* ......*unop.*
West.
606**R. J. Lynn, C.* ....*unop.*

COUNTIES.

ANTRIM.
607**Capt. Rt. Hon. C. C. Craig, C.* .... *unop.*
608**Maj. Rt. Hon. H. O'Neill, C.* ....*unop.*

ARMAGH.
609**Lt.-Col. Sir W. J. Allen*, K.B.E., D.S.O., *C.* ......*unop.*

DOWN.
610**Maj.-Gen. Rev. J. M. Simms*, C.B., C.M.G., D.D., *C.* ....*unop.*
611**D. D. Reid, C.* ....*unop.*

FERMANAGH AND TYRONE.
Electors, 95,468.
612 *T. J. S. Harbison, N.* 45,236
613 *Cahir Healy, S.F.* ... 44,817
J. A. Pringle, K.C., *C.* 38,640
W. E. D. Allen, *C.* ... 38,589

LONDONDERRY.
Electors, 62,111.
614**Hon. Sir M. Macnaghten*, K.B.E., K.C., *C.* 30,743
Capt. E. L. Macnaghten, *Anti Partitionist* 9,861

UNIVERSITY.

QUEEN'S, BELFAST.
615**Sir William Whitla, C. unop.*

OFFICERS OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Speaker (re-elected Nov. 20, 1922) The Rt. Hon. John Henry Whitley, M.P. for Halifax (1921) £5,000
Secretary, Lt.-Col. Ralph Verney, C.I.E. £700
Chairman of Committees, Rt. Hon. James Hope, M.P. £2,500
Deputy Chairman, Capt. Hon. E. A. Fitzroy, M.P. £1,000
Temporary Chairmen, Rt. Hon. Sir Fred. George Banbury, Bart., M.P. ; Rt. Hon. John Frederick Peel Rawlinson, K.C., M.P. ; Lt.-Col. Hon. Arthur Cecil Murray, C.M.G., D.S.O., M.P. ; Robert Young, M.P. ; Sir George Croydon Marks, C.B.E., M.P. ....*unpaid*

Clerk of the House of Commons, Sir Thomas Lonsdale Webster, K.C.B., Palace of Westminster £3,000
Clerk Asst., Horace Christian Dawkins, M.B.E. £1,800
Second do., Gilbert F. Montrion Campion £1,000
Principal Clerk Public Bill Office, and Clerk of the Fees, H. A. Ferguson-Davie.........£1,200
Principal Clerk of Committees and Private Bills, F. R. Williams-Wynn £1,000 to £1,200
Clerk of the Journals, J. W. G. Bond £1,000 to £1,200
Senior Clerks, A. H. Ellis ; F. C. Holland ; R. P. Colomb ; Bryan Fell ; Sir J. S. Horsburgh-Porter, Bart. ; F. C. Bramwell ; C. R. Turner; W. K. Gibbons ; O. C. Williams ; G. W. B. Throckmorton..... each £650 to £900
Assistant Clerks, B. H. Coode ; A. W. M. Bull ; F. W. Metcalfe ; C. R. P. Diver ; E. A. Fellowes ; C. L. Ferguson ; R. A. W. Dent ; L. A. Abraham ; N. L. Lockton ; S. St. G. S. Kingdom ; E. J. H. Edenborough ; D. H. Beves ......each £150 to £600
Accountant, J. Luxford ....£400 to £650
Assist. do., C. L. Watson ....£200 to £350
Vote Office Principal Clerk, Maj. B. T. St. John £650
Serjeant-at-Arms, Adm. Sir Colin Keppel, K.C.I.E., K.C.V.O., C.B., D.S.O. £1,200
Deputy Serjeant, Francis R. Gosset £800
Assistant do., Walter H. Erskine, M.B.E. ...£650
Chaplain to the Speaker, Rev. Canon Wm. H. Carnegie, M.A. £400
Counsel to the Speaker, Sir Ernest Moon, K.C.B., K.C...£1,800
Examiner for Private Bills and Taxing Officer, Hon. Edward Gully, C.B. £800
Librarian, A. E. A. W. Smyth £1,000 to £1,200
Assistant do., Vivian Kitto .... £400 to £600
Shorthand Writer, Walter Hodgson......... *fees*
Deputy do., H. A. Stevens ....
Official Reports (Editor), W. Turner Perkins £550 to £600
Do. (Asst. Editor), T. H. Parr ......£400 to £45

SECOND SESSION, 1922

THE NEW PARLIAMENT.—In order to give immediate effect to the Constitution for the Irish Free State, the new Parliament—the first of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, though described on official documents as the thirty-second of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland—met shortly after the general election. Members assembled on *Nov.* 20, when, in the House of Commons, on the motion of Mr. T. P. O'Connor, the "Father" of the Chamber, seconded by Mr. Pretyman, Mr. J. H. Whitley was re-elected Speaker. Mr. O'Connor remarked that the House required a Speaker with some humour because it was sometimes subject to gusts of passion. Sometimes it was like a boys' school, sometimes like a girls' school; but it could always be brought back to self-control by a timely appeal to its always present sense of humour. Mr. Whitley accepted the honour and was escorted to the Chair by the Prime Minister, tributes being paid to the Speaker by Mr. Clynes and Mr. Asquith. On the following day the King's Approval of the Commons' choice was announced, and the swearing in of members commenced.

THE KING'S SPEECH.—The opening of the Session by the King took place on *Nov.* 23, when His Majesty was accompanied by the Queen, the Prince of Wales and the Duke of York. In his speech from the Throne, His Majesty said that Parliament had been summoned to deal with the legislation necessary to give effect to the Free State Constitution, and announced that the ameliorative measures prepared by the late Government on the subject of trade and employment were being examined afresh with a view to their continuance and extension. In the House of Lords Lord Erskine moved and Lord Queenborough seconded the Address in reply, which was agreed to after a debate concerned mainly with British commitments abroad. In the other Chamber the Address was moved by Capt. W. Brass and seconded by Mr. Margesson in excellent maiden speeches. The new Leader of the Opposition, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, in a speech that created a good impression, declared the reference to employment in the King's Speech to be "profoundly unsatisfactory," and said that the Labour Party were there to give constitutional force and political expression to the needs and desires of the workers. Mr. Bonar Law said the Government wished the Irish Treaty success in the interests both of Ireland and of Great Britain, while Mr. Asquith expressed the strongest hope and confidence that the genius and national sense of the Irish people would carry them through their present and future troubles. An amendment moved by Mr. Clynes regretting the absence of any indication of a change in the Coalition Government's foreign policy with a view to improving trade and decreasing unemployment was defeated by 303 to 172 on *Dec.* 1; one moved by Sir John Simon demanding the repeal of the Safeguarding of Industries Act was rejected by 269 to 207 on *Dec.* 4; and a third on the agricultural position, ntroduced by Sir R. Winfrey, was beaten by 67 to 52 on *Dec.* 5, when the Address was greed to.

THE IRISH BILLS.—The Prime Minister on *Nov.* 24 presented the two important Bills of the rief Session—one to provide for the Constitution of the Irish Free State and the other to make such provisions as were consequential or incidental to the establishment of the Irish Free State, mainly affecting Northern Ireland. Moving the second reading of the former Bill on *Nov.* 27, Mr. Bonar Law said that the Treaty had already been ratified by the Southern Irish Parliament, and the Imperial Parliament could make no change unless it were subsequently agreed to in the Southern Irish Parliament. The question was whether the Constitution complied with the Treaty or not. The Law Officers of the late Government and the Lord Chief Justice declared that the Constitution was in accordance with the Treaty, and the Prime Minister recommended the Bill without any special fear as to the result and without any exaggerated expression of hope. Mr. Ramsay MacDonald shared the hope that the agreement would bring about that spirit of happiness and co-operation between the two countries which all past efforts in governing Ireland had failed to achieve. The rejection of the Bill was moved by Mr. Saklatvala and seconded by Mr. Newbold, but the motion was negatived and the second reading agreed to without a division. The Committee stage was passed on *Nov.* 28, and on the following day the two Bills received their third reading. The House of Lords quickly passed both measures and on *Dec.* 5 the Royal Assent was given. When Parliament was prorogued on *Dec.* 13 the King's Speech contained the passage: "It is my earnest prayer that the passing of these measures will mark the inauguration of a period of prosperity and concord for both Ireland and Great Britain."

THE CATTLE EMBARGO.—As a result of the resolution passed by both Houses in the preceding Session, in favour of the removal of the embargo on Canadian cattle, Sir Robert Sanders on *Dec.* 4 presented a Bill to amend the existing law. Moving the second reading on *Dec.* 7, the Minister of Agriculture said under the agreement with representatives of the Canadian Government, Canadian store cattle were to be admitted into this country provided they were shipped direct from a Canadian port to a port in Great Britain; that they were kept under veterinary observation for three days immediately before embarkation; that during the voyage they were thoroughly examined by a veterinary officer of the Dominion; and that they were landed at specified landing places in this country and examined by port officers. The Bill, which also applied to Irish cattle, carried out these conclusions. An amendment for its rejection was defeated by 379 to 27 and the second reading was secured. The subsequent stages in both Houses were reached with little debate, though Lord Carson attempted to remove Northern Ireland from the scope of the measure, and the Royal Assent was given on *Dec.* 15.

HELP FOR AUSTRIA.—Among the objects of the Trade Facilities and Loans Guarantee Bill, which was passed during the Session, was the provision of help for Austria. Moving the second reading on *Dec.* 6, Mr. Stanley Baldwin said it was hoped that each of the three parts would assist and improve the trade of the country. The first part continued for another year the Trade Facilities Act of 1921, placing at the Government's disposal for that second period a sum of £25,000,000 to be devoted to the aid of industries by guaranteeing loans made for the purpose of bringing orders into this country. The second clause provided a guarantee by the Government of a market loan to be raised in order to aid in the stabilization of the Austrian currency and the renaissance of Austrian finance, Britain's share being about £6,500,000. The remaining part guaranteed a loan to the Soudan Government for irrigation works.

SESSION, 1923

THE KING'S SPEECH.—The normal session was inaugurated with full state on *Feb.* 13 by the King, who was accompanied by the Queen, the Prince of Wales and the Duke of York. In His Majesty's speech from the Throne reference was made to the situation in the Ruhr, the Lausanne Conference, and the prospective settlement of Great Britain's war debt to the United States, and legislation was promised dealing with housing, unemployment insurance benefit, trade boards, industrial assurance, legal reforms and the granting of credit facilities to agriculturists. In the Upper Chamber Lord Willoughby de Broke moved and Lord Hastings seconded the Address, and replying to Viscount Grey Marquis Curzon said that the attitude of the British Government in regard to the Ruhr was one of benevolent neutrality. He indicated his readiness to welcome action by the United States. The Address was agreed to. Mr. Samuel Roberts moved and Mr. Collingwood Hughes seconded the Address in the Commons, and in the course of the debate Mr. Asquith urged that Great Britain should press both on France and Germany the necessity of allowing the question of reparations to be dealt with by the League of Nations, a suggestion which the Prime Minister did not consider practicable at the time. An amendment moved by Mr. Clynes regretting the absence of any indication of a policy to check "the progressive economic ruin of Europe" was defeated by 277 to 180 on *Feb.* 16, and three days later an amendment framed by the two wings of the Liberal Party urging the appointment by the Council of the League of Nations of a commission of experts to report upon Germany's capacity to pay reparations and the best method of payment was rejected by 305 to 196. The Address was agreed to on *Feb.* 20 after the defeat by 273 to 167 of an amendment counselling immediate and drastic curtailment of expenditure in Mesopotamia and by 307 to 176 of a Labour amendment regarding war pensions.

THE NEW PREMIER.—After a fruitless holiday in search of health, Mr. Bonar Law resigned on Whit Sunday, and a few days later Mr. Stanley Baldwin agreed to form an Administration, the majority of the old Ministers being reappointed. The new Prime Minister was chosen as Leader of the Conservative Party on *May* 28, and on the same day, when Parliament resumed after the short Whitsuntide recess, warm tributes were paid to Mr. Bonar Law in the House of Commons. Mr. MacDonald expressed the profound regret of all parties at Mr. Bonar Law's withdrawal, and with regard to his successor declared amid laughter that he would do his best to "frustrate his politics" and to "confound his knavish tricks." Mr. Asquith and Mr. Lloyd George happily expressed their sympathy and their good wishes. Mr. Baldwin returned thanks in a few felicitous phrases, and Mr. Austen Chamberlain followed with generous appreciation of the old Premier and the new.

THE BUDGET.—In a speech that went far towards ensuring his succession to the Premiership little more than a month later, Mr. Stanley Baldwin set out his Budget proposals on *April* 16 and secured warm approval for a policy which placed debt redemption first coupled with a number of welcome reductions in taxation. The Chancellor announced that the revenue for the past year had been £914,000,000 and the expenditure £812,500,000 the surplus of £101,500,000 (due to reduction of expenditure) having automatically gone to the reduction of debt. He proposed to include in the Finance Bill a clause providing a sinking fund of £40,000,000 this year with five millions more in the following year and a similar addition a year later. With regard to the current year he estimated the total expenditure as £816,616,000, while on the basis of existing taxation, he placed the revenue at £852,650,000, a surplus of about £36,000,000. After remarking that the proposal to put a tax on betting would be considered by a Select Committee, Mr. Baldwin came to his reductions in taxation. The rates for heavier letters and for inland parcels and the annual rentals for telephones would be reduced; a rebate of £1 per bulk barrel would be given on beer, except on beer of low gravity; the duty of 4*d.* per gallon on cider and perry would be repealed and that on table waters reduced to 2*d.* a gallon; the income tax would be reduced by 6*d.* to 4*s.* 6*d.* in the pound; and the corporation tax would be reduced from 1*s.* to 6*d.* in the pound in respect of profits arising after *June* 30, 1923. These reductions he estimated would cost £34,150,000, leaving a revenue of £818,500,000 and a surplus of £1,884,000, to be kept for contingencies. In conclusion the Chancellor expressed the belief that the country had already passed the peak load of taxation and that they might hope soon to have relief from the calamitous years of trade depression. Mr. Ramsay MacDonald congratulated Mr. Baldwin upon his debt reduction proposals but suggested that the money off the income tax went into luxuries and urged a reduction in the sugar duty. The resolutions were passed after several sittings, and on *April* 23 the Finance Bill was read a first time. The second reading was secured on *May* 14, after the defeat by 271 to 157 of an amendment for the rejection of the Bill, moved by Mr. Philip Snowden, on the ground that it made no adequate provision for the reduction of the National Debt and no reduction of the heavy duties on the necessities of life. On Committee, the Government accepted a suggestion that the possibility of passing on the reduction in the mineral water duties to the consumer should be considered, and concessions were made regarding the new assessment of houses. The sections of the Act of 1910 providing for the registration of particulars of land and property values in every transfer of land and property were repealed. During the Report Stage a new clause was agreed to freeing from the Entertainments Tax entertainments promoting the interest of any industry or art and agricultural and trade shows. The Bill was read a third time on *July* 4 by 249 to 145 after the Prime Minister had reviewed the negotiations for the funding of the American Debt. The terms were fair and honest, Mr. Baldwin declared. He believed that they laid the foundation of the constructive settlement of the world problem. Dealing with the question of Allied debts, he said that those who owed us money owed us money still; we were the creditors and they were the debtors. The Bill passed speedily through the House of Lords and the Royal Assent was given on *July* 18.

THE IRISH DEPORTATIONS.—As a sequel to the deportation to Ireland from Great Britain of over a hundred persons under the Restoration of Order in Ireland Regulations, and the resulting proceedings in the High Court, a Bill was presented by Mr. Baldwin on *May* 17, to prohibit the institution of legal proceedings against the Home Secretary in respect of his action. In moving the second reading on *May* 28, Mr. Baldwin—by that time Prime Minister—announced that while all legal claim to compensation would be barred by the Bill, the Government had decided to receive claims in respect of actual expenses or direct loss suffered by any of the deportees in consequence of their arrest and deportation to Ireland. Disputed claims would be referred to some impartial person of judicial experience for adjustment. He added that the Government had decided to set up a small expert committee with a judicial chairman to consider the regulations made under the Restoration of Order in Ireland Act, 1920, and advise as to the amendment or cancellation of any such regulations. A motion for the rejection of the Bill was defeated by 297 to 143, and the second reading was carried. During the Committe stage on *May* 29, Lord Robert Cecil agreed that the Bill went beyond the indemnity of the Home Secretary, and he subsequently brought forward a clause limiting the scope of the Bill to acts done under Regulation 14B, which was agreed to. On report on *June* 1 an amendment was added limiting the Bill to occurrences since *Dec.* 6, 1922, and the third reading was accorded, the Royal Assent being given on *June* 7.

THE HOUSING PROBLEM.—The main work of the Session centred round the provision of housing accommodation, and after a change in policy as a result of the defeat of three Ministers at bye-elections, several Bills were passed. The first was designed to overcome the difficulty caused by the House of Lords decision in regard to the "notice to quit" provision in the Act of 1920, which had led to "rent strikes" in various parts of the country. Explaining the proposals on *Feb.* 22 Sir Douglas Hogg said that landlords would be empowered to keep any amounts in excess which had been paid before *Dec.* 1, 1922, and to recover any arrears kept back since that date, but they could not recover arrears which had not been collected on that date. A Labour motion for rejection was defeated by 288 to 196 and after being dealt with by a Standing Committee the Bill received the Royal Assent on *May* 17. A long fight took place over the Housing Bill, which was outlined on *April* 24 by Mr. Neville Chamberlain, the new Minister of Health, in moving the second reading. Describing the Bill not as the solution of the problem but as the beginning of a solution, he said he hoped to encourage private enterprise, and as a particular class of house required could not be provided by private enterprise alone he proposed to give a subsidy of £6. This was to be paid to local authorities and not to individuals, and it might be used for giving assistance to private enterprise and for providing houses by the authority itself. The Bill laid down the limits of the size of the houses to be assisted, and criticism was mainly directed to these clauses, which were modified in some respects. The Bill was read a second time on *April* 26 after the defeat by 340 to 140 of a Labour motion for rejection, and emerged from the Standing Committee with a number of minor alterations, receiving the Royal Assent on *July* 31, just before Parliament adjourned until *Nov.* 13. The closing day of the first part of the Session also saw the Royal Assent given to another important Bill, one to amend and prolong the duration of the Increase of Rent and Mortgage Interest Restrictions Act of 1920. Moving the second reading on *June* 6 Mr. Neville Chamberlain said that to attempt to make a clean cut of decontrol even in 1925 would be found to be impossible when the time came. In the Bill he contemplated a period of seven years during which control in some form or other would be continued. The existing Act was to be maintained for another two years subject to certain modifications, and it was then to be followed by a longer period during which the tenant was to be protected against the danger of eviction at the whim, or to serve the cupidity of a landlord. Under the modifications it was provided that when the landlord came into possession of his house after the passing of the Bill that House would come out of the Act. The increases of rent permitted under the existing Act were not altered, and Reference Committees were established to take some of the work from the County Courts. The rejection was moved by Mr. Sidney Webb, but on the following day this was defeated by 287 to 123 and the Bill was read a second time, the third reading being secured on *July* 13—after consideration by a Standing Committee—by 212 to 111.

RELIEF FOR AGRICULTURE.—Before Parliament rose two Bills providing relief for the agricultural industry were passed. The first, as explained by Sir Robert Sanders on *May* 30, when it was given a second reading, enabled men who had bought their farms between the date of the introduction of the Corn Production Act of 1917, and the date of its repeal in 1921, to obtain mortgages repayable by annual or half-yearly payments in interest and sinking fund up to 75 per cent. of the present value of their farms. These mortgages would be granted through approved associations which would be restricted in their profits, the Government sanctioning loans repayable in 60 years at a rate of interest and sinking fund charges which would work out at £5 10*s.* 7*d.* per cent. A scheme for the formation of co-operative credit societies, to apply to small holders and agricultural labourers as well as farmers, was embodied in the Bill. The other measure provided that occupiers of agricultural land who now paid half the rates to which the Bill applied should in future pay one quarter of those rates. The estimated deficiency would be paid into the local taxation accounts by the Exchequer. Mr. Neville Chamberlain, in moving the second reading on *June* 4, said that the Bill was only a temporary measure and he hoped shortly to bring forward permanent provisions in regard to the rating of agricultural land.

THE WAR BONUS.

In order to counteract the increase in the *Cost of Living* the Government introduced a *Bonus Scheme*, under which salaried Civil Servants and wage-earning Government employees receive temporary additions to their salary or wages. The scheme was applied, irrespective of age or sex, as from March 1, 1920, the limit of the addition in any case being £750 per annum. The Government Bonus Scheme has been adopted generally by Public Authorities, certain modifications being made in particular instances. The scheme formulated a basic rate of increase, producing a basic addition to salaries or wages, and this basic rate rises or falls 1 *twenty-sixth* in response to every *five points* rise or fall in the Index figure average of prices over a six months' period. The standard cost of living in March, 1920, was 130 per cent. in excess of that of July, 1914, and the scheme of increase agreed by the *Whitley Council* is as follows:—

> Where the ordinary rate of remuneration does not exceed 30s. per week—130 per cent. increase.
>
> Where the ordinary rate of remuneration exceeds 35s. a week, but does not exceed £200 per annum—130 per cent. on the first 35s. a week (£91 5s. per annum) and 60 per cent. on the excess over £91 5s.
>
> Where the ordinary rate of remuneration exceeds £200 per annum—130 per cent. on the first £91 5s., 60 per cent. on the next £108 15s., and 45 per cent. on the amount in excess of £200 up to £500.

The bonus additions were at their height in March, 1921, when they followed the Index figure average of 165, and the annual cost of the scheme in the Civil Service was £45,000,000. The Bonus payable from Sept. 1, 1923, represents the basic rate of 130 per cent. in excess of July, 1914, *less* eleven twenty-sixths decrease, equivalent to a fall of 55 points from the March, 1920, standard (or 90 points from March, 1921). Each twenty-sixth reduction in the Civil Service salaries and wages represents about £1,250,000 annually. In addition to the reduction caused by the automatic decline of the cost of living figure the following decreases have been introduced:—

> 10 per cent. on salaries from £500 to £700; 15 per cent. on salaries from £700 to £800; 20 per cent. on salaries from £800 to £900; and so on until 60 per cent. is reached in the case of salaries of £1,600 a year.

Details of the Bonus addition to Salaries and Wages, under the scale in force at various dates, are shown below:—

Annual Salaries.

Salary.	Annual Bonus.		
	March, 1921.	Sept., 1922.	Sept., 1923.
£	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.
90	148 10	76 10	67 10
150	195 6	100 12	88 15
200	233 7	120 4	106 2
300	290 9	149 12	132 1
400	347 12	179 1	158 0
500	404 14	208 9	183 19
600	461 16	214 2	188 19
700	518 19	227 4	200 10
800	576 1	237 8	209 10
900	633 3	244 12	215 17
1,000	690 6	248 18	219 13
1,458	750 0	244 4	216 6

Weekly Wages.

Wages.	Weekly Bonus		
	March, 1921.	Sept., 1922.	Sept., 1923.
s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
14 0	23 0	11 10	10 6
15 0	24 0	12 9	11 3
16 0	26 0	13 7	12 0
20 0	33 0	17 0	15 0
30 0	49 0	25 6	22 6
40 0	61 0	31 8	28 0
50 0	69 0	35 7	31 5
60 0	76 0	39 6	34 11
70 0	84 0	43 5	38 4
80 0	91 0	47 1	41 6
90 0	97 0	50 0	44 2
100 0	102 0	52 11	46 9

MISCELLANEOUS STATUTES.

A NOTABLE triumph was secured by a private member, Mr. Entwistle, in placing upon the Statute Book a Bill which gave to women the right of divorce on the ground of their husbands' misconduct, thus placing the sexes upon an equality in this respect. Given a second reading on *March* 2 by 231 to 27, the Bill was considered by a Standing Committee, received its third reading by 257 to 26 on *June* 8, and, passing through the Upper Chamber without amendment, was given the Royal Assent on *July* 18. Viscountess Astor was also successful with a temperance measure, her Bill to make it illegal knowingly to sell to anyone apparently under 18 any kind of intoxicant for consumption in a public house being read a second time by 338 to 56, and receiving the Royal Assent on *July* 31. Other measures passed included one giving increased powers for dealing with the illicit traffic in drugs and another enabling special constables to be recruited.

GOVERNMENT STAFFS.

FROM Sept. 1, 1922, to Aug. 31, 1923, a reduction of 10,766 was made in Government Staffs. The following are the details for Sept. 1, 1923:—

	Permanent.	Temporary.	Totals.
Ex-Service men—			
Disabled	27,696	16,094	43,790
Others	75,344	22,744	98,088
Totals	103,040	38,838	141,878
Other men	83,392	3,472	86,864
Total male staff	186,432	42,310	228,742
Women	56,668	18,985	75,653
Grand totals	243,100	61,295	304,395

The principal reductions were: Pensions Ministry, 338; Ministry of Agriculture, 151; Inland Revenue, 79; Labour Ministry, 67; Customs and Excise, 46; Disposal and Liquidation Commission, 40.

Government and Public Offices.

ADMIRALTY. (*See* pp. 235–6.)

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES.

Whitehall Place, S.W. 1; 43 Parliament Street, S.W. 1; Gwydyr House, Whitehall, S.W 1.

THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES was constituted pursuant to the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries Act, 1919 9 and 10 Geo. V. (Ch. 91) which amended the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries Acts, 1889 to 1909. The Board of Agriculture for Great Britain was established in 1889. By the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries Act of 1903, the duties of the Fisheries Department of the Board of Trade were transferred to the Board of Agriculture, the designation of which was at the same time altered. The expression "agriculture" is defined to include "horticulture."

The administration of the *Ordnance Survey* and of *Kew Gardens* is under the control of the Ministry.

Estimates, 1923-4, £1,941,561.

Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries, Lt.-Col. Rt. Hon. Sir Robert Arthur Sanders, Bart., M.P. £2,000

Private Secs., C. T. Houghton; R. H. Franklin.

Asst. do., Hon. T. B. Money-Coutts……………*unp.*

Parliamentary do., Maj. S. S. Steel, M.P. ………*unp.*

Parliamentary Secretary and Deputy Minister of Fisheries, The Earl of Ancaster……………£1,200

Private Sec., D. B. Toye, O.B.E.

Permanent Secretary, Sir F. L. C. Floud, K.C.B. £3,000

Private Sec., D. E. Vandepeer.

Chief Scientific Adviser, Sir A. Daniel Hall, K.C.B., LL.D., F.R.S. ……………£2,200

Private Sec., H. H. Parker.

Fisheries Secretary, H. G. Maurice, C.B. £1,200 to £1,500

Welsh Secretary, Bryner Jones, C.B.E. £1,000 to £1,200

Assistant Secretaries, H. G. Maurice, C.B. (*Principal Assistant Secretary*, £1,200 to £1,500), H. E. Dale, C.B.; A. T. A. Dobson; H. L. French, C.B., O.B.E.; Bryner Jones, C.B.E.; E. B. Shine (*Princ. Establishment Officer*); R. J. Thompson, C.B., O.B.E. £1,000 to £1,200

Legal Adviser and Solicitor, F. A. Jones, C.B. £1,200 to £1,500

Assistant Legal Adviser and Solicitor, A. D. Stocks, O.B.E. ……………£800 to £1,000

Principals, A. Dunbar; R. R. Enfield; Maj. E. Garnsey; H. H. Judson; P. W. Millard; E. L. Mitchell; A. W. Monro, C.B.; C. Nathan; H. G. Richardson; C. W. Sabin; A. W. Street, M.C.; Wynn Thomas; H. D. Vigor, M.B.E.; H. R. Ward; and C. R. T. Williams, O.B.E. (*also Deputy Establishment Officer*) ……………£700 to £900

First Class Clerks, R. H. Hooker; A. G. L. Rogers; G. W. Sneyd-Lloyd, I.S.O., O.B.E.……………£600 to £800

Assistant Principals, J. B. Baber, M.C.; W. R. Black; R. H. Franklin; C. T. Houghton; A. M. Lowe; H. Meadows; F. K. Milsom; B. W. Phillips; D. B. Toye, O.B.E.; D. E. Vandepeer; V. E. Wilkins £200 to £500

Principal Finance Officer, G. Macey …£850 to £1,000

Deputy Finance Officer, P. J. Langley, M.B.E. (*and allowance, £100*) ……………£550 to £700

Chief Veterinary Officer and Director of Veterinary Research, Sir S. Stockman, M.R.C.V.S. (*and allowance, £200*) ……………£1,000 to £1,200

Chief Veterinary Inspector, J. R. Jackson, M.R.C.V.S. (*and allowance, £100*) ……………£700 to £900

Assistant Veterinary Officer, J. McI. McCall, M.B., C.M., M.R.C.V.S. ……………£500 to £700

Controller of Horticulture, W. G. Lobjoit, O.B.E.…*unp.*

Deputy Controller of Horticulture, H. V. Taylor, M.B.E. (*and allowance, £100*) ……………£500 to £700

Director of Plant Diseases, J. C. F. Fryer, M.A. £700 to £900

Chief Education Inspector, P. G. Dallinger, O.B.E. £800 to £1,000

Deputy Chief Education Inspector, J. G. Stewart £600 to £800

Dairy Commissioner, J. F. Blackshaw, O.B.E. £700 to £900

Poultry Commissioner, P. A. Francis, M.B.E. £700 to £900

Senior or Superintending Inspectors, A. H. Berry; E. G. Haygarth Brown; A. B. Bruce; A. V. Campbell; E. R. Edwards; G. C. Gough; G. P. Haynes; W. H. Hogg; P. J. L. Kelland; A. M. Munro; Capt. W. G. Wragg……………£500 to £700

Live Stock Commissioner, G. T. Dixon …£700 to £900

Superintending Live Stock Officers, R. N. Jones; P. A. Mytton; W. P. Middleton ……………£500 to £700

Director of Land Acquisition and Disposal, S. Mager, C.B.E. ……………£1,100

Chief Land Commissioner, H. V. Raffety ………£1,000

District Land Commissioners, D. G. Barnard; J. H. Diggle; F. Horne, O.B.E.; W. T. Howes, M.B.E.; F. E. N. Rogers; T. H. Sutton……………£600 to £800

Deputy Commissioner, S. Fitch……………£500 to £600

Chief Drainage Engineer, J. C. A. Roseveare £600 to £800

Director of Scientific Fishery Investigations, E. S. Russell, D.SC. ……………£1,000

Chief Inspector of Fisheries, H. S. Moss-Blundell, C.B.E. £750 to £850

Principal Naturalists, J. O. Borley, O.B.E., M.A.; R. W. Dodgson, M.D.……………£650 to £750

Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew.

Director of Royal Botanic Gardens and Technical Adviser in Botany, A. W. Hill, SC.D., F.R.S. £1,000 to £1,200

Assistant Director, Major T.F. Chipp, M.C. £600 to £800

Keeper, Herbarium & Library, A. D. Cotton, £500 to £700

Curator of Gardens, W. J. Bean ……………£250 to £600

Keeper of Museums, J. M. Hillier ………£250 to £600

Assistant Keeper, Jodrell Laboratory, L. A. Boodle, F.L.S. ……………£250 to £600

Assistants, J. Aikman, K. W. Braid, W. Dallimore, J. H. Holland, F.L.S., J. Hutchinson, C. V. B. Marquand, S. A. Skan, T. A. Sprague, W. B. Turrill, W. N. Winn, C. H. Wright, A.L.S. £250 to £600

Lady Assistant, Miss E. M. Wakefield……£250 to £400

Ordnance Survey Department, Southampton.

Director-General, Col. E. M. Jack, C.M.G., D.S.O.

Executive Officer Lt.-Col. A. J. Wolff, D.S.O., R.E.

Officers in Charge of Headquarters Divisions:—

- *Publications*, Lt.-Col. J. E. E. Craster, O.B.E., R.E.
- *Control and Trigonometrical, &c.*, Maj. M. N. MacLeod, D.S.O., M.C., R.E.
- *Acting Adjutant*, Capt. E. H. M. Clifford, M.C., R.E.
- *Levelling*, Lieut. H. E. Pike, R.E.
- *Stores*, Lieut. J. D. Newman, R.E.
- *Quartermaster*, Lieut. G, T. Northover, R.E.
- *Small Scale & Map Branch*, Capt. J. G. Withycombe.

Staff Officers:—

- *Research Officer*, H. L. P. Jolly, M.A.
- *Archaeology*, O. G. S. Crawford, B.A., F.S.A.
- *Chief Clerk and Finance Officer*, F. C. Bagley, I.S.O.

Division Officers:—

- *Edinburgh*, Major F. B. Legh, O.B.E., M.C., R.E.
- *York*, Lieut. B. T. Godfrey-Faussett, M.C., R.E
- *Bristol*, Capt. C. L. Y. Parker, R.E.
- *Norwich*, Lieut. J. R. T. Aldous, M.C., R.E.

AIR MINISTRY (*see* pp. 248–9).

COLLEGE OF ARMS or HERALDS' COLLEGE,

Queen Victoria Street, E.C. 4.

(*See also* Scottish Section.)

The Heralds' College was incorporated and endowed by Richard III. in 1484, as a College of Arms, presided over by the Earl Marshal, the other members being the then Kings of Arms, and the six Heralds, to regulate the granting and the bearing of Coat Armour, in addition to the ordinary functions of the Heralds. Their first residence was in Pulteney's Inn until the present site was granted by Queen Mary in 1554, the house being rebuilt as it now stands after destruction in the Great Fire.

Earl Marshal, His Grace the Duke of Norfolk.

Deputy Earl Marshal, Rt. Hon. Viscount FitzAlan, P.C., G.C.V.O., D.S.O.

Kings of Arms.

Garter, Sir Henry Farnham Burke, K.C.V.O., C.B., F.S.A.

Clarenceux, William Alexander Lindsay, K.C., F.S.A.

Norroy, Gordon Ambrose de Lisle Lee, C.B

Six Heralds.

Somerset, Everard Green, F.S.A.

Chester, Arthur William Steuart Cochrane, M.V.O.

Richmond, Gerald Woods Wollaston, M.V.O.

Windsor, Algar Henry Stafford Howard, M.C.

Lancaster, Archibald George Blomefield Russell.

York, Hon. Philip Plantagenet Cary.

Four Pursuivants.

Portcullis, George Rothe Bellew.

Rouge Dragon, John Dunamace Heaton-Armstrong.

Rouge Croix, Henry R. C. Martin.

Bluemantle, Aubrey John Toppin.

Secretariat.

Earl Marshal's Sec., Gordon A. de Lisle Lee, C.B.

Registrar, Arthur W. S. Cochrane, M.V.O.

CHARITY COMMISSIONERS,

Ryder Street, St. James's, S.W. 1.

The Charity Commission was appointed by Act of Parliament in 1853 "for the better administration of Charitable Trusts in England and Wales." In 1874 the powers previously exercised by the Endowed Schools Commissioners were temporarily transferred to the Charity Commission, and in 1879 the transfer was made permanent. The powers of the Commissioners over all endowments held for purely Educational purposes have now been transferred to the Board of Education in pursuance of Orders in Council made under the Board of Education Act, 1899.

Chief Commissioner, J. F. Mills £1,500

Second Commissioner, G. W. Wallace £1,000 to £1,200

Secretary, C. F. Ritchie £1,000

Parliamentary Commissioner (*Unpaid*), Lt.-Col, H. H. Spender-Clay, C.M.G., M.C., M.P.

Assist. Commissioners and Principal Clerks, E. Macpherson; J. E. C. Adams; H. D. S. Leake; W. F. Fox; G. B. Rooke; A. E. McLaren, O.B.E. £750 to £900

1st Class Clerks, R. E. Ford; C. N. Hope-Wallace, M.B.E.; F. B. Jackson; S. E. Turner ...£550 to £700

2nd Class Clerks, L. T. Ford; C. G. Barnardo; P. T. Carden; J. C. G. Pownall; G. E. L. Pardington £200 to £500

Accountant, Off. Trustees' Dept., F. H. Lewis, I.S.O. £700 to £800

Assist. do., S. Hart.............................£500 to £600

Heads of Divisions do., F. Buckingham; J. R. Smith ....£400 to £500

Clerk of Registration and Muniments, A. L. Guest £400 to £500

Librarian and Clk. to Sec., H. B. Denham £400 to £500

Clerk in charge of Accounts of Charities, H. P. Brown £400 to £500

Assistant Draftsman, A. V. Masham ......£400 to £500

THE GOVERNMENT CHEMIST

(Government Laboratory),

13 Clement's Inn Passage, W.C. 2, and Custom House, Lower Thames Street, E.C. 3.

Establishment Expenses, 1923-1924, £48,605.

Government Chemist, Sir Robert Robertson, K.B.E., D.SC., F.R.S. ....£1,200 to £1,500

Deputy do., G. Stubbs, C.B.E., F.I.C. ......£900 to £1,000

Superintendent Chemists, *T. J. Cheater, I.S.O., B.SC.; J. Fox, O.B.E., D.SC., F.I.C.; D. A. Gracey, F.I.C.; J. F. Halpin, F.I.C.; A. More, A.R.C.S., F.I.C....£700 to £850

Chemists, Class 1, R. Rodger, F.I.C.; T. H. Bowles, F.I.C.; P. J. Sageman, F.I.C.; *W. Williamson; A. E. Middleton; A. G. Francis, B.SC., F.I.C.; *F. G. H. Tate; F. S. Aumonier, B.SC., F.I.C.; A. J. H. Gauge, F.I.C. ....£450 to £650

Staff Officer, W. Davie ....£400 to £500

Senior Clerks, *I. Wortman; H. Blanks £300 to £400

Chemists, Class II., *G. F. Sheppard; J. Carmichael, F.I.C.; T. W. Harrison, B.SC., F.I.C.; J. R. Nicholls, B.SC., F.I.C.; C. A. Adams, B.SC., A.I.C.; J. E. Byles, B.SC., F.I.C.; F. R. Ennos, B.A., B.SC., A.I.C.; J. Kirk, *F. B. Burls, F.I.C.; A. T. Parsons, B.SC., A.I.C.; A. H. Rheinlander, B.SC., A.I.C.; E. A. Nurse, B.SC., A.I.C.; *J. Stephenson, B.SC., A.I.C.; B. A. Ellis, M.A., A.I.C.; *A. F. Weiss, B.SC., A.I.C.; R. Sutcliffe, M.A., A.I.C; *J. King, F.I.C.; J. A. Heald, M.C., B.SC., A.I.C.; J. W. Pooley, B.SC., A.I.C.; S. A. Ashmore, B.SC., A.I.C.; C. E. Barton, B.SC.; P. M. Mooney, B.SC., A.I.C.; G. H. Croft, M.SC.; L. C. Nickolls, M.SC., D.I.C., A.R.C.S., A.I.C.; R. H. Settle, B.A., A.I.C.; E. H. Williams, B.SC., A.C.G.F.C., A.I.C. ...£225 to £400

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION,

Burlington Gardens, W. 1.

The Civil Service Commission was established in 1855 to apply tests of fitness for junior situations in all branches of the Civil Service. In 1870 an Order in Council applied the system of competitive examination throughout the Service. The examinations are open to all persons of the requisite age, health, and character, subject to certain restrictions. Establishment Expenses, 1922-23, £60,096.

1st Commissioner, Sir Stanley M. Leathes, K.C.B. £1,500

Assistant Commissioners, D. B. Mair (*Director of Examinations*); L. C. H. Weekes (*Secretary*) each £1,000 to £1,200

Assist. Sec., G. G. Mennell.....................£700 to £900

Senior Clerks, J. H. Brackenberry; T. L. Hedley £550 to £700

COLONIAL OFFICE, Downing Street, S.W. 1.

The business of the Colonies was, until 1801, included in the functions of the Home Secretary, to be transferred in that year to the newly-created "Secretary for War." In 1854 the outbreak of the Russian War led to the appointment of a Secretary of State for the Colonies (to relieve the War Secretary of Colonial business). The Colonial Secretary possesses an advisory power of veto on legislation of the self-governing Dominions, and is responsible for the government of the remaining Dominions beyond the Seas in inverse proportion to the amount of self-government granted to them. The salaries, &c., of the Colonial Office are estimated at £146,993 for 1922-23.

Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, His Grace the Duke of Devonshire, K.G., P.C., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O. £5,000

Private Sec., E. H. Marsh, C.B., C.M.G., C.V.O.

Assist. Priv. Secs. W. C. Hankinson, M.C.; The Marquess of Hartington, M.B.E., *unp.*; Maj. R. D. Furse, D.S.O. (*Appointments*); Capt. A. F. Newbolt (*Appointments*); G. N. Irby (*Appointments*).

Under-Secretaries.

Permanent, Sir James Masterton-Smith, K.C.B. £3,000

Private Secretary, A. B. Acheson.

Parliamentary, The Hon. W. G. A. Ormsby-Gore, M.P. £1,500

Private Secretary, E. B. Boyd.

do. (*Parly.*) L. R. Lumley, M.P., *unp.*

Assistant Under-Secretaries., Sir H. J. Read, K.C.M.G., C.B., £2,200; Sir G. E. A. Grindle, K.C.M.G., C.B.; Sir C. T. Davis, K.C.M.G.; Sir J. E. Shuckburgh, K.C.M.G., C.B. (*temp.*)......................................£1,200 to £1,500

Personal Adviser to the Secretary of State on Business Questions, Sir James Stevenson, Bart., G.C.M.G.

Legal Adviser, Sir John Shuckburgh Risley, K.C.M.G., C.B., K.C..£1,200 to £1,500

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* At Custom House Branch.

Assistant Secretaries, C. Strachey, C.B.; A. E. Collins, C.M.G.; W. D. Ellis, C.M.G.; J. F. N. Green; T. C. Macnaghten, C.M.G., C.B.E. (*Vice-Chairman, Oversea Settlement Committee*); A. Fiddian; W. C. Bottomley, C.M.G., O.B.E.; E. R. Darnley; A. J. Harding, O.B.E.; H. R. Cowell; E. J. Harding, C.M.G.; Maj. H. W. Young, C.M.G., D.S.O. (*temp.*); R. V. Vernon (*temp.*); H. F. Batterbee, C.M.G., C.V.O. (*Actg.*) £1,000 to £1,200

Legal Assistant, H. G. Bushe..............£900 to £1,000

Principals, E. H. Marsh, C.B., C.M.G., C.V.O.; A. C. C. Parkinson, O.B.E.; J. E. W. Flood; O. G. R. Williams; R. A. Wiseman; C. W. Dixon, M.B.E.; H. N. Tait; E. G. S. Machtig, M.B.E.; J. A. Calder; H. F. Downie; A. Cooke; H. Beckett; H. T. Allen; G. L. M. Clauson, O.B.E.; G. A. Jones; C. J. Jeffries; A. J. Dawe; F. J. Howard, O.B.E. (*temp.*); L. B. Freeston (*Actg.*); J. E. Stephenson (*Actg.*); J. H. Hall, D.S.O., M.C. (*Actg.*); S. M. Campbell (*Actg.*) £700 to £900

Assistant Principals, O. C. Chapman; J. B. Sidebotham; N. E. Archer; J. J. Paskin, M.C.; C. R. Price, E. B. Boyd; R. R. Sedgwick; W. C. Hankinson, M.C.; A. B. Acheson; G. W. Whittaker, D.S.O.; P. Liesching; M. E. Antrobus; L. J. Barnes, M.C.; G. F. Seel; G. E. J. Gent, D.S.O., M.C.; A. Bevir; T. I. K. Lloyd; S. L. Holmes, M.C.; P. A. Clutterbuck, M.C.; G. H. Creasy; A. L. Ayton ....£200 to £500

Accountant, W. H. Eggett, O.B.E., I.S.O....£550 to £700

Librarian, E. E. Wilkinson, M.B.E. ....£400 to £500

Chief Registrar, W. F. Westbrook ....£400 to £500

Supt. of Printing, T. Wilson, I.S.O. ....£400 to £500

Assistant Accountant, M. J. Drayson ...£400 to £500

Acting Asst. Accountant, V. N. Boyse ...£400 to £500

Supervisor of Copying, A. W. J. May, M.B.E. £300 to £400

Staff Officers, W. E. Hobson, M.B.E.; J. A. Smith, M.B.E.; S. R. Pughe; W. R. Shipway; J. Hunter; M. Jewell; J. H. Emmens; F. H. Harper, M.B.E.; E. H. Howell; C. M. Hatcher (*acting*) ....£400 to £500

Medical Advisers: London—Sir J. Rose Bradford, K.C.M.G., C.B., C.B.E., M.D., F.R.S.; Lt.-Col. W. T. Prout, C.M.G., M.B., C.M.

Liverpool—R. H. Kennan, M.D., M.Ch., F.R.C.S.I., D.P.H.

Edinburgh—Lt.-Col. D. G. Marshall, M.B., I.M.S. (*retd.*).

Dublin—Sir J. Hawtrey Benson, M.D., F.R.C.P.I.

Colonial Audit Department,

58 Victoria Street, S.W. 1.

The Accounts of certain Colonies and Protectorates are audited on behalf of the Secretary of State for the Colonies. The cost of this audit is borne by the Colonies and Protectorates affected.

Director, Sir Edward Stephenson, K.C.M.G. £1,200

Senior Clerks, H. D. Fisher; J. C. Fisher, O.B.E. £600 to £800

Second Class Clerks, W. H. Smith; H. E. C. Merrick, C. E. Dale, C.M.G., C.B.E. (*tempy.*) ....£200 to £500

Oversea Settlement Department.

3 and 4, Clements' Inn, W.C.2.—(10 to 5. Sat. 10 to 1.30.)

H.M. Government have found it necessary to undertake closer responsibility in connexion with the movements of British subjects wishing to settle overseas within the Empire, or to emigrate to foreign countries, than they have exercised in the past. In order to assist them in carrying out their policy they appointed a Committee at first known as "The Government Emigration Committee," now renamed "The Oversea Settlement Committee."

President, The Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Chairman, Lt.-Col. A. Buckley, D.S.O., M.P.

Deputy Chairman, Hon. W. Ormsby-Gore, M.P.; H. B. Betterton, M.P.

Vice-Chairman, T. C. Macnaghten, C.M.G., C.B.E.

Secretary, G. F. Plant.

Finance Officer, W. Bankes Amery, C.B.E.

Chief Clerk, Malcolm Jones, O.B.E.

Imperial Institute,

South Kensington, S.W. 7.

The Imperial Institute was erected as a memorial of the Jubilee of Queen Victoria (*see* page 582), and by the Imperial Institute (Management) Act of 1916 is under the management of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, assisted by an Executive Council composed of twenty-five members. The principal work of the Imperial Institute is the promotion of inter-imperial trade in raw materials, by investigations with a view to utilisation, by supplying information as to sources, quality and uses, and by exhibitions illustrative of the resources of the Empire.

Executive Council, Hon. W. G. A. Ormsby Gore, M.P. (*Chairman*); P. W. L. Ashley, C.B.; Sir Arthur Shirley Benn, K.B.E., M.P.; Sir Edward Brockman, K.C.M.G.; Sir Robert Carlyle, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.; Sir Edward Davson; Wyndham R. Dunstan, C.M.G., F.R.S.; A. Fiddian; Sir Gilbert Grindle, K.C.M.G., C.B.; Sir A. D. Hall, K.C.B., F.R.S.; M. F. Headlam, C.B.; Rt. Hon. Lord Kylsant, G.C.M.G.; D. O. Malcolm; R. W. Matthew, C.M.G.; Sir James Stevenson, Bart., G.C.M.G.; Sir Richard Threlfall, K.B.E., F.R.S; The High Commissioners for Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa and Newfoundland.

The following are the principal Committees of the Institute:—

Committee for Canada.

The Hon. P. C. Larkin (*Chairman*); J. G. Colmer, C.M.G.; Sir Robert Kindersley, G.B.E.; J. H. Plummer; Sir Keith Price.

Committee for Australia.

The Rt. Hon. Sir Joseph Cook, G.C.M.G. (*Chairman*); Sir Gordon Campbell, K.B.E.; Capt. Sir R. Muirhead Collins, R.N., C.M.G.; E. V. Reid.

Committee for New Zealand.

Col. the Hon. Sir James Allen, K.C.B. (*Chairman*); W. Acton Adams, J.P.; Sir J. Coates; G. F. Gee; R. D. D. McLean; Alexander Michie; Sir James Mills, K.C.M.G.

Committee for South Africa and Rhodesia.

Hon. Sir Edgar Walton, K.C.M.G. (*Chairman*); A. Canham; D. O. Malcolm; C. W. S. Maude; W. Mosenthal; W. Soper, M.A.

Committee for India.

Sir Harvey Adamson, K.C.S.I. (*Chairman*); Sir Charles Armstrong; Sir Thomas Bennett, C.I.E., M.P.; Sir Mancherjee Bhownaggree, K.C.I.E.; Rt. Hon. Lord Cable; Sir Robert Carlyle, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.; Rt. Hon. Lord Carmichael, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., K.C.M.G.; Sir John G. Cumming, K.C.I.E.; Sir Cecil Graham; Sir Lionel Jacob, K.C.S.I.; H. H. The Maharaj-Rana of Jhalawar, K.C.S.I.; J. Wardlaw Milne, M.P.; Sir Charles Stewart-Wilson, K.C.I.E.; Sir George Sutherland.

In addition there are numerous Advisory Technical Committees, including Mineral Resources, Timbers, Silk, Rubber, &c., and a Committee on Raw Materials, with representatives of the Chambers of Commerce.

Director, Wyndham R. Dunstan, C.M.G., LL.D., F.R.S.

Secretary to Executive Council, H. M. Lidderdale, B.A.

Assistant Secretary, H. F. Lascelles, B.A.

SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL RESEARCH DEPARTMENT AND TECHNICAL INFORMATION BUREAU.

Supts., H. Brown; E. Goulding, D.SC.; S. E. Chandler, D.SC. (*acting*); R. Allen, M.A.

Asst. Supts., S. J. Johnstone, B.SC.; J. R. Furlong, PH.D.

PUBLIC EXHIBITION GALLERIES.

Colonial and Indian Collections.

Senior Technical Superintendent, H. Spooner (*acting*).

CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES,

4 Millbank, Westminster, S.W. 1.

(*Stock Transfer Office*, 1 Tokenhouse Buildings, E.C. 2; *Shipping Office*, 130 Leadenhall St., E.C. 3.)

The Crown Agents for the Colonies are appointed by the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and act as business and financial agents in this country for the Governments of the Crown Colonies and Protectorates, some 50 in number. The self-governing Dominions have Agents of their own (see p. 95).

Crown Agents, Sir Henry Lambert, K.C.M.G., C.B. £2,000; H. C. Thornton, C.M.G., C.V.O., £1,750; Percy Hubert Ezechiel, C.M.G.; Lt.-Col. J. F. H. Carmichael, C.M.G., C.B.E., M.I.C.E., late R.E. (*Engineer-in-Chief*) each £1,500

General Dept., N. E. O. Willis (*Chief Clerk*), £850 to £1,000; H. C. Ransom, O.B.E. ......£550 to £700

Finance do., C. F. R. H. Urquhart, £850 to £1,000; W. A. Phillips, M.B.E.; F. Davis ......£550 to £700

Pay & Checking do., H. M. J. Warde, £850 to £1,000; H. K. Purcell ......£550 to £700

Stores do., H. F. Smith, O.B.E., £850 to £1,000; J. A. Blackwood ......£550 to £700

Appointments do., H. Martin, O.B.E., £850 to £1,000; F. M. Pearson ......£550 to £700

Shipping do., H. W. Letts-Naylor, O.B.E. £750 to £850; E. A. Nattriss ......£550 to £700

Engineering Contracts do., W. Eraut, M.I.C.E. £850 to £1,000

Engineering Inspection do., C. E. Williams, O.B.E., M.I.M.E. ......£850 to £1,000

Engineering Design do., J. W. Spiller, M.I.C.E. £900 to £1,050

BOARD OF CUSTOMS AND EXCISE,

Lower Thames Street, E.C. 3.

Commissioners of Customs were first appointed in 1671 and housed by the King in London, the present "Long Room" replacing that built by Charles II. and rebuilt after destruction by fire in 1718 and 1814. The Excise Department was formerly under the Inland Revenue Department, and was amalgamated with the Customs Department on 1 April, 1909.

The Board.

Chairman, **Sir Horace P. Hamilton**, K.C.B. £3,000

Private Sec., H. S. Gregory.

Deputy Chairman, F. Sydney Parry, C.B. £2,200

Commissioners & Secretaries, A. J. Dyke, C.B., C.B.E.; William Young ......£1,200 to 1,500

Private Sec. to Deputy Chairman and Commissioners, W. E. H. Rhydderch.

Secretaries' Office.

Assist. Secs., W. Christian; C. J. T. B. Grylls, C.B.E.; E. A. Lidbury; A. S. Lupton; J. L. Mackie; W. H. Pascoe; H. W. Trotter, C.B.E. ......£1,000 to £1,200

Principals, E. S. Bertenshaw; E. S. Birt; J. Cook; E. M. Craven; A. J. Dedman; C. E. L. Fletcher; C. J. Flynn; A. E. Greene; J. H. Higginson; T. J. D. Large; O. Mundy; J. E. Newell; H. H. Ryder; J. A. Short; J. S. Sutton; J. W. Train; A. Redman (*Acting*) ......£700 to £900

Assistant Committee Clerks, H. E. Cotsell; A. Turk £550 to £650

Assistant Principals, R. H. Davis; W. S. Douglas; A. H. Garrett; H. S. Gregory; C. W. Hardisty; E. H. Hart; E. H. Kenney; C. A. Marsden; H. S. Marshall; G. A. Pilgrim; T. F. Randall; W. E. H. Rhydderch; F. N. Roberts; A. J. Simons; A. E. H. Tucker ......£200 to £500

Senior Staff Officer, C. M. Woodford, M.B.E. £500 to £600

Superintendent of Registry, P. M. Duddy, M.B.E. £500 to £600

Librarian, B. R. Leftwich ......£400 to £500

Staff Officers, S. M. Capon; H. E. Clark; E. J. E. Craven, M.B.E.; E. J. Denney; A. W. Hume, M.B.E.; A. E. Walker ......£400 to £500

Law Officers.

Solicitor, Benjamin Hawkins £1,800

Assistant Solicitors, C. E. Fitzroy; J. C. Robertson £1,000

Chief Clerks, F. Dart; A. F. Hubbard; C. Simpson £750 to £900

Asst. do., R. J. Beattie; T. G. Gibson; C. V. Walker £550 to £700

Professional Clerks, E. R. Booth; H. N. Harrington; H. B. Henderson; A. R. Pierson; E. D. Teasdale £200 to £500

Chief Inspector's Office.

Chief Inspector, Sir Jeffrey Browning, C.B.E., I.S.O. £1,400

Dep. Ch. Insps., H. Genochio; P. Miller £1,100

Superintending Inspectors, J. McC. Adams; C. H. Bater; J. Forbes, M.B.E.; J. Johnson, O.B.E.; J. O'Callaghan; A. Woodward ......£900 to £1,000

Inspectors 1st Class, E. Ambrose; W. J. Cowper; R. H. Crookall; P. V. Dillon; J. Hemingway; T. Jameson; C. G. Kitton; W. J. B. Leonard; C. J. Mills; C. W. Parsons; J. Princep; F. H. Putnam; M. Ryan; J. Shrives; C. Sunter; J. Whitfield; J. P. Wimpress ......£800 to £850

Inspectors 2nd Class, W. G. Atkinson; H. J. Bax; F. A. Bear; C. Bumby; J. J. Hamilton; W. H. Hancock; W. P. Holden; C. L. Hopps; J. P. Kelly; C. F. Lines; W. McDermott; C. J. Meads; F. J. B. Mitchell; J. E. Pyne; A. Raby; T. W. Reardon; A. Russell; H. W. Seex; P. Sibbitt; J. W. Simmons; F. E. Stewart; A. Thompson; J. P. Thorpe; G. E. Tomlins ......£650 to £750

Chief Enquiry Officer, P. B. Renshaw ......£600 to £750

Medical Officer.

Surgeon Commander W. K. Hopkins, R.N. (ret.) £700 to £800

Accountant and Comptroller-General's Office.

Accountant and Comptroller-General, E. C. Cunningham, C.B. ......£1,200 to £1,500

Assistant do., R. Elrick; H. R. Poole, M.B.E. £850 to £1,000

Chief Accountant, J. H. Avison ......£750 to £850

Accountants, T. A. Bourne; P. S. Brandon; J. Crozier; J. W. Dobie; W. Henderson; J. I. Lambert; J. P. C. Letchford; A. H. Mathews; P. McIntyre; A. E. Miles; A. R. Potts; G. S. Shepherd-Jones; J. W. Taylor; A. C. Wood ......£550 to £700

Asst. Accountants, G. S. Bratchell; H. W. Bridger; A. H. Chandler; T. J. Clarke; A. P. Easton; J. J. Edmunds; G. F. Eperon; R. Gibson; F. Godfrey; F. W. Loveless; H. G. McDiarmid; F. H. Meade; H. Pepper; S. H. Quayle; W. G. Rose; J. de W. Stapleford; S. H. Strong; F. W. Tompkins; H. Walden; J. G. Walker; H. J. Wickins £400 to £500

Statistical Office.

Controller, J. E. Hagger £900

Deputy Controller, R. Barnard ......£600 to £700

Senior Staff Officers, C. Clarke; C. Curran; J. Newson £500 to £600

Staff Officers, H. W. Astbury; J. J. Beglan; T. Kelly; G. D. Olding; P. H. Pring; W. W. Watson, M.B.E. £400 to £500

Intelligence Branch.

Principal, H. V. Reade, C.B. ......£1,000 to £1,200

Deputy Principal, A. D. Webb ......£700 to £900

Intelligence Officers, J. Byrne; G. Rutledge £550 to £700

Office of Inspector-General of Waterguard.

Inspector-General of Waterguard, N. Thompson, I.S.O., M.B.E. £1,000

Dep. Inspr. Gen., C. Smith £800

Inspector, R. Yeal ......£600 to £650

Asst. Inspectors, E. J. Andrews; J. W. Connaway (*Unattached*); T. Forth (*Unattached*) £450 to £550

Stores Branch.

Superintendent, J. B. Hardie ......£550 to £650

Deputy do., J. J. Jackson ......£400 to £500

London Port.

Collector, Chief Registrar of Shipping and Receiver of Wreck, E. A. Harris, C.B.E. £1,200

Asst. Collector (1st Class), E. C. Eldred, O.B.E. £800 to £850

Do. (2nd Class), P. Dalton; H. Hughes; T. B. Smith; E. White ......£650 to £750

Surveyors (Long Room), S. W. F. Hart; H. McClare; J. H. Profit; T. Reynolds; S. Tully; G. E. Wade £500 to £600

Surveyors (Outdoor), L. Arundel; E. M. Atkins; H. P. Beadle; J. Beard; C. L. Blyth; H. E. Bramwell; F. Briggs; G. H. Brooks; R. J. Brown; P. Carey; R. W. Cass; J. J. Coghlan; J. J. Curtin; P. F. Doran; P. Drake; H. H. Fryer; A. P. Goodwin; E. H. Harris; D. J. Hennessy; A. R. Howlett; J. R. Keeley; J. King; P. T. A. Livingstone; R. R. McGowan; R. H. Millea; T. O'Brien; R. Ockenden; W. Parkinson; V. V. Pisani; F. J. Read; E. M. Wood ......£500 to £600

London Waterguard.

Superintendent of Waterguard (1st Class), W. Donaldson ......£600 to £650

Do. (2nd Class), F. Paisley; T. W. Pounder £450 to £550

DEVELOPMENT COMMISSION,

6A Dean's Yard, Westminster, S.W. 1.

Appointed under the Development and Road Improvement Funds Acts of 1909 and 1910. Advances are made for the Development of *Agriculture and Rural Industries, Reclamation and Drainage of Land, Harbours and Fisheries.*

Chairman, Rt. Hon. Lord Richard Cavendish, C.B., C.M.G. (*unpaid*).
Vice-Chairman, Vaughan Nash, C.B., C.V.O....... £1,500
Paid Commissioner, Sir Thomas H. Middleton, K.B.E., C.B., LL.D. £1,500
Unpaid Commissioners, H. Jones-Davies; Sir William Haldane; Sir Walter Wheeler Berry, K.B.E.; Rt. Hon. Earl of Shaftesbury, K.P., K.C.V.O., C.B.E.; Prof. W. G. S. Adams, M.A.
Private Sec. to Chairman & Vice-Chairman, S. Stagg.
Secretary, R. T. Warner............ £1,000
Assistant Secretary, E. H. E. Havelock.

DISPOSAL AND LIQUIDATION COMMISSION,

Caxton House West, Tothill Street, S.W. 1.

Chairman, Sir Howard Frank, Bt., K.C.B.
Private Sec., Maj. T. C. Wells, O.B.E.
Commissioners, Sir C. C. Barrie, K.B.E., M.P.; Sir N. E. Waterhouse, K.B.E.; W. L. Hichens; Sir M. Levy, Bart.; Sir S. Dannreuther, C.B.; Sir D. Neylan, C.B.E.
Joint Secretaries, Sir S. Dannreuther, C.B.; Sir D. Neylan, C.B.E.
Asst. Sec., T. W. Smith, C.V.O., C.B.E.
Hon. Adviser on Liquidation, L. J. Coates.

THE DUCHY OF CORNWALL,

Buckingham Gate, S.W. 1.

Cornwall was created a Duchy by Edward III. for the support of his eldest son (afterwards created Prince of Wales), and the eldest son of the Sovereign has since that time been born Duke of Cornwall.

The Revenue of the Duchy of Cornwall in the year ended December 31, 1921, was £194,020, and was derived principally from Rents and Profits of Courts, £154,229; Annuity in lieu of Tin Coinage Duties, £16,217; and Dividends on Stock, £6,824. The Payments include £39,045, Outlay for the benefit of the Estate: £47,306, Deductions under various Acts; £46,898, Allowances, Donations, and Charities; and £19,126, Expenses of Management. The sum of £33,736 was paid on account of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

Prince of Wales's Council.

The Lord Clinton (*Lord Warden of the Stannaries and Keeper of Privy Seal*); The Lord Revelstoke, G.C.V.O. (*Receiver-General*); Earl Fortescue; Viscount Folkestone; Vice-Adm. Sir Lionel Halsey, G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G., C.B.; John Anthony Hawke, K.C., M.P. (*Attorney General*); Sir Godfrey Thomas, Bt., C.V.O.; Walter Peacock, C.V.O. (*Sec. and Keeper of Records*).

Officers of the Duchy of Cornwall.

Auditor, Sir Laurence E. Halsey, K.B.E.
Solicitor, R. E. Tucker.
Assistant Secretary, C. Liddell.
Clerk Surveyor, H. Kirk.
Deputy Receiver, A. E. Gillett.
Sheriff, Col. Hon. H. W. Hepburn-Stuart-Forbes-Trefusis.

THE DUCHY OF LANCASTER,

Office, Lancaster Place, Strand, W.C. 2.

Lancaster was elected into a Palatine Duchy by Edward III. for his son John of Gaunt in 1359, but in 1399 it became merged in the Crown through the accession of his son as Henry IV.

The Revenue of the Duchy of Lancaster was £29,000 in 1847 and amounted to £126,562 in the year ended December 31, 1922. The contributory items are Rents and Profits of Courts, £65,539; Royalties and Dues, £39,785. Expenditure: £15,035, Outlay for the benefit of the Estate; £32,040, deducted under various Acts of Parliament; £6,121, Allowances, Donations, and Charities; £2,000, Salary of the Chancellor of the Duchy; and £12,417, Expenses of Management. The sum of £49,000 was paid (for His Majesty's use) to the Keeper of His Majesty's Privy Purse.

Chancellor, J. C. C. Davidson, C.H., C.B., M.P.
Private Sec., Norman R. C. Warwick, O.B.E.
Vice-Chancellor, R. B. Lawrence, K.C.
Attorney-Gen., Joseph Herbert Cunliffe, K.C.
Receiver-Gen., Lt.-Col. Rt. Hon. Sir F. Ponsonby, G.C.V.O., K.C.B.
Auditor, F. W. Pixley.
Clerk of Council & Registrar, Herbert E. Mitchell, M.V.O.
Solicitor, Eliot A. C. Druce.
Surveyor-Gen. and Deputy Receiver-Gen., T. Vaughan Prickard.
Coroner, A. M. M. Forbes.
Chief Clerk, Louis F. Fergusson.
Registrar, Preston and Manchester Dists., J. B. Blackburne and A. E. Steinthal, Joint Registrars.
Do. Liverpool Dist., Roger W. Lowden.
Constable of Lancaster Castle, Lord Ashton.

THE COUNTY PALATINE OF DURHAM.

It is uncertain when "Palatine" privileges were first exercised in the County of Durham, as no formal creation of the Palatinate by charter or deed appears to have ever been made. From the founding of the See of Lindisfarne, out of which the bishopric and palatinate of Durham arose, the Bishops received large grants of lands, with extensive immunities; and Guthred, king of Northumbria, and Alfred the Great appear to have confirmed the grant to the See of the whole of the land between the rivers Tyne and Wear. There is no evidence of the exercise of *palatine* privileges by the Bishops prior to the Norman Conquest, but it is probable that these were acquired in the reign of the Conqueror, and they were exercised by the Prelates until resumed by the Crown in 1836. Palatine counties are understood to have been erected for the defence of neighbouring kingdoms against the Welsh and Scots, and were in reality self-contained kingdoms in alliance with their creator. The ancient customs of the County Palatine of Durham are in some measure retained, the administrative authority being exercised on behalf of the Crown.

Chancellor, Edward Tindal Atkinson, K.C.
Attorney-General, Herbert F. Manisty, K.C.
Solicitor-General, Sir Henry Arthur Colefax, K.B.E., K.C.
Registrar of Chancery Court, A. O. Smith.
Steward & Clerk of Halmotes, Stanford E. Downing.
Deputy do., G. Aynsley Smith.
Mining Surveyor, Sir A. N. Lindsay Wood, Bart.
Receivers, Smiths, Gore & Co.

ECCLESIASTICAL AND CHURCH ESTATES COMMISSIONERS,

1, Millbank, Westminster, S.W. 1.

(Hours 10 to 5.)

The Ecclesiastical Commission for the Management of Church Property, as now existing, was incorporated in 1836, its constitution being amended in 1840-1 and 1868. The main function of the Commission (whose members are given below) is the management of the Estates of the Church in order to endow or augment benefices, &c.

Summary of Receipts and Expenditure, 1920, 1921 and 1922.

(Extracted from Annual Report presented to Parliament.)

	1920.	1921.	1922.
Forward............	£528,000	£290,000	£261,000
Estates	1,552,000	1,523,000	1,364,000
Dividends and Interest	758,000	839,000	932,000
	£2,838,000	£2,652,000	£2,557,000
Benefices, Archbishops, Bishops, Administration, &c............	£1,916,000	£1,955,000	£1,889,000
Appropriation for future Augmentations, &c....	552,000	356,000	355,000
Min. Depreciation Fund	80,000	80,000	80,000
Balance forward	528,000	261,000	233,000
	£2,838,000	£2,652,000	£2,557,000

Ecclesiastical Commissrs., The 2 Archbishops, the 35 Bishops, The Deans of Canterbury, St. Paul's and Westminster; The Lord Chancellor; The Lord President of the Council; The First Lord of the Treasury; The Chancellor of the Exchequer; one of H.M. Principal Secretaries of State; The Lord Chief Justice; The Master of the Rolls; 2 Judges of the Admiralty Division; Earl Beauchamp, K.G.,

P.C., K.C.M.G.; Viscount Halifax; Lord Stuart of Wortley, P.C.; Lord Daryngton, P.C.; Rt. Hon. Hy. Hobhouse, P.C.; Rt. Hon. Laurence Hardy, P.C.; Sir W. A. Mount, Bt., C.B.E.; Sir Lewis T. Dibdin, D.C.L.; Maj. John Dearman Birchall, T.D., M.P.; A. T. Lloyd, M.P.

Church Estates Commissrs. and Treasurers, Sir Lewis T. Dibdin, D.C.L.; Maj. J. D. Birchall, T.D., M.P.; Lord Stuart of Wortley, P.C.

Secretary, Financial Adviser, and Steward of the Manors, S. E. Downing.

Private Sec., D. P. Dixon.

Assistant Secretaries, C. Hogg; G. H. Wheeler.

Asst. Financial Adviser and Accountant, S. S. Brister.

Special Commissioner (Union of Benefices), L. G. Dibdin.

Heads of Divisions, H. A. Gregg; G. A. Andrews; R. W. Fowell; E. J. Davies.

Assistant Heads of Divisions, J. Kershaw; A. E. Palmer; W. Telfer; A. N. Allan; W. H. Webb; S. Mills; W. H. Mouncey; E. V. Oliver, O.B.E.; W. Green, M.C.

Establishment Officer and Head of Registry, J. W. Lintott, O.B.E.

Higher Executive Officers, E. H. B. Phillips; S. J. Gunningham, F.I.A. (*Actuary*); F. C. Marillier; C. M. T. Irving; J. J. A. Dwyer; J. S. Collins; R. M. Murray, M.C.; A. A. Morgan.

Solicitors, Messrs. Milles, Jennings-White & Foster, 5 Little College Street, Westminster, S.W. 1.

Surveyors, Messrs. Clutton, 5 Great College Street; Messrs. Smiths, Gore & Co., 7 Little College Street, Westminster, S.W. 1.

Architects, Messrs. Caröe & Passmore, 3 Great College Street, Westminster, S.W. 1.

Legal Department.

Official Solicitor and Assistant Steward of the Manors, H. De Bock Porter.

Asst. Solicitors, H. T. H. Bond; E. A. Mears.

Senior Legal Assistant, W. T. T. Channell.

Legal Assistants, F. Walmsley; A. F. G. Ruston; C. E. M. Broadley; J. M. Wilkinson; W. M. Jones.

BOARD OF EDUCATION,

Whitehall, London, S.W. 1.

The Government Department of Education was, until the establishment of a separate office, a Committee of the Privy Council appointed in 1839 to supervise the distribution of certain grants which had been made by Parliament since 1834. The Act of 1899 established the Board of Education, with a President and Parliamentary Secretary, and created a Consultative Committee. The cost of administration was estimated at £434,591 in 1923-24, with £256,982 for Inspection and Examination.

THE BOARD.

The Right Hon. Edward Frederick Lindley Wood, M.P., *President* (£2,000); The Lord President of the Council; the Principal Secretaries of State; the First Lord of the Treasury; and the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Private Secs. to President, E. G. Howarth (Principal) £700 to £900 + (additional) £250; L. G. Duke (Assistant Principal) £200 to £500 + (additional) £150.

Secretariat.

Permanent Secretary, Sir L. Amherst Selby-Bigge, Bart., K.C.B. £3,000

Private Sec., S. S. G. Leeson (Assistant Principal) £200 to £500 + (additional) £150.

Parliamentary Sec., Earl of Onslow, O.B.E. £1,200

Private Sec., E. D. Marris (Assistant Principal) £200 to £500 + (additional) £150.

Second Secretary, E. K. Chambers, C.B. £2,200

Permanent Secretary of Welsh Department, Sir Alfred T. Davies, K.B.E., C.B. £1,500

Elementary Schools, Principal Assistant Secretary, Sir Edmund B. Phipps, C.B. ....£1,200 to £1,500

Principal, W. C. Cleary ....£700 to £900

Secondary Schools, Principal Assistant Secretary, E. H. Pelham, C.B. ....£1,200 to £1,500

Principal, C. W. Maudslay ....£700 to £900

Technical and Continuation Schools and Royal College of Art, Principal Assistant Secretary, W. R. Davies, C.B. ....£1,200 to £1,500

Principal, H. B. Wallis ....£700 to £900

Assistant Principal, C. O. G. Douie ....£200 to £500

Universities, Training Colleges, Pensions, etc., Principal Assistant Secretary, R. J G. Mayor, C.B. £1,200 to £1,500

Finance, Accountant General, Sir Hugh W. Orange, C.B., C.I.E. ....£1,200 to £1,500

Staff Officer, H. E. Mann (Principal) ....£700 to £900

CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE.

Chairman, Sir W. H. Hadow, C.B.E. ....*unpd.*

Secretary, *R. F. Young (Principal) ....£700 to £900

Territorial Divisions.

Assistant Secretaries, R. R. Campbell; F. E. Douglas; W. C. Eaton; R. E. S. Hart; J. G. Milne; A. P. Oppé; C. E. Sykes ....£1,000 to £1,200

Principals, A. T. Baines; E. E. Freehill; A. R. Guest; E. L. Heath; P. H. B. Ingles; A. Maxwell-Lyte; G. D. Rokeling; G. H. V. Sutherland; E. L. Turnbull; D. Vesey, O.B.E.; T. H. H. Walrond; R. S. Wood; †R. F. Young ....£700 to £900

Assistant Principals, A. W. C. Mitchell, £250 to £600; A. F. Birch-Jones, M.C.; J. H. Burrows; A. McL. Currie; G. A. N. Lowndes, M.C.; B. L. Pearson, D.S.O., M.C.; J. Rhodes; W. R. Richardson; A. F. Sharam; E. N. Strong; P. Wilson; C. W. Woodward, M.B.E. ....£200 to £500

Welsh Department.

Permanent Secretary, Sir Alfred T. Davies, K.B.E., C.B. £1,500

Assistant Secretary, ‡J. E. Talbot ....£1,000 to £1,200

Principals, A. J. Finny; T. G. Roberts £700 to £900

Assistant Principals, A. E. Thomas, £250 to £600; H. E. Weston ....£200 to £500

Universities, Training of Teachers, Pensions, and Ex-Service Students' Branch.

Principal Assistant Secretary, R. J. G. Mayor, C.B. £1,200 to £1,500

UNIVERSITIES AND TRAINING OF TEACHERS.

Medical Assessor, §¶Sir George Newman, K.C.B., M.D.

Assistant Secretaries, W. H. Fawkes; ‖J. E. Talbot £1,000 to £1,200

Principal, H. B. Jenkins; **S. H. Wood, M.C. £700 to £900

Assistant Principals, R. Heath; J. Wilkie, £200 to £500; Miss K. W. Elliott ....£200 to £400

PENSIONS.

Assistant Secretary, L. J. Morison ....£1,000 to £1,200

Principals, H. A. S. Ferris; J. C. Gravestock £700 to £900

EX-SERVICE STUDENTS.

Assistant Principal, D. O. Cochrane ....£200 to £500

Finance Branch.

Accountant-General, Sir Hugh W. Orange, C.B., C.I.E. £1,200 to £1,500

Deputy do., B. P. Moore ....£1,000 to £1,200

Principal Finance Officer, H. N. E. West £850 to £1,000

Finance Officers, H. W. Buckley; J. G. Rhodes £750 to £850

Establishment Branch.

Director of Establishments, M. G. Holmes, O.B.E. £1,000 to £1,200

Principal, ‡S. H. Wood, M.C. ....£700 to £900

Legal Branch.

Legal Adviser, W. R. Barker, C.B. ....£1,200 to £1,500

Assistant Legal Advisers, W. G. B. Ritchie; H. J. Simmonds, C.B., C.B.E. ....£1,000 to £1,200

Legal Assistants, E. L. Hopkins; J. B. Lincoln, O.B.E., £550 to £700; A. C. Dawes; B. L. Gordon, M.C. £200 to £500

Medical Branch.

Chief Medical Officer, ‡¶Sir George Newman, K.C.B., M.D.

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* See also under Territorial Divisions.
† See also under Consultative Committee.
‡ See also under Universities, &c., Branch.
§ See also under Medical Branch.
‖ See also under Welsh Department.
¶ Also Chief Medical Officer in the Ministry of Health.
** See also under Establishment Branch.

ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF.

Assist. Sec., A. H. Wood ....£1,000 to £1,200

Principals, N. D. Bosworth-Smith; D. W. Corrie, M.B.E.; J. R. Warburton ....£700 to £900

Assistant Principals, H. D. Bentliff; R. Cohen; G. N. Flemming; G. G. Williams ......£200 to £500

MEDICAL STAFF.

Chief Medical Inspector, A. Eichholz, C.B.E., M.D. £1,000 to £1,200

Chief Woman Medical Advisor, Miss J. M. Campbell, M.D., M.S.[*]

Medical Staff Officer, R. H. Crowley, M.D. £850 to £1,000

Medical Officers, Miss M. C. Bywaters, M.D.; H. C. T. Langdon, O.B.E., M.B.; M. T. Morgan, M.C., M.B., CH.B.; R. P. Williams, M.D.; Miss L. E. Wilson, M.D. £600 to £800

Office of Special Inquiries and Reports.

Assistant Secretary, A. R. Ainsworth £1,000 to £1,200

Librarian and Information Officer, A. E. Twentyman £700 to £900

Architect's Office.

Architect, G. F. N. Clay ....£600 to £900

Assist. Architect, G. E. Kendall ....£400 to £500

Principal Executive and Clerical Staff.

(*a*) GENERAL.

Heads of Sections, W. C. Barber, M.B.E.; F. H. Bate; W. C. Maynard; J. W. Minister, £650 to £750; W. G. Lambert; E. G. Westell, £550 to £700; W. Binks; S. W. Steele, £550 to £650; W. H. R. Light; A. J. Pitman, O.B.E. ....£500 to £600

Staff Clerks, L. J. Bayley; E. Biggs; A. Brown; A. Burch; W. J. Fisher; J. F. Freeth; A. V. Fullerton; R. J. Harry, M.B.E.; P. V. Haynes; W. T. J. Hickman; A. J. Hill, O.B.E.; J. S. Jackman; J. P. Lloyd; A. E. Marshall, M.B.E.; B. G. Mason; J. A. Mauger, M.B.E.; W. R. Mills; W. P. Millard; R. R. Nichol; P. Nixon; H. C. Tasker; W. B. Trethowan; C. A. West ....£400 to £500

(*b*) FINANCE STAFF.

Assistant Officer in Charge of Accounts, E. Kirk, £650 to £750

Accountants, G. A. Burling, M.B.E.; A. R. Cordingley; F. J. Gardner; J. W. Hughes; S. Stephens £550 to £700

Assistant Accountants, F. J. Baldwin; F. Dark; T. Faint; C. E. Hain; W. C. H. Hutchins, £400 to £500

(*c*) PENSIONS STAFF.

Principal Staff Officers, H. E. Down; W. W. Kennerley; J. H. Smith, £550 to £700; Miss H. F. Morle, M.B.E. ....£450 to £550

Higher Executive Officers, Miss L. E. F. Cornwell, M.B.E.; Miss M. B. H. Gudgeon; Miss L. N. C. Mullett; Miss I. Strevens, M.B.E. ....£300 to £400

Inspectorate.

(A) England.

ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

Chief Inspector, H. M. Richards, C.B £1,200

Divisional Inspectors, F. W. Cape[†]; H. J. Dean[†]; G. H. B. Grindrod[†]; W. J. Hands, C.B.E.; J. F. Leaf[†]; H. J. R. Murray[†]; C. J. Phillips; G. R. R. Routh; A. L. Thornton ....£850 to £1,000

Staff Inspector, F. T. Howard[†] ....£850 to £1,000

Inspectors, B. S. Cornish; E. F. Davidson; G. A. Turner; E. Wynn-Williams, £550 to £950; A. B. Adams, O.B.E.; H. Allsopp; H. R. V. Ball; W. J. Batchelder; E. F. D. Bloom; C. Boutflower; A. S. Bright[†]; J. L. Brockbank; G. W. Buckle; E. H. Carter, O.B.E.; W. J. Carter; F. W. Chambers, O.B.E.; R. H. Charles; A. H. Cherrill; P. B. Coles; Sir R. C. M. Curtis, Bart.; J. J. Draper; A. H. Dunn; E. D. Fear; H. Firth; K. B. D. Forbes; J. H. Ford; E. Glasgow; P. L. Gray; J. E. Hales; H. Hartley; J. F. M. Haslam; H. A. Hinton; C. B. Hunt; C. E. Jackson; H. A. Jenkin, O.B.E.; T. Johnson; A. E. Kenney-Herbert; A. T. Kerslake, O.B.E.; P. Lavender; J. Leicester; G. R. B. Loch; J. McInnes; F. O. Mann, O.B.E.[†]; C. F. Markham; J. Maudsley; A. M. Moore; T. J. M. More, O.B.E.; A. M. Morley; F. A. B. Newman; A. F. Norman-Butler, O.B.E.; A. F. Page; W. M. Page, C.B.E.; C. L. J. M. Parkinson; C. D. Pawle; G. R. Purdie; H. H. Quilter; J. B. Reynish; C. A. Richardson; E. E. Roberts; J. R. F. Robinson; J. B. Russell; J. S. Scott; W. Scutt[†]; J. A. Shawyer; W. K. Spencer[†]; J. J. Steele; S. Steele; J. C. Stobart; G. K. Sutherland; E. R. Swanston; H. R. Sweeting; G. R. Theobald; F. W. Thompson; H. M. Thurston; J. W. Veysey; J. H. Whiteley; W. J. G. Winn; L. S. Wood; W. H. Young £500 to £900

Assistant Inspectors, E. G. Baker, C. W. S. Hudson, J. G. Saltmarsh £320 to £520; H. W. Allam; T. W. Balmer; E. Barraclough; J. A. Barrow; A. G. Bate; E. E. Bessey; F. C. Bishop; J. F. Blocksidge; J. L. Brown; H. Bryett, O.B.E.; W. W. Burley; P. F. Burns; H. L. Burrows; W. Butler; E. Catherall; E. H. Chadwick; C. K. Clague; A. F. Collins; J. Cooke; Lt.-Col. J. H. Cooke; W. E. Crabb; E. O. Cutler; F. W. Dee; W. H. Dolman; E. J. Edwards; D. G. Evans; C. D. Forth; F. C. R. Frost; T. G. Germain; S. N. Godfrey; J. W. Gofton; H. E. B. Green; H. Grime; G. Gummer; P. E. Hadley; R. F. Harding; T. C. Hartley; F. Harvey; A. W. Holton; A. Horne; G. Horsfall; T. Hunt, O.B.E.; E. E. Jefferis; W. Jewsbury; H. J. Larcombe; L. G. H. Lee; J. McL. McGregor; R. E. Marsden; G. W. Matthews; T. C. Millican; A. Mills; H. Moorhouse; M. C. Morris; G. Neil, M.C.; F. Northrop; J. W. Page; H. N. Parker; J. Payne, O.B.E.; A. Platts; G. E. Puttergill; S. A. Radcliffe; T. Reed; J. Reeves; J. Reynolds; S. Rossiter; W. H. J. Salt; A. F. Sandys; C. S. Satterley, O.B.E.; C. H. Setterington; E. J. Smith; L. W. Smith; P. F. Smith; W. F. Spikes; C. H. Stevens; W. Stringer; D. Summerson; S. Taylor; V. Taylor; H. E. Thomas, M.C.; W. S. Threlfall; W. T. Tregear; T. H. Vickers; H. Vigrass, O.B.E.; E. J. R. Walsh; A. F. Watts; F. J. Webb; G. H. Wheeler; E. C. Whitworth; H. Wilkinson; T. Williams; T. R. Williams, O.B.E.; H. G. Wilson; F. G. Witts; W. E. Wright £300 to £500

SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

Chief Inspector, W. C. Fletcher, C.B. £1,200

Divisional Inspectors, D. A. Macnaughton; T. W. Phillips; F. B. Stead; J. Strachan; W. E. Urwick £850 to £1,000

Staff Inspectors, S. F. Dufton; F. S. Marvin; F. Spencer; T. A. Stephens; H. W. T. Wager £850 to £1,000

Inspectors, E. M. Battiscombe; Lt.-Col. F. W. D. Bendall, C.M.G.; J. J. R. Bridge, C.B.E.; J. E. Burton; G. E. St. L. Carson; H. H. Champion; G. H. F. Cookson; F. R. G. Duckworth, M.B.E.; A. Dufton; E. R. Edwards; H. L. Firkins; G. T. Hankin; E. W. E. Kempson, M.C.; E. C. Kittson; J. A. McMichael; W. Newbold; C. W. Parkes; I. T. Pritchard; A. B. Roberts; E. G. Savage; A. J. Smith; F. E. A. Trayes; F. W. Westaway.....................£500 to £900

Temporary Inspector of Art (*part time*), G. H. Hooper (*inclusive*) £600

TECHNICAL AND CONTINUATION SCHOOLS.

Chief Inspector, A. Abbott £1,200

Divisional Inspectors, G. A. Baxandall; W. J. Gannon; A. Harris; H. T. Holmes, O.B.E.; C. F. Smith £850 to £1,000

Staff Inspectors, A. S. Barnes; H. Davies; A. Kahn; A. Morley; J. Owen ....£850 to £1,000

Inspectors, H. E. Boothroyd; M. S. Briggs; F. T. Chapman; A. Coulson; C. H. Creasey; J. E. Dalton; W. S. Dann, M.B.E.; W. B. D. Edwards; W. Elliott; G. W. Hefford; J. E. W. E. Hennesey; E. L. Hummel; E. J. W. Jackson; G. McFarlane; J. L. Manson; A. J. Margetson; J. O. Peet; W. W. F. Pullen; J. W. Ramsbottom; S. H. Stelfox; A. E. H. Tutton; A. J. Walker; J. Wilson; J. D. Wilson; G. H. Winstanley ....£500 to £900

All branches of the Inspectorate assist in the Inspection of Evening Schools.

SCHOOLS OF ART.

Inspectors, J. W. Allison; H. Allport; F. W. Burrows; A. Kidd; J. Lattimer; F. Suddards...£500 to £900

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[*] A Senior Medical Officer in the Ministry of Health.

[†] See also under Training Colleges.

[†] See under Training Colleges.

TRAINING COLLEGES.

Chief Inspector for the Training of Teachers, Herbert Ward, C.B.E. £1,200

Inspectors, Miss A. B. Ash †; A. S. Bright*; F. W. Cape*; Miss C. E. Carpenter; Miss E. R. Clarke†; Mrs. L. M. Dale; H. J. Dean*; Miss R. H. Greenall†; Capt. F. H. Grenfell, D.S.O., R.N.†; G. H. B. Grindrod*; F. T. Howard*; Miss A. E. E. Koetter†; J. F. Leaf*; Miss E. P. McCall; Miss K. Manley, O.B.E.; F. O. Mann, O.B.E.*; Miss R. L. Monkhouse; H. J. R. Murray*; Miss N. M. Palmer†; Miss E. M. Perry†; W. Scutt*; G. T. Shaw‡; Miss H. Sillitoe; W. K. Spencer.*

PHYSICAL EXERCISES.

Staff Inspector, Capt. F. H. Grenfell, D.S.O., R.N.§ £850 to £1,000

Inspectors, Capt. S. J. Parker, O.B.E.; Maj. A. E. Syson, £500 to £900; Miss A. B. Ash§; Miss E. R. Clarke§; Miss C. S. Ferguson; Miss R. H. Greenall§; Miss A. E. E. Koetter§; Miss N. M. Palmer§; Miss E. M. Perry§ ....£300 to £500

MUSIC.

Principal Inspector, A. Somervell ...(*inclusive*) £1,000

Inspector, G. T. Shaw§ ....£500 to £900

WOMAN INSPECTORS.

Chief Inspector, Miss A. E. Wark.........£850 to £1,000

Staff Inspectors, Misses K. M. Baines; B. M. Cunnington; E. A. Ford; K. Manley, O.B.E.§; R. L. Monkhouse§; H. Sillitoe§ ....£550 to £650

Inspectors, Misses E. J. Ahrons, J. D. Archibald, A. B. Ash †§, E. E. Barton, K. P. Baster, W. Biggs, E. F. Boulton, G. Bowen, C. L. Callis, C. E. Carpenter§, L. N. A. Carson, E. Castell, E. R. Clarke †§, V. M. E. Collins, B. F. Cooke, E. L. Cuming, L. Daly, S. E. Davies, M. Dawson, B. M. Dunn, M. E. Ellis ‖, C. S. Ferguson,†, A. M. Fergusson, F. L. Gauntlett, R. H. Greenall,§† D. M. Hammonds, A. F. Harrington, K. M. Heale, M. G. Henry, R. E. Hewetson, A. M. Heygate, M. Hill, A. K. Hutchinson, H. M. Johnston, F. A. Jones, E. E. Kemble, M. Kennedy, A. E. E. Koetter,†§ E. Loveday, S. Luce, D. F. Lunn, E. P. McCall,§ E. F. G. McCutchan, A. F. Marks, E. Moore, M. M. Morris, M. Nicholson, J. H. Noble, N. M. Palmer,§† N. Peel, E. M. Perry,†§ A. G. Philip, R. Robbins, M. J. Rowlands,‖ E. Russell, M. S. Ryan, B. M. Schooley, C. F. Shearson, H. B. Smith, F. E. I. Smythe, E. E. Spencer, F. M. Tann, L. E. Theedam, W. M. L. Wakefield, L. E. Walter, M.B.E., M. R. Whitaker, H. E. Wix, C. I. J. Wollaston, Mrs. L. M. Dale§ ....£300 to £500

(B.) Wales.

Supervising Inspectors, G. P. Williams; W. Williams £800 to £1,000

Inspectors, R. E. Hughes, £550 to £950; A. J. Jones, O.B.E., D. E. Jones; H. Price; W. Roberts; R. Rhydderch; B. B. Skirrow ....£500 to £900

Woman Inspectors, Misses M. E. Ellis; M. J. Rowlands ....£300 to £500

Assistant Inspectors, A. Taylor, £320 to £520; J. Bowen; C. P. Clayton, M.C.; D. T. Davies; M. H. Davies, M.C.; W. H. Evans; J. E. Hooson; W. C. R. Johns; J. E. Jones; J. W. Lewis; T. Owen, M.C.; A. G. Prys-Jones; C. Rees; D. Thomas, O.B.E.; J. Thomas; W. J. Williams ....£300 to £500

Royal College of Art, South Kensington, S.W. 7.

Principal,¶ Professor W. Rothenstein, M.A., Hon. A.R.C.A. ....(*inclusive*) £1,000

Registrar and Lecturer, H. L. Wellington £400 to £500

Professors,¶ R. Anning Bell, R.A., LL.D.; Sir Frank Short, R.A., P.R.E., Hon. A.R.C.A.; F. Derwent Wood, R.A., Hon. A.R.C.A.; J. H. Worthington, M.A., A.R.I.B.A. £250

Master of Method,¶ F. C. Richards, R.E., A.R.C.A. (*inclusive*) £250

ELECTRICITY COMMISSION.

Gwydyr House, Whitehall, S.W. 1.

Chairman, Sir John Snell, M.I.C.E., M.I.E.E.

Vice-Chairman, Sir Harry Haward.

Commissioners, H. Booth, O.B.E.; W. W. Lackie, C.B.E., M.INST.C.E.; A. Page, M.I.E.E.

Secretary, R. T. G. French, O.B.E.

Solicitor, E. W. Hudson.

Chief Engineering Inspector, Col. T. C. Ekin, M.INST.C.E.

Asst. do., A. N. East; J. A. Lee.

Senior Staff Officers, M. J. Collins; W. Cook.

EMIGRANTS INFORMATION OFFICE

(*see* **Oversea Settlement Committee, p. 191**).

EXCHEQUER AND AUDIT DEPARTMENT,

Victoria Embankment, E.C. 4.

This is the Department of the Comptroller and Auditor General, an office created by the Act 29 & 30 Vict. c. 39 (1866) to replace, with extended powers, the separate offices of Comptroller General of the Receipt and Issue of the Exchequer and of the Commissioners for Auditing the Public Accounts. This officer is appointed by Letters Patent under the Great Seal, and is irremovable except upon an address from the Two Houses of Parliament. In his capacity of Comptroller General of the Receipt and Issue of the Exchequer he authorises all issues from the Exchequer after satisfying himself that Parliament has given authority for them. He examines the Exchequer accounts and makes an annual report on them to Parliament. In his capacity of Auditor General of Public Accounts he is charged with the duty of examining on behalf of the House of Commons the accounts of expenditure out of monies provided by Parliament, the accounts of the receipt of revenue, and generally all other public accounts, including the accounts of Government stores and of trading services conducted by Government Departments. The results of his examination of those accounts are reported to the House of Commons.

The net expenses of the Department were estimated to amount to £153,100 in 1923-24.

Comptroller and Auditor General, Sir Malcolm G. Ramsay, K.C.B. £3,000

Private Secretary, F. W. Gladwin.

Secretary, F. N. Dixon £1,200

Directors of Audit, T. B. Pearson, C.B.E.; P. A. N. Nicholls, I.S.O.; A. C. Hayward; S. Hopping, O.B.E. £850 to £1,000

Deputy Directors, A. Diggins, O.B.E.; W. Johnson, O.B.E.; C. H. Balmain; A. J. Knowlden; J. Putnam; E. H. Weaver........................£750 to £850

Senior Auditors, A. Hogan, M.B.E.; A. J. Evans; W. Ll. Davies, M.B.E.; T. E. Jenner; J. Brand; C. L. de Wolff; A. W. Couzens, M.B.E.; A. W. Hargreaves; G. T. V. Steer; J. E. Luxford; J. W. A. Hayden; H. J. Gage; P. J. Aslin; *C. M. Knowles*, LL.D.; G. R. Thomas; H. R. Cornfield; E. C. Cooke; J. W. Balmford, M.B.E.; E. G. Hislop; R. G. Wall; E. J. Elias; A. Towell; N. W. Lindsay; W. McCann; F. N. Harby; D. F. C. Blunt; C. P. Isaac; J. M. Fisher; W. V. Egbers; F. H. Way; T. H. Jones; G. E. Stokes, O.B.E.; C. W. Sayers ......£550 to £700

There are also 145 *Auditors* ....£250 to £500

FOREIGN OFFICE, Downing Street, S.W. 1.

The Secretaryship of State for Foreign Affairs was created in 1782, superseding the ancient Secretary for the Northern Department of Europe (as the Officer had been called since 1688). He is assisted by two Under-Secretaries (one Parliamentary, the other Permanent), three Assistant Under-Secretaries, Legal Advisers, a Finance Officer, seven Counsellors, a Librarian, and a staff of Clerks. The chief functions, in addition to the formal duties, are receiving and answering communications from individuals or other Government Departments, from Diplomatic and Consular Agents of this country or others, and in determining the policy of the country towards Foreign Powers. The administrative expenses of the Foreign Office were estimated at £203,707 in 1923-24.

Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Most Hon. the Marquess Curzon of Kedleston, K.G., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E. £5,000

Private Secs., R. G. Vansittart, C.M.G., M.V.O.; Pembroke Wicks, C.B.E. (*Parliamentary*).

Diplomatic Sec., Hon. F. G. Agar-Robartes, M.V.O.

Asst. Private Secs., A. W. A. Leeper, C.B.E.; R. G. Leigh, C.B.E.

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* See also under Elementary Schools.
† See also under Physical Exercises.
‡ See also under Music.
§ See also under Training Colleges.
‖ See also under Inspectors of Schools in Wales.
¶ Part-time.

Permanent Under-Secretary of State, Sir Eyre A. Crowe, G.C.B., G.C.M.G. £3,000

Private Sec., G. N. M. Bland.

Parliamentary Under-Secretaries of State, Ronald McNeill, M.P.; Lt.-Col. A. Buckley, D.S.O., M.P. £1,500

Private Secs., A. D. Cooper, D.S.O.; A. Mullins, C.B.E.

Assistant Under-Secretaries of State, Sir W. G. Tyrrell, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., C.B., £2,200; Hon. Ronald Lindsay, C.B., C.V.O.; C. H. Montgomery, C.B., C.V.O. £1,200 to £1,500

Legal Adviser, Sir C. J. B. Hurst, K.C.B., K.C. £1,200 to £1,500

Assist. do., H. W. Malkin, C.B., C.M.G. £900 to £1,000; Montagu Shearman, O.B.E. ....£700 to £900

Finance Officer, Sir F. G. A Butler, K.C.M.G., C.B. £1,300

Counsellors, V. A. A. H. Wellesley, C.B.; R. A. C. Sperling, C.M.G.; J. D. Gregory, C.M.G.; R. G. Vansittart, C.M.G., M.V.O.; G. H. Villiers, C.M.G.; M. W. Lampson, C.M.G., M.V.O.; L. Oliphant, C.M.G. £1,000 to £1,200

Historical Adviser, J. W. Headlam Morley, C.B.E. £1,200

His Majesty's Assistant Marshal of the Diplomatic Corps, J. B. Monck £400

1st Secretaries, E. H. J. Leslie, C.M.G.; G. R. Warner; E. F. Gye; W. H. M. Selby, M.V.O.; S. P. P. Waterlow, C.B.E.; P. A. Koppel, C.B.E.; O. G. Sargent; R. L. Craigie; R. H. Campbell, C.M.G.; Hon. A. M. G. Cadogan; H. J. Seymour; C. W. Orde; F. E. F. Adam; O. St. C. O'Malley; D. J. M. D. Scott; G. N. M. Bland; B. C. Newton; C. Howard Smith; E. G. F. Adam, C.M.G.; L. Collier ......£700 to £900

2nd and 3rd Secretaries, G. W. Rendel; A. Duff Cooper, D.S.O.; V. C. W. Forbes; A. W. A. Leeper, C.B.E.; F. T. A. Ashton-Gwatkin; R. F. Wigram; E. M. B. Ingram, O.B.E.; C. E. S. Dodd; D. V. Kelly, M.C.; G. A. D. Ogilvie Forbes; W. Strang; V. A L. Mallet; T. Shone; C. W. Baxter, M.C.; P. M. Roberts; F. J. R. Rodd; I. A. Kirkpatrick; A. F. Yencken, M.C.; A. W. G. Randall, O.B.E.; A. F. Aveling, C.B.E.; W. R. C. Green; N. M. Butler; J. H. Le Rougetel; G. D. H. F. Carnegie, M.C.; J. M. Troutbeck; E. A. Walker; N. B. Ronald; J. C. S. Bennett, M.C.; Sir J. L. Dashwood, Bart.; J. V. T. W. T. Perowne; C. J. Norton; W. E. Houstoun Boswall, M.C.; E. H. Carr, C.B.E.; J. H. F. McEwen..................£200 to £500

Assistant, Chief Clerk's Department, William H. Robinson, C.B.E. ....£700 to £900

Chief Accountant, O. V. Blake, O.B.E. £550

Senior Establishment and Accounts Officers, H. H. Quarmby, O.B.E.; L. R. Sherwood ......£550 to £700

Establishment and Accounts Officers, R. C. Calder, O.B.E.; T. J. W. Wilson; H. G. Kelsey; E. H. Rance; S. K. Millar ....£400 to £500;

Junior Establishment and Accounts Officers, H. W. Minshull; C. H. Haines; J. C. Thomson; G. J. White; W. C. Scott; J. G. Baillie; D. V. Staines; E. A. Netting; E. Williams; A. H. Keighley; W. J. Lanham; G. R. Ranken; J. K. O'Donoghue; G. H. Maxwell ....£100 to £400

Librarian, S. Gaselee, C.B.E. ....£800 to £1,000

Assistants, E. Parkes, O.B.E., £550 to £700; R. C. Dickie, O.B.E.; W. L. Berrow, I.S.O., O.B.E.; W. L. M. Dunlop, O.B.E. (*Registrar*) ....£500 to £600

Technical Assistant (*Treaty Dept.*), H. Ritchie, O.B.E. £550 to £700

Assistant Registrar, W. Weighell, M.B.E. £400 to £500

Staff Officers, C. S. Nicoll; O. Monk, M.B.E.; E. W. Light, O.B.E. (£400 to £500); John Gritton, M.B.E.; H. A. Slade; J. H. Mears; F. Gritton; J. F. French, M.B.E.; R. C. Thomson, M.B.E.; W. T. Harrower; A. F. Orchard; H. S. Blank ....£300 to £450

Minor Staff Officers and 2nd Division Clerks, A. E. Airey; S. H. Gellatly; R. C. Cox; W. J. Uwins; F. T. Campion; F. H. Cleobury; W. W. Pate; H. Ward; E. H. Oldham; H. K. Grey; E. G. Adams.

Chief Women Officers, Miss M. V. Moore; Miss D. A. Bigby, M.B.E. ....£300 to £400

Staff Officers (*Women*), Miss M. F. West; Miss E. W. Guthrig; Miss I. A. Strong; Miss M. K. Spencer £230 to £300

Supt. of Printing, Stationery and Stores, Joseph Kennell, M.B.E. ....£450 to £550

King's Messengers, Lt.-Col. P. W. North, D.S.O.; Maj. A. F. Custance; Lt.-Col. A. S. M. Porter, each £220 to £400; A. Hay, O.B.E. (£700 *incl.*); G. P. Antrobus, O.B.E.; R. G. Leigh, C.B.E.; Lt.-Comdr. R. W. Cotesworth, R.N.; H. E. Eastwood; O. H. d'A. Steward; A. V. Wheeler-Holohan; C. E. Jesser-Davis; Lt.-Col. J. S. Mellor; Maj. J. U. Alexander, O.B.E.; Maj. J. S. Oldham; G. K. Baynes (£400 to £650 *incl.*); D. W. Wilton (*actg.*).

Home Service Messengers, A. E. Morbey; Jervis Wright; M. E. Ling; C. E. Johnson; R. D. Rust; E. J. Berry; H. Welham; J. Cook; C. E. Flynn; C. Fenwick..................each £130 to £200

Head Officekeeper and Housekeeper, J. Wright £200 to £250

Passport Office.

1, Queen Anne's Gate Buildings, S.W. 1.

Chief Passport Officer, Hubert S. Martin, C.B.E. £750 to £850

Asst. do., James W. Stafford, O.B.E.........£550 to £700

Establishment Officer & Accountant, Leslie G. Brown £400 to £500

Staff Officers, J. W. Field, M.B.E.; R. Bloore; O. J. Hubbert, M.B.E..................£400 to £500

2nd Divn. Clerk, H. Jones.

Passport Officer, Liverpool, J. S. Grant...£400 to £500

FORESTRY COMMISSION.

22 Grosvenor Gardens, S.W. 1.

The Forestry Commissioners were appointed under the Forestry Act (1919), and were created a Body Corporate in April 1920. The Commissioners are charged with the general duty of promoting the interests of forestry, the development of afforestation and the production and supply of timber in Great Britain. The act transferred to the Commissioners the powers and duties of the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries, and the Board of Agriculture for Scotland, in relation to forestry, and also the powers of those Departments under the Destructive Insects and Pests Acts, 1877 and 1907, so far as those powers relate to insects or pests destructive only to forest trees and timber. The Forestry Act 1923 provides for the transfer of the Crown Woods and Forests to the Commissioners; it also cancels the condition of repayment to which grants in respect of afforestation were subject under the Act of 1919.

The net estimated expenditure on forestry operations, &c., for the year 1921–22 was £400,000.

Chairman, Maj.-Gen. Lord Lovat, K.T., K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., C.B., D.S.O.

Commissioners, Right Hon. F. Dyke Acland, M.P.; Rt. Hon. Lord Clinton; L. Forestier-Walker, M.P.; T. B. Ponsonby, D.L.; R. L. Robinson, O.B.E.; Col. W. Steuart-Fothringham; Sir J. Stirling-Maxwell, Bt.

Assistant Commissioners, Hugh Murray, C.I.E., C.B.E. (*England and Wales*, 1, Whitehall, S.W. 1); John Sutherland, C.B.E. (*Scotland*, 25, Drumsheugh Gardens, Edinburgh).

Secretary, A. G. Herbert, 22 Grosvenor Gardens, S.W. 1.

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES REGISTRY.

17 North Audley Street, W. 1.

A Barrister was appointed in 1828 to certify the Rules of Savings Banks, and in 1829 to certify those of Friendly Societies. In 1846 he was constituted Registrar of Friendly Societies. By the Friendly Societies Act, 1875, the Central Office of the Registry of Friendly Societies was created, consisting of Chief Registrar and the Assistant Registrars for England. It exercises numerous and important functions under the Friendly Societies Act, the Industrial and Provident Societies Acts, the Building Societies Acts, the Trade Union Acts, the Workmen's Compensation Acts, the Scientific Societies Act, the Trustee Savings Banks and Post Office Savings Banks Acts, the Loan Societies Act, the Shop Clubs Act, and a great number of local and personal Acts. Under the Industrial Assurance Act 1923 the Chief Registrar is charged with various powers and duties in relation to Industrial Assurance Companies and Collecting Societies, and in that capacity is styled the Industrial Assurance Commissioner. Net expenses, 1923–24, £43,445.

Chief Registrar and Industrial Assurance Commissioner, G. Stuart Robertson, K.C.

Private Sec., G. H. Cooper.

Assist. Registrars, G. D. Barlow; John Fox, O.B.E.; Digby L. F. Koe ....£850 to £1,000

Principal Legal Assistant, H. P. Harker £550 to £700

Heads of Branches.

Legal, M. A. Mackinnon, M.C. ....£550 to £700

Returns and Reports, H. C. Souter £700

Establishment and Accounts, G. T. Knecht, I.S.O. £500 to £600

Registers & Records, T. F. Dunning ......£500 to £600

GOVERNMENT HOSPITALITY FUND.

King Charles Street, Whitehall, S.W. 1.

The Government Hospitality Fund was instituted in 1908 for the purpose of organizing official hospitality on a regular basis, with a view to the promotion of international goodwill.

Minister, Maj. Rt. Hon. Sir John Baird, Bart, C.M.G., D.S.O., M.P.

Secretary, E. E. Beare.

MINISTRY OF HEALTH.

Whitehall, S.W. 1.

This Department was established by the Ministry of Health Act, 1919, to exercise in England and Wales powers with respect to Health and Local Government, and to it were transferred by the Act, subject to certain provisos (a) all the powers and duties of the *Local Government Board*, the *Insurance Commission* and the *Welsh Insurance Commission*; (b) the powers of the *Board of Education* relating to the health of expectant and nursing mothers and children under five, and to the medical inspection and treatment of children and young persons; (c) all the powers of the *Privy Council* and of the Lord President of the Council under the Midwives Acts, 1902 and 1918, and the powers hitherto exercised by the Secretary of State under Part I of the Children Act, 1908. There may also be transferred to the Minister certain specified powers and any other powers and duties in England and Wales of any Government Department which appear to relate to matters affecting or incidental to the health of the people.

Minister, Rt. Hon. Sir William Joynson-Hicks, Bart, M.P. £5,000

Private Secretary, Douglas Veale £300

Assistant do., A. Nevil Rucker.......£100

Parly. do., Lord Erskine, M.P. ....*unp.*

Parliamentary Secretary, Lord Eustace Percy, M.P. £1,500

Private Secretary, H. H. George, M.C. £150

First Secretary, Sir Arthur Robinson, K.C.B., C.B.E. £3,000

Private Secretary, E. S. Hill £150

Second Secretary, Sir Aubrey Symonds, K.C.B....£2,200

Private Secretary, R. Stanton £150

Chief Medical Officer, Sir George Newman, K.C.B., M.D., Hon. D.C.L., F.R.C.P. £2,200

Private Secretary, P. P. Cooper.......£100

Solicitor and Legal Adviser, M. L. Gwyer, C.B. £1.500 to £1,800

Director General of Housing, Sir C. T. Ruthen, O.B.E. (*unpaid*).

Principal Assistant Secretary for Finance and Accountant General, E. J. Strohmenger, C.B. £1,200 to £1,500

Director of Establishments, Sir A. Woodgate, C.B.E. £1,200 to £1,500

Assistant Director of Establishments, H. A. Leggett, C.B.E. ....£1,000 to £1,200

Principal Assistant Secretaries, E. R. Forber, C.B.E., and S. P. Vivian (*also Registrar General*) £1,200 to £1,500

Assistant Secretaries, L. G. Brock, C.B.,; R. B. Cross, O.B.E.; H. W. S. Francis, O.B.E.; I. G. Gibbon, C.B.E.; A. B. Maclachan; F. L. Turner, C.B. £1,000 to £1,200

Secretary to Consultative Councils, M. Heseltine, C.B. £1,000

Principals, P. Barter; J. N. Beckett; R. H. Crooke; J. N. Dark; C. B. R. Ellis; W. R. Frazer, O.B.E.; L. Infield, O.B.E.; R. H. H. Keenlyside, O.B.E.; T. Lindsay; F. R Lovett, M.B.E.; E. D. Macgregor; F. F. Marchbank; H. A. de Montmorency, O.B.E.; E. F. C. Mosse; E. H. Phillips, O.B.E.; E. H. Rhodes, O.B.E.; W. A. Ross; A. N. C. Shelley; R. J. Simpson; F. Slator; H. H. Turner; L. N. Ure; J. C. Wrigley, £700 to £900; and Miss Z. L. Puxley £600 to £750

First Class Clerk (*Old Establishment*), C. E. Royds. £550 to £650

Assistant Principals, I. F. Armer; P. N. R. Butcher; H. H. George, M.C.; A. E. H. Goddard; S. F. S. Hearder; E. S. Hill; H. S. Hunter; A. E. Joll; C. R. Kerwood; A. M. Legge; G. C. North, M.C.; W. J. Peete; G. N. Pell; A. N. Rucker; E. C. H. Salmon, M.C.; T. H. Sheepshanks; R. Stanton; E. J. G. Titterington, M.B.E.; D. Veale; D. C. L. Ward £200 to £500

Statistical Officer, G. W. B. McLeod £850

Insurance Department.

Controller, Sir W. S. Kinnear, K.B.E. £1,200 to £1,500

Deputy do., E. Hackforth ....£1,000 to £1,200

Heads of Branches, J. G. Bell; J. M. Hendrie; E. Tudor Owen, O.B.E. ....£850 to £1,000

Superintending Clerks, E. W. Baynes, O.B.E.; C. E. Brackenbury; R. Clark-Turner; C. E. Coward; J. C. Dixon; A. Elms; H. Greer; G. S. Mackay; A. W. Neville; R. A. Nursey; J. Poyser, O.B.E.; P. N. Russell, M.C.; R. J. Smith; E. Wilmer £550 to £700

First Class Clerks, H. K. Ainsworth; H. W. Anderson; W. T. Begley; E. B. Bein; C. J. Bentley; H. W. Blunt; T. Clark; V. H. Coleman; P. P. Cooper; K. Curtis; A. J. F. Danielli, M.C.; J. D. P. C. M. Donohue; F. N. Evans; J. W. Evans; A. Gibb, M.B.E.; H. S. Herbert; H. N. Howorth; E. H. Kelly; W. Kennedy, M.B.E.; H. G. Kent; J. A. Lawther, M.B.E.; E. C. Moffrey; E. J. Price; H. B. Riddle; A. Sharp; T. W. Sissens; H. W. Stockman; W. F. Wackrill, O.B.E.; G. S. C. Wiggins; H. W. V. Williams; A. S. Woolmer; W. P. Wright, £400 to £500; and the Misses N. B. Avent (*Acting*); E. Bambridge; M. Milledge, M.B.E.; M. Polson; E. M. Savill; E. E. Turner, M.B.E. ....£300 to £400

Accountant-General's Division.

Principal Assistant Secretary for Finance & Accountant-General.

E. J. Strohmenger, C.B. ....£1,200 to £1,500

Deputy Accountant-General, W. G. Hunter £1,000 to £1,200

Assistant do., J. Chown; S. H. G. Hughes, C.B.E.; C. J. Maslin, O.B.E. ....£850 to £1,000

Chief Accountants, S. C. Alford (*Acting Assistant Account-General*); R. P. James, O.B.E. £700 to £800

Accountants, F. N. Bath; A. H. Carter; H. C. Chatfield; I. P. Crowther; R. T. Hogg; G. W. Jeffery; W. C. Stewart, £550 to £700; and Miss J. Borthwick, O.B.E. ....£450 to £550

Regional Finance Officers, G. J. Allen, M.B.E.; W. Bartholomew, M.B.E.; E. C. Blight; B. J. S. Brown; A. Gray; F. A. Hughes; A. P. Jones; T. A. Rigden; O. M. Smith; J. L. Watson ....£550 to £700

Deputy Contracts Officer, G. C. Smallwood, O.B.E. £550 to £700

Assistant Accountants, F. J. Bonham; W. Buttrum; A. B. Carpenter; G. H. Clark; G. E. Danbury; A. W. Davis; J. E. Elmes; R. H. Farrell; F. W. Fowkes; W. Gilmour; W. Hampson; F. J. Harris (*Acting*); J. Hepworth; H. Jerwood; D. C. Lamont; H. Lemon; H. B. Lidstone; P. C. Marks; E. H. C. Newby (*Acting Accountant*); F. Noble; G. Paterson; M. J. Posener; D. Reid; W. Rowbotham; J. H. E. Saunders; C. A. Thorogood; W. T. L. Tough, £400 to £500; and Miss H. F. Butler £300 to £400

Establishment Division.

Director of Establishments, Sir Alfred Woodgate, C.B.E. £1,200 to £1,500

Deputy do., H. A. Leggett, O.B.E. ....£1,000 to £1,200

Principal, L. N. Ure ....£700 to £900

Superintending Clerks, S. A. Bailey, M.B.E.; W. T. Fitzgerald ....£550 to £700

First Class Clerks, A. W. Holloway, M.B.E.; W. B. Thomas, £400 to £500; and Miss E. M. Beaver, M.B.E. £300 to £400

Intelligence Division.

Secretary to Consultative Councils, M. Heseltine, C.B. £1,000

Head of Foreign Branch, G. M. Harris, O.B.E. £600 to £800

Medical Staff.

Chief Medical Officer, Sir G. Newman, K.C.B., M.D., Hon. D.C.L., F.R.C.P. £2,200

Senior Medical Officers, Sir G. S. Buchanan, C.B., M.D.; Miss Janet M. Campbell, M.D., M.S.; F. J. H. Coutts, C.B., M.D.; A. W. J. MacFadden, C.B., M.B.; R. J. Reece, C.B., M.D.; J. Smith-Whitaker, M.R.C.S. £1,200 to £1,400

Medical Officers, E. W. Adams, O.B.E., M.D.; M. B. Arnold, M.D.; Miss Isabella D. Cameron, M.D.; J. P. Candler, M.D.; T. Carnwath, D.S.O., M.B.; J. E. Chapman, M.R.C.S.; S. A. M. Copeman, M.D., F.R.C.P., F.R.S.; Miss Emilie C. Creaser, M.B.; Miss Barbara M. Cunningham, O.B.E., M.D.; A. Eastwood, M.D.; J. A. Glover, O.B.E., M.D.; M. Greenwood, M.R.C.P., M.R.C.S.; F. Griffith, M.B.; J. M. Hamill, O.B.E., M.D.; G. C. Hancock, O.B.E., M.R.C.S.;

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Deputy do., Lt.-Col. C. E. Norton, C.M.G., R.E. ...£1,300

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Assistant Architects, H. J. Pearson; A. H. Worsley, A.R.I.B.A., £500 to £600; E. Hardwick-Terry £250 to £350

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Private Sec., A. Maxwell.

Asst. Private Sec., H. R. Boyd, C.B.E.

Parliamentary do., Lt.-Col. A. L. Ward, D.S.O., M.P. *unp.*

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Assistant Secretaries, H. B. Simpson, C.B.; A. J. Eagleston, C.V.O.; R. R. Bannatyne, C.B.; S. W.

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Assistant do., L. C. Labram ....£400 to £500

Clerk for Statis. Returns, W. J. Farrant, I.S.O. £550

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Official Analysts, J. Webster, F.I.C., and G. Roche Lynch, M.B., M.R.C.S., St. Mary's Hospital, W. 2.

Factory Department, Home Office.

In 1913 there were 3,616,713 males and 1,725,912 females employed in factories in England and Wales, a total of 5,342,625; in 1920 the numbers were 3,969,923 males and 2,157,783 females, a total of 6,127,706. In 1921 there were 92,565 accidents in the factories of Great Britain and Ireland, of which 951 were fatal.

H.M. Chief Inspector, Gerald Bellhouse, C.B.E. £1,200 to £1,500

Dep. Chief Inspectors, Home Office, J. Jackson, O.B.E., £1,000; H. J. Wilson, O.B.E., £900; and Miss C. I. S. Smith, O.B.E. ....£750 to £850

H.M. Superintending Inspectors, W. Williams, *Home Office*; J. H. Rogers, *Bristol*; C. F. Wright, O.B.E., *Leeds*; E. F. May, *Manchester*; T. Brown, *Glasgow*; E. A. R. Werner, O.B.E., *Birmingham*; John Law, *Sheffield*, W. Buchan (*Liverpool*), £600 to £800 (two), and £750 to £850; Miss H. Martindale, O.B.E., *London*; Miss E. J. Slocock, *Leicester* £550 to £700

Medical Inspectors, T. M. Legge, C.B.E., M.D., £1,000; J. C. Bridge, F.R.C.S.Ed., *Home Office*; S. A. Henry, M.D., *Manchester*; E. L. Middleton, M.D., *Glasgow* £500 to £800

Electrical Inspectors, G. S. Ram, M.I.E.E., £600 to £800; H. W. Swann, A.M.I.E.E., *Home Office*; W. Brown, A.M.I.E.E., *Leeds*; A. L. Tackley, A.M.I.E.E., *Birmingham*; A. J. McColgan, A.M.I.E.E., *Glasgow* £400 to £650

Engineering Inspectors G. S. Taylor, O.B.E., £600 to £800; C. W. Price, L. C. McNair, E. L. Macklin, O.B.E., C. F. Hunter, *Home Office* ....£400 to £650

H.M. Inspectors (Class Ia), W. H. Seal,† *Manchester West*; G. A. Taylor, *Bradford*; S. Shuter,† *Leeds South*; T. O. Edwards, *Cardiff*; F. J. Parkes, *Central London*; J. Hilditch,† *Swansea*; J. H. Crabtree, *Bolton*; T. C. Butler,† *West London*; H. Verney,† *South London*; E. V. Clark, *Finsbury*; A. Wolfe,† *Sheffield*; W. B. Lauder,† O.B.E., *Glasgow*; H. J. Peacock,† *Liverpool South*; T. C. Taylor,† *Leicester*; A. F. J. Dunolly, *Newcastle-on-Tyne*; W. D. Kirkwood, O.B.E., *Lanarkshire*; W. H. Beverley, *Stoke-on-Trent*; J. Owner, *Bristol*; H. E. Brothers, *Warrington*; D. F. Young, *Dundee*; R. Eatock, *Gateshead*; J. H. Warren, *Derby*; J. L. Edwards, *Woolwich*; L. Ward,† O.B.E., *Birmingham East*; W. F. Ireland, *Wolverhampton*; C. F. R. Johnston, *East London*; E. L. Allbusen, *Edinburgh*; H. W. Younger, *Manchester East*; (*Class Ib*), W. J. B. Davis, *Croydon*; S. R. Bennett, *Middlesbrough*; G. E. Duckering,* F. G. Mudford, *Northampton*; G. L. Crampton, *Renfrew*; H. H. C. Thomas, *Preston*; R. U. Shaxby, *South Essex*; A. B. Franklin, *Barrow-in-Furness*; T. Porteus, *Huddersfield*; D. R. Wilson,* *Home Office*; W. K. Beard, *North-East London*; W. E. Harding, *Plymouth*; S. Hird, *Stockport*; H. R. Rogers, *Coventry*; G. G. Sumner, *Wakefield*; A. W. Garrett, *Liverpool North*; P. A. Heath, *Walsall*; H. A. Scott, *Keighley*; C. E. Whitelaw, *Richmond*; H. Topham, M.B.E., *Burnley*; F. W. Hunt, *Hull*; D. T. C. Eva, *Yeovil*; C. C. Plumbe, *Rotherham*; M. K. Pedlar, *Southampton*; H. Clarke, *Blackburn*; L. D. Hooper, *Worcester*; F. E. Pollard, *Oldham*; B. J. Cook, *Ipswich*; A. C. Lowe, *Wigan*; A. Fotheringham, *Newport*; W. H. Mead, *Gloucester*; R. G. Broadhead, *Ayr*; W. Turner, *Reading*; J. S. Young, *Aberdeen*; C. B. Roos, *Maidstone*; H. E. Chasteney, *West Cheshire*; R. A. Goddard, *Brighton*; F. W. Sedgwick, *Stirling*; H. A. Hepburn, *Birmingham West*; W. Barrett, *Rochdale*; C. J. Paterson, *Lincoln*; E. M. Rees, *Wrexham*; N. H. Jones, *Halifax*; D. Timothy, *Carmarthen*; J. Whiteside, *Norwich*; C. G. Gates, *Exeter*; H. W. Atkinson, *Cambridge*; D. Menzies, *Scotland Division*; C. H. Taylor, *Shrewsbury*; G. F. Sedgwick, *Eastern Division*; W. Abbott, *Midland Division*; E. F. Smith, *North Midland Division*; O. Jenkins, *Western Division*; L. le Couteur, *North Western Division*; T. P. Threlkeld, *East Lancashire Division*; W. G. Poore, *South Eastern Division*; T. Dymock, *North Eastern Division*; S. H. Makepeace, *South Eastern Division*; G. P. Barnett, *Southern Division* £350 to £550; £28 to £650

Women Deputy Superintending Inspectors, Miss E. Sadler, *London*; Miss H. C. Escreet, *Manchester*; Miss I. J. W. S. Meiklejohn, *Glasgow*; Miss F. I. Taylor, *Birmingham*; Miss A. M. Ahrons, *Leeds* £350 to £550

Women District Inspectors, Miss A. E. Smith, *Birmingham South*; Miss I. M. S. Keely, *North-West London*; Miss M. C. Anderson, *Luton*; Miss E. Sanderson, *Ashton-under-Lyne*; Hon. Miriam Pease, *Nottingham*; Miss A. W. Hastings, *Leeds North*; Miss A. R. Ewart, *Fife*; Miss A. D. E. Dunch, *North London*.......................................£350 to £450

Senior Inspector of Textile Particulars, H. Taylor, *Blackburn* ....£350 to £550

30 *Inspectors (Class II.)* ....£200 to £350

15 *Women Inspectors*...............................£200 to £350

26 *Inspectors' Assistants* ....£150 to £250

Assist. Inspectors of Particulars (4) ......£150 to £350

Inspectors of Explosives, Home Office.

Chief Inspector, Major A. McN. C. Cooper-Key, C.B. £1,000

Inspectors, Major T. H Crozier; Maj. H. Coningham; Bt. Lt.-Col. R. A. Thomas, C.B.E. ......£500 to £800

Assistant Inspector, C. R. Malcolm £400

Inspector under the Inebriates Acts.

Inspector, R. W. Branthwaite, C.B., M.D., D.P.H.

Aliens Branch, Home Office.

Chief Inspector, W. Haldane Porter, C.B. £1,000 to £1,200

Deputy Chief Inspector (Home Office), E. Davies, C.B.E. £750 to £850

Superintending Inspectors, E. N. Cooper, O.B.E., *Western and Northern District*; F. H. Mugliston, O.B.E., *Eastern District* ....£600 to £750

Inspectors, C. W. Kennedy, *Liverpool*; F. C. Cook, M.B.E., *London*; J. W. Oldfield, *Newcastle*; R. C. Follett, M.B.E., *Hull*; G. E. Marshall, *Dover*; C. H. Stephens, O.B.E., *Home Office*; H. D Patterson, O.B.E., *Southampton* ....£450 to £550

Chief Immigration Officers T. M. Blagg, *London*; B. E. Reeve-Jones, *Southampton*; W. R. Perks, *Folkestone*; C. E. Adams, *Plymouth*; W N. Norris, *Harwich*; F. Stovell, M.B.E., *Hull*; C. Nethercott, *Dover*; W. S. Chapman, *Liverpool*; F. J. Ralfe, *Newhaven*; E. A. P. Pym, *Tyne Ports*...£320 to £400

Immigration Officers (72) ....£200 to £300

Assistant Immigration Officers (19).........£120 to £200

Inspector under Dangerous Drugs Act, 1920.

Inspector, A. H. Anderson £400

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* Lent to another Department.

† Also in receipt of an allowance of £50.

* Lent to another Department.

Inspectors under Cruelty to Animals Act.

Inspectors, Major J. A. Giles, M.B., B.S., D.P.H.; Lt.-Col. P. S. Lelean, C.B., C.M.G. £800

H.M. Inspectors of Constabulary for England and Wales.

Sir L. Dunning, £750 to £850; Maj.-Gen. L. W. Atcherley, C.M.G., C.V.O. ....£1,000 to £1,200

Reformatory and Industrial Schools, Home Office, S.W. 1.

Chief Inspector, A. H. Norris, M.C., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H. ....£800 to £1,000

Inspectors Cl. I., W.H. Bulley, I.S.O.; F. S. Scruby, O.B.E. £450 to £700

Inspector Cl. II., R. Macdonald ....£250 to £450

Woman Inspector, Miss J. I. Wall ....£250 to £350

Med. Insp., G. H. Culverwell, M.B., B.Ch. £500 to £700

Woman Medical Inspector (*Assistant*), Miss A. M. Whitlock, M.B., B.S., D.P.H. ....£400 to £500

Prison Commission, Home Office, S.W. 1.

Chairman, Maurice Lyndham Waller, C.B. £1,500

Prison Commissioners and Directors of Convict Prisons, Alexander Paterson, M.C.; J. R. Farewell £1,000 to £1,200

Director of Convict Prisons, Sir H. B. Donkin, M.D. *unp.*

Medical Director, G. B. Griffiths, M.D. £1,000

Secretary Inspector, A. J. Wall, O.B.E. ....£600 to £900

Inspectors, Lt.-Col. J. S. Knox, O.B.E.; M. H. M. Lamb ....£600 to £900

Chaplain Inspector, Rev. J. Haworth ....£600 to £700

Surveyor, Lt.-Col. H. S. Rogers, C.M.G., D.S.O., R.E. £700 to £900

Assist. do., T. J. Welsh ....£300 to £400

Chief Clerk, W. T. Hall ....£550 to £700

Controller of Stores and Manufactures, H. T. Cotton £550 to £700

Clerk in charge of Accounts, J. H. Palmer, £550 to £700

Staff Clerks, J. J. Maxwell (*Secretariat*); F. Bassett (*Stores*); J. C. Hepworth (*Accounts*) ....£400 to £500

State Management Districts.

(Licensiug Act, 1921), Whitehall, S.W. 1.

COUNCIL.

Presidents, The Secretary of State and Parliamentary Under Secretary of State, Home Department, and the Secretary for Scotland.

Members, Sir John Pedder, K.B.E., C.B., and P. J. Rose (*Official Representatives*); W. Waters Butler; S. O. Neville; Sir J. C. G. Sykes, K.C.B.; Sir W. Towle.

Secretary, A. E. Mitchell, O.B.E. ....£750 to £850

Senior Clerks, P. R. Higgins; J. Orbell ....£550 to £700

HONOURS COMMISSION, Treasury, S.W. 1.

In accordance with the recommendation of the Royal Commission on Honours, a Committee was appointed in 1923 to consider, before they are submitted to the King, the names and particulars of persons recommended for appointment to any dignity or honour on account of political services, and after such inquiry as they think fit to report to the Prime Minister whether, so far as they believe, such persons in the whole circumstances are fit and proper persons to be recommended.

Chairman, Rt. Hon. Viscount Ullswater, G.C.B.

Other Members, Rt. Hon. Lord Mildmay; Rt. Hon. Sir Evelyn Cecil, G.B.E., M.P.

Secretary, James Rae (Treasury, S.W. 1).

INDIA OFFICE, Whitehall, S.W. 1.

Prior to 1858 Indian affairs were conducted by the East India Company, under the supervision of a Government Board of Control, whose President was responsible for Indian affairs in Parliament. On the transfer of India to the Crown in 1858 a Secretary of State, assisted by a Council, was entrusted with the administrative duties formerly discharged by the Company and Board.

Principal Secretary of State, The Right Hon. Viscount Peel, G.B.E. £5,000

Private Secretary, S. K. Brown (*allnce.* £300).

Parliamentary do., Viscount Gage ....*unp.*

Assistant Private Secretary, J. G. Laithwaite (*allnce.* £150)

Political A.D.C., Lt.-Col. A. D'A. G. Bannerman, C.I.E., C.V.O. £800

UNDER-SECRETARIES.

Permanent, Sir Fredk. W. Duke, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I. £3,000

Private Sec., A. Dibdin (*allnce.* £150).

Parliamentary, Earl Winterton, M.P. £1,500

Private Secretary, R. T. Peel, M.C. (*allnce.* £150).

do. do. Parly., Viscount Ednam, M.P., M.C.

Deputy Under Secretary, Sir Arthur Hirtzel, K.C.B. £2,200

Assist. Under Sec., Sir Malcolm C.C. Seton, K.C.B. £1,500

COUNCIL OF INDIA.

Sir Charles S. Bayley, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., I.S.O.; Gen. Sir Edmund George Barrow, G.C.B., G.C.S.I.; Sir J. B. Brunyate, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.; Sahibzada Aftab Ahmed Khan; Bhupendra Nath Basu; F. C. Goodenough; Sir M. N. Hogg; Sir W. H. H. Vincent, K.C.S.I.; Sir E. A. Gait, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.; Sir B. Robertson, K.C.S.I., K.C.M.G., C.I.E.; Sir Rajagohala Chari, K.C.S.I., C.I.E. each £1,200

Clerk of the Council, Sir Malcolm C. C. Seton, K.C.B.

Deputy do., P. H. Dumbell (*allnce.* £100).

Reading Clerk to Council, G. G. Dixon (*allnce.* £50).

Deputy do., W. R. Rayner (*allnce.* £40).

Asst. to Pol. A.D.C., O. Gruzelier, M.V.O. £400 to £500

Resident Clerks, W. Johnston, M.C.; R. W. Wright (*allnce.* £80).

ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISION.

SECRETARIES, ETC.

Financial, W. Robinson, C.B.E.; C. H. Kisch, C.B. £1,200

Military, Lt.-Gen. Sir A. S. Cobbe, V.C., K.C.B., K.C.S.I., D.S.O.; *S. F. Stewart*, C.I.E.; F. W. H. Smith (*acting*) .... each £1,200

Industries & Overseas, Sir L. J. Kershaw, K.C.S.I., C.I.E. £1,200

Commerce & Revenue, E. J. Turner, C.B.E. £1,200

Political and Secret, *Sir J. E. Shuckburgh*, K.C.M.G., C.B.; L. D. Wakely (*Acting*) £1,200

Public Works, W. Stantiall, C.I.E. £1,200

Judicial and Public, John E. Ferard, C.B.E. £1,200

Accountant-General, S. Turner £1,000

Registrar and Superintendent of Records, W. Foster, C.I.E. £1,000

Principals, C. E. Baines; *S. K. Brown*; R. H. A. Carter; W. D. Croft; V. Dawson, C.I.E.; P. H. Dumbell (*Asst. Sec.*); H. W. Garrett; F. E. Grist; E. S. Hopkins; D. T. Monteath, O.B.E.; R. Mowbray; P. J. Patrick; G. E. Shepherd; J. A. Simpson; *F. W. H. Smith* (*Asst. Sec.*); H. J. Tozer; W. H. Turner, M.C. (*acting*); J. C. Walton, M.C. (*Asst. Sec.*) £700 to £900; *Asst. Secs.* £900 to £1,000

Assistant Principals and other Administrative Officers, G. H. Baxter; R. S. Brown; *A. Dibdin*; G. G. Dixon; R. E. Field; C. A. Forsythe; W. Gauld; J. P. Gibson; F. S. Hill, I.S.O.; W. Johnston, M.C.; *J. G. Laithwaite*; G. W. P. Martin; J. P. C. S. Northcott; *R. J. Peel*, M.C.; C. H. Silver; W. D. Tomkins; A. T. Williams ....£200 to £500

Administrative Officer for Non-Effective Questions, G. Ashton £750

Assistant Registrar and Superintendent of Records, H. Mitchell ....£550 to £700

Clerk for Special Duties, Indo-European Telegraph Section, C. Slocombe ....£500 to £600

Officer in Charge of Central Telegraph Section, *E. W. Sutton*; R. R. de R. à Ababrelton (*acting*).

Parliamentary Clerk, W. T. Ottewill ....£400 to £500

Special Post, J. Roxburgh ....£400 to £500

EXECUTIVE DIVISION.

ACCOUNTANT-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Chief Accountant, S. George Smith ....£850 to £1,000

Deputy do., J. W. Clough ....£750 to £850

Superintending Executive Officers, C. Biggs; H. J. Riley; J. C. Stibbs (*acting*); G. E. Young £550 to £700

Higher Executive Officers, C. Chapman; G. W. Hearn; R. A. Janes; S. Kennedy; H. F. Mackay; W. Matthews; W. Robertson; A. G. Salisbury; S. C. Schofield; W. H. Staniforth; E. T. C. B. Walkden £400 to £500

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Chief Executive Officer, W. H. Swain, O.B.E. £1000

Superintending Executive Officers, R. H. Headley, M.B.E.; J. Putnam ....£550 to £700

Higher Executive Officers, H. G. Bull; J. G. Crickmay; A. W. Dunton, M.C.; A. W. Thomson £400 to £500

Staff Clerks, E. W. Jolliffe; G. F. Tinney £350 to £500

Miscellaneous Appointments.

Consulting Engineers, Rendel, Palmer and Tritton.

Establishment Officer, P. J. Patrick.

Director of Forest Studies, Major A. M. F. Caccia, C.B., M.V.O.

Editors, India Office List, C. H. Silver; W. T. Ottewill ....(*allowance*) £50

Information Officer, O. Lloyd Evans £1,000

Director-in-Chief Indo-European Telegraph (P.W.D.), M. G. Simpson £1,000

Asst. to do., Lt.-Col. G. E. O. De Smidt, D.S.O.

Librarian, Frederick W. Thomas, PH.D., M.A. £600

Assist. do., C. A. Storey..............£400

Legal Adviser and Solicitor to Secretary of State, Sir E. M. des C. Chamier £1,200

Assist. Solicitor, F. R. Marten ....£450 to £600

Clerk, Legal Adviser's Dept., C. A K. Norman £200 to £450

President Medical Board, and Medical Adviser to Secretary of State, Maj.-Gen. J. B. Smith, C.B., C.I.E. £800

Member Medical Board, Sir Leonard Rogers, C.I.E., I.M.S. (*retd.*) £450

Inspector of Military Equipment and Clothing, Col. H. E. Garstin..............£500

Assistant to do., W. J. Bowden ....£400 to £500

Members of Nursing Board, Miss M. G. Montgomery; Miss A. M. Waterhouse, C.B.E.

Ordnance Consulting Officer, Lt.-Col. J. H. L. Archer, R.A.

Asst. do., Major R. S. de W. Waller, R.A.

Personal Assistant to Military Secretary, Lt.-Col. W. W. Chitty, C.M.G.

Government Director of Indian Railway Companies, G. Deuchars..............£1,000

Deputy do., J. H. Lovell.

Staff Officers attached to Military Dept., Col. A. W. H. M. Moens, C.M.G., D.S.O.; Maj. J. R. V. Sheston, D.S.O., M.C.

Surveyor and Clerk of Works, T. H. Winny, A.R.I.B.A. £575

India Audit Office.

Auditor, W. A. Sturdy £1,200

Assistant Auditor, E. L. Ball..............£850 to £1,000

Superintending Executive Officers, C. S. Body; A. F. T. Campbell; E. S. Evans; J. A. Stringer £550 to £700

Higher Executive Officers, S. Blumenthal; S. Cohen; L. E. Ellis; A. O. Goldsmith; C. H. Hanna. £400 to £500

High Commissioner for India,
42 Grosvenor Gardens, S.W. 1.

In accordance with Sec. 35 of the Government of India Act, 1919, a High Commissioner for India was appointed in 1920, subject to the direction and control of the Governor-General in Council, to act as Agent in the United Kingdom on behalf of Local Governments in India for such persons as the Governor-General in Council shall prescribe, and to conduct any business relating to the Government of India hitherto conducted by the India Office which may be assigned to him by the Secretary of State for India.

High Commissioner for India, Dadiba Merwanji Dalal, C.I.E. £3,000

Secretary, J. W. Bhore, C.I.E., C.B.E.

Personal Assistant, W. Marlow

Private Secretary, W. M. Mather (*tempy.*)

General Department.

Assistant Secretary, R. E. Montgomery £700 to £900

Assistant Principal, F. J. Adams ....£400 to £500

Indian Trade Commissioner's Office.

Commissioner, H. A. F. Lindsay, C.B.E., I.C.S.

Accounts Department.

Chief Accounting Officer and Official Agent to Administrators-General in India, G. H. Stoker, O.B.E. £850 to £1,000

Deputy Chief Accounting Officer, A. J. C. Edwards, F.I.A. ....£750 to £850

Assistant Chief Accounting Officer, E. Ancott £600 to £800

Superintending Executive Officers, R. W. Reay; H. W. Martin..............£550 to £700

Higher Executive Officers, A. Charlton; E. L. de Beaurepaire; S. H. Wadsworth; J. W. Steadman; D. L. McSweeny, M.C.; F. N. Fairley...£400 to £500

Indian Students Department.

Joint Secretaries, N. C. Sen, O.B.E., £750; and T. Quayle, D.Litt. ....£600 to £800

Assistants to do., V. I. Gaster; R. M. J. Knaster.

India Store Department,
Belvedere Road, Lambeth, S.E. 1.

Director-General, Thomas Ryan, C.I.E. (*Deputation Allowance.*)

Deputy do., R. R. Howlett ....£800 to £1,000

Controllers, J. P. Forsyth; W. F. West; W. G. Crockett, M.B.E.; M. Daniels ....£600 to £800

Principal Executive Officers, A. Phibbs; A. S. Clark; G. Cuttle; F. W. Sharp; S. A. Collins; J. L. Jenkin; H. J. Shurlock; A. W. Ward...£450 to £600

Higher Executive Officers, C. T. Thompson; M. Alexander; T. W. Smith; W. Harrison; E. Price, M.B.E.; J. W. Cooper; P. J. S. Clatworthy; A. V. Moran; H. S. Briggs; E. Scamp; H. J. Bennett; W. V. Anderson; J. F. Taylor; D. Carlin. £400 to £500

Superintendent of the India Store Depôt, Lt.-Col. S. S. W. Paddon, C.I.E. ....£800 to £1,000

Deputy do., F. E. Benest ....£650 to £800

Shipping Surveyor, Sir T. G. Segrave, C.B.E., R.N.R. £600

Mechanical Engineer, A. L. Haas.. ....£450 to £600

Electrical Engineer, L. A. Lewis ....£450 to £600

Insp. of Scientific Supplies, T. F. Connolly, M.B.E. £350 to £500

Chemist, J. R. Acton ....£350 to £500

Examiner, Surgical Instruments, Col. J. J. Pratt £200

Examiner, Medical Stores, Lt.-Col. A. Miller......£300

Consulting Engineers, Rendel, Palmer and Tritton.

Naval Architects, Sir J. H. Biles & Co.

BOARD OF INLAND REVENUE,
Somerset House, W.C. 2.

The appointment of Commissioners of Stamps dates from 1694 and of Commissioners of Taxes from 1719. By 4 and 5 Will. IV. c. 60, a consolidated Board of Stamps and Taxes was established, and by 12 and 13 Vict. c. 1 this Board was amalgamated with the Commissioners of Excise to form the Board of Inland Revenue. By 8 Edw. VII., c. 16 the administration of Excise was transferred to the Board of Customs. The present sources of "Inland Revenue" consist of Death Duties, Stamps and Taxes. Salaries and Expenses of the Board for 1922-23 are estimated at £7,154,781.

Chairman, Sir Richard V. N. Hopkins, K.C.B....£3,000

Private Secretary, J. F. Huntington.

Deputy Chairman, Sir Percy Thompson, K.B.E., C.B. £2,200

Private Secretary, E. L. Nettleton.

Commissioners, F. A. Barrett, C.B.; G. B. Canny; C. G. Spry..............*unp.*

Office of Special Commissioners of Income Tax,
York House, Kingsway, W.C. 2.

Presiding Special Commissioner, Sir Mark Beresford Russell Sturgis, K.C.B..............£1,500

Special Commrs., W. J. Braithwaite; P. Williamson; Maj. N. Anderson, C.B.E.; J. Jacob; Hon. R. Coke, D.S.O.; H. M. Sanders £1,200

Clerk to Special Commissioners of Income Tax, A. A. Oliver ....£850 to £1,000

Principal Clerks, W. H. Williams-Treffgarne; E. V. Hall; T. A. Mangan; T. E. Harvey; W. Brown I.S.O.; F. N. Whittle; A. R. Reeves; G. H. Whybrow; A Tapply and J. H. Ellison..............£750 to £850

Assistant Principal Clerks, H. de P. Gauvain; W. E. Bickford; W. A. Jennery; W. H. Chick; R. P. Jago; E. C. Bircham; W. T. Dickinson; J. F. Park; C Smith; C. M. May; W. A. McKears; J. W. Barker; A. Culley and E. Denniford; W. P. Shepherd (*acting*)..............£550 to £700

Senior Staff Officer, R. M. Turnbull ......£500 to £600

Staff Officers, W. Watson; J. Lintott; A. C. Jarvis F. C. Oldridge; J. F. Waight; H. B. Haynes; A. H. Willott; F. Lee; J. R. Bowman, M.B.E.; G. G. Greenfield; J. Ashford; W. W. Brougham; M. H. Axton; C. Lambert; A. H. Goldsmith; H. E. Lawrence, G. E. Howell; T. E. Orchard; A. W. Caddy; W. B. Sheppard; T. N. Hooper; A. L. Fielding; A. J. Gilchrist; E. J. Norris; A. E. Duffett; S. G Richardson; W. A. Stuart; P. Eke; J. Robertson, J. Key; A. P. P. Chalke; A. F. Butler; J. W. Middleton; C. B. Cox; H. W. C. Cripps; L. Baker. W. A. Webb; W. E. Roberts; C. E. Cook; F. H.

Spear; L. T. Cunningham; W. J. Jones; P. B. B. Hunt; A. W. Burgess, M.B.E.; H. E. Measor; A. C. Towell; W. G. Birt; J. Vane; S. H. Hopkins; H. G. Howard; W. E. Degerdon ....£400 to £500

Staff Clerk, V. E. Gatesman ....£300 to £400

Secretaries' Office.

Joint Secretaries (and Director of Establishments), F. A. Barrett, C.B.; G. B. Canny; C. G. Spry £1,200 to £1,500

Assistant Secretaries, F. A. Slee; W. V. Bradford; P. M. Osmond; L. Browett, O.B.E.; H. G. Dunford; J. W. Mitchell; C. J. Gregg; S. E. Minnis £1,000 to £1,200

Principals, H. A. A. Cruso; L. E. Jones; J. Snellgrove; J. Berry; G. R. Hamilton; A. Nelson; W. G. E. Burnett; F. Greenwood; A. W. Davies; M. Reid; E. M. H. Lloyd; C. H. Wakely; E. W. Verity; F. Minter, I.S.O.; C. C. Gallagher; T. Cope £700 to £900

Administrative Cadets, S. G. H. Bürger; C. F. Haynes; H. F. Williams; G. E. Thompson; E. L. Nettleton; J. Hutt, M.B.E.; E. H. Ritson; J. F. Huntington; A. M. Tristram; H. H. Sellar; F. D. Steen; G. L. Watkinson; E. P. Donaldson; F. E. D. Hodges £200 to £500

Principal of Women Staff, Mrs. E. M. Garner......£450

Assistant Principal Clerks, H. W. Crapp; E. E. Beare £550 to £700

Advisory Accountants, H. H. Bailes, A.C.A; E. Basnett, A.C.A.; H. G. Bridges, A.C.A.; F. W. Gower, A.C.A.; E. Hanson, A.C.A.; A. H. Harper, A.C.A.; W. H. Palmer, A.C.A.; E. H. Payton, A.C.A.; H. Preedy, A.S.A.A.; L. P. Williams, F.C.A.; L. E. Dyne, A.C.A.; R. Larkman, A.C.A.; S. P. Dillon-Smith, A.S.A.A.; G. H. Langdale, F.C.A.; N. E. Powell, F.C.A.; G. H. Knighton..£500 to £800

Junior Accountants, W. A. Johnson, A.C.A.; A F. Stevenson, A.C.A.; H. Jewitt A.S.A.A ...£350 to £500

Staff Officers, E. H. Harrison; G. W. Catchpole; F. Moore; H. N. M. Feiling; A. G. Langford; G. P. Teagle; F. W. Watling; F. J. James...£400 to £500

Staff Clerk, W. E. H. Cotsell ....£300 to £400

Statistics and Intelligence Branch.

Director, W. H. Coates £1,000

Assistant Director, A. L. Beck..............£700 to £900

Assistant Principal Clerk, A. B. Tucker £500 to £700

Accountant and Comptroller-General's Office.

Accountant and Comptroller-Gen., B. P. Moore £1,000 to £1,200

Deputy do., H. B. Spiers ....£750 to £850

Principal Clerks, F. W. P. French; A. R. Clark £750 to £850

Assistant Principal Clerks, W. Willby; E. W. West; W. C. Newbold ....£550 to £700

Staff Officers, F. B. Short; E. Weatherhead; A. M. P. Dawson; W. J. Gibby; G. E. W. Herbert; J. A. Matheson; L. H. Rider, O.B.E.; C. Cozens; S. J. Spice ....£400 to £500

Staff Clerk, G. Elliott ....£300 to £400

Chief Inspector's Office.

Chief Inspector, Sir Edward R. Harrison £1,500

Deputy Chief Inspectors, J. J. Farrell; A. E. Goodwin £1,200

Principal Inspectors (attached to Chief Office), A. Hook; M. C. Furtado; W. McIver; A. C. Alcock; F. L. Mace; A. F. Pool, O.B.E.; J. G. Dixon; H. J. E. Garcia, O.B.E.; E. A. Eborall; A. H. Towle, O.B.E.; C. F. Baker; C. F. Rawson; J. Mitchell; A. K. Turner; C. H. Thew; W. Philipson; J. G. Smyth, O.B.E.; C. C. Scott; E. B. Hunton, O.B.E.; J. Sandison; C. H. Rand; F. Hole; R. Eyres; W. D. Carey; W. F Atkins; J. Gregory, O.B.E.; F. J. Connor £1,000

Senior Inspectors (attached to Chief Office), F. Marriott; D. C. Lethem; W. H. Faulkner; T. F Buchan; H. Biggart; A. J. Jenkins; P. Suggett; J. T. Young; W. E. Cox; D. H. R. Adamson; J. P. Hughes; S. J. Wood; J. McGowan, O.B.E.; D. Dunham; R. B. Wilson; A. E. A. Elston; G. W. Gordin; W. E. Diggines; J. A. Hill; F. S. Towle; R. Robinson; A. S. Clark; H. C. Surfleet; A. E. Lacey; W. Dey; A. W. Williams; G. W. Bruce; H. J. Towle; P. Nichols; F. P. Harris; W. G. H. Chelmick; P. O. Nolder; C. E. Garland; H. W. Guest; T. W. Macleod; H. G. Cook; L. W. Green; A. W. Loach; G. B. Blunden; S. H. Smythe; R. H. Johnstone; C. A. Nash; J. Campbell, M.B.E. . ...£750 to £900

Inspectors (Higher Grade, attached to Chief Office), F. A. Edge; R. Pantling; D. Johnstone; W. A. Elliott; H. D. Beynon; A. J. Browning; Y. E. Dale; A. G. Morley; C. J. Robinson; H. J. Devitt; J. B. Yallop; W. W. Musgrave; W. S. L. Dalgleish; A. R. Sheaves; H. M. Brice; G. J. Craddock; F. L. McAdam; W. J. Bird; E. Prendergast; L. G. White; G. H. Withers; C. F. Lawrence; T. Wilkinson; A. B. Osborne; R. Hindsley; G. Beck; S. R. Dealler; J. V. McCreath; B. A. Nash; H. O. Hughes; W. O. Bishop; A. W. M. Dickson; G. Vaughan; A. K. Henriksen; T. H. Shaw; A. Road; W. A. Tiley; A. G. Kneeshaw; S. Grew; J. H. Rodd; W. E. Daw; S. L. Sweet; J. Thompson; R. W. Smith; R. A. Lucking; T. Dunsmore; H. G. L. Hussey; C. T. Cheese; F. A. Rice; M. C. Lynch; F. E. Seldon; F. Smeed; W. L. Peto; V. Y. Timbrell; F. W. Worthington; G. E. Toogood; W. D. Makins; W. F. Grant; T. H. Hore; W. G. Wardrop; P. Darby; A. J. Whelan; E. A. Raven; A. E. Trangmar; F. A. H. Foskett; G. F. W. Reville; J. W. Embleton; S. H. West; G. R. Wormald; C. Martin; E. P. Marr ....£550 to £700

Inspectors (attached to Chief Office), H. S. O'Grady; A. Hackforth; A. T. G. Bowler; G. W. Pole; A. B. Hurst..£250 to £500

Estate Duty Office.

Controller of Death Duties, C. E. Fletcher.........£1,200

Asst. Controllers of Death Duties, §G. D. Callender; J. H. Taylor; J. Webster-Brown ......£850 to £1,000

Principal Clerks, L. W. Browne; J. Gaskill, O.B.E.; J. R. Redhead; T. McIver; H. J. R. Herford; J. D. Pearson; T. A. Prest; W. E. Lockwood; H. P. Dunning; W. V. Palmer; H. D. Scott; E. H. L. Jones; H. W. Osborn; W. E. Willan; F. C. Lambert; A. E. Durrant; J. F. Rhodes ....£750 to £850

Assist. Principal Clerks, †J. Dales; T. W. G. Wratislaw; P. J. Roper; W. L. Gane; W. J. Todhunter; †T. C. S. Smith; †T. A. England; †C. Beatty; J. J. Wolfe; †A. E. Sansom; †G. J. H. Hutchins; A. J. Doyle; H. P. C. Skingley; F. E. Jeram; E. P. Rider; R. W. Ingram; H. P. Brown; L. H. C. Watson; F. H. Gorle; J. W. Lumb; H. G. Bell; L. Stack; A. H. Troughton; J. Buckley; A. H. Parez; A. Robinson; R. Dymond; H. L. White; H. McIlquham; W. Addison; G. L. Price; E. L. Cope; P. Mordle; A. Hardwick; E. T. Dixon; R. Quigg; E. M. Miller; C. O. Vernède; C. H. Smith; A. J. H. Green; E. T. Hopkins; L. F. Tours; H. P. Bassil; C. S. Thompson; I. E. Biss; P. H. G. O'Flynn; G. D. Florendine; H. J. Oliver; H. Nell; W. K. Freeth; W. C. Royle; E. L. Holland; H. J. Harrison; H. B. D. Sword; E. G. Moir (*acting*) ....£550 to £700

Examiners,‡ R. R. Ricketts; C. D. Knox; J. F. Tarrant; H. C. Sword; A. P. Beet; E. V. Cole; J. B. Isherwood; J. Connery; J. A. G. Owen; G. F. Broughton; E. C. Burley; G. H. Moore; E. G. Moir; W. J. Duggan; J. W. Fox; J. Canter; A. S. Jamouneau; R. K. Rowell; C. N. Francis; J. M. Bliss; R. H. Hobson; C. S. Vincent; W. Neylan; R. E. Allen; S. R. Tanner; R. S Kemp; H. J. B. Smythe; E. T. Dixie; E. L. Green; E. A. Graty; H. F. Studds; J. O'Connell; O. I. 'A. Thurston; F. Cruttenden; F. J. Phillips; F. J. Bennett; H. Porteous; P. J. Bennett; C. Jones; F. H. Peake; J. A. G. Sterling; A. T. Nichols; J. Ratcliff; J. H. Burgess; R. E. Coleman, O.B.E.; I. Lawton; G. H. Richmond; E. Braddock; G. Peake; W. T. Matthison; L. Green; B. W. Marsh; G. H. Sellar; T. M. Dale; E. F. Saxton; C. Spice; G. A. Carter; H. F. Shave; J. W. Legg; G. T. Arnott; A. J. Stanton; G. W. Carter; E. H. Roe; C. A. Baker; J. B. Widdup; F. Overy; F. Rees; J. O. Voysey; E. R. Pickett; G. H. Bumby; E. Coates; J. C. Harrison; R. N. Cook; R. Mead; J. S. Attwood; T. A. McKee;

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§ *In receipt of allowance of £100 as* Deputy Controller.

Marked thus † are on the scale £600 to £800.

‡ Personal salary £550.

W. M. Brown; J. D. Geake; E. W. Hamilton; W. H. Lynes; K. McFarlane; A. Edmunds; G. C. Burston; J. P. Cleary; J. G. Ibbotson; H. J. Porter; R. F. Goodman; T. Eatough; L. C. Rae; N. M. Parker; M. J. P. Kelly; H. A. P. Stenning; M. H. Tucker; D. W. Gration; F. M. Townend; R. B. Bowden; J. A. McDowell; O. W. Godwin; C. Hayes; J. N. Harmer; G. H. Ingram; H. C. Scott; G. Tucker; D Harrison; G. R. Blake; L. Johnson; H. H. Livesey; W. Reader; H. W. Hobbs; P. J. Bacon; I. Hyman; E. G. Frankland; F. K. Morgan; J. A. Smith; A. T. Evans; E. L. Fairweather; W. A. Lucas; T. W. King; F. R. Parks; V. H. Cullingford; E. W. Handley; G. B. Mason; D. W. McAra; A. T. Law; E. L. Archer; H. G. Du Heaume; H. E. Smith; H. P. Peck; J. A. Taylor; T. J. Carroll; W. K. D. Atkins; H. Cook; A. H. Folland; A. D. Barnes; E. Allen; C. S. Herridge; F. E. Price; C. J. Brown; W. A. J. Barnett; W. L. Jones; H. G. Cosgrove; A. H. L. Vigurs; L. F. Boden; E. G. Tucker; P. W. Ade......................£250 to £500

Edinburgh Branch Office.

See Scottish Section.

Office of the Controller of Stamps and Stores, and Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, Business Names, Newspapers, and Bank Returns, including the Stamp Offices, London Stock Exchange, and Lloyd's.

Controller and Registrar, H. Birtles..................£1,000

Deputy Controller and Assistant Registrar, A. F. Campbell-Taylor, O.B.E. ....£750 to £850

Assistant Chief Clerk, F. W. B. Poste......£550 to £700

Assistant Principal Clerks, E. Chapman; J. H. Gedge; A. W. Stokes ....£550 to £700

Staff Officers, A. Brown; E. B. Bishop; J. P. Howatson; W. A. Read; W. J. Bazeley; C. W. Parsons; A. T. Allin; F. W. Boustred; R. J. Sparks; A. Kinsman; C. E. Cook; A. Roney; G. H. Bennett; J. Rahilly; D. Tufft; J. W. Howard; A. Laugharne; W. Burnett; J. Burgoine; L. R. Opperman; H. R. Snow ....£400 to £500

Staff Clerks, H. Campkin; E. L. Tottenham £300 to £400

Office of the Director of Stamping.

Director, G. W. Stonestreet, C.B.E. £1,000

Deputy Director, H. W. Longley...... ......£750 to £850

Inspector, J. Patient ....£400 to £500

Solicitor's Office.

Solicitor, John Houldsworth Shaw £1,800

Assistant Solicitors, P. M. Smyth; W. B. Blatch, M.B.E.; F. England ....£1,000 to £1,200

Chief Clerks, J. J. Howe, LL.B.; C. J. Salkeld Green, D.S.O., M.C.; W. E. Riddell; F. N. D. Preston £750 to £900

Asst. Chief Clerks, W. A. W. Bartlett; D. C. R. Stuart; H. F. Walker; A. R. Whiteway; J. S. K. Foote; C. F. Gifford ....£550 to £700

Professional Clerks, E. G. Sergeant; J. B. Sparke; C. Cozens-Smith; C. W. D. Miller; A. K. H. Neale; J. G. Hawke; C. L. M. Langham.........£200 to £500

Staff Officer, J. James..............................£400 to £500

Valuation Office.

Chief Valuer, Sir E. J. Harper, F.S.I. £1,200

Deputy Chief Valuer for England and Wales, *C. J. Howell Thomas*, F.S.I. (C. H. Gott, F.S.I., *acting*) £850 to £1,000

Chief Valuer for Scotland, A. Blair, F.S.I. £850 to £1,000

Superintending Valuers (*arranged alphabetically*), J. Crawter, F.S.I.; G. F. Crisp, F.S.I.; D. L. Paton, F.S.I.; D. T. Davies, O.B.E., F.S.I.; *H. Firth*, F.S.I.; J. W. Marsden, F.S.I.; S. Martin, F.S.I.; C. W. H. Mason, F.S.I.; J. O. Nesbitt, F.S.I.; J. E. Tory, F.S.I.; A. E. Killick, F.S.I. ....£800, after 3 years £850

Valuers attached to Head Office, F. J. James, M.B.E., F.S.I.; A. E. Fleck; H. Ovenden, F.S.I.; F. G. Baxendale, F.S.I.; R. E. Gott, F.S.I.; H. O. Foster, F.S.I.; H. G. Buss, F.S.I.; R. E. A. Dash, D.F.C., F.S.I.; F. C. Lane, P.A.S.I.

Higher Clerical Officer, C. W. Palmer.

Medical Officer.

H. S. Stannus, M.D.

MINISTRY OF LABOUR.

Montagu House, Whitehall, S.W. 1.

The gross amount for the services administered by the Ministry was estimated at £20,363,639 for 1923–4, reduced by Appropriations in aid to a net sum of £16,187,005. The gross estimate is made up as follows:—Salaries £452,312 for Permanent Departments and £29,062 for Temporary Departments at Headquarters; £547,940 for Claims and Record Office, Kew; £2,507,657 for Provincial Offices; £74,930 for Travelling Expenses; £36,125 for Incidental Expenses; £51,000 for Telegrams and Telephones; £6,500 for Law Charges; £11,332 for the Industrial Court; £27,751 for the Umpire and Courts of Referees; £82,750 for Fees, Travelling Expenses, &c., of Arbitrators, Members of Trade Boards, Committees, &c.; £13,164,400 for Unemployment Insurance (State Grants, &c.); £3,384,200 for Services arising out of the War. There is also included in the Gross Estimates a sum of £37,680 for the Expenses in connection with the International Labour Organisation (League of Nations), including a Grant-in-Aid of £33,800.

Minister, Rt. Hon. Sir Montague Barlow, K.B.E., LL.D., M.P. £2,000

Principal Private Sec., F. N. Tribe, O.B.E.

Asst. do., T. S. Chegwidden; F. W. Hadden, M.B.E.

Parliamentary Private Sec., H. D. R. Margesson, M.P., M.C. ....(*unpaid*)

Parliamentary Secretary, H. B. Betterton, C.B.E., M.P. £1,200

Private Sec., L. G. Lee, M.C.

Parliamentary do., Capt. Hon. D. Howard, M.P. *unp.*

Secretary, H. J. Wilson, C.B., C.B.E. £2,200

Private Sec., W. L. Buxton.

Chief Labour Adviser, Sir David Shackleton, K.C.B. £3,000

Private Sec., A. B. Valentine.

Solicitor, L. A. J. Granville-Ram £1,500

Accountant-General, F. G. Bowers, C.B.E. £1,200 to £1,500

Principal Assistant Secretaries, T. W. Phillips, C.B., C.B.E.; A. W. Watson, C.B., C.B.E.; H. Wolfe, C.B.E. £1,200 to £1,500

Controller, Training, Appointments and Civil Liabilities Department, J. A. N. Barlow, C.B.E. ...£1,250

Assistant Secretaries, C. W. G. Eady; J. Hilton, F. W. Leggett, W. W. Marsh; J. S. Nicholson; J. Paterson; J. F. G. Price, £1,000 to £1,200; Miss F. H. Durham, C.B.E. ....£850 to £1,000

Principals, O. C. Allen, C.B.E.; A. W. Basham; S. L. Besso; P. Y. Blundun; R. C. Davison; J. M. Glen; L. G. M. Glover; C. B. Hawkins; T. Howe; G. H. Ince; G. W. Irons; C. W. K. MacMullan; F. A. Norman, O.B.E.; G. T. Reid; R. C. G. Somervell; F. B. Sutherland; W. Taylor; F. N. Tribe, O.B.E.; W. H. Lowe Watson, D.S.O, D.C.M.; A. A. A. Wotzel, O.B.E., £700 to £900; Miss S. E. Burnet, O.B.E.; Miss I. Sloan ....£600 to £750

Assistant Principals, E. W. Barltrop, D.S.O.; W. L. Buxton; T. S. Chegwidden; H. D. K. Davies; C. G. Dennys, M.C.; H. C. Emmerson; R. E. Gomme; H. D. Hancock; H. Holloway; C. E. N. Joad; A. E. Kingham; L. G. Lee, M.C.; G. S. Owen; A. B. Valentine; G. C. Veysey; H. H. Wiles; A. Wilson £200 to £500

(*Para.* 51)—Miss E. M. Foster; Miss E. Whyte £200 to £400

Employment and Insurance Department.

(i) *Queen Anne's Chambers, Westminster, S.W.* 1.

Principal Asst. Secretary, T. W. Phillips, C.B., C.B.E. £1,200 to £1,500

Asst. Secs., J. F. G. Price (£1,000 to £1,200); Miss F. H. Durham, C.B.E. (£850 to £1,000); C. W. G. Eady ....£1,000 to £1,200

Chief Inspector, H. Smith..................................£1,100

(ii) *Unemployment Insurance Branch at Kew.*

Chief Insurance Officer, C. J. Wiley, D.S.O. £750 to £850

(iii) *Overseas Branch.* 2, Clements' Inn, Strand, W.C. 2.

Officer in Charge, J. Paterson............£1,000 to £1,200

(iv) *Divisional Controllers* (each £1,000).

South-Eastern (*London*), C. J. Balaam, O.B.E.
Scotland (*Edinburgh*), J. M. Cramond, O.B.E.
North-Western (*Manchester*), G. W. C. Venn, D.S.O.
North-Eastern (*Leeds*), J. B. Adams, D.S.O.
Midlands (*Birmingham*), J. T. Homer, C.B.E., D.L., J.P.

South-Western (*Bristol*), W. R. L. Blakiston.
Wales (*Cardiff*), O. W. Owen.

Industrial Relations Department.

Assistant Secretary, F. W. Leggett ...£1,000 to £1,200
Conciliation Officers, I. H. Mitchell, £1,000; W. Mosses, O.B.E., J.P. ....£550 to £650

General Department.

Principal Assistant Secretary, H. Wolfe, C.B.E. £1,200 to £1,500

(i) *Trade Boards Division.*

Assistant Secretary, J. S. Nicholson...£1,000 to £1,200

(ii) *Office of Trade Boards.*

Chief Officer, F. Popplewell ....£750 to £850

(iii) *Statistics Division.*

Director of Statistics, J. Hilton ....£1,000 to £1,200

(iv) *International Labour Division.*

Principal, O. C. Allen, C.B.E. ....£700 to £900

Establishments Department.

6, Richmond Terrace, Whitehall, S.W. 1.

Director of Establishments, A. W. Watson, C.B.E. £1,200 to £1,500
Assistant Secretary, W. W. Marsh ...£1,000 to £1,200

Accountant-General's Department.

Queen Anne's Chambers, Westminster, S.W. 1.

Accountant-General, F. G. Bowers, C.B.E. £1,200 to £1,500
Deputy Accountant-General, J. W. Todd £1,000 to £1,200
Director of Accounts, F. Davey £1,100
Assistant Accountants-General (*Claims and Record Office, Kew*) H. L. M. Bebb, O.B.E.; R. H. Bindloss; E. G. Marlow, O.B.E.; S. J. Tyack......£900 to £1,000

Solicitors' Department.

6, Richmond Terrace, Whitehall, S.W. 1.

Solicitor, Hon. A. Clive Lawrence, C.B.E. £1,500
Assistant Solicitors, L. A. J. Granville Ram; S. H. Ackroyd ....£1,000 to £1,200

Training, Appointments, and Civil Liabilities Department.

Sanctuary Buildings, Great Smith Street, Westminster, S.W. 1.

Controller, J. A. N. Barlow, C.B.E. £1,250
Deputy Controller (*Training*), J. R. J. Passmore £1,000
Deputy Controller (*Appointments*), F. Wilson Fox. £1,000
Assistant Controller (*Civil Liabilities*), T. S. Owen £550 to £650

LAW OFFICERS' DEPARTMENT.

Royal Courts of Justice, W.C. 2.

Attorney-General, Rt. Hon. Sir Douglas McGarel Hogg, K.C., M.P. (*and fees*; £24,170 in 1921-22) £7,000
Solicitor-General, Sir T. W. H. Inskip, K.C., M.P. (*and fees*; £9,723 in 1921-22) £6,000
Chief Permanent Clerk, James Abbs £500

LEE CONSERVANCY BOARD.

Surrey House, Victoria Embankment, W.C. 2.
And Enfield Lock, Middlesex.

The authority responsible for the control of the River Lee and its tributaries, its functions including the management of the Lee and Stort Navigations and the prevention of pollution of the water. The River Lee and its tributaries extend over an area of about 600 sq. miles, and the total length of navigable waterway is about 50 miles. The Board consists of 15 members, of whom 14 are elected by local authorities and one by the barge owners on the river.

Chairman, E. B. Barnard, O.B.E., M.A., D.L.
Vice-do., Sir Herbert Nield, K.C., M.P.
Clerk of the Board, S. R. Hobday (Barrister-at-Law).
Engineer and Manager, C. N. Tween, M.INST.C.E.

LORD GREAT CHAMBERLAIN'S OFFICE.

Royal Court, House of Lords, S.W. 1.

The Lord Great Chamberlain is the Sixth Great Officer of State, the office being hereditary since the grant of Henry I. to the family of De Vere, Earls of Oxford.

Lord Great Chamberlain, The Marquess of Lincolnshire, K.G., G.C.M.G.
Secretary, Capt. Sir Thomas Butler, K.C.V.O. £200
Clerk, Capt. E. H. L. Elliott £100
Resident Supt. House of Lords, T. Whitehead......£300

LORD PRIVY SEAL.

11 Downing Street, S.W. 1.

Lord Privy Seal, Rt. Hon. Lord Robert Cecil, M.P. £2,000
Private Secs., P. J. Baker; E. C. Henty.

MEDICAL RESEARCH COUNCIL.

Central Offices:—15 York Bldgs, Adelphi, W.C. 2.
Telephone: Gerrard 6449.
Telegrams: "Medresco-Westrand."

The Council were formerly the Medical Research Committee, established in 1914 under the National Health Insurance Act, but were incorporated under their present title by Royal Charter on the 1st April, 1920. They are now under the administrative direction of a Committee of the Privy Council, consisting of the Lord President, the Minister of Health (England and Wales), the Secretary for Scotland, and the Chief Secretary for Ireland; the Secretary of the Medical Research Council is *ex officio* Secretary to this Committee.

The Council apply moneys voted by Parliament or received from private sources for the furtherance of medical research. Their reports, published by H.M. Stationery Office, are obtainable through any bookseller.

Members: The Viscount Goschen, C.B.E. (*Chairman*); The Lord Mildmay (*Treasurer*); Sir F. W. Andrewes, M.D., F.R.S.; Professor George Dreyer, C.B.E., M.D., F.R.S.; Professor T. R. Elliott, C.B.E., D.S.O., M.D., F.R.S.; William Graham, LL.B., M.P.; Sir Archibald E. Garrod, K.C.M.G., M.D., F.R.S.; Henry Head, M.D., F.R.S.; Professor D. Noël Paton, M.D., F.R.S.; Sir C. S. Wallace, K.C.M.G., C.B., F.R.C.S.
Secretary, Sir Walter M. Fletcher, K.B.E., M.D., SC.D., F.R.S.
Assistant Secretary, A. Landsborough Thomson, O.B.E., D.SC.
Assistant Secretary (*Publications*), E. Schuster, D.SC.
Clerk of Accounts, J. H. Morton.

National Institute for Medical Research.

Mount Vernon, Hampstead, N.W. 3.
Telephone: Hampstead 2232.
Telegrams: "Medresco-Gold."

Directors of Departments: *Biochemistry and Pharmacology*, H. H. Dale, C.B.E., M.D., F.R.S.; *Bacteriology and Experimental Pathology*, Capt. S. R. Douglas, F.R.S.; *Applied Physiology*, Leonard Hill, M.B., F.R.S.; *Statistics*, John Brownlee, M.D., D.SC.; *Experimental Medicine* (*Cardiographic Department, University College Hospital*), Sir Thomas Lewis, C.B.E., M.D., F.R.S.

National Collection of Type Cultures.

Lister Institute, Chelsea Gardens, S.W. 1.
Telephone: Victoria 4754.

Director: J. C. G. Ledingham, C.M.G., M.B., D.SC., F.R.S.
Curator: R. St. John-Brooks, M.D.

Industrial Fatigue Research Board.

Office: 15 York Buildings, Adelphi, W.C. 2.
Telephone: Gerrard 6449.

Secretary: D. R. Wilson (*H.M. Inspector of Factories*).

METROPOLITAN ASYLUMS BOARD.

Office: Victoria Embankment, E.C. 4.

Constituted under Orders of the Ministry of Health to provide, for the Metropolis, hospital accommodation for persons suffering from infectious disease, both acute and convalescent, ophthalmia neonatorum and venereal disease, for certain classes of sick children, tuberculous patients, mental defectives, and sane epileptics; training ships for boys, an ambulance service (land and river), and casual wards. Particulars of fever and small pox hospitals are given on p. 327, of mental hospitals and training colonies on p. 327, of institutions for children on p. 325, of sanatoria and hospitals for tuberculous patients on p. 326, and ambulance service on p. 323.

The Board consists of 73 members, 55 being elected by the several Metropolitan Boards of Guardians and 18 nominated by the Ministry of Health.

Chairman of Board, Walter Eickhoff, J.P. ....*unp.*

Vice-Chairman, Francis Morris, J.P. ....*unp.*

Clerk to the Board, G. A. Powell, C.B.E. £1,700

Treasurer and Accountant, Morris Heyes, A.C.A. £1,400

Deputy Clerk, H. F. Hayes £1,100

Assistant Clerks, F. A. Kelly, M.B.E.; W. L. Parry, B.SC. £900

Deputy Treasurer and Accountant, H. J. K. Wharrie £900

Assistant Accountant, J. W. Park, A.C.A. £775

Chief Supply Officer, J. G. Hopgood, M.B.E. £900

Engineer-in-Chief, T. Cooper, M.I.C.E., Sheffield House, Sheffield Street, W.C. 2 ....£1,200

Chief Medical Officers, F. Foord Caiger, M.D., D.P.H.; W. T. Gordon Pugh, M.D.; James Watt, M.D., D.P.H; E. B. Sherlock, M.D., D.P.H.

METROPOLITAN WATER BOARD.

173 Rosebery Avenue, E.C. 1.

The Board serves an area of 563 sq. miles. The charges are levied on rateable value at such rate, not exceeding 8½ per cent., as the Board may fix. The approximate net water rental is £4,809,438. The Capital Debt on April 1, 1923, amounted to £52,620,846, the interest paid being £1,700,844. The estimated population supplied was 6,907,370, the number of services being 1,148,906. The annual supply was 88,881,000,000 gallons, a daily average of 243·51 million gallons. One of the sources of supply is the *New River Company's* undertaking, inaugurated in the reign of James I. (1609) by Sir Hugh Myddelton, to bring water from Amwell and Chadwell, Herts, to London.

Chairman of the Board (1922-5), C. G. Musgrave, J.P. (*unp.*)

Vice-Chairman, Frederick L. Dove, D.L. ....(*unp.*)

Clerk, G. F. Stringer £1,000

Chief Engineer, Henry E. Stilgoe, M.Inst.C.E. ...£2,500

Accountant & Registrar of Debentures, G. M. Jennings £1,250

Director of Water Examination, Sir Alexander Houston, K.B.E., C.V.O., M.B., D.SC. £1,750

Solicitor, C. A. Hunt, B.A. £900

Supervisor, F. W. Drake £900

Surveyor, Harold Oxley, F.S.I. £700

IMPERIAL MINERAL RESOURCES BUREAU.

2 Queen Anne's Gate Buildings, Westminster, S.W. 1.

The Bureau was incorporated by Royal Charter on the 12th June, 1919, and its purposes are: (i) To collect, co-ordinate, and disseminate information as to the resources, production, treatment, consumption and requirements of every mineral and metal. (ii) To ascertain the scope of existing agencies, with a view ultimately to avoid any unnecessary overlapping that may prevail. (iii) To devise means whereby existing agencies can, if necessary, be assisted and improved in the accomplishment of their respective tasks. (iv) To supplement these agencies, if necessary, in order to obtain any information not now collected which may be required for the purposes of the Bureau. (v) To advise on the development of the mineral resources of the Empire or of particular parts thereof, in order that such resources may be available for the purposes of Imperial Defence or Industry or Commerce.

Board of Governors.

The Board of Governors consists of representatives appointed by the Home and Overseas Governments, the President of the Board being the Marquess of Salisbury, K.G., G.C.V.O., C.B.

Chairman of the Bureau (and Representative of the United Kingdom), Sir Richard Redmayne, K.C.B., M.SC., M.I.C.E., M.I.M.E., M.I.M.M., F.G.S. (*Dominion of Canada*), Willet G. Miller, LL.D., F.R.S.C. (*Commonwealth of Australia*), William Stanley Robinson. (*Dominion of New Zealand*), (vacant). (*Union of South Africa*), (vacant). (*Dominion of Newfoundland*), Rt. Hon. Lord Morris, K.C.M.G., K.C. (*Vice-Chairman*). (*Government of India*), Richard Dixon Oldham, F.R.S., F.G.S. (Nominated by the *Secretary of State for the Colonies*), John William Evans, C.B.E., D.SC., F.R.S. (Appointed by the *Lord President of the Council*), Westgarth Forster Brown, M.I.C.E., M.I.M.E.; Frederick H. Hatch, M.I.C.E., M.I.M.M.; Wallace Thorneycroft, F.R.S.E., M.I.M.E.; Professor Thomas Turner, M.SC., F.I.C., A.R.S.M.; Hugh F. Marriott, A.R.S.M., M.I.M.M.; Sir Herbert Jackson, K.B.E., F.I.C., F.R.S.

Secretary to the Bureau, Maj. W. M. Henderson-Scott, A.R.S.M., F.G.S.

The Bureau is advised by fifteen Technical Committees.

THE ROYAL MINT, Tower Hill, E. 1.

The Royal Mint, as now constituted, may be said to date from 1817, and the buildings from 1810, the latter being completed in that year at the cost of over £250,000. In 1870 the Coinage Act abolished the ancient post of Master of the Mint as such, and combined it with that of the Chancellor of the Exchequer. The first known Master (or Warden) of the Mint dates from Henry I. and the last Warden was Lord Maryborough (1814–23), the last Master being Professor Thomas Graham, who died in 1869. The estimated administrative expenses amount to £6,019,201 for 1922–1923. Appropriations in aid, £6,019,200, leaving a net cost of £10.

Master and Worker, The Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Deputy Master and Comptroller, and Engraver of H.M. Seals, Col. Robt. Arthur Johnson, C.B.E. £1,500

Chief Clerk, D. J. Scourfield, I.S.O. ....£500 to £700

Staff Officer, W. Perry, M.B.E. ....£400 to £500

Superintendent, Operative Department, W. J. Hocking, C.B.E. ....£800 to £1,000

Assistant do., W. J. Drown; D. G. Spittle; H. W. L. Evans, O.B.E. ....£360 to £500

Chemist and Assayer, Sir T. K. Rose, D.SC. £800 to £1,000

Assistant Assayers, S. W. Smith, D.SC., £350 to £600; J. Phelps, M.A., £350 to £550; W. A. C. Newman, B.SC. ....£300 to £550

Branches of the Royal Mint.

Sydney, New South Wales.

Deputy Master, J. H. Campbell £1,100

Superintendent, A. J. C. Christie ....£700 to £900

Melbourne, Victoria.

Deputy Master, A. M. Le Souëf £1,100

Superintendent, W. M. Robins, B.A. ....£800 to £900

Perth, Western Australia.

Deputy Master, J. F. Campbell £1,100

Superintendent, F. E. Allum ....£700 to £800

Ottawa, Canada.

Deputy Master, A. H. W. Cleave ......£1,000 to £1,200

Superintendent, A. J. Baker (*acting*) ...£750 to £1,000

Pretoria, South Africa.

Deputy Master, R. G. J. Pearson £1,200

Superintendent, J. T. Becklake ....£820 to £940

THE BRITISH MUSEUM,

Bloomsbury, W.C. 1.

The British Museum may be said to date from 1753, when Parliament granted the sum of £20,000 to purchase the collection of books, &c., of Sir Hans Sloane, the building (Montagu House) being opened in 1759. The present buildings were erected between 1823 and 1914, and the original collection has increased to its present dimensions by gifts and purchases, and by the operation of the Copyright Acts. Rules, &c., affecting the public, dates and times of opening, &c., will be found among "Places of Interest." The administrative expenses of the British Museum were estimated at £291,816 (including Natural History Museum) in 1923-24, and were met by a vote under "Education, Science, and Art," Class IV. of the Civil Service Estimates.

Director and Principal Librarian, Sir Frederic George Kenyon, K.C.B., Litt.D., D.Litt., LL.D., Ph.D., F.B.A., T.D. £1,500

Assistant Secretary, A. R. Dryhurst, I.S.O. £900

Accountant, C. P. Cooke ....£550 to £700

Staff Officers, J. Knowles; J. F. Isaac......£400 to £500

Keeper of Printed Books, Alfred William Pollard, C.B., D.Litt., F.B.A. £1,000

Deputy Keepers, R. Farquharson Sharp, B.A.; F. D. Sladen, B.A., J. A. J. de Villiers £900

Superintendent of Reading Room, F. D. Sladen, B.A.

Assistant Keepers, L. H. E. Taylor; P. Wilson, M.A.; W. A. Marsden, M.A.; L. C. Wharton, B.A.; G. D. R. Tucker, M.A.; H. Thomas, Litt.D.; A. J. K. Esdaile, B.A.; J. V. Scholderer, M.A.; F. C. W. Hiley, M.A.; A. Forbes Johnson, M.C., B.A. ....£475 to £800

Assistants, A. I. Ellis, M.A.; F. P. Sprent, M.A.; E. W. O'F. Lynam, B.A.; A. G. Macfarlane, B.A.; F. G. Rendall, B.A.; W. A. Smith, M.A.; H. Sellers, M.A.;

L. A. Sheppard, B.A.; C. B. Oldman, B.A.; N. O. M. Cameron, B.A.; H. A. S. Kelham; Wm. C. Smith; A. G. Crawley .... £250 to £440

Keeper of Manuscripts and Egerton Librarian, J. P. Gilson, M.A. £1,000

Deputy Keeper of MSS., J. A. Herbert, B.A. £900

Assistant Keepers, D. T. Baird Wood, M.A.; H. Idris Bell, O.B.E., M.A.; R. E. W. Flower, B.A. £475 to £800

Assistants, G. T. Hales, M.A.; H. J. M. Milne, B.A.; E. G. Millar, B.A.; A. J. Collins, B.A.; R. A. Coates; B. Schofield, M.A. .... £250 to £440

Keeper of Oriental Printed Books and MSS., Lionel D. Barnett, Litt.D. £1,000

Assistant Keepers, Lionel Giles, D.Litt.; Edward Edwards, M.A. .... £475 to £800

Assistants, A. S. Fulton, M.A.; J. Leveen £250 to £440

Keeper of Prints and Drawings, Campbell Dodgson, M.A., C.B.E. £1,000

Deputy do. (in charge of the Sub-Dept. of Oriental Prints, &c.), R. Laurence Binyon, B.A. £950

Assistant Keeper, A. M. Hind, M.A., O.B.E. £475 to £800

Assistants, A. E. Popham, B.A.; A. D. Waley, B.A.; H. M. Hake, M.A. .... £250 to £440

Keeper of Egyptian and Assyrian Antiquities, Sir Ernest A. T. Wallis Budge, Litt.D., F.S.A. £1,000

Deputy Keeper, H. R. H. Hall, D.Litt., M.B.E., F.S.A. £900

Assistants, Sidney Smith, B.A.; C. J. Gadd, B.A. £250 to £440

Keeper of Greek and Roman Antiquities, Arthur H. Smith, M.A., F.S.A. £1,000

Deputy Keeper, H. B. Walters, O.B.E., M.A., F.S.A. £900

Assistant Keeper, E. J. Forsdyke, M.A., F.S.A. £475 to £800

Assistant, F. N. Pryce, M.A. .... £250 to £440

Keeper of British and Mediæval Antiquities, O. M. Dalton, M.A., F.B.A., F.S.A. £1,000

Deputy do., Reginald A. Smith, B.A., F.S.A. £900

Assistants, A. B. Tonnochy, M.A.; T. O. Kendrick, M.A. £250 to £440

Keeper of Ceramics and Ethnography, Robert L. Hobson, B.A. £1,000

Deputy do., T. A. Joyce, M.A., O.B.E. £900

Assistants, H. J. Braunholtz, M.A.; W. W. Winkworth £250 to £440

Keeper of Coins & Medals, G. F. Hill, F.B.A. £1,000

Assistant Keepers, John Allan, M.A.; G. C. Brooke, M.A. £475 to £800

Assistants, Harold Mattingly, M.A.; E. S. G. Robinson, B.A. .... £250 to £440

Solicitors, Messrs. Warrens, 5 Bedford Square.

THE LONDON MUSEUM,

Lancaster House, St. James's, S.W. 1.

The London Museum was instituted, on the lines of the Carnavalet at Paris, for the conservation of the antiquities, &c., of London. The Collection was originally housed in Kensington Palace, and was re-opened in 1914 at Lancaster House. The cost of administration in 1919-20 was estimated at £4,400.

Keeper, Secretary and Accounting Officer, F. A. Harman Oates, M.V.O., F.S.A. .... £

Asst. Keeper and Librarian, Lt.-Col. Hon. Maurice Brett, M.V.O. .... £

Inspector of Excavations, G. F. Lawrence £ to £

THE NATURAL HISTORY MUSEUM,

Cromwell Road, S.W. 7.

The Natural History Collections in the British Museum were removed to South Kensington and rearranged there in 1881-85, the new museum being opened to the public in 1881. The hours of opening, &c., will be found under "Places of Interest." The administrative expenses were estimated at £93,715 in 1923-24.

Director, Sir Sidney F. Harmer, K.B.E., SC.D., F.R.S. £1,200

Assistant Secretary, G. F. Herbert Smith, D.SC. £650 to £800

Staff Officer, W. J. Anderson .... £400 to £500

Clerks, Higher Grade, T. Wooddisse; A. C. Wray £300 to £400

Assistant Keeper (Library), B. H. Soulsby, M.A. £475 to £800

Keeper of Zoology, C. T. Regan, M.A., F.R.S. £1,000

Deputy do., W. T. Calman, D.SC., F.R.S. £900

Assistant Keepers, R. Kirkpatrick; W. P. Pycraft; A. S. Hirst; J. G. Dollman, B.A.; P. R. Lowe, O.B.E. £475 to £800

Assistants, N. B. Kinnear; G. C. Robson, B.A.; H. A. Baylis, D.SC.; A. K. Totton, M.C.; M. A. C. Hinton; J. R. Norman; C. C. A. Munro, B.A.; H. W. Parker, B.A. .... £250 to £440

Clerks, Higher Grade, T. Wells; A. Marshall £300 to £400

Keeper of Entomology, C. J. Gahan, D.SC. £1,000

Assistant Keepers, Maj. E. E. Austen, D.S.O.; J. H. Durrant; G. J. Arrow; J. Waterston, D.SC. £475 to £800

Assistants, K. G. Blair, B.SC.; F. W. Edwards, B.A.; N. D. Riley; F. Laing, B.SC.; W. H. T. Tams; W. E. China, B.A. .... £250 to £440

Keeper of Geology, A. S. Woodward, LL.D., F.R.S. £1,000

Deputy do., F. A. Bather, D.SC., F.R.S. £900

Assistant Keepers, C. W. Andrews, D.SC., F.R.S.; W. D. Lang, SC.D. .... £475 to £800

Assistants, W. N. Edwards, B.A.; L. R. Cox, B.A.; E. I. White, B.SC. .... £250 to £440

Clerk, Higher Grade, T. H. Withers ...... £300 to £400

Keeper of Mineralogy, Dr. G. T. Prior, D.SC., F.R.S. £1,000

Assistant Keeper, L. J. Spencer, D.SC. ... £475 to £800

Assistants, W. Campbell Smith, M.C., M.A.; E. D. Mountain, B.A. .... £250 to £440

Keeper of Botany, A. B. Rendle, D.SC., F.R.S. £1,000

Assistant Keepers, A. Gepp, M.A.; E. G. Baker £475 to £800

Assistants, J. Ramsbottom, O.B.E., M.A.; A. J. Wilmott, B.A.; D. D'O. Good, B.A. .... £250 to £440

Clerk, Higher Grade, J. Ladbrook .... £300 to £400

THE SCIENCE MUSEUM,

South Kensington, S.W. 7.

The Science Museum was instituted in 1853 under the Science and Art Department as a part of the South Kensington Museum, and to it was added in 1883 the Collections of the Patent Museum. In 1909 the administration of the Science Collections was separated from that of the Art Collections, which were transferred to the Victoria and Albert Museum. The Collections in the Science Museum illustrate the application of science to industry and the development of scientific and industrial instruments, apparatus and machinery. The administration expenses were estimated at £46,567 in 1923-24.

Director and Secretary, Col. H. G. Lyons, D.SC., F.R.S. £1,200

Higher Clerical Officer, F. H. Buss...... £300 to £400

Engineering Division.

Keeper, Lt.-Col. T. F. Parkinson, A.R.C.S. £750 to £900

Mechanical Engineering.

Deputy Keeper, H. W. Dickinson, M.I.MECH.E. (*Secretary to Advisory Council*) .... £600 to £700

Assistant Keeper, E. A. Forward, A.R.C.S. £400 to £600

Assistants, G. F. Westcott, B.A.; F. G. Skinner, B.SC. £250 to £400

Water and Air Transport.

Deputy Keeper, G. L. Overton, A.R.C.S. ... £600 to £700

Assistant, M. J. B. Davy .... £250 to £400

Industrial Engineering.

Assistant Keeper, A. J. Spencer, M.I.MECH.E. £400 to £600

Assistants, F. St. A. Hartley, A.C.G.I.; R. P. G. Denman, B.A. .... £250 to £400

Science Division.

Deputy Keeper, D. Baxandall, A.R.C.S. ... £600 to £700

Assistants Capt. H. Shaw, M.SC.; E. Lancaster Jones, B.A.; A. Barclay, A.R.C.S. .... £250 to £400

Science Library.

Keeper, L. W. Fulcher, B.SC. .... £750 to £900

Assistant Keeper, S. C. Bradford, D.SC.... £400 to £600

THE VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM,

South Kensington, S.W. 7.

The history of the Museum may be said to begin in 1852, when the Museum of Ornamental Art was founded at Marlborough House. The collection consisted of certain objects which had been purchased at the 1851 Exhibition, "on account of the excellence of their art and workmanship," at a cost of £5,300, together with other specimens purchased for the use of the various Schools of Design since 1837, and dispersed among them.

Additions have since been made by purchase, gift, and bequest. The older parts of the building were erected between 1860 and 1884; the new buildings were completed in 1909. The administrative expenses were estimated at £127,791 in 1923 24, and were met by a vote under Education, Science, and Art. The branch museum at Bethnal Green (administrative expenses 1923–24, £6,525) was opened in 1872. The buildings were removed from South Kensington, and re-erected on land purchased for the purpose locally.

Director and Secretary, Sir Cecil H. Smith, C.V.O., LL.D. £1,200 to £1,500

SECRETARIAT.

Museum Superintendent, E. Hart (with allowance £100) .... £400 to £500

Staff Clerk, A. V. Fullerton .... £400 to £500

DEPARTMENT OF ARCHITECTURE AND SCULPTURE.

Deputy Keeper, E. R. D. Maclagan, C.B.E., B.A. ... £900

Assistants, B. P. Bedford; A. L. B. Ashton, B.A. £200 to £440

DEPARTMENT OF CERAMICS.

Deputy Keeper, B. Rackham, M.A. £900

Assistants, W. A. H. King, M.A.; H. E. Read, D.S.O., M.C. £200 to £440

DEPARTMENT OF ENGRAVING, ILLUSTRATION, AND DESIGN, AND OF PAINTINGS.

Keeper, M. Hardie, B.A. £1,000

Assistants, B. S. Long, M.A.; F. W. Stokes, B.A.; J. Laver, B.A. .... £200 to £440

LIBRARY.

Keeper, G. H. Palmer, B.A. £1,000

Assistant Keepers, A. Van de Put; H. C. Andrews, M.A. .... £475 to £800

DEPARTMENT OF METALWORK.

Keeper, ... £1,000

Deputy Keeper, H. P. Mitchell £900

Assistant Keepers, A. J. Koop, B.A.; Maj. C. T. P. Bailey .... £475 to £800

DEPARTMENT OF TEXTILES.

Keeper, A. F. Kendrick, B.A. £1000

Assistant Keeper, P. G. Trendell .... £475 to £800

Technical Assistant, A. D. H. Smith, B.A. £120 to £300

DEPARTMENT OF WOODWORK.

Keeper, Lt.-Col. E. F. Strange, C.B.E. £1,000

Assistant Keepers, O. Brackett; H. Clifford-Smith, M.A., F.S.A. .... £475 to £800

INDIAN SECTION.

Deputy Keeper, C. S. Clarke £900

Assistant Keeper, A. J. D. Campbell .... £475 to £800

Assistant, K. de B. Codrington, B.A. .... £200 to £440

DEPARTMENT OF CIRCULATION.

Deputy Keeper, [*]H. A. Kennedy £900

Assistant Keeper, ... £475 to £800

Assistant, A. E. J. Torrens .... £200 to £440

BETHNAL GREEN MUSEUM.

Assistant, A. K. Sabin .... £200 to £440

NATIONAL LIBRARY OF WALES,

Aberystwyth.

Founded by Royal Charter, 1907, and maintained by annual grant from the Treasury. Contains over 400,000 printed books, and valuable MSS. and rare printed books in Welsh and other Celtic languages. One of the six libraries entitled to certain privileges under Copyright Act. Open daily 10 to 5.

Librarian, John Ballinger, C.B.E., M.A.

NATIONAL MUSEUM OF WALES, Cardiff.

Amgueddfa Genedlaethol Cymru.

Founded by Royal Charter, 1907, and maintained by Annual Grant from the Government and Museum rate from the Cardiff City Council. The collections consist of Welch porcelain, English pottery, De Winton Collection of Continental porcelain, Pyke-Thompson collection of water-colour drawings and important collections of paintings in oil and engravings. Casts of pre-Norman Monuments of Wales, and Natural History collections.

The Museum is open free daily (except Fridays, 6d.) and free on Sunday afternoons.

President, the Rt. Hon. Lord Kenyon, K.C.V.O.

Vice-President, the Rt. Hon. Lord Aberdare.

Treasurer, Illtyd Thomas, J.P.

Director, Dr. Wm. Evans Hoyle, M.A.

Keepers (*Archaeology*), Dr. R. E. Mortimer Wheeler, M.C., M.A., F.S.A.; (*Art*) Isaac J. Williams; (*Botany*) H. A. Hyde, B.A.; (*Geology*) Dr. F. J. North, F.G.S.; (*Zoology*) Dr. J. J. Simpson, M.A.

Secretary, A. H. Lee, M.C.

NATIONAL DEBT OFFICE,

19 Old Jewry, E.C. 2.

The National Debt Commissioners were appointed under 26 Geo. III., c. 31 (1786), by which a permanent Sinking Fund was to be established, and a sum of £250,000 issued quarterly to be applied towards the reduction of the National Debt, being commonly spoken of as "Mr. Pitt's Sinking Fund." In 1829 this was superseded by appropriating the surplus income of the year as the Sinking Fund, and this is commonly known as "The Old Sinking Fund." In 1875 "The New Sinking Fund" was set up by Sir Stafford Northcote (38–39 Vic., c. 45), and this, with the Old Sinking Fund, now mainly operates in reducing the Debt. The Commissioners are at the present time the Speaker, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Master of the Rolls, the Lord Chief Justice, the Paymaster-General, and the Governor and Deputy-Governor of the Bank of England. The administrative expenses of the Board were estimated at £18,035 in 1923–24.

Comptroller-General, Sir Thomas L. Heath, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., F.R.S. £2,500

Private Secretary, A. Mackenzie £100

Assist. Comptroller, G. F. Ansell, O.B.E. £800 to £1,000

Actuary, H. Weatherill, O.B.E., F.I.A. £250

Chief Clerk W. F. Doust £100

Principal Clerks, W. F. Doust; H. Weatherill, O.B.E., F.I.A.; E. S. Jones, O.B.E., F.I.A. .... £550 to £700

Assistant do., J. Bree; C. B. Hobbins; G. Rackham; H. R. Powell; E. W. Kitson; H. R. Say (*actg.*) £400 to £500

Brokers, Messrs. Mullens, Marshall, Steer, Lawford & Co. £1,500

NATIONAL GALLERY,

Trafalgar Square, W.C. 2.

The National Gallery is the result of a Parliamentary grant of £60,000 in 1824 for the purchase and Exhibition of the Angerstein collection of pictures, the present building being opened in 1838 and enlarged in 1865, 1876, 1887 and 1911. The cost of administration in 1922–23 was estimated at £33,002.

Director, Sir Charles John Holmes ... £1,200 to £1,500

Keeper and Secretary, C. H. Collins Baker £900

Assistants, H. I. Kay; W. G. Constable £250 to £600

NATIONAL GALLERY OF BRITISH ART

(The Tate Gallery), Millbank, S.W. 1.

The National Gallery of British Art, better known as "The Tate Gallery," was opened in 1897 on the site of Millbank Gaol, the cost of erection (£80,000) being borne by Sir Henry Tate, who also contributed the nucleus of the present collection. The "Turner Wing," built at the expense of the late Sir Joseph Duveen, Senr., was opened to the public in 1910.

Director, Charles Aitken £1,000

Asst. Keeper, James B. Manson .... £250 to £600

Assistant, H. S. Ede .... £250 to £600

NATIONAL INSURANCE AUDIT DEPT.

Head Office, 17 North Audley Street, W. 1.

By the National Insurance Act, 1911, it is provided that the accounts of Approved Societies, Branches, and Insurance Committees shall be submitted to audit by auditors appointed by the Treasury. This Department was created by the Treasury Minute of August 6, 1912.

Chief Auditor, D. H. Boggis-Rolfe £1,200

Deputy do. & Secretary, W. A. Middleton, O.B.E. £1,000

Chief Inspector of Audit, M. W. Dixon £900

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[*] Also Secretary to the Advisory Council.

Clerk in Charge of Accounts, R. McCormack £400 to £500

Registrar, C. H. W. O'Brien, M.B.E. ......£400 to £500

Inspectors of Audit, (5); *Auditors, Cl. I.* (13), *Cl. II.* (24); *Assistant Auditors*, (27).

NATIONAL PORTRAIT GALLERY,

St. Martin's Place, Charing Cross, W.C. 2.

The first grant to the institution was made in 1856; the collections being successively housed in Great George Street, Westminster, in South Kensington, and in Bethnal Green. The present building was opened in 1896, £80,000 being contributed to its cost by Mr. W. H. Alexander. The amount for salaries and expenses, including a grant of £1,063 for purchase of portraits, was estimated at £8,509 in 1922-23.

Director, Keeper, and Secretary, James D. Milner, F.S.A. £900

H.M. NAUTICAL ALMANAC OFFICE,

Royal Naval College, Greenwich, S.E. 10.

The "Nautical Almanac" was first published for 1767, by H.M. Admiralty, under whose control the office now remains. The expenses of preparation were estimated at £4,916 in 1922-23.

Superintendent, P. H. Cowell, D.SC., F.R.S. £700

Chief Assistant, B. F. Bawtree ....£400 to £500

Assistants, J. A. Sprigge; W. F. Doak, M.A., F.R.A.S. £300 to £450

OBSERVATORIES.

Royal Observatory, Greenwich.

The Royal Observatory was founded by Charles II. in 1675, the building, designed by Moore and Wren, being opened in 1676. The administrative expenses of the Observatory are estimated at about £1,600 annually.

Astronomer Royal, Sir F. W. Dyson, LL.D., F.R.S. £1,000 to £1,200

Chief Assistants, J. Jackson, M.A., D.SC., F.R.A.S. £500 to £700

Assistants, Andrew C. D. Crommelin, D.SC., F.R.A.S.; C. Davidson, F.R.A.S.; W. Bowyer, F.R.A.S.; W. M. Witchell, B.SC., F.R.A.S. (*Magnetic and Meteorological*) £200 to £600

Junior do. (*Higher Grade*), H. Furner, F.R.A.S.; P. J. Melotte, F.R.A.S.; W. Stevens, F.R.A.S....£300 to £400

Clerical Assistant, D. J. R. Edney, F.R.A.S. £300 to £400

Royal Observatory, Cape of Good Hope.

Astronomer, Harold Spencer Jones, M.A., B.SC., F.R.A.S. £967 to £1,067

Chief Assist., J. K. E. Halm, PH.D., F.R.A.S. £667 to £867

Assistants, W. H. Cox; J. Lunt, D.SC.; R. Woodgate £325 to £725

Other Astronomical Observatories.

Armagh, Rev. W. F. A. Ellison, M.A.

Cambridge, Prof. A. S. Eddington, M.A., F.R.S. (Plumian Prof.); (*Solar Physics*), Prof. H. F. Newall, D.SC., F.R.S.

Dunsink (vacant).

Durham, Harold Thomson (*Hon. Director*).

Edinburgh (*Royal Observatory*), Prof. R. A. Sampson, D.SC., F.R.S. (Astronomer Royal for Scotland); (*Calton Hill*), Sir W. Peck.

Liverpool, W. E. Plummer, M.A.

Norman Lockyer (*Salcombe Hill, Devon*), W. J. S. Lockyer, PH.D.

Oxford (*University*), H. H. Turner, D.SC., F.R.S. (Savilian Prof. of Astronomy); (*Radcliffe*),

South Kensington (*Imperial College*), Prof. A. Fowler, F.R.S.

Stonyhurst College, Rev. A. L. Cortie, S.J.

Kodaikanal and Madras, Thomas Royds, D.SC.

Helwan Observatory, Egypt, H. Knox-Shaw, M.A.

Adelaide (*S.A.*), G. F. Dodwell.

Hong Kong (*Royal Obs.*), T. F. Claxton, F.R.A.S.

Johannesburg (*Union Obs.*), R. T. A. Innes, D.SC.

Mauritius, A. Walter, F.R.A.S.

Melbourne, J. M. Baldwin, D.SC.

Ottawa (*Dominion Obs.*), Otto Klotz, SC.D.

Perth (*W.A.*), H. B. Curlewis.

Sydney (*N.S.W.*), Prof. W. E. Cooke, M.A.

Victoria, B.C. (*Dominion Astrophysical Obs.*), J. S. Plaskett, D.SC.

Wellington, N.Z. (*Hector Obs.*), C. E. Adams, D.SC.

DEPARTMENT OF OVERSEAS TRADE.

(Joint Department of the Foreign Office and the Board of Trade).

35 Old Queen Street, S.W. 1.
City Branch Office, 73 Basinghall Street, E.C. 2.

This Department was formed during the autumn of 1917 as a joint Department under the Foreign Office and Board of Trade, and is represented in Parliament by a Parliamentary Secretary, who occupies the position both of Additional Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs and of Additional Parliamentary Secretary for the Board of Trade. The Department is concerned mainly with the promotion and development of overseas trade, and comprises the former Department of Commercial Intelligence of the Board of Trade and a part of the Foreign Trade Department of the Foreign Office. It has, in addition, taken over certain functions formerly performed by the Foreign Office in connexion with commercial intelligence and with the Commercial Diplomatic and Consular Services. The cost of administration was estimated at £299,960 in 1923-24.

Parliamentary Secretary, Lt.-Col. A. Buckley, D.S.O., M.P. £2,000

Private Secretaries, A. Mullins, C.B.E.; C. J. Pyke.

Parliamentary do., Lord Apsley, D.S.O., M.C., M.P. *unp.*

Comptroller-General, Sir William H. Clark, K.C.S.I., C.M.G. £1,500

Private Secretary, C. M. Pickthall ......£250 to £500

Directors, R. W. Matthew, C.M.G. (*Empire, Trades & Economic Dirn.*); S. P. P. Waterlow, C.B.E. (*Foreign Dirn.*), £1,000 to £1,200; Lt.-Col. H. W. G. Cole, C.S.I., O.B.E. (*Exhibitions & Fairs Dirn.*), £900 to £1,100; W. J. Glenny, O.B.E. (*General Dirn.*) £700 to £900

Assistant Directors, J. A. P. Edgcumbe, C.B.E.; G. I. H. Lloyd; L. A. Paish, O.B.E.; N. S. Reyntiens, C. Taylor; P. C. Rice, M.B.E.; R. E. R. C. Brinsley Richards, O.B.E.; R. L. Craigie ....£700 to £900

Senior Intelligence Officers (*arranged in alphabetical order*), J. S. Andrews; L. N. Barker; G. W. Betts; E. H. Bliss; G. F. Braddock; *A. G. Chuter, M.B.E.; A. C. Cruttenden; Hon. C. C. Farrer, O.B.E.; A. R. Fraser; R. Henshall; J. J. Holloway (*actg.*); C. E. G. House, M.B.E.; C. M. Jones; *H. Langridge, M.B.E.; L. A. de L. Meredith, O.B.E.; W. C. Scott (*actg.*); H. W. Wiswould ....£550 to £700

Senior Market Officer, M. W. Donald......£500 to £600

First Class Intelligence Officers (*arranged in alphabetical order*), A. Beecroft, M.B.E.; F. Biggs; D. F. Blyther; J. W. Brigden; E. P. J. Briggs; W. G. Bruzaud; G. H. Davies, M.C.; O. Pelly Dick, M.B.E.; W. H. Evans; J. F. P. Fielding; H. E. Gibbs; G. C. Hatton; *A. A. Longden, D.S.O.; A. B. Marchant; G. H. Meadmore; R. G. Mercer; R. C. E. Milne; W. J. Paddon; A. E. Pollard; C. H. Reeve; S. Robson; F. W. Rogers; *A. I. Schué; A. C. Stewart; H. A. Treganowan; T. C. Walton.

Intelligence Officers (*arranged in alphabetical order*), E. Adams; E. S. A. Baynes; H. M. Blomfield; O. Clark; E. L. F. Clough-Taylor; D. F. Crawford; F. J. Darbyshire; A. G. C. Deuber; J. A. Dormann; C. F. F. Fagan; W. T. Gibson; J. N. Goad; S. J. Graham; H. C. Grange; W. Hall; W. M. Hill; H. A. Jones, M.C.; G. H. Kelly; W. D. Lambie; D. H. Lyal; J. Mandefield; J. McE. Martin; C. F. Monier Williams; A. Mullins, C.B.E.; A. J. Pack; C. M. Pickthall; J. C. Pittman; A. C. Pomroy; T. L. Relton; T. R. Ritchie; H. L. Setchell; R. C. Stewart; J. A. Stirling; C. S. Toseland; E. Warren; A. L. Willis..............................£250 to £500

Intelligence Officer (*Cadet Grade*), A. Schofield £150 to £300

Deputy Establishment and Finance Officer, S. A. Deacon ....£400 to £500

Accountant, D. J. O'Callaghan ....£400 to £500

Registrar, G. F. Rivers ....£400 to £500

Officer in Charge of Building and Decoration, G. C. Churchward, M.B.E. ....£300 to £400

Staff Officer, A. H. Pike...........................£300 to £400

Assistant Registrars, E. Bull; R. C. P. Hughes £300 to £400

Staff Clerk, J. L. Butler ....£300 to £400

Librarian, A. W. Burton...........................£300 to £400

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* These officers are loaned to the British Empire Exhibition.

Assistant Accountant, J. Ridler ....£300 to £400

Assistant for Shipping Enquiries, G. V. Honey £300 to £400

Higher Clerical Officers, S. W. Rose; H. Oldham; J. B. Dixon; J. Balcon; G. H. Jeans; W. Harris; E. J. Gaines; S. O. Gray; W. H. Hook, £300 to £400; Miss F. M. Wood, M.B.E. ....£230 to £300

Enquiry Room Clerks, A. Froude; F. Doy £200 to £300

Chief Superintendent of Typists, Miss M. G. E. Beresford ....£200 to £230

Exports Credit Department.

73 Basinghall Street, E.C. 2.

Telephone: London Wall 4713.

Manager, J. A. W. Gain ....(*inclusive*) £2,500

PATENT OFFICE

(and Industrial Property Department, Board of Trade), 25 Southampton Buildings, W.C. 2.

The prerogative of the Crown to grant monopolies was limited by 21 James I. c. 3 to the grant of Letters Patent for New Inventions, and the control of such grants was transferred to the Board of Trade by 46 & 47 Vict. c. 57. The duties are performed by a Comptroller-General with a staff of officials. The administrative expenses were estimated at £263,449 in 1923-24.

Comptroller-General, W. Temple Franks, C.B. ...£1,500

Private Secretary, R. W. Luce.

Assistant Comptrollers, A. J. Martin, O.B.E.; W. S. Jarratt; A. R. Wright ....£900 to £1,100

Supervising Examiners, H. C. Haycraft; G. F. Hambly, O.B.E. ....£800 to £900

Principals, H. S. Freer; B. G. Crewe; J. Barratt; R. C. Winyard ....£650 to £800

Librarian, A. A. Gomme..........................£500 to £600

Senior Examiners, A. F. Ravenshear; H. F. Lowe; H. O. Minty; L. Bolton; T. H. Denning; C. H. Powell; J. Layzell; J. Reeves; W. Martin; R. Adams; F. W. Dunn, O.B.E.; W. A. Taylor; A. S. Cox; M. F. Levey..................................£600 to £800

Examiners, R. W. Simmonds; E. A. Gere; D. Robinson; J. W. Barker; A. J. Wilson; A. Wilson; F. G. Smith; A. E. Dodridge; T. T. Bedford; D. Walton; R. C. Wale; A. G. Bell; W. A. Ogden; C. I. Sutton, M.C.; A. J. Cousin; T. Beacall; J. J. Foster; J. H. Binder; G. H. Green; V. G. Alexander; J. J. Lee; E. K. Maxwell; W. H. Stephens; F. E. Glover; F. Ackroyd; C. Cook; H. W. Hilliar, C.B.E.; H. Harding; B. Moss; L. Pheasey; S. Andrews; H. W. Monroe; A. Ward; A. J. Cook; R. T. Lavender; J. Powrie; R. B. Foster ....£500 to £600

Assistant Examiners, H. J. Wickham; H. W. Heath; J. A. Parker; F. G. Woodford; E. Little; F. Dewhurst; S. A. S. Bird; A. L. Gray; G. H. Childs; R. F. Whitehead; W. J. Marlow; T. Knowles, O.B.E.; W. J. A. Parish; F. E. Grant; H. Freak; J. W. Birkby; H. F. C. Walsworth; A. Blok; J. J. Honan; S. Read, M.B.E., M.C.; R. W. Ainsworth; W. Welch; A. Garrard; A. Berry; A. W. Greenwood; H. D. Leadbetter; H. H. Simpson; J. N. Brown; J. H. Oates; H. W. Chapman; D. W. H. Bell; E. B. P. Wood; C. Paice; S. F. Paul; A. W. Steed; G. E. Parker; E. W. Pyke; W. R. Chipp; J. Hoggarth; C. S. Boreham; J. G. Howells; A. F. Rees; C. W. Bird; W. Vaughan; G. H. Delf; W. Feast; G. H. Makey; F. Read; J. T. Borthwick; L. M. Rampal; P. A. Fisher; A. F. Hooper; M. E. Wilson; E. A. Coles, M.C.; A. H. Tongue; R. Alexander, M.C.; W. R. Spencer; L. W. Holloway; E. A. Lynn; A. T. Larter, M.B.E.; P. C. Whitteridge, M.B.E.: A. E. Watson; S. S. Spears; N. T. Ford, O.B.E.; H. E. Hodgson; H. F. Vaughan; B. P. Williams; T. H. Langford; H. H. Shilston; S. H. Smith; F. C. Summerson; E. M. Vigers; C. Grant; A. R. Tierney; J. Lloyd; F. J. Dickens; P. H. Revell; P. Clarkson; R. H. Grant; W. F. Burch; W. B. Wood; W. E. Dommett; W. W. Parfrey; W. C. L. Battersby; A. E. Monkcom; S. H. E. May; H. W. Watson; G. Dowse; W. L. Perry; E. J. W. Barker; J. Penzer; J. E. C. Liddle; H. L. Saunders; J. J. Harkess; S. E. R. Starling; E. G. Chapman; H. V. Ridout; L. Naylor; A. E. Humber; G. James; C. S. Coombes; J. H. Brightman, O.B.E.; G. W. Carlton; W. E. Ostler; T. A. Colvill; E. C. Martin; S. H. Webb; S. W. Belchambers; J. M. Robertson; J. Watson; A. W. Gould; F. Fielden; G. F. Hemens, M.C.; J. Robertshaw; J. Barrett; A. E. Blake; J. A. Watson; A. H. Whalen; Norman Brown; S. E. Chisholm; M. C. Boff; H. Holmes; J. W. Waters; H. E. Collins; C. W. Hume, M.C.; E. Jobling, M.C.; W. F. Frew; T. B. Bardo; R. W. Winn; E. M. Atkins; J. P. Lavery, M.C.; L. F. Coulman; A. C. Higgs; E. E. Towler; A. G. Tapster; F. G. Clarke; F. Douglas; B. Benson; C. L. McKenzie; S. P. Elliott; G. E. Edmundson; A. C. McGeorge; R. Hart; J. C. Greer; H. C. Miller; G. A. Sutcliffe; R. J. Berry; W. E. Wallis; J. Grant; A. E. Foreman; J. W. Millington; A. P. Oliver; P. R. G. Silk; E. M. Bennett; A. C. Ruffhead; C. Harvey; A. Domleo; R. M. Bradbury; F. A. Swann; J. E. Pringle; H. S. Gilham; W. A. Starbuck; J. L. Blake; A. R. Deacon; F. Law; W. Parkin; J. E. Taylor; H. W. O'Connell; W. H. Langmaid; H. F. Gill; P. H. Knapman; U. J. Prior; E. C. Catterall; E. A. Seal; W. A. Rowe; S. J. Allen; W. E. Watts; L. H. Duncanson; B. G. Lane; A. W. Clarke; R. M. Colmer; L. R. W. Poole; J. L. Girling; W. Langstaff; L. H. Mogridge; T. L. Hulse; V. F. Dorey; L. S. Morris; F. H. Overell; H. S. Hole; P. F. Thompson; A. H. Virgo; C. W. Gundry; G. Roberts; H. N. C. Smith; J. J. Breslin; W. Glass; D. H. Reed; E. S. Arundel; G. J. Mascull; R. Cary £150 to £450

Senior Staff Officers, F. Newbery; W. J. Mitson £500 to £600

Staff Officers, H. F. Rogers; A. Holmes; H. Banbury; W. E. F. Walker; C. T. Browne; C. Lotan; P. J. Murray; F. W. Stammers; J. Egan; H. N. Bride; H. Pheasey ....£400 to £500

Superintendent of Sale Branch, F. Usher £500

Deputy Librarian, A. E. Arthur............£350 to £450

Keeper of Cotton Marks (Manchester Branch), W. H. Quinn ....£450 to £600

Clerk of the Register of Textile Designs (Manchester Branch), H. J. E. Easton......................£300 to £450

PAYMASTER-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT,

Whitehall, S.W. 1.

The duties of the Paymaster-General, whose office dates from the Restoration and was consolidated with several other offices in 1835 and 1848, are to make the payments required by the several departments of the Government out of sums placed to his account for that purpose by order of the Lords of the Treasury out of credits on the Exchequer Accounts granted by the Comptroller and Auditor-General. The Establishment expenses were estimated at £87,451 in 1921-22.

Paymaster-General, Maj. A. B. Boyd-Carpenter, M.P. *unp.*

Parliamentary Private Sec.,

Assist. Paym.-Gen., C. Llewelyn Davies, C.B.E...£1,100

Principal Clerks, C. E. Doubleday, O.B.E. £850 to £950; W. M. P. Smith; A. Carwithen ....£750 to £850

Heads of Divisions, E. E. U. Davies; E. H. Eagar, M.B.E.; J. R. Cole; P. S. Owen; F. H. Webster; C. Jordan; A. H. May; T. Mahood (*acting*) £550 to £700

MINISTRY OF PENSIONS,

2 Sanctuary Buildings, Great Smith Street, Westminster, S.W. 1.

The amount required to defray the salaries and expenses of the Ministry and for sundry contributions in respect of the Administration of the Act, was estimated at £73,655,246 in 1923-24.

Minister of Pensions, Major Rt. Hon. G. C. Tryon, M.P. £2,000

Private Secs., T. J. Arnold; C. A. Pearce, M.C.

Parliamentary do., C. K. Murchison, M.P. ....*unp.*

Parliamentary Secretary, Capt. Rt. Hon. C. C. Craig, M.P. £1,200

Private Sec., W. C. G. Moger.

Parliamentary do., Maj. J. Despencer Robertson, M.P. ....*unp.*

Permanent Secretary, Sir George Chrystal, K.C.B. £2,200

Private Secretary, F. N. Smith.

Secretariat.

Principal Assistant Secretaries, E. H. Hodgson, C.B., O.B.E.; C. F. Adair Hore, C.B. ....£1,200 to £1,500

Financial Asst. Sec., R. J. Coles, C.B.E. £1,000 to £1,200

Assistant Secretary, K. J. Milne, C.B.E. £1,000 to £1,200

Deputy Assistant Secretary, R. Tinniswood, O.B.E. £850 to £1,000

Principals, P. F. Atkin; G. H. Glover; C. R. Leak; N. G. Loughnane; J. A. Simes; F. B. Tombleson; E. W. Sutton (*acting*)..........................£700 to £900

Assistant Principals, I. Powell, £200 to £500; Miss M. Curtis..£200 to £400

Awards.

Director-General, W. Sanger, C.B. £1,200

Deputy do., A. Cunnison £1,000

Directors, C. M. Wynne; W. H. C. Plummer, O.B.E.; P. H. Maggs, O.B.E. ....£850 to £1,000

Senior Principal Clerks, E. L. V. Crocker; P. Orr; A. W. Rowe, M.B.E.; Lt.-Col. W. B. Vince, D.S.O., M.C. £750 to £850

Local Administration.

Inspector-General, Maj. H. Evans, C.B.E., J.P. ...£1,000

Accounts.

Director, R. A. Ledgard, O.B.E. ....£850 to £1,000

Deputy Directors, W. L. Addyman; W. E. Maclatchy; J. D. Stewart....................................£750 to £850

Pension Issue Office.

Controller, C. J. G. Tate, O.B.E. ....£850 to £1,000

Deputy Controllers, T. Rees; S. J. Muir Smith £750 to £850

Statistics.

Director, Lt.-Col. Sir T. Duncan Rhind, K.B.E. £750 to £850

Special Grants Committee.

Chairman, Sir R. H. Brade. G.C.B.

Secretary (*Senior Principal Clerk*), F. G. Hinks, O.B.E. £750 to £850

Medical Services.

Director-General, Col. Sir A. Lisle A. Webb, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G. £1,800

Deputy do., Dr. R. Cunyngham Brown, C.B.E. ...£1,600

Directors, Dr. A. Bradford; Dr. A. M. Gossage, C.B.E.; Dr. J. H. Hebb, O.B.E.; Dr. J. Wallace, O.B.E....£1,350

Matron-in-Chief, Miss M. E. Davies, R.R.C. £425 to £470

Headquarters and Regions.

Regional Directors, Lt.-Gen. Sir W. T. Furse, K.C.B., D.S.O. (*London*); Lt.-Col. E. V. Sydenham, D.S.O. (*Birmingham*); Lt.-Col. C. H. Townsend (*Manchester*); Capt. H. G. Alston, C.B., R.N. (*Bristol*); Maj.-Gen. F. H. Kelly, C.B., C.M.G. (*Newcastle-upon-Tyne*); Lt.-Col. H. L. Warden, D.S.O. (*Edinburgh*); Lt.-Col. W. Bickerton Edwards, O.B.E. (*Cardiff*) ...£800 to £1,000

Principal Clerks, S. Aldridge, O.B.E.; J. T. Arnold; Lt.-Col. J. Atkinson, D.S.O., O.B.E.; W. E. G. Bloxham; J. C. Brampton; J. E. Bury, M.B.E.; A. R. Campbell; D. G. Cannell, M.B.E.; W. A. G. Christie; J. A. Cutforth; H. I. Davies, M.B.E.; A. C. Dodd; G. J. Gilbert, M.B.E.; P. G. Grimble; C. W. Hall; F. A. Halliday; E. W. H. Harbour; J. W. Hodges; H. W. Horridge, M.B.E.; G. W. Hutcheson; W. C. Letts; T. E. Metcalfe, O.B.E.; J. R. Owen; H. C. Potts; H. V. Rhodes; E. S. Roberts; D. G. Robertson; J. P. Sykes, M.B.E.; C. V. Tapp; W. A. Tutcher, M.B.E.; D. Walker-Arnott; F. Warburton; C. G. Ward; W. H. Whiteley; S. H. Wisdom; H. M. Young ....£550 to £700

Deputy Principal Clerks, Capt. J. C. Arnold; H. S. Barlow; W. S. Bell; F. D. Bickford; W. E. Flint; W. Henderson; C. B. Hewitt; P. Hirst; H. H. Rix; R. C. Roberts, M.B.E.; Paym.-Lieut.-Comm. A. Robertson; G. J. N. Rogers, M.B.E.; *F. A. Tongue; C. Watts £550

Higher Executive Officers, E. C. Adams; C. A. Allen; T. W. Amos; G. R. Ball; A. J. Bateman; L Baxter; G. W. Bayliss; R. Belford; T. L. Brett; T. A. Brown; R. H. Burden; H. D. Burley; T. Cairns; H. F. Calder; J. Cameron; T. L. F. W. Catling, M.C.; C. C. Cobbe; F. Cooper; J. J. Cooper; Maj. B. S. R. Cunningham; E. L. Cuthbert; W. S. E. Dailley; M. Dancyger; J. R. Deans; C. F. Doyle; Maj. H. Erwin, O.B.E.; J. D. Feely; W. W. Fielding; C. A. N. Foster; J. Gray; Capt. G. C. Grimsdale; A. H. Grover; E. W. Hall; M. W. Hallett; G. Hamilton; G. F. Hayes; E. Haythornthwaite; D. Hendy; J. H. Hennequin; R. Horrocks; E. V. C. Hughes; W. J. Irving; J. D. Jamieson; R. E. Johnston; Capt. C. H. Jolley; J. A. Jukes; G. F. P. Kimber; H. G. Logan; W. C. Lucas; A. V. McCullough; A. F. Macdonald; A. S. Martin; R. R. Martin; A. J. Merriott; P. Mitchell; W. C. G. Moger; R. S. Morgan; A. W. Moss; H. L. Nicholls; A. K. Noakes; W. H. Norman; A. M Olsen; Capt. R. E. Orton, M.C.; D. W. Page; J. E. Pepper; B. E. Pinder; A. N. Pirouet; A. T. Porter; W. G. Pratt; F. G. Price; E. J. Prudhoe; A. G. Rayner; D. R. Roberts, M.B.E.; O. M. Roberts; A. G. W. Sawyer; W. H. Scoffham; G. E. Shelton; W. Sherriff; F. S. Siddall; B. A. Simes; A. Smith; F. J. B. Smith; J. Stables; C. A. S. Stephens; C. Stokes; E. A. Stokes; E. W. J. Todd; Maj. G. W. Turk; W. H. Turvey; V. W. H. Waller; C. B. White; A. Wilson ....£400 to £500

Senior Officer in Charge of Investigations, A. J. Watts £550 to £650

Staff Officers, R. B. Cobb, M.B.E.; P. V. F. Raffaelli £500 to £600

Staff Clerks, F. E. Best; H. C. H. Eland; A. H. Hudson; B. D. Wenban ....£400 to £500

Lady Superintendent (*Pension Issue Office*), Miss L. Withrington ....£350 to £450

Higher Executive Officer, Miss M. F. T. Hitchcock £300 to £400

Staff Officers, Miss M. F. Browne, M.B.E., £330 to £420; Miss E. M. Hough; Miss E. M. Sterling; Miss D. K. E. Smyth; Miss M. S. Cox; Miss G. A. Thorne £300 to £400

PORT OF LONDON AUTHORITY.

Head Office, E.C. 3.

The Port of London Authority, established under the Port of London Act, 1908 (8 Edw. VII., ch. 68), on the 31st March, 1909, for the purpose of administering, preserving, and improving the Port of London, consists of 29 members—10 appointed and 18 elected, with a Chairman elected by the Authority.

The following undertakings were transferred to the Port Authority as from the 31st March, 1909:—Thames Conservancy (all rights, powers, and duties of the Conservators of the Thames in respect of the river below Teddington); London and India Docks Company; Surrey Commercial Dock Company; Millwall Dock Company; and Watermen's Company, except certain property and funds. The working of the Port for the year ended March 31, 1923, showed a net surplus of £124,479 and £1,573,252 carried forward.

Chairman, Rt. Hon. Viscount Devonport.

Vice-Chairman, Rt. Hon. Lord Ritchie of Dundee.

APPOINTED MEMBERS.

By the Admiralty, Adm. Sir A. M. Field, K.C.B., F.R.S.; (*Ministry of Transport*) J. D. Gilbert, M.P., H. Gosling, C.H., M.P.; (*Corporation of London*) Lord Ritchie of Dundee, J. M. R. Francis; (*L.C.C.*) J. P. Blake; Sir Cyril Jackson, K.B.E.; W. Devenay; Sir John Miller, K.C.S.I.; (*Trinity House*) Captain Sir Arthur W. Clarke, K.B.E.

ELECTED MEMBERS.

Seventeen members are elected by payers of dues, wharfingers and owners of river craft, and one by wharfingers.

F. C. Allen; Capt. Sir I. H. Benn, Bart., C.B., D.S.O.; Sir A. C. Cory-Wright, Bart.; J. H. Glover; C. S. S. Guthrie; C. F. Leach; Sir C. C. McLeod; L. A. Martin; H. T. Moore; A. Murray; Sir George Saltmarsh; O. H. Smith; C. F. Torrey; Sir M. C. Turner; W. Walker; R. White; W. Varco Williams; Sir John Wimble, K.B.E.

Officers.

General Manager, David J. Owen.

Chief Engineer, Sir Cyril Kirkpatrick, M.I.C.E.

Secretary, F. Ayliffe.

Dock and Warehouse Manager, G. S. Maskall, O.B.E.

Commercial Manager, J. H. Estill, O.B.E.

Chief Police Officer, E. C. S. Baker, O.B.E.

Chief Accountant, D. B. Fulton, O.B.E.

Solicitor, John D. Ritchie, M.C.

River Superintendent and Chief Harbour Master, Capt. E. C. Shankland, R.N.R.

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* On scale £550 to £700.

Stores Manager, F. M. Thomas.

Land and Estate Manager, W. H. Elwell.

Staff Manager, T. R. Toovey, M.B.E.

Chief Marine Surveyor, Rear-Adm. W. P. Dawson.

Harbour Masters.

Upper District, Capt. D. Ronald Buchan, Old Swan Pier, E.C. 4.

Assistant, Capt. J. E. Harrison.

Lower District, Capt. F. W. Kershaw, O.B.E., Gravesend.

Assistant, Capt. H. F. Defrates.

POST OFFICE.

Chief Office, St. Martin's-le-Grand, E.C. 1.

A House of Commons report in 1844 states: "It is uncertain at what precise period the Crown undertook to be the regular carrier of letters for its subjects." The first "Master of the Posts" was appointed in 1516, but the duty was not then undertaken as a remunerative department of the Government. The Post Office is now one of the three great revenue-collecting departments, and while efficiently discharging its multifarious duties, shows a large annual profit. It also receives large sums for duties and taxes on behalf of the Inland Revenue Department, for certain licences for the Customs and Excise Department and the County Councils, and for National Insurance on behalf of the National Health Insurance Commissioners and the Board of Trade. The Post Office also pays Old Age Pensions. The Penny Post was inaugurated in 1840, the Book Post in 1855, the Post Office Savings Bank in 1861, the Post Office Telegraphs in 1870, the Money Order Office in 1792, Postal Orders in 1881, the Parcel Post in 1883, and the Telephone Service in 1892. The expenses of the Post Office (Salaries, Wages, etc., only) were estimated at £37,647,277 in 1923-24.

Postmaster-General, Rt. Hon. Sir Laming Worthington-Evans, Bart., G.B.E., M.P. £2,500

Private Sec., Lt.-Col. T. M. Banks, D.S.O., M.C.

Parliamentary do., Lt.-Col. A. Pownall, M.P. (*unp.*)

Secretary to the Post Office, Sir G. Evelyn P. Murray, K.C.B. £3,000

Private Secretary, D. O. Lumley, O.B.E.

Second Secretary, E. Raven, C.B. £2,200

Director of Postal Services, Br.-Gen. F. H. Williamson, C.B., C.B.E. ....£1,200 to £1,500

Director of Telegraphs and Telephones, R. A. Dalzell, C.B.E. ....£1,200 to £1,500

Assistant Secretaries, F. J. Brown, C.B., C.B.E.; J. Y. Bell; A. R. Kidner; W. T. Leech; W. E. Parsons; E. A. Francis ....£1,000 to £1,200

Secretary's Office.

Principals, E. Hare; F. G. Milne; L. Simon; H. D. Wakely; F. H. S. Grant; C. L. K. Peel; G. O. Wood; F. H. Nichols; H. G. Hanrott; Commander E. L. Ashley Foakes, O.B.E., R.N.; W. E. Weston; F. W. Phillips; A. C. Belgrave; Maj. H. F. Sambrook; W. H. Weightman; F. C. G. Twinn; L. A. Jones; W. R. Birchall; Col. D. J. Lidbury, D.S.O.; G. E. G. Forbes ....£700 to £900

Woman Establishment Officer, Miss R. Loch, O.B.E. £800

Clerks (1st Class), F. C. Hawker; J. Scholes, O.B.E. £550 to £650

Assistant Principals, F. R. Radice; A. Stark; G. H. G. Smith; Lt.-Col. W. B. Vince, D.S.O., M.C.; W. D. Waterfall; H. G. G. Welch; Lt.-Col. T. M. Banks, D.S.O., M.C.; F. Hardwick; H. Townshend; O. W. Baker; J. Crawford; T. Daish, M.C.; D. Mackenzie; L. F. Masters; W. D. Sharp; B. L. Barnett, M.C.; W. A. D. F. Smith; D. O. Lumley, O.B.E.; R. A. Little; C. O. L. Leigh-Clare ......£200 to £500

Senior Staff Officers, W. Hainworth; F. E. James; F. E. Waters, F.S.I.; H. Darby; G. S. Stow; J. W. Wissenden; H. E. King; De G. Gavey; A. Overbury; R. W. Hatswell; E. P. Hewkin, M.B.E. £500 to £600

Staff Officers, D. A. Hogg; J. E. Pettiford; A. T. Taylor, O.B.E.; T. P. Sayer; E. L. Westell, M.B.E.; E. A. Codd; H. E. Gibbings; C. W. S. Braun; H. E. Higginbottom; A. E. Marillier; R. H. Squire; H. J. Elphick; S. A. Paterson; E. N. Eatherley; E. A. Tiver; J. Louden; A. Gordon; B. Y. Couch; D. T. Tonkin; H. Morrell; S. C. Foster; H. H. Settle; P. Greenfield; H. Dear; R. W. Roadknight; H. J. Maclure, M.B.E.; E. R. Davis; W. H. Symons; H. H. Thomson; S. L. Francis (*acting*) ....£400 to £500

Ex-1st Class Clerks (Supplementary Establishment), J. D. Mackay; A. J. Howard; J. E. Pettiford; W. Cullum ....£350 to £450 and £310 to £400

Investigation Branch.

Director, T. E. Tutton ....£700 to £900

Senior Staff Officers, J. P. Leckenby; J. H. Shinner £550 to £650

Clerks (1st Class), C. W. Whitehurst; F. J. W. A. Wint; C. F. Wavish; F. M. Hill; W. H. Smith; W. E. Stratford; E. J. Stratford; E. H. Bourne £450 to £550

Clerks (2nd Class), F. G. Kelsey; F. B. Booth; M. Brodie; J. B. Fetherston; Lt.-Col. J. E. Drennan; A. J. Lord, D.S.O., M.C.; W. Goodrich; R. H. Clay, M.C.; A. H. Bishop; A. M. Kay, M.B.E.; J. B. Sisson; W. E. Bowler, M.C.; J. A. Renwick; R. S. Farquhar; R. E. Evans, M.B.E.; P. G. L. Strong; F. Dallimer; H. Firth; J. H. Young; G. Muir, M.C.; D. Ross; M. F. Allan; T. J. Kelly ......£200 to £400

Technical Staff.

Architectural Assistant to the Secretary, W. H. Ludlow, A.R.I.B.A. ....£550 to £750

2nd Architectural Assistant ....£200 to £450

Buildings Surveyor, A. Faulkner ....£180 to £400

Headquarters Telegraph and Telephone Organisation.

Chief Inspector of Telegraph and Telephone Traffic, J. F. Edmonds, M.B.E. ....£800 to £1,000

Deputy Chief Inspector, T. Mackenzie ...£700 to £800

Inspectors, A. E. Cotterell; T. A. Prout; J. S. Jones, M.B.E.; H. G. Trayfoot; H. F. E. Deane; W. D. Stewart ....£600 to £700

Assistant Inspectors, Class 1, R. P. Crum; P. G. Head; C. H. Toms; G. T. Archibald; R. K. Keer; G. H. Taylor; W. C. Griffith; G. W. Gomm £350 to £450

Headquarters Postal Traffic Organisation.

Chief Inspector of Postal Traffic, C. A. Comber £800 to £1,000

Inspectors, W. Pugh; A. J. Ardern; W. B. Harris, M.B.E. ....£600 to £700

Asst. Inspectors, Class I., Maj. A. J. McCarraher, R.E.; J. A. Wenham; J. Periam ....£400 to £500

Wireless Telegraph Establishment.

Inspector of Wireless Telegraphy, Commander F. G. Loring, R.N. ....£800 to £1,000

Deputy Inspector, Lt.-Col. C. G. G. Crawley, R.M.A. £600 to £750

Asst. Inspectors, F. Addey; S. E. J. Burrow; Commander E. L. C. Grattan, D.S.O., R.N.; A. H. Read £200 to £450

Registry Branch.

Registrar, H. W. Hardcastle ....£500 to £600

Asst. Registrar, R. A. B. Teare, M.B.E. ...£400 to £500

Accountant-General's Department.

Comptroller and Accountant-General, Sir Henry N. Bunbury, K.C.B. ....£1,200 to £1,500

Depy. Comptroller and Accountant-General, E. J. Harrington, O.B.E. ....£1,000 to £1,200

Assistant Accountants-General, F. J. Pearson, I.S.O.; E. W. A. Clausonthue; B. M. Wylie; A. J. Waldegrave, M.B.E.; *A. L. Wilson......... £850 to £1,000

Chief Cashier, *W. A. Mattinson ....£650 to £750

Asts.-Cashier, F. C. Cook ....(fixed) £550

Accountants, J. W. Campion; H. Kemp; H. Townshend; C. G. Burn; W. A. Barton; A. Matthews; A. C. Bryant; G. Kay; T. H. Cochrane; Capt C. S. Manning; W. H. Swindell; J. O'Connor; C. H. Sims; A. Hartwell; J. F. Hawton; J. Russell; W. G. Gilbert; F. Strong; H. Buckland; G. E. Pitcairn; E. A. May; E. E. Were ...£550 to £700†

Assistant Accountants (Old Establishment), R. Hill; W. Barnett; J. P. Cackett; J. Treharne; J. Potbury;

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* Acting.

† Allowance of £50 to five within the maximum of £700.

W. J. Jeffery; H. M. Darville; J. E. Bone; A. E. Unwin; F. N. Smith........................£440 to £540

Staff Officers, J. Matthews; H. Lane; F. R. Hudson; J. Best; C. H. Summers; F. E. Sims; W. C. Cox; D. Freeman; C. K. Thompson; H. Barnett; F. W. Sankey; J. Reaston-Brown; R. J. Barry; F. W. S. Gordon; W. W. Andrews; J. Brown; H. E. Sentance; T. R. Pate; A. Nixon; J. A. Miles; A. Brain; E. A. Morgan; F. R. Kelly; E. C. Poulter; G. Cruickshank; J. Mitchinson; A. W. Blackwell; W. Cole; W. R. Crawford; G. W. Durling; A. Kendall; F. Lambert; W. Sharp; E. B. Luck; C. J. Cook; J. C. Magrath; P. M. Comber; C. R. Stampe; A. Snell; F. C. Reynolds; Cyril Smith; I. N. Golden; A. W. Abbott; J. Hardie; W. J. Warry; C. H. Sainsbury ; A. C. Smith; E. J. Mayes; S. W. Briggs; E. S. Payne; H. Parry; E. H. Ward; G. C. Swanson; A. E. Best; W. R. Birnie; J. J. P. Hall; A. J. Oliver; P. T. Lloyd; A. M. Jamieson; J. R. Key; G. D. Nicholson; A. R. Harvey; H. Dunn; J. J. Ditton; *A. S. Fish; *W. Ingram; *A. G. Gray..................................£400 to £500

Examiner (*Old Establishment*), A. Dearle £360 to £430

Female Staff.

Superintendent, E. Sanday ....£500 to £600

Deputy Supts., Miss K. E. Barrett, M.B.E.; Miss L. M. W. Webster ....£400 to £500

Staff Officers. Miss M. C. Underwood; Miss A. E. Randall; Miss E. Lofting; Miss A. Keith; E. G. Hopkins; K. A. Boulding; B. Blackburn £300 to £400

Central Telegraph Office.

Controller, J. Lee, C.B.E. ....£1,000 to £1,200

Deputy Controller, A. W. Edwards ....£800 to £900

Assist. Controllers, F. T. Wadley; D. M. Ford; W. H. Offord; W. E. Halfpenny......................£650 to £750

Principal Clerk, T. G. Donno.....................£500 to £600

Staff Officers, C. Harvey (*Principal Clerk Old Class*); A. Faull; W. H. Wight ....£400 to £500

Superintendents (*Higher Grade*), T. M. Almond; J. J. Mansell..£460 to £520

Superintendents (*Lower Grade*), A. E. Knowles; S. Pearce; C. Sanderson; H. Hayman; W. I. Wood; A. M. Martin; E. J. Martin; H. R. Reed; D. E. Cartwright; H. A. Betteridge; A. Avery £370 to £440

Superintendents (*Cable Room Staff*), E. E. Bradley; J. J. Tyrrell ....£415 to £450

Chief Supervisors (*Female Staff*), Miss F. A. Russell; Miss A. A. Shacklock; Miss H. E. Wallis; E. R. Wright...£260 to £300

Engineering Department.

Engineer-in-Chief, Colonel T. F. Purves, M.I.E.E. £1,500

Assist. Engineers-in-Chief, A. L. De Lattre; J. Sinnott, O.B.E. ....£900 to £1,100

Principal Power Engineer, H. C. Gunton, M.B.E. £750 to £850

Superintending Engineer (London), R. McIlroy £900 to £1.100

Superintending Engineers (London and Provinces) *and Staff Engineers* (*Engineer-in-Chief's Office*), J. F. Lamb; J. R. B. Gall; W. M. France; E. J. Eldridge; T. Plummer; F. Tandy; S. A. Pollock, O.B.E.; J. M. G. Trezise; T. E. P. Stretche; T. B. Johnson; J. R. M. Elliott; W. J. Medlyn; J. D. Taylor; Lt.-Col. A. C. Booth; E. H. Shaughnessy, O.B.E.; M. Ramsay; E. Gomersall, O.B.E.; F. L. Henley; R. Waring; E. Turner; J. E. Taylor; Capt. C. Crompton, O.B.E.; E. J. Ivison.
London, £750 to £850; *Provinces*, £700 to £800

Principal Clerks (*Engineer-in-Chief's Office*), W. S. Mountain; W. H. Kerr; A. S. Renshaw; A. H. Shepperd..£500 to £600

Staff Officers (*Engineer-in-Chief's Office*), H. G. Fisher; M. F. G. Boddington; C. W. Burge; H. A. Hardham; G. W. Bell; H. P. Few; Maj. R. J. S. Gold ....£400 to £500

Submarine Superintendent, H. F. Bourdeaux, O.B.E. £570 to £750

Commanders, F. G. Ramsay, M.B.E. (H.M.T.S. *Monarch*); E. R. Hutchons (H.M.T.S. *Alert*) ......£550 to £650

Assistant Superintending Engineers (London and Provinces), *Assistant Staff Engineers* (*Engineer-in-Chief's Office*), J. H. Fossett; W. H. Powell; Lt.-Col. W. M. Evans, O.B.E., M.C.; G. F. Greenham, M.B.E.; H. Wilson; J. M. Shackleton; B. S. Cohen; R. Aitken; E. Lack, M.B.E.; W. J. Bailey; Maj. W. M. Batchelor, D.S.O., M.C.; R. A. Weaver; R. G. Masaroon; J. H. Stanhope; H. V. Cornish; Capt. J. P. Price; W. H. Winny, O.B.E.; J. R. Matthews; A. B. Hart; W. E. Twells; F. W. Shorrocks; F. W. Francis; D. Stuart; J. W. Atkinson; H. P. Brown, M.B.E.; Maj. A. G. Lee, M.C.; Maj. H. Brown, O.B.E.; E. H. Walters; J. Hardie, M.B.E.; Maj. G. H. Comport, M.C.; C. J. Youngs; A. E. Chapman; J. S. Terras; A. B. Gilbert; Capt. F. G. C. Baldwin; F. E. Gibbins; J. H. Thow; W. Allan; T. E. Herbert; A. J. Eames
London, £550 to £650; *Provinces*, £500 to £600

London Postal Service Department.

Controller, C. C. Sanderson ....£1,200 to £1,500

CONTROLLER'S OFFICE.

Vice-Controller, T. R. Gardiner............£900 to £1,100

Assist. Controllers, A. L. Couratin; D. E. Ayling; D. Scott; W. T. B. Young ....£800 to £900

Chief Supts., H. A. Cockshott; H. Mould; A. Davey; G. Finter; W. A. Adams; A. K. Chalk; F. C. Tansley; F. T. Green; F. G. Gould; Lt.-Col. W. T. Brain ....£500 to £650, £50 allowance to each

Staff Officers, J. H. Greenwood; W. G. Green; W. A. Soyer; W. S. Findlay; J. Bennetts; W. H. Cox; H. W. Hook; W. H. Cripps; H. Sandes; F. W. St. A. Ellis; F. C. Redgrave; C. E. Roe; M. Délaney; T. O'Kelly; J. W. Baskerville; J. Pedder; J. Leader; P. A. Cornish; D. Laws; J. A. McRitchie; W. F. Pidduck; F. T. Scott; J. Davidson, O.B.E.; A. Hamilton; J. G. Bott; C. E. G. Daly; L. Freeman; H. D. W. Davis...£400 to £500

Supt. (*Telegraphs*), W. Davis ....£340 to £420

Supt. (*Postal*), J. S. Brown ....£340 to £420

Court Postmaster, F. G. Wilson.............................£350

CIRCULATION OFFICE.

Superintendents (*Higher Grade*), W. H. J. Perry; W. G. Bishop; L. V. Cox; H. W. Russell; A. W. Smith; P. Ferguson; M. J. McLaughlin; G. Taylor; A. Reynolds; E. W. Sedgley ....£450 to £550

Superintendents, J. R. E. Seaman; E. G. Batt; H. I. Mason; D. Maskell; H. Wells; W. J. Letch; J. H. Bench; W. Parkinson; E. L. P. Parsons; J. Malin; H. G. Powell; C. F. Baxter; H. W. Batchelor; A. L. McGrath; H. J. White; H. A. Crawford; J. N. Crowe; W. C. Serjeant; H. P. P. Grabaskey ...£340 to £420

METROPOLITAN DISTRICT OFFICES.

West Central, New Oxford Street, W.C. 1.

District Postmaster, F. W. D'Evelyn ......£500 to £650

Assist. District Postmaster, A. E. Fenn... £400 to £500

Superintendents, W. R. Bush; A. C. Walker; T. B. Plant...£340 to £420

Western, Wimpole Street, W. 1.

District Postmaster, C. J. Bumby............£500 to £650

Assist. District Postmaster, F. A. E. Williams £400 to £500

Superintendents, J. H. Cosgrove; E. H. Watkinson; R. J. Arden ....£340 to £420

Paddington, 19 London Street, W. 2.

District Postmaster, J. W. F. Relph.........£500 to £650

Assist. District Postmaster, C. E. Clark £400 to £500

Superintendents, W. T. Reynolds; H. G. Hannaford; W. Coomber; G. W. Henson ....£340 to £420

Eastern, 206 Whitechapel Road E. 1.

District Postmaster, H. L. Jones ....£500 to £650

Assist. District Postmaster, H. C. Black, O.B.E. £400 to £500

Superintendent, G. H. Risby ....£340 to £420

South-Western, 9 Howick Place,
Victoria Street, S.W. 1.

District Postmaster, Col. C. A. Wheeler, O.B.E.* £500 to £650

Assist. District Postmaster, E. A. Rowe...£400 to £500

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* Acting.

* Also allowance of £50.

Superintendents, E. J. Morton; T. E. Woollard; H. T. Addelsee; S. Watts; F. D. Holland; H. Harding ....£340 to £420

P.M. House of Commons, T. H. Broadbent £340 to £420

Battersea, 202 Lavender Hill, S.W. 11.

Assist. District Postmaster, P. Hale ......£400 to £500

Superintendent, ...£340 to £420

South-Eastern, 239 Borough High Street, S.E. 1.

District Postmaster, A. R. Broad[*] ....£500 to £650

Assist. District Postmaster, C. E. Hamer £400 to £500

Superintendents, E. P. Benson; G. C. Bignell; G. H. W. B. Walsh; T. J. Godwin, J. W. Turner £340 to £420

Norwood, 35 Westow Street, S.E. 19.

Assist. District Postmaster, L. N. Burford £400 to £500

Northern, 116 Upper Street, N. 1.

District Postmaster, F. James ....£500 to £650

Assist. District Postmaster, P. B. Hawkins £400 to £500

Superintendent, W. E. Nicholson ....£340 to £420

North-Western, Eversholt Street, N.W. 1.

District Postmaster, W. P. Baines ....£500 to £650

Assist. District Postmaster, H. G. Carter £400 to £500

Superintendent, A. J. G. Hale ....£340 to £420

London Telephone Service.

Controller, W. A. Valentine ....£1,000 to £1,200

Deputy Controller, W. H. U. Napier ......£800 to £900

Assist. Controllers, J. F. Stirling; M. C. Pink £650 to £750

Superintendents, W. R. Bold; W. F. Taylor £500 to £600

Staff Officers, E. H. Barnes; R. Bryson; J. Hinshelwood; M. Larkins; Lieut. L. J. Lee, D.S.C., R.N.V.R.; J. Leslie; C. W. Muirhead; G. E. Nicholls; J. F. Page; J. R. Salter ....£400 to £500

Superintendents of Traffic, W. B. Benham; H. Dive, M.B.E. ....£500 to £600

Assist. Superintendents of Traffic (1st Class), C. F. Arrowsmith; B. L. Beaumont; H. G. Corner; W. F. Dobson, M.B.E.; F. Gray, M.C.; J. W. G. Kennedy; P. J. Mantle; P. W. H. Maycock; E. A. Pounds; W. J. White ....£400 to £500

Superintendent (Female Clerical Staff), Miss J. Liddiard ....£400 to £500

Staff Officers, Miss E. M. Mahlendorff; Miss M. E. Ross, M.B.E.; Miss E. Saunders; Miss A. I. Taffs £300 to £400

Superintendent (Female Exchange Staff), Miss A. E. Cox ....£300 to £400

Medical Department.

Chief Medical Officer, Col. H. V. Prynne, C.B.E., D.S.O., F.R.C.S. ....£1,000 to £1,200

Second Medical Officer, H. E. Hewitt, M.D. £550 to £750

Assistants to Medical Officers, H. H. Bashford, M.D.; Capt. B. G. H. Connolly, M.C., M.B.; C. K. Mowll, M.R.C.S.; W. L. Scott, M.C., M.B. ....£300 to £500

Principal Woman Medical Officer, Miss M. L. C. Madgshon, M.B. ....£450 to £600

Assistant Women Medical Officers, Miss E. S. Cooke, M.B.; Miss E. C. Rolfe Fisher, L.R.C.P. £250 to £400

Money Order Department.

Controller, G. Slater ....£900 to £1,100

Assist. do., W. J. Parker ....£700 to £800

Principal Clerks, A. W. Cheffins; A. Bond; W. H. Codd; J. W. Jones ....£500 to £600

Staff Officers, E. J. McCormick; E. R. King; J. T. Smith; J. Anderson; A. B. Talbot; E. M. Walden; T. W. Carman; R. Webster £400 to £500

Female Staff.

Superintendent, Miss S. A. M. Hawkins, M.B.E. £550 to £700

Deputy Supts., Miss A. Lacey, M.B.E.; Miss C. M. Marwood ....£400 to £500

Staff Officers, Misses E. J. Cook; M. Smith; M. Munro; E. Tydeman; A. Hills; K. Gardner; C. C. Couper; E. Hills; J. A. Swindells; E. F. Cox £300 to £400

Savings Bank Department.

Controller, ...£1,000 to £1,200

Deputy Controller, A. Hemstock............£800 to £900

Assistant Controllers, T. S. Hutchings; ....£700 to £800

Principal Clerks, J. M. Linsdell; G. J. Huard; A. C. Edwards; C. R. Boyle; T. E. Olver; C. H. Foster; G. A. Willis; S. P. Mitchell; J. Booth; F. W. Lacey; W. S. Barrett; F. K. Hirst; J. Boggon; A. Earland; J. Raynolds; E. Smith; F. J. Hiorns; A. D. Bell; H. Pentreath; J. F. Geeson; W. C. Russell; E. Harris ....£500 to £600

Staff Officers, C. E. Banks; G. H. West; W. A. Tubb; C. J. Capponi; A. Neave; F. E. Green; W. M. Kelly; W. L. Shand; W. J. P. Dodgson; J. A. George; G. A. Felce; A. Wade; T. M. Wood; W. J. Chrisp; R. P. Smithson; J. Henderson; W. T. Scott; V. P. Peacock; W. H. Willis; E. A. Wildish; L. J. Griffiths; A. J. Lawford Jones; F. H. Shearman; W. C. Witt; E. W. Stigger; T. W. Blake; W. Glover; H. Thomas; J. Thompson; G. J. White; R. Coman; A. H. G. Braun; E. W. Sterling; D. L. Hastie; A. W. Whippey; A. R. Exley; T. C. Armstrong; G. E. Goshawk; E. A. Carpenter; E. H. Jones; W. G. Marriage; B. W. Kimp; J. E. Garbutt; H. Brigden; J. W. Smart; R. B. Scott; F. W. England; A. J. Endacott ....£400 to £500

Female Staff.

Superintendent, Miss J. Buchanan, O.B.E. £550 to £700

Deputy Supts., Misses A. R. Paterson; H. G. Young; E. A. Crowther; E. E. Bowen; A. M. Walker £400 to £500

Staff Officers, Misses F. S. M. West; B. J. Carson; H. W. Whiteman; A. Mathews; A. Gold; M. M. S. Macpherson; M. Marshall; M. E. M. Osborne; I. L. S. Mitchell; F. Brooke; H. E. M. Du Bois; J. Low; A. P. Lumsden ....£300 to £400

Solicitor's Department.

Solicitor, R. W. Woods, C.B.E. £1,500

Assistant Solicitors, H. S. Pearce; H. Opie Smith £1,000

Additional Asst. Solicitor, V. Alsop ...£750 to £900

Chief Clerk, J. Okell ....£750 to £900

Asst. Chief Clerks, D. Aikenhead Stroud, LL.D.; H. E. Gallaher, LL.B.; S. Johnson, LL.D. ......£550 to £700

Professional Clerks, J. Forbes Smith, B.A., LL.B.; W. N. Raywood; C. T. Hallam; J. D. Bateman; I. S. Watts; B. Robson; R. C. Easterbrook; A. W. Sutton; G. Fraser ....£200 to £500

Stores Department.

Controller, W. H. Allen, O.B.E. ....£1,200 to £1,500

Vice-Controller, H. Sparkes, O.B.E. ...... £900 to £1,100

Asst. Controllers, G. F. Mansbridge; F. W. Fugeman £800 to £900

Senior Staff Officers, A. A. Parsons, M.B.E.; C. E. Fenton, M.B.E.; H. A. Cheel; W. S. Austin; C. Ward; C. W. Wheeler; C. J. Gates; W. M. Cook; F. H. Horner; Major C. Wheeler, O.B.E.; A. G. Tydeman.
London, £550 to £700; *Birmingham*, £495 to £630

Staff Officers, T. E. Rowland; L. W. Wright; D. Macadie; E. Banwell; T. Wevell; F. Smith; Lt.-Col. H. A. Mann, O.B.E., M.C.; Major C. H. Crisp; H. Phillips; R. J. Fewings; G. M. Hewson; W. G. Potter; F. G. Beak; H. J. S. Bennett; J. M. Rusk; R. Fanshawe; G. T. Hensel; T. L. Adamson; C. S. Gulliver; H. F. Willmott; Capt. A. S. Rouse; B. D. Hurst; T. H. Henderson; T. Farries; Major P. G. Bennell; W. Mahon; A. W. Burt; Capt. A. Hudson, M.B.E.; Capt. A. Heath; A. D. Blackwell; W. P. Hines; H. J. Hall; P. Green; J. Mare (*Acting*).
London, £400 to £500; *Edinburgh*, £380 to £475; *Birmingham*, £360 to £450.

Surveyors' Department (United Kingdom).

Surveyors, T. Kelly, C.M.G.; G. L. Harding; G. E. M. Forrest; G. N. Merrefield; J. G. Mellersh; F. Makepeace; R. F. Bradford; E. J. Gayes; D. Dunlop; R. Bell; W. W. Grierson; J. G. Laithwaite £800 to £1,000

Assist. Surveyors, 1st Class, W. S. Harrison; G. P. Cooper; C. H. C. Baillie; A. O. Spafford, O.B.E.; V. C. Hall; R. J. R. Measham; C. A. Jackson; D. K. Hopkyns; J. T. Foxell; H. C. A. White; E. F. Nunns; W. E. Ord; F. H. Kempe; J. W. Jay; A. H. Barry; S. H. G. Dainton, O.B.E.; L. Hide; R. T. Whitaker; S. E. Sifton; V. R. Kenny; W. R. Storr;

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[*] Also allowance of £50.

T. B. Braund; Lt.-Col. E. T. Crutchley, O.B.E.; T. P. Hobbins, O.B.E.; T. W. McConnell £500 to £700

Assist. Surveyors, 2nd Class, R. M. Longland; J. C. Johnston; A. S. Langlands; F. N. Gossling; T. Kearney; S. H. Hunt; C. J. Miles; T. H. Boyd; A. B. Bond; G. Muir; W. R. Roberts; E. B. Davies; D. Spottiswoode; P. W. McIntyre; A. E. Stocker; G. P. Hall; A. A. Headley, O.B.E.; W. H. Coutts; E. E. Harper; T. Cairncross; H. L. Sealey; F. Lane; B. O'Halloran; J. Sweeney; Capt. H. P. Bullock, M.C.; H. D. Wooster; W. H. Gardiner; I. W. Nicholson; J. Haig-Smith; H. H. Neeves, D.S.O., M.C.; G. C. Allen; S. W. Campbell £180 to £450

Staff Officers, T. Hunter; T. Hayes; H. U. T. Carrette; E. Watson; L. Setchell; T. Houseman; A. Owens; F. Fowles; W. Arscott; P. Allen ......£360 to £450

PRIVY COUNCIL OFFICE, Whitehall, S.W. 1.

The Privy Council is of very ancient origin. A Council, the number of which was about twelve, was instituted by Alfred, 895, and it discharged the functions of State now confined to members of the Cabinet. In the Middle Ages the Chief Advisers of the King who were permanently about him formed the Privy Council. Having become unwieldy, it was reconstituted in 1679 At present it consists of certain eminent persons whose names are given on p. 128. Members of the Cabinet must be Privy Counsellors, and they principally form the acting Privy Council. The Council is summoned as such to act "with others" upon the demise of the Crown, and many matters are referred by the Sovereign to Committees of the Council, some of which are standing Committees, and others constituted to deal with particular cases, *e.g.*, the Judicial Committee, the Board of Trade, *q.v.* The Lord President of the Council is the Fifth Great Officer of State, and as such is always a prominent member of the Cabinet.

Lord President of the Council, Most Hon. Marquess of Salisbury, K.G., G.C.V.O., C.B. £2,000
Private Sec., Philip T. Farrer.
Clerk of the Council, Secretary of the Cabinet and Secretary of the Committee of Imperial Defence, Lt.-Col. Sir Maurice Hankey, G.C.B. £3,000
Deputy do. & Chief Clerk, Colin Smith ......£700 to £900
Senior Clerk, Chas. J. Dalrymple Hay......£600 to £800
Staff Clerk, C. W. Lumley ....£400 to £500

Cabinet Secretariat,

2 Whitehall Gardens, S.W. 1.

Secretary, Lt.-Col. Sir M. P. A. Hankey, G.C.B. £3,000
Private Sec., Capt. L. F. Burgis.
Principal Assistant Secretary, Thomas Jones ...£1,500
Assistant Secretaries, Cyril Longhurst, C.B.; R. B. Howorth (*Seconded from the Treasury*)...each £1,120
Principals, T. St. Q. Hill; Pembroke Wicks, C.B.E. (*temp.*); Capt. L. F. Burgis (*temp.*)...........each £700
Confidential and Chief Clerk, W. H. M. Ives, O.B.E. £500
Asst. do., F. W. Rawlins, M.B.E. £450

Committee of Imperial Defence,

2 Whitehall Gardens, S.W. 1.

Secretary, Lt.-Col. Sir M. P. A. Hankey, G.C.B.
Principal Assistant Sec., Lt.-Col. Sir John R. Chancellor, K.C.M.G., D.S.O.
Assistant Secs., C. Longhurst, C.B.; Lt.-Col. C. W. G. Walker, D.S.O.; Comm. H. R. Moore, D.S.O., R.N.; Maj. L. A. Clemens, O.B.E., M.C.
Confidential and Chief Clerk, W. H. M. Ives, O.B.E.
Asst. Chief Clerk, F. W. Rawlins, M.B.E.

Historical Section.

Secretary, Lt.-Col. E. Y. Daniel, C.B.E.

THE PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE,

Chancery Lane, W.C. 2.

The Public Record Office as it now stands was completed in 1900 for the safe custody of the Public Records, which were first ordered to be kept by Henry I. at the beginning of the twelfth century. The administrative expenses were estimated at £38,001 in 1923-24. (For hours see p. 577.)

Keeper of the Records, The Master of the Rolls.
Deputy, Sir H. C. Maxwell-Lyte, K.C.B. £1,400
Secretary, A. E. Stamp ....£600 to £900
Assistant Keepers (1st Class), R. H. Brodie, I.S.O.; A. St. J. Story-Maskelyne; R. C. Fowler, O.B.E.; J. V. Lyle; M. S. Giuseppi; C. Johnson; H. E. Headlam; J. B. W. Chapman; C. T. Flower; S. C. Ratcliff £600 to £900
Assistant Keepers (2nd Class), M. C. B. Dawes; C. H. Jenkinson; J. J. O'Reilly; W. R. Cunningham; R. L. Atkinson, M.C.; C. S. B. Buckland; V. H. Galbraith; A. C. Wood, M.C.; D. L. Evans; K. H. Ledward ....£200 to £500

Land Revenue Records and Enrolments.

Keeper of the Records, Sir H. C. Maxwell-Lyte, K.C.B.

PUBLIC TRUSTEE OFFICE,

Kingsway, W.C. 2.

Public Trustee, Oswald R. A. Simpkin, C.B., C.B.E. £2,500
Assistant Public Trustee, Ernest King Allen, C.B.E. £1,200 to £1,500
Principal Clerks, J. H. Jacob, O.B.E.; R. S. Shuckburgh; P. F. Swain, C.B.E. ....£700 to £900
Assistant Principal Clerk, J. S. Wilkes £550 to £650
Investment Managers, A. E. H. Conolly; W. Fuller-Smith; E. W. H. Theobald ....£700 to £900
Officer in Charge of Legality of Investments, R. R. Whitty..£500 to £700
Chief Property Adviser, H. Hadden ......£700 to £900
Acceptance Officer, E. A. Lowndes...........£500 to £700
Assistant Acceptance Officer, F. A. Coe...£350 to £500
Trust Officers, T. F. Bowman; G. Cooper-Willis; C. J. S. Cooke; A. S. Ellison; A. E. Glover; R. Higson; F. W. Hirst; R. T. Hughes; W. M. Limb; A. G. Mears; A. G. Norris; S. A. Poynder; G. M. Rowland; C. J. Stenning; R. M. Thrupp; H. M. Wallace...£500 to £700
Chief Accountant, A. F. Day ....£700 to £900
Assistant do., W. M. Ponking £700
Accountants, A. H. Craig; A. G. Feak; K. Hadfield; T. B. Henry ....£450 to £650
Income Tax Department, F. W. Norledge £600
Cashier's Office, A. H. Cobbett, £450 to £650; G. E. Shelton (*Assistant*)...............................£250 to £450
Securities Officer, A. J. H. Hughes, £400 to £600; H. Chown (*Deputy*) ....£300 to £600
Signing Officer, J. H. E. Higgins...........£500 to £700
Statistical Officer, H. A. Barnett ....£350 to £550
Officer in charge of Departmental Accounts and Staff Records, C. L. Thompson ....£350 to £550
Registrar, F. W. Campion ....£350 to £500
Superintendent of Women Staff, Miss F. D. Garner £280 to £400
Lady Visitor, Miss S. G. Clark ....£250 to £350

MANCHESTER OFFICE, Albert Square, Manchester.

Deputy Public Trustee, T. M. Young £1,200 to £1,500
Principal Clerk, P. Archer ....£600 to £800
Trust Officers, G. P. Seed; A. A. Webster £400 to £600
Chief Accountant, F. E. Chapman ....£450 to £650
Accountant, W. R. Howrie.....................£350 to £550
Chief Clerk of Property Department, E. A. Ashby £400 to £600
Chief Clerk, Securities Section, H. Gregson £400 to £600
Staff Officer and Cashier, R. Watson ......£350 to £550

PUBLIC WORKS LOAN BOARD,

Old Jewry, E.C. 2.

The Public Works Loan Board was created in 1817 for the purpose of advancing money to Municipal Authorities for Public Works. During the financial year 1922–23 the Commissioners approved loans amounting to £9,718,728, viz., £8,637,245 out of the Local Loans Fund and £1,081,483 out of the Land Settlement (Public Works Loan) Account. Of the total granted out of the Local Loans Fund the sum of £7,022,993 was for purposes of the Housing Acts (as compared with £32,822,787 in 1921–22).

The average annual amount of loans granted by the board during the period from 1875–6 (when the Commission was constituted in its present form) to 1919–20 was £2,906,846 per annum (the lowest amount previously granted being £49,591 in the financial year 1917–18, and the highest £10,956,874 in 1899–1900). The comparison with the total amount advanced by the board during the

103 years from its origin (in 1817) to 1919-20 is striking, for the total amount advanced during this period was only £149,436,402, as compared with £61,643,748 granted during the single financial year 1920-21; and when it is remembered that the 103 years referred to witnessed almost the entire development of local government in England, the comparison appears even more remarkable.

The average rate of interest was:—

£	s.	d.		
5	7	2	per cent. in	1922-23
6	3	10	„ „	1921-22
6	6	9	„ „	1920-21
5	15	7	„ „	1919-20
4	9	7	„ „	1918-19
4	11	11	„ „	1917-18

Loans granted during 1922-23 to Local Authorities for the purposes of State-assisted Housing Schemes amounted to £11,831,733 for providing Dwellings for the Working Classes during the year, made up as follows:—

(A) Loans Secured on Local Rates.	England. £	Scotland £
(a) For State-aided schemes......	10,228,453	1,211,122
(b) For non-State-aided schemes.	..	..
	10,228,453	1,211,122
(B) Loans Secured on Property.		
(a) For State-aided schemes:	£	£
Public utility societies	382,519	8,889
(b) For non-State-aided schemes:		
Public utility societies	..	..
Individuals and Companies ..	750	..
	383,269	8,889
Grand Total................	£11,831,733	

No applications for loans for land settlement purposes were refused; the advances made out of the Land Settlement Account during the year totalled £1,235,874.

Chairman, The Lord Hunsdon ....*unp.*
Deputy-Chairman, Laurence Currie ....*unp.*
Secretary, H. G. H. Barnes £1,500
Assist. Secretary (Legal), D. F. Buckley £600 to £800
Assist. do. and Chief Clerk, H. A. Clark, I.S.O. £600 to £800

QUEEN ANNE'S BOUNTY,

3 Dean's Yard, S.W. 1.

Incorporated in 1704, when Queen Anne, with the consent of Parliament, transferred to the Governors the annual income of the "first fruits" and "tenths" derived from the sees, dignities, and benefices, with a view to the augmentation of insufficiently endowed livings. These charges were originally levied on all clerical incomes and paid to the Pope, but were made part of the Crown revenue by Henry VIII. More than half of the benefices in England and Wales are free from these charges, having either been exempted from them by statute or formed since the charges were imposed. "First fruits" represent one year's income of a benefice in the time of Henry VIII.; the "tenths" an annual sum of a tenth part of that income. The income from this source amounts to about £15,000 per year, which, with the surplus income from capital held by the Governors, is distributed in grants towards the relief of dilapidation assessments on benefices not exceeding £250 in net annual value; the total amount so available for the year ending Dec. 31, 1923, was £27,342. The Governors act as trustees for endowments and many descriptions of Church funds. They are also empowered to lend money upon mortgage of benefices for improvements to parsonage houses and farm buildings, in certain cases for rebuilding chancels, and for dilapidations.

Secretary & Treasurer, William R. Le Fanu.
Chief Clerk, F. G. Hughes.
1st Class Clerks (Senior Division), R. G. Rowland; E. Jump; D. Smeaton; W. Russell; W. J. P. Smith; W. Holford.
1st Class Clerks (Junior Division), A. G. Spencer; S. D. Knight; J. H. Hurdman; W. J. Gimson; G. C. Baird; H. R. Ford.
Solicitor, W. G. Hannah.
Asst. Solicitors, E. J. Hare; N. H. Oldham.
Architect, Martin Skinner.
Asst. Architect, A. P. Lay.
Accountant, M. S. Rogers.
Auditor, H. C. Garlant, 41 Finsbury Pavement, E.C. 4.

DEPARTMENT OF SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH,

16 & 18 Old Queen Street, Westminster, S.W. 1.

The Committee of the Privy Council for Scientific and Industrial Research was appointed by Order in Council dated July 28, 1915, to direct, subject to such conditions as the Treasury may from time to time prescribe, the application of any sums of money provided by Parliament for the organisation and development of Scientific and Industrial Research. The Order in Council also appointed an Advisory Council to whom all proposals for researches stand referred. By Charter dated November 23, 1916, the official members of the Committee of the Privy Council were created a Body Corporate under the name of "The Imperial Trust for the Encouragement of Scientific and Industrial Research" to hold and dispose of money and other property for the purposes of the Committee. On December 15, 1916, a separate Department having its own Parliamentary Vote was created for the service of the Committee. The aggregate net estimate for the Department in 1923-4 amounts to £276,863, a decrease of £20,574 on the same estimate for 1922-3. The gross estimate amounts to £398,593. Salaries and allowances, £32,796; Grants for Research, £50,800; Research Boards Expenses, £53,415; Fuel Research Board, £34,560; Geological Survey of Great Britain, £53,456; Museum of Geology, £7,761; National Physical Laboratory, £164,060.

President of the Committee of the Privy Council, The Lord President of the Council.
Vice-Chairman of the Committee of Council, The President of the Board of Education.
Advisory Council, Sir William S. M'Cormick, LL.D. (*Chairman*); Sir George T. Beilby, LL.D., F.R.S.; Sir John Cadman, K.C.M.G., D.SC.; Prof. J. B. Farmer, D.SC., F.R.S.; Sir Maurice Fitzmaurice, C.M.G., F.R.S.; Eng.-Vice-Adm. Sir G. Goodwin, K.C.B.; W.B. Hardy, SEC.R.S.; Principal J. C. Irvine, C.B.E., F.R.S.; Sir Henry A. Miers, D.SC., F.R.S.; Sir John F. C. Snell, M.INST.C.E.; Sir J. J. Thomson, O.M., F.R.S.; Sir Richard Threlfall, K.B.E., F.R.S.; Professor S. Young, D.SC., F.R.S.
Secretary to the Council, Sir H. Frank Heath, K.C.B.

Staff of the Department.

Secretary, Sir H. Frank Heath, K.C.B. £2,200
Private Secretary, A. F. Barnes.
Principal Assistant Secretary H. T. Tizard £1,200 to £1,500
Assistant Secs., Ll. S. Lloyd, C.B.; A. L. Hetherington £1,000 to £1,200
Controller of Records, C. R. Young, O.B.E., D.SC.
Principals, E. Barnard, D.S.O.; L. C. Bromley; Maj. E. O. Henrici; W. A. M. Murray; R. O'F. Oakley, and P. J. Wheeldon (*Establishment Officer*).
Assistant Principals, A. F. Barnes; O. F. Brown; I. G. Evans; J. W. Gentleman; G. R. D. Hogg; A. Zaiman.
Technical Officers, R. F. McKay; J. G. Mitchell, PH.D.; C. A. Spencer.
Assistant Accountant, A. R. H. Cox.
Staff Officer, C. D. James (*acting*).
Accounts Clerk, Miss E. A. Leighton.
Higher Grade Clerks, W. F. Law; W. V. Lodge.

Co-Ordinating Research Boards.

These Boards were established in 1920 (*a*) to provide for interchange of information between the various Government technical establishments concerning the special work which they undertake and the results achieved, so as to prevent duplication of work; though the Board should have no executive function as regards the work of these establishments; (*b*) to arrange for the communication of such information to interested persons outside the Government service when this can be done without detriment to the public interest; and (*c*) in the case of researches not otherwise adequately provided for to make the necessary arrangements to meet the requirements of Government Departments and others.

Chemistry Research Board.

Chairman, Sir Richard Threlfall, K.B.E., F.R.S.

Engineering Research Board.

Chairman, Sir Joseph E. Petavel, K.B.E., D.SC., F.R.S.

Physics Research Board.

Chairman, Sir J. J. Thomson, O.M., F.R.S.

Radio Research Board.

Chairman, Admiral of the Fleet Sir Henry B. Jackson, G.C.B., K.C.V.O., F.R.S.

Building (Materials and Construction) Research Board.

This Board was established in 1920 to consider and direct the conduct of Research on Building Materials and methods of construction.

Chairman, Maj.-Gen. Sir Gerard Heath, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.
Director of Research, H. O. Weller, M.INST.C.E.

Food Investigation Board.

Chairman and Director, W. B. Hardy, SEC.R.S.

Forest Products Research Board.

Chairman, Prof. J. B. Farmer D.SC., F.R.S.
Director of Research, Lt.-Col. Sir David Prain, C.M.G., C.I.E., F.R.S.
Assistant to the Director, F. M. Oliphant.

Fuel Research Board.

The Fuel Research Board was appointed by the Committee of the Privy Council in February, 1917, and is entrusted with the investigation of the nature, preparation, and utilisation of fuel of all kinds, both in the laboratory and, where necessary, on an industrial scale.

Chairman, Sir Richard Threlfall, K.B.E., F.R.S.
Director of Research, C. H. Lander, D.SC.

Fuel Research Station.

East Greenwich, S.E. 10.

The Research Station, erected in 1918–19 by H.M. Office of Works, is designed and equipped to give effect to the Board's scheme of research which was described in their Report published by the Stationery Office in September, 1917.

Chief Engineer, Eng.-Capt. J. Fraser Shaw, R.N.
Chief Chemist, J. G. King.
Senior Assistant, A. Blackie.
Assistants, D. McDougall; W. J. Skilling.
Staff Officer, C. B. Fitzgerald.

Geological Survey Board.

Chairman, Sir Francis G. Ogilvie, C.B., LL.D.

Geological Survey of Great Britain and Museum of Practical Survey.

Jermyn Street, S.W. 1.

The Geological Survey and Museum was commenced in 1832; it was under the Science and Art Department from 1853 till 1900, when that Department became merged in the Board of Education. On Nov. 1, 1919, the administrative control of the Survey and Museum was transferred to the Committee of the Privy Council for Scientific and Industrial Research. The normal work of the Survey includes the preparation of geological maps and memoirs dealing with tho general survey of the country, and with various economic aspects of that survey. The Museum of Practical Geology conserves and exhibits rocks, minerals and fossils which afford evidence for the published records of the survey or illustrate that survey. It is also a function of the Museum to exhibit economic minerals from all parts of the world.

Director of Survey and Museum, J. S. Flett, O.B.E., D.SC., LL.D., F.R.S. £1,200
Assistants to Director, J. A. Howe, O.B.E.; W. Gibson, D.SC.
District Geologists, E. B. Bailey, M.C.; C. E. N. Bromhead; T. C. Cantrill; R. G. Carruthers; H. Dewey; C. H. Dinham; F. L. Kitchin, PH.D. (*Palæontologist*); M. Macgregor; B. Smith; H. H. Thomas, SC.D. (*Petrographer*); W. B. Wright.
Senior Geologists, E. M. Anderson; E. L. Dixon; T. Eastwood; G. W. Lee, D.SC.; R. W. Pocock; J. Pringle; J. E. Richey, M.C.; R. L. Sherlock, D.SC.; C. B. Wedd; G. V. Wilson.
Geologists, J. K. Allan; W. Anderson; G. A. Burnett; C. P. Chatwin; H. G. Dines; F. H. Edmunds; W. N. Edwards; V. A. Eyles; A. Fowler; D. Haldane; S. E. Hollingworth; R. C. B. Jones; J. Knox; W. Lloyd; A. G. MacGregor, M.C.; J. Maden; J. Phemister; H. H. Read; T. Robertson; G. Ross; J. B. Simpson; J. V. Stephens; L. H. Tonks; F. M. Trotter; T. H. Whitehead; D. A. Wray.
Higher Grade Clerk, E. G. W. Elliott.

MUSEUM.

Curator and Librarian, W. F. P. McLintock, D.SC.
Asst. Curator, A. F. Hallimond.
Assist. Librarian, C. V. Crook.

The National Physical Laboratory,

Teddington, Middlesex.

The National Physical Laboratory was founded in the year 1901 as a public Institution for standardising and verifying instruments, for testing materials, and for the determination of physical constants. Prior to the year 1918, the property of the Laboratory was vested in the President and the Council of the Royal Society, and the Laboratory was controlled by a General Board and an Executive Committee, appointed by the President and Council of the Royal Society, and comprising representatives of the Society and of the great Technical Institutions. As from April 1, 1918, the responsibility for the maintenance of the National Physical Laboratory was undertaken by the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research.

The Laboratory comprises eight main sections:—(1) The *Physics Department* includes divisions for Heat and Thermometry, Optics, Sound, and Radiology. (2) The main divisions of the *Electricity Department* deal respectively with Electrical Standards, General Electrical and Magnetic Measurements, Alternating Current Tests and Research, Direct Current Measurements and Photometry. (3) The *Metrology Department* is responsible for the Laboratory Standards of length, area, volume, and mass, and among the various branches of work dealt with are the verification of standards of length, standard bars, surveying tapes, &c., the testing of engineers' gauges, including screw gauges, measurements of area, volume, and mass, the testing of barometers, hydrometers, taximeters, watches and chronometers, and the highest class of scientific glassware for volumetric measurements. The glassware testing has recently been reorganised on an increased scale owing to the growth in the manufacture of such ware in this country during the war. When the Ministry of Munitions was formed, the Laboratory was called upon to undertake the testing of the gauges for the Ministry; the work assumed very large dimensions, and a special building for its accommodation was provided. (4) The *Engineering Department* carries out research on general engineering problems, especially in relation to the strength and properties of materials under stress; it comprises a laboratory and experimental track for tests of road materials. (5) The *Aerodynamics Department* conducts researches on aircraft models and parts as required by the Aeronautical Research Committee of the Air Ministry; investigations on light alloys and other materials, engines and accessories, seaplane floats, fabrics, &c., are carried out in other departments, especially the Engineering, Metallurgy, and Electrotechnics Departments, and the William Froude National Tank. (6) The *Department of Metallurgy and Metallurgical Chemistry*, in addition to researches on steels, and on aluminium and other alloys, is engaged on researches relating to Optical Glass. The equipment includes a rolling mill for the experimental working of alloys. The Metallurgical building was provided by Sir Julius Wernher in 1910. (7) The *William Froude National Tank*, the gift of Sir A. F. Yarrow for the service of the nation, carries out tests and researches on ship and propeller models for the information of designers and naval architects. (8) *Secretarial.*

Chairman of the General Board and Executive Committee, The President of the Royal Society.
Vice-Chairman, Sir Arthur Schuster, F.R.S.
Director, Sir Joseph Petavel, K.B.E., D.SC., F.R.S.
Secretary, F. J. Selby, C.B.E.
Finance and Establishment Officer, A. Lumley.
Accountant, G. E. Bailey.
Assistant to the Secretary, G. R. Edwards.
Higher Grade Clerks, E. C. Cook; P. H. Durham; W. J. Gower; A. May; G. P. Score; H. Shepherd.

Physics Department.

Superintendent, G. W. C. Kaye, O.B.E., D.SC.
Principal Assistants, T. Smith; W. F. Higgins.
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Deputy Engineer Surveyor-in-Chief, A. E. Laslett £750 to £850

Engineer Surveyors, J. Cormack; H. J. Vose, £500 to £650; W. T. Williams, O.B.E.; H. Cranwell £300 to £500

Princ. Ship Surveyor, E. W. Colvill £1,000

Deputy Princ. Ship Surveyor, W. J. Elvy £750 to £850

Assistant to the Princ. Ship Surveyor, A. J. Daniel £500 to £650

Ship Surveyors, A. E. Lavers, £500 to £650; J. T. Munden; W. J. Wilton; A. T. Metcalfe; G. Daniel; C. S. Lewis; A. E. Dobinson; L. Lethbridge; E. G. Perkins; H. E. Steel ....£300 to £500

Princ. Surv. for Tonnage, T. F. Jenkins £750 to £850

Assistant to do., F. W. Bickle ....£500 to £650

Ship Surveyors, C. R. Godfree; G. T. Cheney; P. T. Daniel; H. Collins ....£300 to £500

Principal Examiner of Masters and Mates, W. Ellery £750 to £850

Chief Examiner of Engineers, C. W. Roberts £750 to £850

Engineer Surveyors, G. C. Blair; W. Dunsmoor £300 to £500

Marine Survey Staff, 79 Mark Lane, E.C. 3.

Principal Officer for London District, Capt. F. W. Bate, O.B.E., R.D., R.N.R. ....£700 to £800

Chief Inspector of Ships' Provisions, C. A. Whyte £600 to £700

Mercantile Marine Offices, Dock St., E. 1.

Senior Chief Superintendent and Inspector, J. G. Dendy ....£500 to £600

Superintendents, I. V. Bloomfield (*Poplar*); J. R. Gilchrist (*Victoria Docks*); J. G. White (*Tilbury*) £400 to £500

Board of Trade Stores, Poplar, A. Thomas (*Supt.*) £300 to £400

Temporary Departments.

Clearing Office for Enemy Debts.

Cornwall House, Stamford Street, S.E. 1.

Controller, E. S. Grey, C.B. £2,250

Deputy do., J. B. Knight ....£800 to £1,000

Reparation Claims.

Cornwall House, Stamford Street, S.E. 1.

Controller, W. Neill.

Board of Trade Committees.

Advisory Committee for the Clearing Office (Enemy Debts) and the Departments for the Administration of Austrian, Bulgarian, and Hungarian Property, Cornwall House, Stamford Street, S.E. 1. *Sec.*, A. H. Hannay.

British Industries Fairs (Exhibitors' Advisory Committee), 2 Queen Anne's Gate Buildings, S.W. 1. *Sec.*, Capt. G. S. Dixon, O.B.E.

British Industries Fairs (Joint) Consultative Committee, London and Birmingham, 2 Queen Anne's Gate Buildings, S.W. 1. *Sec.*, G. S. Dixon, O.B.E.

Coal and the Coal Industry, Advisory Committee for, Cromwell House, Dean Stanley Street, S.W. 1. *Sec.*, F. C. Starling.

Dyestuffs Advisory Licensing Committee, Danlee Buildings, Spring Gardens, Manchester. *Sec.*, W. Graham, M.B.E.

Dyestuffs Industry Development Committee, Great George Street. *Sec.*, W. Graham, M.B.E.

Electrical Communication with Lighthouses Committee, Merc. Mar. Dept., Sanctuary Buildings, Great Smith Street, S.W. 1. *Sec.*, R. H. Haylett.

Empire Flax Growing Committee, Great George Street, S.W. 1. *Sec.*, S. E. J. Brady, M.B.E.

German Reparation Recovery Committee, Great George Street. *Sec.*, H. Broadley.

Imperial Shipping Committee, Mercantile Marine Department, Sanctuary Buildings, Great Smith Street. S.W. 1. *Sec.*, E. J. Elliot.

Lord Justice Younger's Committee for the release of property to ex-enemy aliens in necessitous circumstances, Great George Street. *Sec.*, W. G. Southcombe.

Mercantile Pensions Committee, Merc. Mar. Dept., Sanctuary Buildings, Great Smith Street, S.W. 1. *Sec.*, H. Leak.

Merchant Shipping Advisory Committee, Merc. Mar. Dept., Sanctuary Buildings, Great Smith Street, S.W. 1. *Sec.*, A. E. Lee.

Metalliferous Mining Industry, Cromwell House, Dean Stanley Street, S.W. 1. *Sec.*, F. C. Starling.

Miners' Lamps Committee, Cromwell House, Dean Stanley Street, S.W. 1. *Sec.*, E. G. Fudge.

Miners' Welfare Fund Committee, Cromwell House, Dean Stanley Street, S.W. 1. *Sec.*, W. G. Nott-Bower.

Mining Dangers Research Board, Cromwell House, Dean Stanley Street, S.W. 1. *Sec.*, E. G. Fudge.

Mining Examination Boards, Cromwell House, Dean Stanley Street, S.W. 1. *Sec.*, E. G. Williams.

Oil in Harbours, Waterways, &c., Merc. Mar. Dept., Sanctuary Buildings, Great Smith Street, S.W. 1. *Sec.*, J. R. Willis, M.C.

Overseas Trade Credits Advisory Committee, 73 Basinghall Street, E.C. 2. *Sec.*, A. C. Cruttenden.

Pilotage Advisory Committee, Great George Street. *Sec.*, R. J. N. Clean.

Prohibition of Import of Plumage, Custom House, E.C. *Sec.*, H. S. Marshall.

Treaty Execution Committee, Great George Street. *Sec.*, W. G. Southcombe.

Turkish Property and Debts Committee, Great George Street. *Sec.*, W. G. Southcombe.

Watertight Sub-division of Merchant Ships Committee, Consultative Branch, Merc. Mar. Dept., 68 Victoria Street, S.W. 1. *Sec.*, W. J. Wilton.

MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT,

6 Whitehall Gardens, S.W. 1.

Minister, Rt. Hon. Sir John Baird, Bt., C.M.G., D.S.O., M.P. ....*unp.*

Parliamentary Secretary, Lt.-Col. J. T. C. Moore-Brabazon, M.C., M.P. £1,500

Private Sec., F. G. Tucker, O.B.E., T.D.

Parly. Private Sec., *unp.*

Permanent Secretary, J. R. Brooke, C.B. £1,800

Director-General of Roads, Sir Henry P. Maybury, K.C.M.G., C.B., M.INST.C.E. £2,500

Secretarial Department.

Assistant Secretary, E. W. Rowntree £1,000 to £1,200

Principals, F. C. Greene (*also Establishment Officer*); T. A. E. Muir; O. A. Sherrard £900

Asst. Principals, C. A. Birtchnell; R. H. Tolerton, D.S.O., M.C. ....£200 to £500

Officer for Light Railway Work, A. D. Erskine...£700

Deputy Establishment Officer, F. C. Bunn £550 to £700

Staff Officers (Grade I.), A. R. Thomson, M.B.E.; T L. Paterson ....£550 to £700

Chief Inspecting Officer of Railways, Col. J. W. Pringle, C.B., R.E. £1,400

Inspecting Officers of Railways, Maj. G. L. Hall, O.B.E., R.E.; Lt.-Col. A. H. L. Mount, C.B.E., R.E. £800 to £1,000

Assistant to Chief Inspecting Officer of Railways, J. P. Scott Main, M.I.MECH.E. £800

Assistant Railway Inspecting Officer, J. L. M. Moore £500 to £700

Finance and Statistics Department.

Assistant Secretary, C. W. Hurcomb, C.B., C.B.E. £1,000 to £1,200

Principal, R. H. Hill ....£700 to £900

Accountant, W. V. Wood ....£1,000 to £1,200

Directors.

Rates, W. D. Duffield, O.B.E. ....£700 to £850

Statistics, A. E. Kirkus, O.B.E. ....£700 to £850

Assistant Directors.

Roads Accounting, P. T. R. Kellner, D.S.O., O.B.E. £700 to £850

Vote Accounting, K. L. Macaulay ....£700 to £850

Staff Officers (Grade I), H. T. Clarke, O.B.E.; A. Fern; S. J. W. Knott; W. Mottershead, £550 to £700; J. Caldwell £550

Roads Department.

Director-General, Sir Henry P. Maybury, K.C.M.G., C.B., M.INST.C.E. £2,500

Assistant Secretary, H. H. Piggott, C.B., C.B.E. £1,000 to £1,200

Principal, J. S. P. Godsell, M.B.E. ....£700 to £900

Assistant Principals, P. C. Franklin; G. F. Stedman £200 to £500

Chief Engineer, C. H. Bressey, O.B.E., F.S.I. £1,200 to £1,500

Director (Engineering Branch), H. T. Tudsbery, M.C., M.INST.C.E. ....£1,000 to £1,200

Engineering Inspectors at Headquarters, C. G. Mitchell, B.SC., A.M.INST.C.E.; E. S. Perrin, B.SC., A.M.INST.C.E.; F. R. Phipps, O.B.E., A.M.INST.C.E., F.S.I. £600 to £800

Asst. Engineers at Hdqrs., W. T. S. Butlin; C. S. Chettoe, B.SC., A.M.INST.C.E.; T. Knight, A.M.INST.C.E.; F. G. Staley, F.S.I. F. G. Turner, B.SC., A.M.INST.C.E. £200 to £500

Staff Officer (Grade I), E. B. Hart ....£550 to £700

Railway Rates Tribunal,

2 Clement's Inn, W.C. 2.

President, Walter Baker Clode, K.C.
Permanent Members, W. A. Jepson (*Railways*); G. C. Locket (*Commercial*).
Registrar, T. J. D. Atkinson ....£750 to £900
Secretary, S. J. Page, M.C. (*& allowance* £150) £200 to £500

TREASURY, Whitehall, S.W. 1.

The Lord High Treasurer of England is the Third Great Officer of State, the office having been "in commission" (with certain intervals) since 1612. The Commissioners for executing the office of Treasurer of the Exchequer of Great Britain and Lord High Treasurer of Ireland consist of the First Lord, who, if a Commoner, is usually Leader of the House of Commons, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and some Junior Lords, with certain Secretaries and a staff of officials. The duties of the First Lord are mainly political, as also are those of the Parliamentary Secretary and the Junior Lords; the duties of the Chancellor of the Exchequer are mainly financial, in that he performs the ancient duties of the Under-Treasurer and, after agreement with the heads of the great spending departments, arranges for the great collecting departments to provide sufficient moneys to meet the needs of the year. The papers are laid before Parliament in the form of a Budget, which the Chancellor opens and expounds to the House, these plans being accepted, modified, or rejected by the House. The amount estimated to pay the salaries and other expenses was £229,133 in 1922-23.

FIRST LORD OF THE TREASURY—
The Rt. Hon. Stanley Baldwin, M.P. (*Prime Minister*) £5,000
Private Secs. to Prime Minister, Lt.-Col. Sir Ronald Waterhouse, K.C.B., C.M.G., C.V.O.; R. P. M. Gower, C.B., C.V.O.; C. Patrick Duff; Miss E. M. Watson, C.B.E.; Geoffrey S. Fry, C.B. (*unpaid*).
Parliamentary do., Capt. S. Herbert, M.P. ......*unp.*

CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER—
Rt. Hon. Neville Chamberlain, M.P. £5,000
Private Secs., P. J. Grigg; J. D. B. Fergusson.

*JUNIOR LORDS—
Capt. H. Douglas-King, C.B.E., D.S.O., V.D., R.N.V.R., M.P. £1,000
Maj. G. R. J. Hennessy, O.B.E., M.P. £1,000
Patrick J. Ford, M.P. £1,000
Maj. W. Cope, M.P. ....*unpaid*
**Parliamentary Secretary (Chief Whip)*, Comm. Rt. Hon. B. M. Eyres Monsell, R.N., M.P. £2,000
Private Sec., C. J. Harris.
Financial Secretary, Lt.-Col. Hon. Walter Edward Guinness, D.S.O., M.P. £2,000
Private Sec., H. Brittain.
Parliamentary do., Lt.-Col. C. K. Howard-Bury, D.S.O., M.P.
Permanent Secretary and Auditor of the Civil List, Sir Warren Fisher, G.C.B. £3,500
Private Sec., E. C. E. Leadbitter.
Controller of Supply Services, Sir G. L. Barstow, K.C.B. £3,000
Private Sec., G. Myrddin-Evans.
Controller of Establishments, Sir Robert Russell Scott, K.C.B., C.S.I. £3,000
Private Sec., J. H. E. Woods.
Controller of Finance, O. E. Niemeyer, C.B. £3,000
Private Sec., W. D. Wilkinson, D.S.O., M.C.
Deputy Controller of Supply Services, R. S. Meiklejohn, C.B. £2,200
Deputy Controller of Establishments, G. C. Upcott, C.B. £2,200
Director of Women Establishments, Hon. Maude Lawrence £1,200
Assistant Secretaries, R. F. Wilkins, C.B.; M. F. Headlam, C.B.; *S. Armitage Smith*, C.B.; *F. Leith-Ross*; F. Phillips; E. W. H. Millar; R. G. Hawtrey; C. L. Stocks; H. E. Fass, O.B.E.; *R. B. Howorth*; A. W. Hurst; J. H. McC. Craig; J. Rae; R. A. Grieve, O.B.E. (*acting*) ....£1,000 to £1,200
Principals, E. St. John Bamford (*acting*); A. E. Banham (*acting*); G. G. Barnes; J. B. Beresford, M.B.E.; T. K. Bewley; E. E. Bridges, M.C.; J. C. Carr; E. C. Cleary; Viscount Cross; L. Cuthbertson; H. E. Davies; *J. S. Eagles*; H. R. Foyle; W. R. Fraser, *R. W. Gilbert*; *R. P. M. Gower*, C.B., C.V.O.; P. J. Grigg; A. F. Hemming, C.B.E. (*acting*); H. M. Howgrave-Graham, O.B.E.; W. T. Legge; E. C. Martin, M.B.E.; W. T. Matthews, M.B.E.; *A. McFadyean*; F. M. Morris; F. H. Nixon; R. O. W. Pemberton; *G. H. S. Pinsent*; F. P. Robinson; E. Rowe-Dutton; *C. F. M. N. Ryan* D.S.O., M.C.; F. G. Salter; F. Skevington, M.B.E.; S. A. Sydney-Turner; *E. N. R. Trentham*; W. R. L. Trickett, O.B.E.; E. Twentyman (*acting*); S. D. Waley, M.C.; A. P. Waterfield, C.B.; S. H. Wright ....£700 to £900
Assistant Principals, H. Brittain; A. D. Burnett-Brown, M.C.; G. Myrddin-Evans; J. D. B. Fergusson; I. McM. Forsyth; H. E. C. Gatliff; *A. Glen*, M.C.; G. E. A. Grey, M.C.; E. Hale; W. H. Hardman, M.C.; W. P. Hildred; P. G. Inch; G. Ismay; R. U. E. Knox, D.S.O.; E. C. E. Leadbitter, £200 to £500; Mrs. H. M. Lucas, £200 to £400; H. Parker, M.C.; *J. H. Penson*, M.C.; *E. W. Ravenshear*; *W. J. Sainsbury*; F. H. Slingsby, M.C.; L. L. H. Thompson; *H. G. Vincent*; D. J. Wardley, M.C.; W. D. Wilkinson, D.S.O., M.C.; D. B. Woodburn; J. H. E. Woods; N. E. Young, M.C. ....£200 to £500
Parliamentary Clerk, P. G. Slade............£400 to £500
Treasury Officers of Accounts, H. E. Fass, O.B.E. (*see above*); A. E. Watson, C.B.E. ....£850 to £1,000
Assistant to Treasury Officer of Accounts, F. H. Blore £750 to £850
Accountant, H. T. Holmes, M.V.O., I.S.O. £850 to £1,000
Deputy Accountant, T. Chadwick, M.B.E...£550 to £700
Assistant Accountant, E. B. Athawes ...£400 to £500
Estimate Clerk, F. Skevington, M.B.E. (*see above*).
Investigating Officer, R. A. Grieve, O.B.E. (*see above*).
Asst. Investigating Officers, H. Biggs; W. Desborough £550 to £700
Chief Clerk, P. F. Pyle ....£500 to £600

Departments of H.M. Procurator-General and of the Solicitor to the Treasury,

Storey's Gate, St. James' Park, S.W. 1.

Procurator-General and Treasury Solicitor, Hon. A. Clive Lawrence, C.B.E. £2,500
Private Secretary, G. S. King, M.C.
Chief Assistant Solicitor, Sir A. H. Dennis, K.B.E., C.B. £1,500
Assistant Solicitors, Sir Alexander W. Lawrence, Bart.; Cecil Owen; Orme B. Clarke, C.B.E. £1,000 to £1,200
Chief Clerks, A. W. Brown, LL.D.; G. F. Carter, O.B.E.; T. H. T. Case, O.B.E.; L. C. Loyd; H. L. Wright, O.B.E.
Assistant Chief Clerks, J. H. Crawley; G. C. J. Crispin; R. H. Gardner; A. F. Gilchrist; E. C. Gray, M.B.E.; E. J. Howard; J. C. P. Kinsman; W. L. Morton; H. A. Weeks.
Professional Clerks, E. G. Cotching, M.C.; C. S. Emden, D.F.C.; F. A. Enever, M.C., LL.B.; R. A. Fisher, LL.B.; E. W. S. Fletcher, LL.B.; C. A. Higgins, LL.B.; H. J. Howland; A. J. Kaye; G. S. King, M.C.; P. Ludbrook; F. W. McCombe; H. G. Marshall; B. O'Brien, LL.B.; C. F. Penton; J. I. Thompson; A. F. Wade; A. C. Wilson.

Accounts Branch.

Clerk in Charge of Accounts, C. H. Hunt, M.B.E.
Deputy do., W. J. Hagon.

Law Courts Branch,

705 Royal Courts of Justice, W.C. 2.

Director, R. M. Greenwood, C.B.E., LL.M.
Chief Clerks, R. Hingston; S. Jacomb-Hood; T. C. Newman, LL.B.; E. V. Thompson.
Assistant Chief Clerks, C. W. Evans; W. G. S. Fawkes; R. N. Hanscombe; F. Lawton, O.B.E.
Professional Clerks, F. R. Baker; R. C. H. Carter; H. N. Everard; H. S. H. Hall, D.S.O.; M. E. Hare; R. S. Lewis; D. S. A. McMurtrie; A. G. Newman; E. M. Reid; K. H. Scougal; R. B. Waterer.

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* *Government Whips.*—The "Government Whips" in order of seniority after the Parliamentary Secretary (*Chief Whip*), are:—Col. G. A. Gibbs; Maj. H. Barnston; Capt. H. Douglas-King; Capt. D. H. Hacking; Maj. G. Hennessy; P. J. Ford (*Scottish*); Maj. W. Cope (*Welsh*). Lt.-Col. Roundell is an Assistant Whip (*unpaid*).

King's Proctor's Office (Divorce Business),
2 Clement's Inn, Strand, W.C. 2.

King's Proctor, Sir J. P. Mellor, K.C.B.
Assistant King's Proctor, C. E. Stredwick.
Assistant Chief Clerk, W. G. Chapman.
Professional Clerks, J. B. Finch; H. C. Hewetson and M. W. Hughes.

Ministry of Transport Branch.
6 Whitehall Gardens, S.W. 1.

Chief Clerk, T. D. Harrison.
Assistant Clerk, E. E. E. Welby-Everard.

Parliamentary Counsel.

First Counsel, Sir F. F. Liddell, K.C.B. £2,500
Second do., W. M. Graham Harrison, C.B. £1,800 to £2,000
Third do., Sir F. Nugent Greer, C.B., K.C. £1,500

Rating of Government Property.
29 Abingdon Street, S.W. 1.

Treasury Valuer & Inspector, F. C. Ruddle, F.S.I. £1,000 to £1,200
Deputy do., W. Madge F.S.I. ....£600 to £800
Inspector of Rates, W. T. Chard ....£500 to £600

Government Actuary's Department,
Treasury Chambers, Whitehall, S.W. 1.

Government Actuary, Sir A. W. Watson, K.C.B. £2,500
Private Sec., G. C. Turner.
Deputy do., A. Henry......................£1,000 to £1,200
Principal Actuaries, S. J. H. W. Allin, C.B.E. (*Acting Secretary*); G. S. W. Epps ....£850 to £1,000
Actuaries, J. Buchanan; G. Gillies; P. N. Harvey; C. W. S. Jamieson; W. R. Jarman; J. G. Kyd; R. W. Sturgeon ....£650 to £800
Assistant Actuaries, W. T. C. Blake; R. R. Brodie; P. G. Brown; S. P. Brown; W. G. Craig; O. C. J. Klagge; M. B. Knowles; G. H. Maddex; A. W. Marshall; F. A. A. Menzler; D. A. Porteous; G. D. Stockman ....£500 to £650
Staff Clerk, W. Johnson ....£400 to £500

TRINITY HOUSE, Tower Hill, E.C. 3.

Trinity House, the first General Lighthouse and Pilotage Authority in the Kingdom, was a body of importance when Henry VIII. granted the Institution its first charter in 1514, *inter alia* "for the relief, increase and augmentation of the Shipping of this Realm of England." Since that period the duty of erecting and maintaining lighthouses and other marks and signs of the sea has by Royal Charter and Acts of Parliament been entrusted to the Corporation of Trinity House, and until 1874 Masters of the Navy were examined by the Elder Brethren of the Corporation. In the present day, the principal duty of the Corporation of Trinity House, as a Public Department, is the administration of the Lighthouse, &c., Service of England and Wales with certain statutory jurisdiction in regard to lighthouses and other seamarks in Scotland, Ireland, and the Channel Islands, whilst the Corporation are also the chief Pilotage Authority in the United Kingdom, and in their capacity as a private corporation or guild they administer certain Charitable Trusts specifically dedicated to the relief of aged and distressed master mariners and their widows. The Acting Elder Brethren of the Corporation also sit with the Judges of the Admiralty Division of the High Court of Justice, to act as Nautical Assessors in Marine Causes tried in that Court. The Lighthouse Service of the Trinity House is maintained out of the General Lighthouse Fund, this fund being provided by means of special dues called Light Dues, levied on shipping using the ports of the United Kingdom. The accounts in connection with the Lighthouse Service are rendered to the Board of Trade, who have statutory control over the expenditure, and are submitted annually to Parliament. The accounts in connection with the Charitable Trusts are rendered to the Charity Commissioners. In addition to the public and trust funds which they administer, the Corporation have at their disposal certain private funds which are applied to the maintenance of their house on Tower Hill and to other corporate purposes. The Master of the Corporation at the present time is His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught and Strathearn, K.G. There are ten Acting Elder Brethren, one of whom is a retired officer of the Royal Navy and the other nine are retired Commanders of the Mercantile Marine, and besides two Elder Brethren who have retired from the Active List there are a number of Honorary Elder Brethren, including His Majesty The King and other members of the Royal Family. The ten Acting Elder Brethren, one of whom always is Deputy Master, form the Board which carries out the public and corporate duties of the Trinity House.

ELDER BRETHREN.

H.M. The King; *Master*, Field-Marshal H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught and Strathearn, K.G.; *Deputy Master*, Capt. Sir H. Acton Blake, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O.; *Elder Brethren*, H.M. The King; Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.; The Earl of Rosebery, K.G., K.T.; Capt. A. E. Bell, C.B.E. (*retired*); Capt. A. S. Thomson, C.B., C.B.E. (*retired*); Capt. Sir A. W. Clarke, K.B.E.; The Earl of Balfour, K.G., O.M.; The Earl of Selborne, K.G., G.C.M.G.; Capt. O. P. Marshall, C.B.E.; Capt. T. Golding, C.B.E.; Rt. Hon. H. H. Asquith, K.C., M.P.; Maj.-Gen. H.R.H. Prince Arthur of Connaught, K.G.; The Marquess of Crewe, K.G.; Rear-Adm. G. R. Mansell, C.B.E., M.V.O.; Rt. Hon. Winston Spencer Churchill, M.P.; Capt. Owen Jones, C.B.E.; Capt. P. N. Layton, C.B.E.; Capt. G. Gregory, C.B.E., D.S.O.; Capt. H.R.H. Prince of Wales, K.G., R.N.; Capt. A. H. Ryley; Capt. A. R. H. Morrell.

OFFICERS.

Secretary, M. K. Smith, O.B.E.
Principals, W. K. Bowen, O.B.E.; L. Clubb, O.B.E.
Chief Accountant, H. T. Miller, M.B.E.
1st Class Clerks, Maj. J. M. Nicolle, O.B.E.; Capt. J. E. A. Hunter.
Higher Executive Clerks, R. H. G. Thomson (*Deputy Accountant*); R. Sindall.
Executive Clerks, L. G. Vedy; W. M. Liesching; H. F. W. Bartlett; T. H. Burleigh, M.A.
Engineer-in-Chief, D. W. Hood, C.B.E., M.I.C.E.
Asst. Engineer, Capt. J. P. Bowen, B.SC., A.M.I.C.E.
Principal Pilotage Clerk, W. J. T. Halliwell.
Principal Clerk of Estates, &c., H. S. Liesching.
Chief Engineering Clerk, H. P. Turner.
Surveyor of Shipping and Marine Engineer, J. Renton, M.I.Mar.E., M.I.N.A.

TRUSTEE SAVINGS BANKS,
INSPECTION COMMITTEE,
18 Portugal Street, W.C. 2.

Trustee Savings Banks were first made the subject of legislation in 1817, and an Inspection Committee was appointed in 1891. The funds deposited with the Government amounted in Nov., 1922, to about 76 millions of money and over 30 millions in Government Stocks and Bonds, held on behalf of over 2 millions of depositors.

Chairman, Sir Edward Brabrook, C.B.
Vice-Chairman (vacant).
Secretary, W. S. Cameron.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE,
Office of the Umpire, 5 Old Palace Yard, S.W. 1.

Umpire, Joseph Gerald Pease, C.B.E. £1,500
Secretary, C. F. Bickerdike......................£550 to £700

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMITTEE,
Storey's Gate, Westminster, S.W. 1.

The Committee was appointed by the Chancellor of Exchequer in July, 1919, to advise the Government as to the application of grants made by Parliament towards meeting the needs of University Education in the United Kingdom.

Chairman, Sir William McCormick, LL.D.
Other Members, William Bateson, F.R.S.; Sir Dugald Clerk, K.B.E., F.R.S.; Sir J. J. Dobbie, F.R.S.; Miss S. M. Fry; Sir Wilmot Herringham, K.C.M.G., C.B.; Sir F. G. Kenyon, K.C.B.; Sir Stanley Leathes, K.C.B.; Sir J. J. Thomson, O.M., F.R.S.
Secretary, A. H. Kidd.

VOLUNTARY AID DETACHMENT COUNCIL.

The Central Joint Voluntary Aid Detachments Council is composed of representatives of the Admiralty, War Office, Air Ministry, the Territorial Army Associations, the Order of St. John of Jerusalem, the British Red Cross Society and St. Andrew's Ambulance Association.

Chairman, Sir H. D. Rolleston, K.C.B., M.D.
Secretary, A. R. McBain, O.B.E., War Office, S.W. 1.

VOLUNTARY HOSPITALS COMMISSION,

Ministry of Health, Whitehall, S.W. 1.

The aggregate deficits amounted for 1921 to £295,170 for London, £425,727 for the rest of England and Wales, and £16,557 for Scotland. The total was thus £737,454, as compared with the estimate of £1,000,000 made by Lord Cave's Committee, on which the Government grant of £500,000 was based. The following grants were made in 1923 on the basis of pound for pound of new money raised or in sight, except in a limited number of cases where emergency grants were made to prevent the closing of beds: London, £225,000; rest of England and Wales, £194,242; Scotland, £7,411, giving a total of £426,653. The London hospitals received their full share of the grant, but a balance of £73,347 remained for distribution in the rest of England, Wales, and Scotland. This balance was apportioned on the basis of Lord Cave's estimate, as follows: England and Wales, £45,758; Scotland, £29,589; and will be distributed in accordance with a scheme formulated by the local Voluntary Hospital Committees in England and Wales and the Consultative Committee in Scotland, subject to the Treasury conditions, towards the liquidation of the deficits which accumulated prior to 1921.

Commission appointed July, 1921.

Nominated by the Minister of Health, The Earl of Onslow (*Chairman*); Lord Clwyd; Capt. W. E. Elliott, M.C., M.P.; Sir Robert Hudson, G.B.E.; D. O. Malcolm.
By the Secretary for Scotland, Marquess of Linlithgow.
By British Red Cross Society and St. John of Jerusalem, Sir Napier Burnett, K.B.E., M.D.
By King Edward's Hospital Fund, Sir Cooper Perry, M.D.
By British Hospital Association, H. Wade Deacon, C.B.E.
By Royal College of Physicians, Sir John Rose Bradford, K.C.M.G., C.B., F.R.C.P.
By Royal College of Surgeons, Sir George Makins, G.C.M.G., C.B., F.R.C.S.
By British Medical Association, R. A. Bolam, O.B.E., M.D.
By the Scottish Committee of the British Medical Association, R. C. Buist, M.D.
Secretary, L. G. Brock, C.B., Ministry of Health.
Assistant Secretary, P. Barter, Ministry of Health.

WALLACE COLLECTION,

Hertford House, Manchester Square, W. 1.

The Wallace Collection was bequeathed to the nation by the widow of Sir Rd. Wallace, Bt., K.C.B., M.P., in 1897, and Hertford House was subsequently acquired by the Government. The expenses were estimated at £13,687 in 1923-24.

Keeper & Secretary, D. S. MacColl, LL.D. £1,000
Assistant to Keeper and Inspector of Armouries, S. J. Camp..........£400 to £600

WAR OFFICE.

(*See* ARMY, p. 241.)

IMPERIAL WAR GRAVES COMMISSION,

82 Baker Street, W. 1.

President, H.R.H. The Prince of Wales, K.G.
Chairman, The Secretary of State for War.
Permanent Vice-Chairman, Maj.-Gen. Sir Fabian Ware, K.C.V.O., K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G.
Other Commissioners, The Secretaries of State for the Colonies and for India; First Commissioner of Works; Lt.-Col. T. Nangle (Newfoundland); High Commissioners for Canada, Australia, New Zealand, and Union of South Africa; Sir W. Garstin, G.C.M.G., G.B.E.; H. Gosling, C.H., M.P.; Rudyard Kipling; Lt.-Gen. Sir G. M. W. Macdonogh, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.; Vice-Admiral Sir Morgan Singer, K.C.B., K.C.V.O.; Sir Robert Hudson, G.B.E.; Sir H. Maddocks, K.C., M.P.
Artistic Adviser, Lt.-Col. Sir F. Kenyon, K.C.B.
Principal Architects, Sir Reginald Blomfield, R.A., Sir E. Lutyens, R.A., H. Baker, F.R.I.B.A., Charles Holden, F.R.I.B.A. (*France and Belgium*), Sir R. Lorimer, A.R.S.A. (*Italy, Egypt, Macedonia, U.K.*); Sir John J. Burnet, R.S.A. (*Gallipoli and Palestine*); Edward Warren, F.R.I.B.A. (*Iraq*).
Comptroller of Administration, Lt.-Col. Sir H. Ellissen, C.B.E.
Principal Assistant Secretary, Col. Lord Arthur Browne, K.B.E.
Director of Works, Lt.-Col. F. R. Durham, C.B.E., M.C.
Land and Legal Adviser, Maj. C. K. Phillips, M.A., M.V.O., O.B.E.
Director of Records, Maj. H. F. Chettle, O.B.E.

IMPERIAL WAR MUSEUM.

The Museum is being removed to South Kensington, and will be housed in galleries formerly occupied by the Science Museum. It will be opened to the public in the course of 1924.

Curator and Secretary, Charles Ffoulkes, F.S.A....£700

WOODS, FORESTS, AND LAND REVENUES

1 Whitehall, S.W. 1.

Administrative expenses, 1923–24, £32,041.

THE CROWN LANDS.—The Land Revenues of the Crown in the United Kingdom have been collected on the public account since 1760, when George III. surrendered them in return for a fixed annual payment or *Civil List.* At the time of the surrender the gross revenues amounted to about £89,000, and the net return to about £11,000.

In the year ended March 31, 1923, the total Receipts by the Commissioners were £1,503,470, of which amount £1,180,587 was derived from Crown Rents, £10,969 from Windsor Parks and Woods, £56,483 from Royal Forests and Woodlands, and £123,308 from the Mines. The Expenditure was £546,017. The sum of £900,000 was paid to the Exchequer in 1922–23 as *Surplus Revenue*, being a net sum from which no deductions have to be made for administration.

Commissioners, The Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries, *ex-officio, unp.*; Sir Geo. Granville Leveson Gower, K.B.E. £1,500
Secretary, A. S. Gaye ....£1,000 to £1,200
Asst. Secretary, D. R. Crawfurth Smith £800 to £900
Heads of Branches, H. C. Eyles, M.B.E.; E. Blanford; G. P. Best..........£550 to £700
Assistant Heads of Branches, W. Lee Nash; T. A. Cochrane; E. Talbot; C. C. Herd; E. T. Drake £400 to £500
Receiver and Controller of Accounts, W. Fidler £550 to £700
Clerk in Charge of Accts., Herbert Clarke £400 to £500
Staff Architect & Surveyor, C. E. Varndell, F.R.I.B.A., F.S.I. ....£500 to £600
Chief Mineral Inspector, W. Foster Brown £1,000
Solicitor, England, F. A. Jones, C.B.
Solicitor, Scotland, A. McNeil, S.S.C.

WINDSOR PARKS AND WOODS.

Deputy Ranger, Col. Hon. Claude H. C. Willoughby, C.V.O.
Deputy Surveyor, C. Lloyd, M.V.O., M.B.E.

WORKS AND PUBLIC BUILDINGS,

Storey's Gate, S.W. 1.

H.M. Office of Works (or the Commissioners of Works and Public Buildings) was constituted in 1832 to perform certain overseeing duties, &c., previously belonging to the Office of Woods and Forests. The salaries and expenses of the office were estimated at £547,680 in 1923-24.

First Commissioner, Sir John Baird, Bart, C.M.G., D.S.O., M.P. £2,000
Private Sec., F. E. Carter.
Parly. do., Capt. A. S. C. Reid, D.F.C., M.P. ......*unp*
Other Commissioners, The Principal Secretaries of State and the President of the Board of Trade.
Secretary, Sir Lionel Earle, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., C.M.G., J.P. £2,200
Private Sec., A. G. Sandison.
Assistant Secretaries, James Eggar, C.B.E.; W. Leitch; E. H. Bright, C.B., M.V.O. ....£1,000 to £1,200
Parliamentary Secretary, Office of Works and Transport, Lt.-Col. Wilfrid William Ashley, M.P. ...£1,500

Secretariat.

Principals, H. Bird; W. F. Scholfield, O.B.E.; A. H. S. White; F. J. E. Raby; M. Connolly, M.B.E.; H. A. Russell, M.B.E.; B. R. Seagrave, O.B.E. £700 to £900
Assistant Principals, A. G. Sandison; F. E. Carter; F. N. de Normann; D. L. Macintyre, V.C.; R. A. Barker ....£200 to £500
Heads of Sections, H. L. Davis, O.B.E.; G. W. Jupp (*Scottish Office*)..........£550 to £700
Registrar, E. W. Horton ....£400 to £500
Staff Officers, D. M. Harvey; J. G. Chester, M.B.E.; H. W. Spencer; A. Miller; E. Batch, M.B.E.; J. T. Tweedie (*Scottish Office*) ....£400 to £500

Office of Comptroller of Accounts.

Comptroller of Accounts, J. A. W. Buchanan, C.B.E. £850 to £1,000
Assistant to do., A. G. Barnett, C.B.E. ...£750 to £850
Accountant, W. Locke, O.B.E. ...£550 to £700
Heads of Sections, A. J. Whitby, M.B.E. ...£550 to £700
Staff Officers, C. F. Crosland, M.B.E.; H. L. Findley; C. Coates; C. C. W. Goodale; P. J. Ling; A. J. Merchant; G. L. Jordan; E. T. Blakey; A. Sellers; J. Richards ...£400 to £500

Directorate of Works.

Director of Works, Sir F. Baines, C.B.E., M.V.O. £1,500
Professional Assistant, A. J. Pitcher, O.B.E. ...£1,000
Chief Architect, R. J. Allison, C.B.E., A.R.I.B.A. £1,200
Senior Architects, A. R. Myers, F.S.I., A.R.I.B.A., M.R.SAN.I.; J. G. West, M.B.E. ...£900 to £1,000
Chief Mechanical & Electrical Engineer, Hubert Baines, C.B.E. ...£1,100
Senior Engineer, J. A. MacIntyre, O.B.E., B.SC., A.M.INST.C.E. ...£900 to £1,000
Architects, C. J. W. Simpson, A.R.I.B.A., F.S.I.; E. Cropper, O.B.E.; G. J. T. Reavell, A.R.I.B.A.; C. P. Wilkinson; A. Scott, M.B.E., A.R.I.B.A; D. N. Dyke, A.R.I.B.A.; A. Bulloch A.R.I.B.A.; J. H. Markham, A.R.I.B.A.; A. W. Heasman, O.B.E.; J. W. Patterson, M.B.E., A.R.I.B.A.; J. Bradley (*China*); H. E. T. Rees ...£750 to £850
Chief Maintenance Surveyors, P. K. Hanton, M.B.E., A.R.I.B.A.; H. Ryle, O.B.E., A.R.I.B.A. (*acting*) £900 to £1,000
Surveyors, J. M. Davidson; W. C. P. Eve £550 to £700
Chief Quantity Surveyor, G. C. Widdowson £900 to £1,000
Chief Measuring do., A. W. Jarvis, ...£750 to £850
Chief Examining do., F. R. Chappell, F.S.I. £650 to £750
Factory Engineer, F. A. Llewellyn, O.B.E. £750 to £850
Steelwork and Reinforced Concrete do., E. W. Butler £750 to £850
Sanitary do., E. R. Matthews, B.SC., F.R.S.I., M.I.C.E., M.I.M.C.E. ...£650 to £750
Maintenance do., J. W. Arnot, M.B.E. ...£550 to £700
Engineers (New Works), A. P. Patey, M.I.M.E., M.I.E.E.; E. W. Rees, M.B.E.; M. P. McLaren, M.B.E.; A. G. Ramsey, M.B.E. (*Acting Senior Engr.*) £750 to £850
Senior Staff Officer, G. P. Gilchrist, M.B.E. £500 to £600
Staff Officer, J. Barber ...£400 to £500

Supplies Division.

Controller, J. W. Curry, O.B.E. ...£850 to £1,000
Supt. of Stores, H. F. Hall, M.B.E. ...£550 to £700
Head of Section, H. B. Allum, M.B.E. ...£550 to £700
Chief Technical Officer, Furniture, J. Hooper £550 to £700
Do., Fuel, E. A. Smith, M.B.E., M.I.M.E. ...£550 to £700
Staff Officers, W. G. Ryde; A. G. Ritchie £400 to £500

Directorate of Lands & Accommodation.

Director, Sir A. I. Durrant, C.B.E., M.V.O. ...£1,100
Chief Inspector of Accommodation (*London*), R. C. Cole, M.B.E. ...£550 to £700
Chief Property Agent (*London*) (vacant) ...£900
Do., and Inspector of Accommodation (*Provinces*) (vacant) ...£550 to £700
Staff Officers, F. J. Parker; P. W. Jupp; C. H. Cooper; R. M. Hunter; W. J. Hewkley, F.C.R.A.; G. M. Hooper; W. L. Wharin; W. M. Reaney; W. E Bentley ...£400 to £500

Royal Parks Division.

Bailiff of Royal Parks, &c., Maj. E. D. Haggitt, O.B.E., late R.E. ...£650 to £800

Ancient Monuments Inspectorate.

Chief Inspector, C. R. Peers, M.A., F.S.A. £800 to £1,000

Royal Botanic Garden, Edinburgh.

Regius Keeper, Professor W. W. Smith, M.A., F.R.S.E. F.L.S. ...£700

St. Peter's Chapel, Vere St., Marylebone, W. 1.

Trustees, The First Commissioner of Works and the Rev. A. Buxton (Rector of All Souls).
Treasurer, W. J. Downer, C.B., C.M.G., I.S.O.

ELEVEN YEARS' LITIGATION.

NUMBER of appeals and causes set down for hearing at the Law Courts at the beginning of Michaelmas Sittings from 1913 to 1923:

(1) *Aggregate of Appeals and Causes.*

Year.	Appeals.	Causes.	Total.
1913	363	1,817	2,180
1914	308	1,465	1,773
1915	236	1,447	1,683
1916	181	1,504	1,685
1917	203	1,566	1,769
1918	165	2,103	2,268
1919	150	3,457	3,607
1920	246	4,302	4,548
1921	211	3,501	3,712
1922	192	2,738	2,930
1923	205	2,246	2.451

(2) *Chancery Division.*

(Actions in each year)

1913	368	1916	301	1919	263	1922	571
1914	328	1917	246	1920	372	1923	487
1915	348	1918	250	1921	513		

The explanation of the higher figures in the later years is that since 1921 this division has dealt with Companies (winding-up matters), and with Bankruptcy matters also, the latter having formerly been heard in the King's Bench Division.

(3) *King's Bench Division.*

In dealing with the King's Bench, account has to be taken of the transfer just mentioned of bankruptcy matters to the Chancery side in 1922.

Year.	Div. Court.	Actions.	Bkrptcy.	Total.
1913	316	510	15	841
1914	195	467	14	676
1915	113	373	12	498
1916	142	449	8	599
1917	137	312	9	458
1918	183	536	2	721
1919	192	852	5	1,049
1920	152	965	8	1,125
1921	289	1,603	—	1,892
1922	154	1,082	—	1,236
1923	184	731	—	915

(4) *Probate, Divorce and Admiralty.*

The increases are attributable mainly to the gradually extended facilities given to Poor Persons to bring proceedings. Probate cases form but a small proportion of the aggregates.

Year.	Prob, & Div.	Admiralty.	Total.
1913	528	22	550
1914	389	32	421
1915	515	38	553
1916	495	68	563
1917	708	110	818
1918	935	157	1,092
1919	2,025	79	2,104
1920	2,628	113	2,741
1921	1,014	82	1,096
1922	888	43	931
1923	815	27	842

Law and Justice.

COST OF ADMINISTRATION.

The aggregate cost of the Administration of Law and Justice for the year ending March 31, 1921, is £16,578,533, as compared with £14,707,486 for the year ended March 31, 1920, an increase of £1,871,047.

UNITED KINGDOM AND ENGLAND AND WALES.	1920-21. Net.
Law Charges	£290,991
Miscellaneous Legal Expenses	54,040
Supreme Court of Judicature	512,714
Land Registry	89,292
Public Trustee	10
County Courts	359,145
Police, England & Wales	6,298,252
Prisons, England & Wales	1,357,300
Reformatory and Industrial Schools, England & Wales	496,588
Broadmoor Criminal Lunatic Asylum	64,631
SCOTLAND.	
Law Charges and Courts of Law	166,318
Scottish Land Court	12,980
Register House	69,651
Police	800,250
Prisons	205,824
Reformatory and Industrial Schools	150,220
IRELAND.	
Law Charges and Criminal Prosecutions	69,954
Supreme Court of Judicature, &c.	182,759
Irish Land Commission	1,118,763
County Court Officers, &c.	172,722
Dublin Metropolitan Police	335,250
Royal Irish Constabulary	3,402,253
Prisons	203,448
Reformatory and Industrial Schools	146,951
Dundrum Criminal Lunatic Asylum	18,227
	£16,578,533

LAW SITTINGS, 1924.

Hilary ....January 11 to April 16.
Easter ....April 29 to June 6.
Trinity ....June 17 to July 31.
Michaelmas ......October 13 to December 20.

APPELLATE TRIBUNALS.

House of Lords.

The Lord High Chancellor Presides.

Lords of Appeal in Ordinary (each £6,000).

	Apptd.	Age Jan. 1, 1924.
Rt. Hon. Lord Dunedin, K.C.V.O.	1913	74
Rt. Hon. Lord Atkinson	1905	79
Rt. Hon. Lord Shaw	1907	73
Rt. Hon. Lord Sumner, G.C.B.	1913	64
Rt. Hon. Lord Carson	1921	69
Rt. Hon. Lord Younger, G.B.E.	1923	62

And such Peers of Parliament as are holding, or have held, high judicial office.

Judicial Committee of the Privy Council,

Office—Downing Street, Whitehall, S.W. 1.

The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council consists of the Lord Chancellor, the Lord President, ex-Lords President, the above named six Lords of Appeal in Ordinary, and such other Members of the Privy Council as shall from time to time hold or have held "High Judicial Office" within the meaning of the Appellate Jurisdiction Acts, 1876 and 1887. Among the last are included Earl Loreburn, G.C.M.G., Earl of Birkenhead, Viscount Haldane, K.T., O.M., Viscount Finlay, G.C.M.G., Lord Buckmaster, Lord Wrenbury, Lord Phillimore, Lord Trevethin and Lord Salvesen. Lord Parmoor, K.C.V.O., is a member by virtue of section 1, and Sir John Edge and Syed Ameer Ali, C.I.E., are members by virtue of section 30 of the Judicial Committee Act, 1833. By virtue of the Judicial Committee Amendment Act, 1895, as amended by the Appellate Jurisdiction Acts, 1908 and 1913, the following Judges from the Dominions beyond the Seas are Members:—Sir Charles Fitzpatrick, G.C.M.G. (*Canada*), Sir James Rose Innes, K.C.M.G., C.J. (*South Africa*), Sir Lawrence Jenkins, K.C.I.E. (*Bengal*), Sir Louis Henry Davies, K.C.M.G. (*Canada*), Mr. Justice Duff (*Canada*), Charles Joseph Doherty (*Canada*), Sir Adrian Knox, K.C.M.G. (*Australia*), and Sir Robert Stout, K.C.M.G. (*New Zealand*).

Registrar of the Privy Council and Registrar of Ecclesiastical Causes, C. H. L. Neish, C.B. £1,500
Chief Clerk (Judicial), W. Reeve Wallace, O.B.E....£800
2nd Clerk, J. H. Houghton £450
3rd Clerk, D. G. Lys £350

The Judiciary of England and Wales.

SUPREME COURT OF JUDICATURE.

Court of Appeal.

Ex-Officio Judges.

The Lord High Chancellor, the Lord Chief Justice of England, the Master of the Rolls, and the President of the Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty Division.

The Master of the Rolls (£6,000).

Rt. Hon. Sir Ernest Murray Pollock, Bt., K.B.E., *born* 1861 (*apptd.* 1923).
Secretary, ...£500
Principal Clerk, ...£400

Lord Justices (each £5,000)—	Apptd.	Age, Jan. 1 1924.
Rt. Hon. Sir John Eldon Bankes	1915	69
Rt. Hon. Sir Thos. Rolls Warrington	1915	71
Rt. Hon. Sir T. Edward Scrutton	1916	65
Rt. Hon. Sir Richard Atkin	1919	55
Rt. Hon. Sir Charles Sargant	1923	67

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE.

Chancery Division.

* *The Lord High Chancellor:*—

The Rt. Hon. George, Viscount Cave, G.C.M.G., *b.* 1856 (*apptd.* 1922). (£6,000 as Judge and £4,000 as Speaker of the House of Lords) £10,000
Private Secretary, Robert Wynne Bankes.........£500

Justices (each £5,000)—	Apptd.	Age Jan. 1, 1924.
Hon. Sir Harry Trelawney Eve	1907	67
Hon. Sir John M. Astbury	1913	63
Hon. Sir Paul Ogden Lawrence	1918	62
Hon. Frank Russell	1919	56
Hon. Sir Mark Lemon Romer	1922	57
Hon. Sir James Chesshyre Tomlin	1923	56

King's Bench Division.

The Lord Chief Justice of England:—

The Rt. Hon. Gordon, Lord Hewart (*b.* 1870, *apptd.* 1922) £8,000
Secretary, W. Bowstead £500
Clerk, E. Hall £400

Justices (each £5,000)—	Apptd.	Age Jan. 1, 1923.
Rt. Hon. Sir Charles John Darling	1897	74
Hon. Sir Horace E. Avory	1910	73
Hon. Sir Thomas G. Horridge	1910	66
Hon. Sir Charles Montague Lush	1910	70
Hon. Sir Sidney A. T. Rowlatt, K.C.S.I.	1912	61
Hon. Sir Clement M. Bailhache	1912	67
Hon. Sir John Sankey, G.B.E.	1914	57
Hon. Sir Montague Shearman	1914	66
Hon. Sir Henry A. McCardie	1916	53
Hon. Sir Arthur Clavell Salter	1917	63
Hon. Sir Alexander A. Roche	1917	53
Hon. Sir F. Arthur Greer	1919	60
Hon. Sir Rigby P. W. Swift	1920	49
Hon. Sir Edward Acton	1920	59
Hon. Sir George A. H. Branson	1921	52

Court of Criminal Appeal.

Judges, The Lord Chief Justice and all the Judges of the King's Bench Division of the High Court.

Probate, Divorce and Admiralty Division.

President, Rt. Hon. Sir Henry Edward Duke (*born* 1856, *apptd.* 1919)..£5,000
Judge, Hon. Sir Maurice Hill, (*born* 1863, *apptd.* 1917) £5,000

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* PENSIONED EX-LORD CHANCELLORS.—The following ex-Lord Chancellors were in receipt of annual pensions on March 31, 1923:—Earl Loreburn (in office 6 years 6 months), £3,750; Viscount Haldane (2 years 11½ months), £5,000; Lord Buckmaster (1 year 5 months), £5,000; Lord Shandon, Ireland (5 years 2 months), £3,692; Lord Glenavy, Ireland (2 years 11 months), £3,692; Earl of Birkenhead (3 years 9½ months), £5,000.

COURTS, OFFICERS, &c.

Crown Office, House of Lords, S.W. 1.

Clerk of the Crown, Sir Claud Schuster, K.C.B., C.V.O., K.C.
Deputy Clerk, Hon. A. E. A. Napier ....£
Staff Clerk, A. J. Johnston.

Lord Chancellor's Office, House of Lords.—£3,917.

Permanent Sec. and Clerk of the Crown, Sir Claud Schuster, K.C.B., C.V.O., K.C. ....£
Assist. Sec., Hon. A. E. A. Napier, C.B.
Sec. for Ecclesiastical Patronage, G. H. G. M. Cartwright.
Private Sec. to the Lord Chancellor and to the Permanent Secretary, Robert Wynne Bankes.
Supt. of County Courts, H. P. Boland.
Sec. of Commissions of the Peace, R. L. Overbury.
Chief Clerk, P. Lee.
Sergeant-at-Arms, Capt. Hon. Sir Seymour Fortescue, K.C.V.O., C.M.G.
Deputy do., Robert Wynne Bankes.
Clerk of the Chamber, Thomas Hickman ....£
Asst do., and Purse Bearer, H. Pusey.
Trainbearer, G. E. Collins.
Staff Clerk, J. W. Macaree.

Chancery Courts.

Mr. Justice Eve and Mr. Justice Romer.

At Chambers.—Masters of the Supreme Court, A to F, A. F. Ridsdale; *G to N*, A. Keen; *O to Z*, P. W. Chandler ....each £1,500

Mr. Justice Astbury and Mr. Justice P. O. Lawrence.

At Chambers.—Masters of the Supreme Court, A to F, J. H. P. Chitty; *G to N*, H. D. Hughes-Onslow, C.B.E.; *O to Z*, Saml. A. M. Satow....................each £1,500

Mr. Justice Russell and Mr. Justice Tamlin.

At Chambers.—Masters of the Supreme Court, A to F, R. T. Watkin Williams; *G to N*, Charles Hulbert; *O to Z*, Richd. White ....each £1,500
First Class Clerks, E. J. Harvey; H. W. Darwall; F. E. W. Nichols; A. Paget; H. R. Hopkins; J. J. Keane; A. R. Samuels; A. C. Dalton; T. H. Christmas; A. Tutte; H. A. Bradley; A. W. Brown; W. Stone; J. A. W. Hannen ......each £600
Second Class Clerks W. S. Ferguson; J. E. Bartholomew; R. E Whiteley; F. C. Allaway; H. Dymond; G. J. Plowman; P. H. George ....£250 to £400
Third Class Clerks, J. R Geddes; T. Hyde Hills; D. M. Walker; H. H. Stone; H. W. F. Blake; P. White; L. O. C. Hathaway; J. E. Watts £100 to £200

CHANCERY REGISTRARS' OFFICE.—£24,625.

Registrars, F. T. Bloxam; F. J. Synge; H. S. Jolly; C. Hicks Beach; J. F. More; W. T. D. Ritchia £1,200 to £1,600
Principal Clerks, R. N. R. Blaker; A. G. Andrews; W. S. Jones; H. C. Reader; J. F. Hay; F. V. Harris...£250 to £800
Third Class Clerks, T. Millikin; T. Hardy; T. J. Lewis; C. T. Fry and L. O. Lewis.
Appeal and Cause Clerk, H. B. Goddard.
Petition Clerk and Clerk of Entries, J. H. Welbank.

COMPANIES (WINDING-UP),
Bankruptcy Buildings, Carey Street, W.C.

Judges, Hon. Sir Harry Trelawney Eve and Hon. Sir Mark L. Romer.
Registrar, Arthur Stiebel.
Principal Clerk, J. R. Bull £700
First Class Clerk, R. Y. Marvin £600
Second Class Clerks, W. J. Roper; J. T. Wilson...£400
Third do., C. J. Lisle; G. D. Tewsley; N. B. Ramsay; S. S. Martin and W. G. Venton.........................£200

CONVEYANCING COUNSEL OF THE COURT.

Sir Arthur Underhill; W. M. Spence; T. C. Williams; J. E. H. Benn; B. L. Cherry; A. E. Russell.

EXAMINERS OF THE COURT.

(Empowered to take Examination of Witnesses in all Divisions of the High Court.)

A. J. Spencer; A. Robinson; G. E. Morrison; A. Inman; F. T. V. Bayly; C. G. Moran; C. Douglas-Pennant; H. M. Stebbing; R. C. Hawkin; F. Watt.

OFFICIAL REFEREES OF THE SUPREME COURT.

Courts—Royal Courts of Justice.

Sir Edward J. Pollock; Sir F. Newbolt, K.C.; George Alexander Scott ....each £1,500

OFFICIAL SOLICITOR TO THE SUPREME COURT.

Charles Randal Bradburne ....£

Supreme Court Pay Office. (£18,483.)

Assist.-Paym.-Gen., J. A. Longley £1,000
Principal Clerks, H. S. Finch (*Acting Deputy to the Assistant Paymaster-General*), £800; F. R. Cripps £600 to £700
Stockbroker, A. H. Stokes £1,000

Central Office of the Supreme Court. (£34,887.)

MASTERS OF THE SUPREME COURT.

Sir T. Willes Chitty (*Chief Master of the Supreme Court and King's Remembrancer*); G. A. Bonner; Sir Leonard W. Kershaw (*b*) (*King's Coroner and Attorney and Master of the Crown Office*); Ernest A. Jelf; F. F. Daldy; W. Whately; W. Valentine Ball, O.B.E.; Percy Reginald Owen Abel Simner each £1,500
Assistant Master, Egerton C. Baring Lawford...£1,000

ACTION DEPARTMENT.

Head Clerk, A. Brocklesby.

Writ, Appearance and Judgment Section.

Clerks, G. G. Lacey; R. MacGregor; J. P. Lalor; T. F. Atkinson; E. C. Anstee; M. F. C. Willson; A. L. Woodcock; H. Morrill; R. R. May; E. C. Freeman; E. W. Butler; R. Pawsey; E. S. Hill; H. W. Hills; F. Nelson; T. E. Roberts; W. J. Fell.

Summons and Order Section.‡

Clerks, P. A. Quin; F. R. Stringer; A. J. MacClymont; B. Darwall; E. G. Jacobs; G. Gardener; A. E. Smith; G. W. Warren.

FILING AND RECORD AND BILLS OF SALE DEPARTMENT.*

Head Clerk, F. Hullah ....†
Clerks, C. G. Timms; C. Clerk; A. Finch; W. S. N. Grant; J. Martin; D. Macbeth; J. R. Smith; W. J. Milton; A. C. Elliott; V. W. Judd; M. C. Hewitt; E. S. Davies.
Book Showers, C. Sloper and A. H. Hopwood.

MASTER'S SECRETARY'S DEPARTMENT.

Clerks, Philip Clark; H. Hinton; V. W. Mackenzie.
Election Petitions, Philip Clark.

KING'S REMEMBRANCER'S AND ACKNOWLEDGMENTS DEPARTMENT.*

King's Remembrancer, Sir T. Willes Chitty (*Chief Master*)..£2,200
Clerks, J. Johnston; S. A. Lynn; C. G. Moule ....†

CROWN OFFICE AND ASSOCIATES DEPARTMENT.§

King's Coroner and Attorney and Master of the Crown Office, Sir Leonard W. Kershaw.
Assistant Master, Egerton C. B. Lawford.
Head Clerk of the Crown Office, W. C. Watson.
Chief Associate, A. O. Thomas.
Clerks, W. E. Davis; P. J. Bowie; G. W. Townesend; J. O. Griffits; G. Meyer; A. F. Love; E. G. H. Evans; W. C. Bradley; H. M. Bacon; D. Boland; D. A. P. Turner; B. J. Ashworth; W. T. Mawhood; R. F. C. Roach.

COURTS OF JUSTICE SCRIVENERY DEPARTMENT.

Superintendent, W. C. Keeling.
Assistant Superintendent, E. J. Talbot.

SUPREME COURT TAXING OFFICE.

Masters of the Supreme Court, G. A. King (*Chief Master*), £1,700; Granville Smith; T. S. Dury; F. R. T. Bloxam; D. S. Gibbon, M.C.; Edmund Cave ....£1,200 to £1,500
Clerks (*Principal Clerks*), W. J Bannehr; H. F. Blake; W. C. Brett; J. Sworder; W. R. Shaw; A. F. Small; (*2nd Class Clerks*), F. J. Mathews; H. M. Drake; H. J. Howes; A. W. Pinder; T. H. Parker; R. G. Gurney; F G. Wortham; A. W. Porter; W. F. Foltock; J. M. Cole; F. R. Cutler; W. Fairfax
3rd Class Clerks, M. H. Spicer; J. J. Ramsay; T. G. Thomas; C. B. Cooper; W. P. Hunt; C. R. C. Shields.

(*b*) Sir Leonard Kershaw is Registrar of the Court of Criminal Appeal.

* Office hours, 10 to 4; Vacations 10 to 2; Saturdays, 10 to 1.

† The salaries of clerks in the Central Office range from—1st class, £500 to £800; 2nd class, £250 to £500; 3rd class, £100 to £200.

‡ Office hours, 10.30 to 4.30; Vacations, 10.30 to 2.30; Saturdays, 10.30 to 1.30.

§ Office hours, 11 to 5; Saturdays and Vacations, 11 to 2.

Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty Division. (£44,798).

President, Rt. Hon. Sir Henry Edward Duke ...£5,000

Clerk, Arthur Willis £400

Secretary Edward Duke O.B.E. £300

Judge, Hon. Sir Maurice Hill £5,000

Clerk, E. W. Smith £400

King's Proctor, Sir John Paget Mellor, K.C.B. ...£2,000

Principal Probate Registry, Somerset House.—£34,960.

Registrars, Walter A. Inderwick (Senior), £1,600; F. L. de Quetteville; H. Moore; H. F. O. Norbury £1,200 to £1,500

Record Keeper, H. O'B. Horsford £600

Admiralty Registry and Marshal's Office, Royal Courts of Justice.—£7,075.

Registrar, E. S. Roscoe £1,500

Assistant Registrar, H. Stokes £1,200

Marshal and Chief Clerk, H. W. Lovell £800

Clerks, F. A. Wright; A. E. J. Harris; M. Rackham; H. G. Cockell; Dallas Young; C. S. Roscoe; R. D. Lamb; L. B. Tidy ......£100 to £600

Superintendent of Ship Keepers, J. G. S. Nops.

Messengers, J. G. Glover; G. Manders.

Bankruptcy Department.

Carey Street, Lincoln's Inn Fields.—£14,402.

Judges, The Hon. Mr. Justice Astbury and the Hon. Mr. Justice P. O. Lawrence.

Clerk in attendance, Alma Roper.

Senior Registrar, Herbert James Hope £1,600

Registrars, Frank Mellor; Paul M. Franke; Arthur Stiebel ......£1,200 to £1,500

Principal Clerk (Senior Registrar's Department), J. W. Bradford £700

Taxing-Master, John A. Chas. Tanner, M.A. £1,500

Senior Official Receiver, Hon. W. J. Boyle £1,200

Official Receivers, F. T. Garton and D. Williams.

Senior Assistant Official Receiver, E. Parke.

Assistant do., E. C. F. Vyvyan; V. Armstrong.

Companies Winding Up.

Judges, Hon. Mr. Justice Eve and Hon. Mr. Justice Romer.

Trading with the Enemy Acts.

Judge, Hon. Mr. Justice Russell.

Court of Criminal Appeal—Registrar's Office.

(*Offices*—Room 473 Royal Courts.)

Registrar, Sir Leonard W. Kershaw (*Master of the Crown Office*).

Assist. Registrar, T. D. Lawrance.

Chief Clerk, R. E. Ross, LL.B.

Clerks, C. M. D. Pigott, M.A.; W. E. Stone; R. H. French.

Poor Persons' Department.

(Room 786 Royal Courts.)

Prescribed Officers, Sir T. Willes Chitty, R. White, G. A. Bonner, and Sir L. W. Kershaw (Masters of the Supreme Court); Walter A. Inderwick (Probate Registrar).

Secretary, Adrian Hassard-Short.

Railway and Canal Commission.

(*Offices*—Rooms 772, 773 and 774 Royal Courts.)

Ex-Officio Commissioners, Hon. Mr. Justice Sankey (*England*), Hon. Lord Blackburn (*Scotland*).

Commissioners, E. Tindal Atkinson, K.C.; Sir Lewis Coward, K.C.

Registrar, Sir Robert McCall, K.C.V.O., K.C.

Secretary, B. Dingle.

Land Values Reference Committee.

(*Office*—Room 121 Royal Courts.)

Committee, The L.C.J., the Master of the Rolls, and the President of Surveyors' Institution.

Secretary, J. Johnston.

Assist. Sec., S. A. Lynn.

Master in Lunacy and Visitors in Lunacy, (£17,503).

Royal Courts of Justice.—£17,403.

Master, G. M. T. Hildyard, K.C. £2,000

Chief Clerk, Ralph Romer £800

Visitors, Lord Sandhurst (*Legal*); Sir R. Armstrong Jones, C.B.E., M.D., F.R.C.P. (and one vacancy) each £1,500

Secretary, H. Macdonald ......£250 to £400

Director of Public Prosecutions.

1, Richmond Terrace, Whitehall, S.W. 1.

Director, Sir Archibald H. Bodkin £2,500

Asst. Directors, Sir Guy Stephenson, C.B., £1,700; Seward Pearce £1,000

Chief Clerks, W. Lewis, I.S.O., A. F. Rowe, A. S. Cohen £750 to £900

Assistant Chief Clerks, C. R. V. Wallace, G. C. Peevor, R. P. Pashley ......£550 to £700

Professional Clerks, L. N. Vincent Evans, B. G. Saywell, G. R. Paling, E. Clayton, H. A. K. Morgan, M.C., H. J. Parham; M. P. Pugh, D.S.O., M.C.; C. J. M. Gwatkin, L. M. Burnett ......£200 to £500

Clerical Posts (Higher Grade), Geo. Moorman, A. J. Parker.

CIRCUITS OF JUDGES.

The dates of the Assizes, in the 8 Circuits into which England and Wales are divided, are respectively about the middle of January (Winter), middle of May (Summer), and middle of October (Autumn). Except in Lancashire, Yorkshire, Northumberland, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Glamorganshire, Devon, Bristol, Suffolk and Sussex, the Autumn assize is for criminal business only. At Norwich *Matrimonial Causes* are to be tried W., S. and A. There is an additional assize, for Lancashire and Yorkshire only, in May.

South Eastern Circuit.

Huntingdonshire (Huntingdon)—W. and S.

Cambridgeshire (Cambridge)—W., S. and A. (for Winter Assize County No. 3) (Chesterton).

Suffolk (Ipswich W.), (Bury St. Edmunnds S.)—and A *alt.* (Bury St. Edmunds, 1921).

Norfolk (Norwich)—W., S. and A.

Do. (City of Norwich)—W., S. and A.

Essex (Chelmsford)—W., S. and A.

Herts (Hertford)—W., S. and A.

Kent (Maidstone)—W., S. and A.

Surrey (Guildford)—W., S. and A.

Sussex (Lewes)—W., S. and A.

Clerk of Assize, Arthur Denman, 1 Hare Court, Temple, E.C. 4 ......£800

Associate, Harry Clover, 1 Hare Court, Temple, E.C. 4 ......£300

Clerk of Indictments, William Cecil Bernard, 1 Hare Court, Temple, E.C. 4 ......£300

Midland Circuit.

Beds (Bedford)—W., S. and A.

Bucks (Aylesbury)—W., S. and A.

Derbyshire (Derby)—W., S. and A.

Leicestershire (Leicester)—W., S. and A. (for Assize County No. 2).

Lincolnshire (Lincoln)—W., S. and A.

Northants (Northampton)—W., S. and A.

Notts (Nottingham)—W., S and A.

Rutlandshire (Oakham)—W. and S.

Warwickshire (Warwick Div.)—W., S. and A.

Do. (Birmingham Div.)—W., S. and A.

Clerk of Assize, George Pleydell Bancroft, 3 Harcourt Buildings, Temple £800

Clerk of Arraigns, William Edward Moorman.

Associate, C. L. Lacey-Smith.

Clerk and Bailiff, R. A. Dalzell.

Northern Circuit.

Cumberland (Carlisle)—W., S. and A. (for Assize County No. 1).

Westmorland (Appleby)—W. and S.

Lancashire, Northern Division (Lancaster)—W., S. and A.

Salford Division (Manchester)—W., Spring, S. and A.

Liverpool—W., Spring, S. and A.

Clerk of Assize, Sir Herbert Stephen, Bart., Preston £1,000

Associate, Arthur Shuttleworth, Preston £500

Clerk of Indictments and Taxing Officer, John F. Coupe, Preston £300

North-Eastern Circuit.

Northumberland and City of Newcastle (Newcastle)—W., S. and A.

Durham (Durham)—W., S. and A.

Yorkshire, N. & E. Riding, and City of York (York)—W., S. and A.

West Riding Div. (Leeds)—W., Spring, S. and A.

Clerk of Assize, C. Milton Barber, 2 Dr. Johnson's Buildings, Temple, E.C. 4............£800

Deputy Clerk of Assize and Associate, C. B. Johnson, 2 King's Bench Walk, Temple, E.C.............£300

Clerk of Arraigns, Ronald Sykes, 3 Hare Court, Temple, E.C. 4 ....£220

Oxford Circuit.

Assizes are held three times a year at *Reading, Oxford, Worcester* (for County and City), *Gloucester* (for County and City), *Monmouth, Hereford, Shrewsbury, Stafford.* At the Autumn Assizes only criminal business is taken.

Clerk of Assize, Charles Frederick Lloyd £800

Associate and Deputy do., Archer C. Hemp.........£400

Clerk of Indictments, Thomas P. P. Powell £200 to £300

Office, 13 King's Bench Walk, Temple, E.C. 4.

Western Circuit.

Wilts, (Devizes) W., (Salisbury) S., (Devizes and Salisbury alternately) A., 1922 *Salisbury; Dorset*, (Dorchester) W., S. and A.; *Somerset*, (Taunton) W., (Wells) S., (Taunton and Wells alternately) A.; 1921 *Taunton*; *Cornwall*, (Bodmin) W., S. and A.; *Devon*, (Exeter) W., S. and A. (Civ. and Crim. at Devon Autumn Assizes); *City of Exeter* (The Guildhall), W., S. and A.; *Hants*, (Winchester) W., S. and A.; *Bristol* (The Guildhall), W., S. and A. (Civ. and Crim. at Bristol Autumn Assizes).

Clerk of Assize, J. St. L. Leslie, 3 Paper Buildings, Temple, E.C. 4............£800

Clerk of Indictments, Alfred Read £300

Associate, R. G. Seton £220

North Wales and Chester Circuit.

Montgomeryshire—(Welshpool) W.; (Newtown) S.

Merionethshire (Dolgelly)—W. and S.

Carnarvonshire (Carnarvon)—W., S. and A.

Anglesey (Beaumaris)—W. and S.

Denbighshire (Ruthin)—W., S. and A.

Flintshire (Mold)—W. and S.

Cheshire (Chester Castle)—W., S. and A.

Clerk of Assize, Charles Stubbs, LL.D., 1 Hare Court, Temple, E.C. 4 ....£500

Clerk of Indictments and Deputy Clerk of Assize, Henry Lister Reade, Congleton £225

Associate, Herbert Channell, 2 Dr. Johnson's Buildings, Temple, E.C. 4 ....£225

Agents, G. F. Hudson, Matthews & Co., 32 Queen Victoria Street, E.C. 4.

South Wales Division.

Pembrokeshire (Haverfordwest)—W. and S.

Cardiganshire (Lampeter)—W. and S.

Carmarthenshire (Carmarthen)—W., S. and A. (for Assize County No. 6).

Glamorganshire—(Cardiff) W. and A. alternately with Swansea; Swansea (S.).

Brecknockshire (Brecon)—W., S. and A. (for Assize County No. 7).

Radnorshire (Presteign)—W. and S.

Clerk of the Crown, Clerk of Assize and Associate, Hon. Stephen W. B. Coleridge, M.A., Room 771, Royal Courts of Justice, W.C. 2 ....£500

Princ. Assist., C. H. Glascodine £300

Second Assist. & Clerk of Indictments, Charles Elton-Jones £150

At the Autumn Assizes held at Carmarthen and Brecon, Criminal business only; but at the Glamorgan Assize, Civil and Criminal business are taken.

THE INDUSTRIAL COURT.

5 Old Palace Yard, Westminster, S.W. 1.

The Industrial Court was established, under the Industrial Courts Act, 1919, to hear and determine Trade Disputes between employers and workpeople.

President, Sir William Mackenzie, K.B.E., K.C.

Additional Chairmen, Rt. Hon. Sir Dunbar Plunket Barton, Bart., K.C.; F. H. McLeod, C.B.; Sir William Robinson.

Members, Miss Violet Markham, C.H.; Miss Cecile Matheson; Ernest J. Brown; J. McKie Bryce, C.B.E.; F. S. Button; D. C. Cummings, C.B.E.; Sir Duncan Elliot, K.B.E.; James Fullerton, C.B.E.

Secretary, W. H. Reynolds, M.B.E. ....£750 to £850

The National Wages Board (Railways).

5, Old Palace Yard, Westminster, S.W. 1.

The National Wages Board was reconstituted by § 64 of the Railways Act, 1921, for the determination of questions affecting wages and conditions of service of certain classes of railway employees, on appeal from the Central Wages Board.

Chairman Sir William Mackenzie, K.B.E., K.C.

Representing Railway Companies (Panel of 14, from whom 6 to be elected for each reference) *National Union of Railwaymen*, (2); *Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen* (2); *Railway Clerks' Association* (2). *Users of Railways*, (4).

Secretary, G. T. Reid.

ECCLESIASTICAL COURTS.

Judge, Hon. Sir Lewis Tonna Dibdin, D.C.L.

[Judge of the Provincial Courts of Canterbury and York under "The Public Worship Regulation Act, 1874."]

Court of Arches.

Registry, 23 Knightrider St., Doctors Commons, E.C. 4.

Dean, Rt. Worshipful Sir L. T. Dibdin, D.C.L.

Registrar, Arthur W. D. Moore.

Court of Faculties.

(Registry and Office for Marriage Licences (Special and Ordinary), Appointment of Notaries Public, &c., 23 Knightrider Street, Doctors Commons, E.C. Office hours, 10 to 4; Saturdays, 10 to 1).

Master, Sir Lewis Tonna Dibdin, D.C.L.

Registrar, Arthur W. Dodwell Moore.

Deputy do., H. E. Johnson; F. J. Colson.

Chief Clerk and Sealer, B. B. Bull.

Assistant Clerk, Charles A. Brown.

Vicar-General's Office,

for granting Marriage Licences, and COURT OF PECULIARS, 3 Creed Lane, Ludgate Hill, E.C. 4. Office hours, 10 to 4; Saturdays, 10 to 1. Closed on Sundays, Good Friday, Christmas Day, and Bank Holidays.

Vicar-General, Rt. Hon. Lord Parmoor, P.C., K.C.V.O.

Registrar, F. H. Lee.

Chief Clerk and Record Keeper, H. S. Allam.

Chancery Court of York.

Registry, Minster Yard, York.

Official Principal, Sir L. T. Dibdin, K.C., D.C.L.

Registrar, Arthur Vaughan Hudson.

OFFICE OF THE VICAR-GENERAL OF THE PROVINCE OF YORK, and for granting Marriage Licences in the Diocese of York, and for the Consistory Court of York.

Vicar-Gen. and Chancellor, Sir P. W. Baker-Wilbraham, Bt.

Registrar, Arthur Vaughan Hudson.

⁂ There are also the Consistory Courts of the various Diocesan Bishops; these are invariably situated in their Cathedral Cities, and it is at the Registries of those Courts that Licences for Marriage in churches outside the London area can be obtained. *See* also section, "Marriage Licences."

Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's Court.

Commissary, Sir Lewis Coward, K.C.

Chapter Clerk and Registrar, H. T. A. Dashwood, 1 The Sanctuary, Westminster.

Receiver, H. T. A. Dashwood, The Chapter House, E.C. 4.

Bishop of London's Registry,

for granting Licences for Marriages in the Diocese of London and for his CONSISTORY COURT, 1 Dean's Court, St. Paul's Churchyard, E.C. 4. Office hours, 10 to 4; Saturdays, 10 to 1.

Judge, F. H. L. Errington, C.B., D.C.L.

Registrars, F. H. Lee and C. W. Lee.

Chief Clerk and Record Keeper, Albert E. Cave.

Assistant, S. J. Shepherd.

Apparitor, A. C. Cross.

THE LAND REGISTRY,

Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C. 2; and 18 Portugal Street, W.C. 2.

Office Hours:—Registration, 11 to 3; Searching and other business, 10 to 4. SATURDAYS closed at 1.

Registration of Title.

Chief Registrar, John Stewart Stewart-Wallace £1,500

Registrars, W. F. Burnett, £1,000 to £1,200: C. A. L. Lewis .... £850 to £1,000

Assist. Registrars, G. A. H. Rendall; S. Lowenthal; A. J. Sturton; C. W. Heneage; J. P. Purcell £750 to £900

Legal Assistants, G. W. Falkner; G. W. H. Tupper; C. C. Deans; R. M Lowe; W. J. L. Ambrose £550 to £700

Examiners, H. M. Rowland; W. E. Monday.

Junior Legal Assistants, E. H. Collins; H. W. Wilson; E. L. Follett; J. S. R. D. Rawcliffe; N. Sutcliffe.

Middlesex Deeds and Land Charges.

Superintendent, W. G. Nettage, F.S.I....... £400 to £500

Survey and Map Department.

Chief Superintendents, J. R. Burnage; Lt.-Col. R. F. Drury, C.B.E., A.M.I.C.E. .... £550 to £650

Superintendents, W. S. Tratman; W. King; E. Ainsworth; S. G. H. Mann .... £350 to £450

Personnel and Accounts.

Chief Assistant, D'Arcy Little, O.B.E., T.D. £500 to £600

Clerk of Accounts, A. H. Coates................ £400 to £500

YORKSHIRE DEEDS REGISTRY.

East Riding, *Beverley*—J. Bickersteth.
West „ *Wakefield*—G. E. D. Warmington.
North „ *Northallerton*—Hubert G. Thornley.

COUNTY COURTS.

County Court Branch.

House of Lords, Lord Chancellor's Dept., S.W. 1.

Registry of County Court Judgments, &c.,

House of Lords, S.W. 1. (Hours, 10 to 5; 11 to 3 for searches.)

Superintendent, H. P. Boland, O.B.E. ... £850 to £1,000

Asst. do. and Clerk of Accounts, E. A. Tilley £550 to £700

Deputy do., H. J. Elton .... £350 to £500

Examiners of Accounts, G. T. Thompson; F. Edge; F. W. Brook; J. R. Folkes; A. W. Blyde; E. W. Mullins; C. A. Norris; H. Slade; W. E. Jones; H. G. Fry; C. J. Holt; O. Sutcliffe; J. H. Wagstaff; G. R. Morris; E. Bryant; R. T. Rayment; G. Hardwick; S. H. J. Dunn; A. Greenwood; C. F. Dyson; H. I. James; P. J. Darby; H. S. Hughes £350 to £500

COUNTY COURT STATISTICS.

In 1922 the total number of proceedings in County Courts of England and Wales was 814,872, as against a pre-War figure of 1,255,542 (1913). The number of debtors imprisoned was 5,743 (1913) and 1,010 (1922), and of the last number 752 served the full term of imprisonment for "Contempt of Court" in failing to comply with the order for payment.

MAYOR'S AND CITY OF LONDON COURT.

Guildhall, E.C. 2.

Judges, The Lord Mayor and Aldermen; Sir Ernest Wild, K.C. (*Recorder*); Llewellyn Archer Atherly Jones, K.C. £2,500; Sir H. F. Dickens, K.C. (*Common Serjeant*); Shewell Cooper £1,500

Registrar and Clerk of the Seal, Wilfred Dell ... £1,400

Chief Clerk, H. E. Maynard.. £450

Serjeant-at-Mace and High Bailiff, Francis Sully £600

METROPOLITAN COUNTY COURT JUDGES.

(37) CHESHAM; ST. ALBANS; WEST LONDON.

Judge, His Honour Judge Hugh Sturges, K.C.... £1,500

Chesham.—*Registrar*, E. F. Francis, M.A.

St Albans.—*Registrar*, A. Clark.

West London (North End Road, W. Kensington, W. 14)—*Registrar and High Bailiff*, George Shilton.

(42) BLOOMSBURY; REDHILL; DORKING.

BLOOMSBURY, Great Portland Street, W. 1.

Judge, His Honour Judge Sir Edward Bray...... £1,500

Bloomsbury.—*Registrar and High Bailiff*, L. M. Friend.

(48) BROMLEY; DARTFORD; GRAVESEND; LAMBETH.

Judge.—His Honour Judge Parry........................ £1,500

Bromley.—*Registrar*, E. Latter.

Dartford.—*Registrar*, Walter E. Chancellor.

Gravesend.—*Registrar*, Charles Edward Hatten.

Lambeth.—*Registrar*, William Burchell Pritchard.

Maidstone.—*Registrar*, T. M. Pritchard.

Sevenoaks.—*Registrar*, A. C. Knocker.

Tonbridge.—*Registrar*, C. E. Warner.

Tunbridge Wells.—*Registrar*, A. T. Simpson.

(41) CLERKENWELL, 33 Duncan Terrace, Islington, N. 1.

Judges, His Honour Judge Parfitt and His Honour Judge Hargreaves.. £1,500

Registrar, Basil Upton Eddis.

High Bailiff, William Young Hucks.

(45) CROYDON, Surrey. KINGSTON, Surrey.

Judge, His Honour Judge Harington £1,500

Croydon.—*Registrar and High Bailiff*, J. E. Fox.

Kingston.—*Registrar and High Bailiff*, F. J. Bell.

Wandsworth.—*Registrar and High Bailiff*, R. L. G. Willoughby.

(38) EDMONTON AND WOOD GREEN; ROMFORD AND ILFORD; BARNET.

Judge, His Honour Judge Crawford.................. £1,500

Edmonton.—*Registrar and High Bailiff*, Adam Partington.

Romford and Ilford.—*Registrar and High Bailiff*, Adam Partington.

Barnet.—*Registrar and High Bailiff*, Adam Partington.

(43) MARYLEBONE, 179 Marylebone Road, N.W. 1.

Judges, His Honour Judge Scully and His Honour Judge Hargreaves.. £1,500

Registrar, T. M. V. Vaughan Roderick.

High Bailiff, J. Swinford Francis.

(39) SHOREDITCH: WHITECHAPEL.

SHOREDITCH, 221 Old St., E.C. 2.
WHITECHAPEL, Great Prescott Street, E. 1.

Judge, His Honour Judge Cluer £1,500

Shoreditch.—*Registrar* (vacant).
„ *High Bailiff*, Henry Grimsdall.

Whitechapel.—*Registrar*, George M. Light, B.A
High Bailiff, William Owen.

(40) BOW, Bow Rd., E. 3.

Judge, His Honour Judge Snagge...................... £1,500

Registrar, H. A. Hore.

High Bailiff, Charles J. R. Tijou.

(47) SOUTHWARK; GREENWICH; WOOLWICH.

SOUTHWARK, Swan Street. S E. 1.
GREENWICH, Burney St. WOOLWICH, William St.

Judge, His Honour Judge Sir Thomas Colpits Granger £1,500

Southwark.—*Registrar & Acting High Bailiff*, Thomas A. Bros.

Greenwich and Woolwich.—*Registrar & High Bailiff*, C. M. Treadwell.

(44) WESTMINSTER, 82 St. Martin's Lane, W.C. 2.

Judge, His Honour Judge Sir Alfred A. Tobin, K.C. £1,500

Registrars, Charles Ernest Cuff; George Ogle Jacob.

High Bailiff, Stanley L. Giffard.

OTHER COUNTY COURT JUDGES (each £1,500).

England and Wales: For Scotland *see* "Sheriffs Principal."

[*County Court Judges are addressed as "His Honour."*]

Amphlett, Richd. Holmden, K.C. (21), Birmingham.

Bairstow, Arthur Wm., K.C. (12), Yorkshire, W. Riding.

Bowen, Ivor, K.C. (28), Mid Wales.

Bradley Francis Ernest, LL.D. (4), Preston, Blackburn, &c.

Cann, Wm. Moore (50), Brighton, &c.
Chapman, Edward Henry (17), Lincolnshire.
Dobb, Harry (20), Leicestershire, &c.
Dowdall, Harold Chaloner, K.C. (6), Liverpool, &c.
Farrant, Hy. Gatchell (35), Cambridgeshire, &c.
Greenwell, Francis John, C.B.E. (1), Northumberland.
Gurdon, Charles (59), Plymouth and Cornwall.
Hargreaves, Gerald de la P. (46), Brentford, Redhill and Dorking.
Head, George Herbert, (16), Hull, Malton, &c.
Higgins, George Herbert (58), Exeter.
Hill, H. S. Staveley- (23), Coventry, Northampton, &c.
Hogg, Adam Spencer (5), Bolton, Bury, &c.
Ingham, Robert Wood (27), Hereford, Shrewsbury,&c.
James, Arthur Gwynne- (52), Bath, Devizes, &c.
Kelly, Stanley Anthony Hill (24), Cardiff, &c.
Lailey, Barnard, K.C. (51), Winchester, &c.
Lias, William John (13), Sheffield, &c.
Lindley, Hon. Walter B. (57), Devon and Somerset.
McCarthy, John William (15), York, Ripon, &c.
Macpherson, Alan (53), Gloucestershire.
Marchant, James Robert Vernam (33), Norfolk and Suffolk.
Maxwell, A. Hyslop (55), Wilts and Dorset.
Mellor, Frank H., C.B.E., K.C. (8), Manchester, &c.
Moore, Robert Ernest (2), Durham, &c.
Morgan, John Lloyd, K.C. (31), Carmarthenshire, &c.
Newell, Harold (19), Derbyshire.
Parsons, Albert, K.C. (54), Bristol, &c.
Radcliffe, F. R. Yonge, K.C. (36), Oxford, &c.
Randolph, Joseph Randolph, K.C. (14), Leeds and Wakefield.
Rees, G. Caradoc (29), Chester and North Wales.
Richards, Whitmore L. (7), Birkenhead, &c.
Rowlands, Rowland (30), Glamorganshire.
Ruegg, Alfred H., K.C. (26), North Staffordshire.
Smith, C. Herbert- (32), Cambs. and Norfolk.
Taylor, Hy. Gawan (3), Cumberland and Westmorland.
Tebbs, Herbert Louis (25), Wolverhampton, &c.
Terrell, Hy., K.C. (49), East Kent.
Thomas, Alfred Patten (6), Liverpool, &c.
Turner, Richard W. (18), Notts, &c.

RECORDERS.

Abingdon, William Harry Nash (1888).
Andover, Archibald John Mackey (1898).
Banbury, Harry Joseph Turrell, (1922).
Barnstaple and Bideford, Robert Ernest Dummett, (1923).
Bath, Henry Holman Gregory, K.C. (1916).
Bedford, Harold John Hastings Russell (1912).
Belfast, Herbert Marshall Thompson, K.C. (1921).
Berwick-on-Tweed, Herbert F. Manisty, K.C. (1905).
Birkenhead, Alexander Mere Latham (1912).
Birmingham, Sir Ryland Dent Atkins, K.C., M.P. (1920).
Blackburn, Sir Harold Smith, K.C., M.P. (1922).
Bolton, Collingwood Hope, K.C., C.B.E. (1903).
Bournemouth, Ernest Bruce Charles, K.C., C.B.E. (1915).
Bradford, Thomas Rowland Drake Wright (1905)
Bridgnorth, Alexander Graham (1905).
Bridgwater, Wyndham Neave Slade (1898).
Brighton, William P. G. Boxall, K.C. (1911).
Bristol, William Blake Odgers, K.C. (1912).
Burnley, Thomas Bowes Leigh (1921).
Burton-on-Trent, Alfred Ernest William Hazel, C.B.E. (1913).
Bury St. Edmunds, Regd. Jas. Neville Neville (1905).
Cambridge, Rt. Hon. John Frederick Peel Rawlinson, K.C., M.P. (1898).
Canterbury, Frank Safford (1894).
Cardiff, Lt.-Col. Sir Rhys Williams, Bart., D.S.O., K.C., (1922).
Carlisle, Ernest Page, K.C. (1904).
Carmarthen, Earl of Halsbury, K.C. (1923).
Chester, E. Honoratus Lloyd, K.C. (1921).
Chichester, Travers Humphreys (1921).
Colchester, Sir Richard David Muir (1911).
Croydon, Robert Frederick Colam, K.C. (1900).
Deal, Major William Wilson Grantham, K.C. (1905).
Derby, Thomas Hollis Walker, K.C. (1918).
Devizes, Robert George Seton (1904).
Doncaster, Charles Paley Scott (1923).
Dover, George Thorn Drury, K.C. (1920).
Dudley, Joseph Bridges Matthews, K.C. (1923).
Durham, His Honour Francis John Greenwell, C.B.E. (1883).
Exeter, Edward Percival Clarke (1922).
Faversham, John Castleman Swinburne-Hanham (1908).
Folkestone, Harold Spencer Morris, K.C., M.B.E., M.P. (1921).
Gloucester, Charles Francis Vachell, K.C. (1905).
Grantham, George Blaiklock (1915).
Gravesend, Julian William Wellesley Weigall (1922).
Great Grimsby, Charles Leete Attenborough (1918).
Guildford, Sir Edward Marshall Hall, K.C. (1916).
Hartlepools, The, Herbert Bell Wright (1901).
Hastings, Alexander Macmorran, K.C. (1915).
Hereford, His Honour Arthur Gwynne-James (1894).
High Wycombe, Frank Walter Raffety (1905).
Huddersfield, Charles Frederick Lowenthal (1919).
Hull, Henry Thomas Kemp, K.C. (1917).
Hythe, Fredk. Temple Barrington-Ward, K.C. (1914).
Ipswich, Heber Leonidas Hart, K.C., LL.D. (1915).
King's Lynn, Henry St. John Digby Raikes, K.C., C.B.E. (1905).
Kingston, vacant (1923).
Leeds, John Albert Compston, K.C. (1919).
Leicester, George Wightman Powers (1921).
Lichfield, Stamford Hulton, M.B.E. (1905).
Lincoln, John Suckling Pritchett (1921).
London, Sir Ernest Wild, K.C. (1922).
Londonderry, His Honour Andrew Todd (1912).
Londonderry, R. E. Osborne, K.C. (1919).
Liverpool, Edward George Hemmerde, K.C., M.P. (1909).
Ludlow, Samuel R. C. Bosanquet (1919).
Maidstone, Edward William Hansell (1917).
Maldon and Saffron Walden, Charles Edward Jones (1911).
Manchester, Arthur Jacob Ashton, K.C. (1914).
Margate, Theobald Mathew (1913).
Merthyr Tydfil, Edward William Milner-Jones (1917).
Middlesbrough, Edward Alfred Mitchell-Innes, K.C., C.B.E. (1915).
Newark, Paul Ernest Sandlands, O.B.E. (1915).
Newbury, Francis John Fitzgerald, K.C., C.B.E. (1904).
Newcastle-under-Lyme, Alexr. Jones David, K.C. (1909).
Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Llewellyn Archer Atherley-Jones, K.C. (1906).
Norwich, Sir William Ellis Hume-Williams, Bt., K.B.E., K.C., M.P., (1905).
Northampton, Charles Edward Dyer, K.C. (1918).
Nottingham, Hugo Joseph Young, K.C. (1920).
Oldham, George Rhodes, K.C. (1914).
Oswestry, Robert Lloyd Kenyon (1896).
Oxford, Sir Reginald B. Dyke Acland, K.C. (1903).
Penzance, Samuel Henry Leonard (1899).
Plymouth, John Anthony Hawke, K.C., M.P. (1912).
Pontefract, Robert Horton Vernon Wragge (1905)
Poole, Rayner Goddard, K.C. (1917).
Portsmouth, George William Ricketts (1914).
Preston, Ernest W. Wingate-Saul, K.C. (1921).
Reading, St. John Gore Micklethwait (1923).
Richmond, Yorks, Walter Hedley, D.S.O. (1921).
Rotherham, George Fredk. Lloyd Mortimer, K.C. (1905).
Rye, Slade Butler (1911).
Salford, Adolph Max Lazarus Langdon, K.C. (1915).
Salisbury, Thomas Henning Parr, K.C. (1918).
Sandwich, George Cecil Whiteley, K.C. (1920).
Scarborough, Herbert Brent Grotrian (1918).
Sheffield, William James Waugh, K.C. (1915).
Shrewsbury, John William St. Lawrance Leslie (1903).
Smethwick, Digby Cotes-Preedy (1919).
Southampton, Temple Cooke (1898).
South Molton, Sydney Charles Nichols Goodman (1923).
Stamford, Hubert Bayley Drysdale Woodcock, K.C. (1912).
Stoke-on-Trent, Hon. Sir Reginald Coventry, K.C. (1921).
Sudbury, Clement Martin Le Breton, K.C., O.B.E. (1918).
Sunderland, Henry Strother Cautley, K.C., M.P. (1918).
Swansea, R. E. L. Vaughan-Williams, K.C. (1923).
Tenterden, John Foster Vesey Fitzgerald (1923).
Tewkesbury, Arthur John Hallam Montefiore Brice (1923).
Thetford, Charles Edward Malden (1885).
Tiverton, Sir Trehawke Herbert Kekewich, Bart. (1899).
Walsall, Edward Annesley Owen (1893).
Warwick, John Gibbard Hurst, K.C. (1916).
Wells, Arthur Fownes Somerville (1916).
Wenlock, William Edward Mirehouse (1889).
West Bromwich, John Lort-Williams, K.C., M.P. (1923).
West Ham, Edward Morten, K.C. (1894).
Wigan, Frank Boyd Merriman, K.C., O.B.E. (1920).
Winchester, Samuel Hy. Emanuel, K.C. (1915).

Windsor, New, His Honour Hugh Murray Sturges, K.C. (1912).
Wolverhampton, Arthur Charles Joseph Powell, K.C. (1918).
Worcester, Frederic William Sherwood (1908).
Yarmouth, Great, William Rowley Elliston (1913).
York, Sir Herbert Nield, K.C., M.P. (1917).

OTHER JUDICIAL OFFICERS.

The Rt. Hon. the Lord Mayor of London.
Dickens, Sir Henry Fielding, K.C., Common Serjeant of *London*.
Errington, Lt.-Col. F. H. L., C.B., D.C.L., Judge of Consistory Court, *London*.
Lawrence, Roger Bernard, K.C., Vice-Chancellor, *County Palatine of Lancaster*.
Lawrie, Allan James, Deputy Chairman, *County of London Sessions*.
Pollock, Rt. Hon. Sir Frederick, Bart., K.C., Judge of Admiralty Court, *Cinque Ports*.
Roskill, John, K.C., Judge of Court of Record, *Hundred of Salford*.
Taylor, Sir William Francis Kyffin, K.B.E., K.C., President, Court of Passage, *Liverpool*.
Wallace, Sir Robert, K.C., Chairman, *County of London Sessions*.
(Vacant), Judge of Guildhall Court of Record, *Norwich*.

CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT.—Old Bailey.

The following days have been appointed for holding the Sessions for the jurisdiction of the Central Criminal Court, for :—

1924.	8th January.	1924.	20th May.
,,	29th January.	,,	24th June.
,,	26th February.	,,	14th July.
,,	25th March.	,,	9th September.
,,	29th April.	,,	14th October.

Clerk of the Court, Herbert Austin. *Deputy*, W. W. Nops.
Judges, The Lord Mayor, Lord Chancellor, any person who has been Lord Chancellor or Judge of any Superior Court, and the present Judges of any of the Superior Courts; the Aldermen, Recorder, Common Serjeant, and Judges of the City of London Court for time being. (Office hours: 10 to 4, during August 10 to 2; Saturdays, 10 to 1.)

GENERAL QUARTER SESSIONS, 1924.

London.		*Southwark.*	
2nd Jan.	9th April.	4th Jan.	11th April.
2nd July.	15th Oct.	4th July.	17th Oct.

Clerk of the Peace, Alfred Read. *Deputy*, Herbert Austin.

CITY POLICE OFFICE, 26 Old Jewry, E.C. 2.

Commissioner, Capt. Sir William Nott-Bower, K.C.V.O. £1,700
Assistant Commissioner, Capt. Donald Bremner £1,200
Chief Clerk & Superintendent, John Stark, O.B.E £800

CITY OF LONDON JUSTICE ROOMS.

MANSION HOUSE JUSTICE ROOM.

Magistrate, The Lord Mayor, or one of the Aldermen.
Chief Clerk, Silvester Richards £1,400
Assistant Clerk, Wallace Thoday, LL.B. £450
Affidavit Clerk, Harold P. Jacob £250

GUILDHALL.

Magistrate, An Alderman (in rotation).
Clerk to the Sitting Justices, Lewis Beeston £1,350
Assistant Clerk, S. E. Longbottom £550
Clerk of Special Sessions, C. F. Monckton £700

METROPOLITAN POLICE OFFICE,

New Scotland Yard, S.W. 1.

Commissioner, Brig.-Gen. Sir William Thomas Francis Horwood, K.C.B., D.S.O. £3,000
Private Secretary, Miss E. E. Drysdale.
Assistant Commissioners, Hon. Trevor Bigham, C.B.; Frank Louis Dumbell Elliott, C.B.; James William Olive, C.B.E. (*Deputy Commissioner*); Maj.-Gen. Sir Borlase Edward Wyndham Childs, K.C.M.G., K.B.E., C.B. ....each £1,500
Deputy Asst. Commissioners, N. Kendal; Lt.-Col. P. R. Laurie, C.B.E., D.S.O.; Lt.-Col. J. F. C. Carter £1,000 to £1,200
Secretary, W. H. Kendall, C.B.E. £1,000
Assistant Secretaries, G. H. Edwards, O.B.E.; F. H. Underwood ....£750 to £850
Establishment Officer, Col. S. G. Partridge, C.M.G., C.B.E. ....£750 to £850
Senior Clerks, B. T. Earle (*Old Establishment*); W. S. Mylius; M. B. Frere; H. A. Tripp; H. L. Sheppard £550 to £700
1st Class Clerk (*Old Establishment*), H. Ravenscroft £500
Higher Executive, C. Annesley; J. E. Simpson; W. G. Galley; H. G. Gilbert; E. A. Rix (*Registrar*) £400 to £500
Junior Executive, R. N. Huggett; S. J. Chamberlain, D.F.C.; C. R. D. Pulling; G. R. Sharpe; G. Carmichael; E. St. John; F. J. Payne; S. W. Richards; G. Buck; E. I. M. Hastings; F. Mayell £100 to £400
Surgeon-in-Chief, Col. Sir Chas. A. Ballance, K.C.M.G., C.B., M.V.O., F.R.C.S.
Physician, M. A. Cassidy, M.D., F.R.C.P.
Solicitors to the Commissioner, Messrs. Wontner & Sons.
Superintendents, F. W. Abbott, M.V.O. (*Administrative*); Albert Gooding (*Preparatory Class*); Arthur Bassom, O.B.E. (*Public Carriage Dept.*).
Superintendents of the Criminal Investigation Dept., A. Lawrence; C. Collins; J. McBrien, M.B.E.; F. Wensley, M.B.E.; A. Hawkins, M.B.E.; F. Carlin; A. Neil.

Districts and Divisions of the Metropolitan Police.

Chief Constables of Districts, Maj. E. M. Lafone; Maj. M. Tomlin; H. D. Morgan; J. Billings £800 to £1,000

Superintendents of Divisions.

A WHITEHALL.—William J. Hopkins, M.V.O.
B CHELSEA.—Ernest Bacchus.
C ST. JAMES'S.—Charles Bastable.
D MARYLEBONE.—Francis Mackay.
E HOLBORN.—Christopher Parker.
F PADDINGTON.—Joseph Short.
G FINSBURY.—Albert Davis.
H WHITECHAPEL.—Thomas Faulkner.
J HACKNEY.—Ernest Appleton.
K BOW.—William Macmillan, M.B.E.
L LAMBETH.—Thomas Abbott.
M SOUTHWARK.—Thomas Peel.
N ISLINGTON.—William Parker.
P CAMBERWELL.—James Anderson.
R GREENWICH.—A. Barrett.
S HAMPSTEAD.—Arthur Hammett.
T HAMMERSMITH.—William Newman, M.B.E.
V WANDSWORTH.—Francis Pratt.
W BRIXTON.—Charles Clark.
X KILBURN.—Thomas Landon.
Y HIGHGATE.—Edwin Lewis, M.B.E.
Z CROYDON—Edward Brennan.
THAMES.—James Orton.
WOOLWICH DOCKYARD.—John Devine, O.B.E.
PORTSMOUTH DOCKYARD.—David Sewell.
DEVONPORT DOCKYARD.—Owen Webb.
CHATHAM DOCKYARD.—Charles Sly.
PEMBROKE DOCKYARD.—John Kane (*Insp.*).
ROSYTH.—Richard Gadd (*Ch. Insp.*).

OFFICE OF THE RECEIVER

FOR THE METROPOLITAN POLICE DISTRICT.

New Scotland Yard, S.W. 1.

Receiver, J. F. Moylan, C.B., C.B.E. ......£1,200 to £1,500
Private Secretary, E. W. Petty.
Secretary, G. H. Pryce ....£800 to £1,000
Assistant Secretaries (*Accounts*), E. Eraut, £750 to £850; (*General Branch*), G. H. Lufkin £650 to £800
Deputy Accountant, A. Flower ....£550 to £700
Senior Clerks, H. H. Comyn; C. A. Palmer; A. T. Shepherd; J. B. Reynolds ....£450 to £650
Cashier, E. D. Conran, M.C. ....£400 to £500
Junior Clerks, R. J. Hayward; E. W. Petty; H. Day; J. F. Marshall; Capt. T. L. N. Mostyn; P. W. J. A. Lawless; W. A. Hendry; E. Oates......£100 to £400
Supt. of Registry, T. B. Burgess.
Do., Pensions Branch, W. E. Taylor.
Solicitors, Messrs. Ellis & Ellis, 10 Little College Street, S.W. 1.
Architect and Surveyor, G. M. Trench, A.R.I.B.A., F.S.A. £750 to £850
First Class Assistant Architect and Surveyor, C. A. Battie, L.R.I.B.A. ....£450 to £600
Engineer, Maj. T. H. Vitty, A.M.I.E.E.......£450 to £600

METROPOLITAN MAGISTRATES' COURTS.

(*Under the Metropolitan Police Courts Act*, 1839.)

Bow Street, Covent Garden, W.C. 2.
Magistrates, Sir Chartres Biron (*Chief Metropolitan Magistrate*) ... £1,800
William Hamilton Leycester ... £1,500
Rollo F. Graham-Campbell ... £1,500
Chief Clerk, John Gaskell ... £800

Clerkenwell, King's Cross Road, W.C. 1.
Magistrates, Arthur Edmund Gill ... £1,500
H. C. A. Bingley ... £1,500
Chief Clerk, John Wilson ... £550 to £700

Great Marlborough Street, W. 1.
Magistrates, Frederick Mead ... £1,500
E. C. Tennyson d'Eyncourt ... £1,500
Chief Clerk, William George Hobbs ... £650

Greenwich and Woolwich, Blackheath Hill, S.E. 10.
Magistrates, Samuel Fleming ... £1,500
J. Ratcliffe Cousins ... £1,500
Chief Clerk, T. Proud ... £700

Lambeth, Lower Kennington Lane, S.E. 11.
Magistrates, John G. Hay Halkett ... £1,500
Henry G. Rooth ... £1,500
Chief Clerk, A. C. L. Morrison ... £550 to £700

Marylebone, Seymour Place, W. 1.
Magistrates, Henry Lannoy Cancellor ... £1,500
H. W. W. Wilberforce ... £1,500
Chief Clerk, Henry Withrington ... £650 to £700

North London, Stoke Newington Road, N. 16.
Magistrate, Samuel Pope ... £1,500
Chief Clerk, C. H. Denyer ... £550 to £700

Old Street, E.C. 2.
Magistrates, William Clarke Hall ... £1,500
Basil Bernard Watson, K.C. ... £1,500
Chief Clerk, A. E. Crankshaw ... £550 to £700

Thames, Charles Street, Stepney, E. 1.
Magistrates, Henry William Disney ... £1,500
John A. R. Cairns ... £1,500
Chief Clerk, A. H. Lieck ... £550 to £700

[*]Tower Bridge, Tooley Street, S.E. 1.
Magistrates, Henry Turner Waddy ... £1,500
Theodore Wilfrid Fry, O.B.E. ... £1,500
Chief Clerk, E. K. Y. Rigg ... £550 to £700

Westminster, Rochester Row, S.W. 1.
Magistrates, C. K. Francis ... £1,500
Cecil M. Chapman ... £1,500
Chief Clerk, E. A. Carr ... £700

West London, Southcombe St., W. Kensington, W. 14.
Magistrates, Edward C. P. Boyd ... £1,500
Edward Forbes Lankester, K.C. ... £1,500
Chief Clerk, B. Westell ... £550 to £700

South-Western, Lavender Hill, S.W. 11.
Magistrate, Kenneth McLean Marshall, C.B.E. ... £1,500
Chief Clerk, Frederick Temple Martin ... £550 to £700

(Appointed by the Home Secretary under the *Municipal Corporations Act*, 1882.)

West Ham, West Ham Lane, Stratford, E. 15.
Magistrate, Joseph Sharp ... £1,000
Deputy Magistrate, A. Philip Quicke ...
Chief Clerk, James H. Jackson ... £900

CHILDREN'S COURTS.

Children's Courts, in separate buildings from Police Courts, have been constituted by Orders in Council. These are held at St. Anne's Vestry Hall, Dean Street, Soho; Caxton Hall, Westminster; Town Hall, Shoreditch; Town Hall, Lambeth; Vernon Chapel, Vernon Square, King's Cross, and at the Town Hall, Fulham.

STIPENDIARY MAGISTRATES.

Atkin, Peter Wilson, O.B.E., *Salford* (1913).
Brierley, Edgar, O.B.E., *Manchester* (1902).
Brough, Bertram Charles, *Potteries District* (1909).
Deacon, Stuart, *Liverpool* (1910).
Griffith, Robert Arthur, *Merthyr Tydfil* (1915).
Grubbe, Walter John, *East Ham* (1906).
Ilkeston, The Lord, *Birmingham* (1910).
Jones, Morgan Philips Griffith, O.B.E., *Middlesbrough*.
Marshall, Horace, *Leeds* (1910).
Morice, Beaumont, *Bradford* (1914).
Neilson, George, *Glasgow* (1909).
Samson, Sir E. Marlay, K.B.E., K.C., *Swansea* (1923).
Sharpe, Joseph, *West Ham* (1922).
Smith, Joseph, *Grimsby* (1905).
Tassell, Alick James, *Chatham and Sheerness* (1902).
Thomas, Daniel Lleufer, *Pontypridd and Rhondda* (1909).
Williams, William St. J. Francis, *Cardiff* (1923).
(Vacant), *Wolverhampton* (1923).

QUARTER SESSIONS IN COUNTIES.

These are to be held in the first whole weeks after March 31, June 24, Oct. 11, and Dec. 28; the magistrates determining the day of the week on which the sessions shall commence at each place. Any of the above days falling on Sunday, the sessions will be held in the ensuing and not in the same week. Brewster Sessions are regulated by Sec. 10 of the Licensing (Consolidations) Act, 1910.

COUNTY OF LONDON SESSIONS.

Sessions House, Newington, S.E. 1.

Under the scheme of the London County Council for regulating the holding of Courts of Quarter Sessions for the County of London approved by the Secretary of State for the Home Department (Sect. 42 (7) of the Local Government Act, 1888) Sessions are held twice in each month—24 Sessions during the year—the first Sessions in January, April, July and October being Quarter Sessions, and the remaining 20 being Adjourned Quarter Sessions.

Chairman, Sir Robert Wallace, K.C. ... £2,500
Deputy do., Allan J. Lawrie ... £2,000
Clerk of the Peace, John Dix.

MIDDLESEX QUARTER SESSIONS.

Guildhall, Westminster, S.W. 1.
Chairman, Sir Montagu Sharpe, K.C., D.L.
Deputy do., Sir Herbert Nield, K.C., M.P., D.L.
Clerk of the Peace, E. S. W. Hart, M.B.E., Guildhall, S.W. 1.
Deputy do. do., C. W. Radcliffe, M.A.

SURREY SESSIONS.

County Hall, Kingston-on-Thames.
Chairman, Sir Charles G. Walpole.
Deputy Chairmen, Charles Martineau; Tucker Fulton Squarey.
Clerk of the Peace and to the Lieutenancy, Thos. W. Weeding.

SALFORD HUNDRED COURT OF RECORD.

Albert Square, Manchester.

The Court of Record for the Hundred of Salford dates from Anglo-Saxon times, and was left undisturbed by the Judicature Act of 1873.

High Steward, Rt. Hon. the Earl of Sefton.
Judge, John Roskill, K.C.
Registrar, P. M. Heath (*Town Clerk*).
Deputy Registrar, Harry Eltoft.
Chief Clerk, F. Hall Taylor, M.A.
Head Bailiff, G. Mountain.

COUNTY OF LONDON CORONERS.

Western District, Henry Robert Oswald ... £1,500
Coroner's Office, Fulham Palace Road, Hammersmith, W. 6.
Central District, Sir Walter Schröder, K.B.E. ... £1,500
Coroner's Office, 2 Branch Hill Side, Hampstead, N.W. 3.
Westminster and Duchy of Lancaster, Savoy District, S. I. Oddie ... £1,500[†]
Coroner's Office, High Street, Lambeth, S.E. 1.
North-Eastern District, Edwin Smith ... £1,500
Coroner's Office, Calvert Avenue, Shoreditch, E. 2.
Eastern, R. L. Guthrie, O.B.E. ... £1,350
Coroner's Office, Branch Road, Stepney, E. 14.
Liberty of Tower, F. Danford Thomas ... £10 10s.
South-Western District, S. I. Oddie ... [†]
Coroner's Office, High Street, Lambeth, S.E. 1.
Southern and Duchy of Lancaster, Clapham Districts, George Perceval Wyatt ... £1,041
Coroner's Office, 56 Tulse Hill, S.W. 2.
South-Eastern District, W. H. Whitehouse ... £1,186
Coroner's Office, Watson St., New Cross Road, S.E. 3.
Borough of Southwark District (see p. 563).

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[*] Juvenile Court. Friday, 2.30 p.m., at Tower Bridge Juvenile Court, Tooley St., S.E. 1.

[†] Mr. Oddie receives a joint salary of £1,500 in respect of the Westminster, South Western and Duchy of Lancaster (Savoy) districts.

The Royal Navy.

THE BOARD OF ADMIRALTY, Whitehall, S.W. 1.

First Lord of the Admiralty, Rt. Hon. Leopold Charles Maurice Stennett Amery, M.P. ....(*with house*) £4,500
Naval Secretary, Rear-Adm. Michael H. Hodges, C.B., C.M.G., M.V.O. £2,100
Personal Private Secretary, Lt.-Col. H. V. de Satgé, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Private Secretaries, T. Fry; W. A. Medrow, M.B.E.
First Sea Lord and Chief of the Naval Staff, Admiral of the Fleet Earl Beatty, G.C.B., O.M., G.C.V.O., D.S.O., D.C.L., LL.D. ....(*with house*) *£3,000
Naval Assistant, Capt. Roger M. Bellairs, C.M.G.
Secretary, Paym.-Capt. Frank T. Spickernell, C.B., D.S.O.
Second Sea Lord and Chief of Naval Personnel, Admiral Sir Henry F. Oliver, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., M.V.O., LL.D. *£2,000
Naval Assistant, Capt. Theodore J. Hallett, C.B.E.
Extra Naval Assistant, Engineer-Capt. William Rattey, C.B., O.B.E.
Secretary, Paym.-Commr. Cyril Radcliffe.
Third Sea Lord and Controller, Rear-Adm. Cyril T. M. Fuller, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O. *£2,000
Secretary, Paym.-Com. Ernest D. G. Colles, O.B.E.
Fourth Sea Lord and Chief of Supplies and Transport, Rear-Adm. Hon. Algernon D. E. H. Boyle, C.B., C.M.G., M.V.O. *£2,000
Secretary, Paym.-Commr. Arthur F. Strickland.
Deputy Chief of the Naval Staff, Vice-Adm. Sir Roger Keyes, Bart., K.C.B. K.C.V.O., C.M.G., D.S.O., D.C.L., LL.D. *£2,000
Secretary, Paym.-Com. Malcolm G. S. Cull, O.B.E.
Assistant Chief of the Naval Staff, Rear-Adm. Arthur K. Waistell, C.B. *£2 000
Secretary, Paym.-Com. Leslie C. E. Ayre, O.B.E.
Civil Lord, The Marquess of Linlithgow £1,000
Technical Assistant, H. F. Graham.
Parliamentary and Financial Secretary, Maj. Archibald Boyd-Carpenter, M.P. £2,000
Private Secretary, A. E. Gloyn-Cox.
Permanent Secretary, Sir Oswyn A. R. Murray, K.C.B. £3,000
Private Secretary, A. S. Le Maitre, M.C.
Judge-Advocate of the Fleet, Sir Reginald B. D. Acland, K.C.
Deputy Judge Advocate, Paym.-Rear.-Adm. F. J. Krabbé, C.B.

The Secretary's Department.

Deputy Secretary, Sir Charles Walker, K.C.B. ..£2,200
Principal Assistant Secretaries, Sir V. W. Baddeley, K.C.B., £1,700; A. Flint, C.B. ....£1,200 to £1,500
Assistant Secretaries, J. S. Barnes, O.B.E., H. Eastwood, Col. R. G. Hayes, C. W. Loveridge, P. E. Marrack, O.B.E., S. H. Phillips, S. H. Plummer, W. A. T. Shorto, C.B.E. ....£1,000 to £1,200
Principals, J. A. C. Champion, O.B.E., G. F. Cotton, M.V.O., M.B.E., C. B. Coxwell, O.B.E., H. Crombie, M.B.E., G. Dunn, T. Fry, W. H. Hancock, M.B.E., E. Lee, N. Macleod, C. G. Madin, O.B.E., W. A. Medrow, M.B.E., C. Perham, A. H. M. Robertson, E. Sawers, R. Walton ....£700 to £900
Assistant Principals, R. E. Boucher, J. Lawson, A. S. Le Maitre, M.C., H. V. Markham, M.C., H. N. Morrison ....£200 to £[illegible]
Librarian, W. G. Perrin, O.B.E. ....£400 to £600

The Naval Staff.

Naval Operations, Capt. H. W. Parker, C.B.
Plans, Capt. A. D. P. R. Pound, C.B.
Naval Intelligence, Rear-Adm. M. S. FitzMaurice, C.B., C.M.G.
Trade Division, Capt. D. T. Norris C.B., C.M.G.
Gunnery, Capt. B. St. G. Collard, D.S.O.
Torpedo, Capt. S. L. Willis.
Training and Staff Duties, Capt. H. J. Tweedie, C.B.

The Hydrographic Department.

Hydrographer of the Navy, Vice-Adm. (ret.) F. C. Learmonth, C.B., C.B.E. £2,100
Assist. ditto, Rear-Adm. (ret.) R. W. Glennie, C.M.G.
Chief Civil Asst., W. E. Llewellyn, O.B.E. £550 to £700
Director of Navigation, Capt. F. P. Loder-Symonds, C.M.G.
Superintendent of Charts, Capt. J. A. Edgell, O.B.E.
Asst. do. (actg.), H. H. Underhill, O.B.E. £500 to £600
Supt. of Sailing Directions, Com. B. O. M. Davy.
Supt. of Tidal Work, Commr. (ret.) H. D. Warburg.

Mobilisation Department.

Director, Rear-Adm. John W. L. McClintock, C.B., D.S.O.
Assist do., Capt. G. W. McO. Campbell.

Naval Recruiting Department.

55 Whitehall, S.W. 1.

Director, Col. (2nd Comdt.) R. H. Morgan, C.B.E., R.M.
Asst. and Deputy do. Maj. G. H. Littleton, R.M.

Physical Training and Sports Department.

Director, Capt. E. Wigram, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Asst. do., Lieut.-Com. R. L. Burnett.

The Medical Department.

Director-General, Surgeon-Vice-Adm. J. Chambers, C.B., C.M.G., M.B. £2,500
Dep. do., Surg.-Capt. R. St. G. S. Bond, M.B.
Assistants to the Director-General, Surg.-Commanders H. J. Chater, R. W. B. Hall, C. K. Bushe, O.B.E., M.D., B.A., E. E. Fletcher, O.B.E.

The Paymaster Director-General's Office.

Director-General, Paymaster Rear-Adm. C. F. Pollard, C.B., C.M.G.
Deputy do., Paymaster-Capt. W. Gask, C.B.

The Chaplain of the Fleet.

Royal Naval College, Greenwich, S.E. 10.

Rev. Robert McKew £1,550

Education Department.

Adviser, A. P. McMullen, M.A.
Deputy Superintendent, Instr.-Com. J. Camp, B.A.
Deputy Inspector of Naval Schools, Instructor-Capt. T. Slator, B.A.

Royal Marine Office,

54 Victoria Street, S.W. 1.

The Royal Marines were first raised in 1664 and were administered by the Military Authorities. Since 1755 they have been administered by the Admiralty. They are organized in three Divisions (Chatham, Portsmouth and Plymouth) with a recruit depôt at Deal.

Adjutant-General, Lieut.-Gen. Sir H. E. Blumb K.C.B., R.M. ....
Assist. do, Col. R. C. Temple, C.B., O.B.E.
Deputy-Assist. Adjt.-General, Lt.-Col. R. D. Ormsby.

Naval Construction Department.

Director, Sir E. H. Tennyson-d'Eyncourt, K.C.B., F.R.S., D.SC. £3,000
Director of Warship Production, W. J. Berry, C.B. £1,200 to £1,500
Assistant Directors, A. W. Johns, C.B.E., C. F. Munday, W. H. Carter ....£1,000 to £1,200
Supt. of Admiralty Experiment Works, M. P. Payne £775 to £925
Chief Constructors, E. L. Attwood, O.B.E., F. Bryant, O.B.E. (*act.*), C. G. Hall (*act.*), A. Nicholls (*act.*), P. L. Pethick, L. Woollard (*act.*)......£775 to £925

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* In addition to naval half-pay.

Engineer-in-Chief's Department.

Engineer-in-Chief of the Fleet, Eng.-Vice-Adm. R. B. Dixon, C.B. £2,500

Deputy do., Eng.-Rear-Adm. W. M. Whayman, C.B.E.

Assist. Engineers-in-Chief, Eng.-Captains L. J. Watson, O.B.E., and W. R. Parnall.

Electrical Engineering Department.

Director, W. McClelland, O.B.E., M.I.E.E. £1,500

Asst. do., A. D. Constable, O.B.E., M.I.E.E. (*actg.*); J. McCaffery, O.B.E., A.M.I.E.E. (*actg.*); E. T. Williams, O.B.E., M.I.E.E. (*actg.*) .... £850 to £1,000

Naval Ordnance Department.

Director, Capt. J. C W. Henley.

Deputy Director, Capt. G. R B. Blount, D.S.O.

Asst. Director, Capt. J. F. C. Patterson O.B.E.

Engineer Inspectors, Eng.-Rear-Adm. Henry Wall, C.M.G., Eng.-Comms. A. W. S. Durston, G. W. Bodell (*tempy.*), H. A. Little, R. W. S. Hinton, H. G. W. Haddy.

Supt. of Design, Com. H. G. Jackson, O.B.E. (*ret.*) £1,300 to £1,500

Chief Inspector, Commr. L. E. H. Llewellyn (*ret.*). £1,300 to £1,500

Armament Supply Department.

Chief Superintendent, Capt. H. R. Norbury, C.B. £1,400

Superintendents, R. W. Wharhirst, G. E. Woodward, C.B.E. .... £850 to £1,000

Torpedoes and Mining Department.

Director, Capt. L. A. B. Donaldson, C.M.G. £2,100

Deputy do., Capt. H. D. Bridges, D.S.O.

Naval Equipment Department.

Director, Rear-Adm. D. L. Dent, C.B., C.M.G. £2,100

Asst. Director, Capt. R. Howard.

Compass Department.

Ditton Park, Langley, Bucks.

Director, Capt. Frank O. Creagh-Osborne, C.B. (*ret.*). £850 to £1,000

Gyroscope Equipment.

Adviser, Prof. Sir J. B. Henderson, D.SC.

Dockyards Department.

Director, Vice-Admiral (ret.) Brian H. F. Barttelot, C.B., M.V.O. £2,100

Deputy Director, E. A. J. Pearce, O.B.E. £1,200

Assistant Directors, Eng.-Capt. I. E. S. Roberts, J. S. Pringle, O.B.E.

Chief Constructor, C. H. Croxford, O.B.E. £775 to £925

Signal Department.

Director, Capt. R. Fitzmaurice, D.S.O.

Dockyard Expense Accounts Department.

7 Victoria Street, S.W. 1

Director, F. W. W. Burrell, O.B.E. .... £1,000 to £1,200

Asst. do., J. H. Jeffery .... £850 to £1,000

Naval Store Department.

Director, J. W. L. Oliver, C.B.E. ...... £1,200 to £1,500

Deputy Director, A. E. Cocks, O.B.E. £1,000 to £1,200

Assistant Directors, W. Gick, C.B.E., R. J. Hall; B. J. Wilson (*acting*) .... £850 to £1,000

Principal Technical Assistant, R. Murray, O.B.E., M.V.O. (*act.*).

Victualling Department.

Director, J. W. H. Culling, C.B.E. .... £1,000 to £1,200

Assistant Director, W. E. Clayton, O.B.E. £850 to £1,000

The Civil Engineer-in-Chief's Department.

Civil Engineer-in-Chief, L. H. Savile, M.INST.C.E., A.I.N.A. £2,000

Deputy Civil Engineers-in-Chief, C. H. Colson, C.B.E., M.I.C.E., G. P. Hayes, O.B.E., M.I.C.E. £1,000 to £1,200

Assistant Civil Engineer-in-Chief., E. M. Barton, O.B.E., M.I.C.E. .... £1,000 to £1,200

Superintending Civil Engineers, R. E. Clarke, A.M.I.C.E., C. H. Cole, M.B.E., A.M.I.C.E., F. H. Grose, M.I.C.E., T. B. Hunter, O.B.E., M.I.C.E., A. J. Luke, O.B.E., M.I.C.E., W. H. Moorby, M.SC., M.I.C.E., A. L. Perfect, M.I.C.E., J. R. Sivess, M.I.C.E., E. Wakeford, M.I.C.E., A. A. Williamson, M.I.C.E., W. Young, A.R.C.SC. (*act.*) £750 to £950

Chief Surveyor, H. H. Skipper, M.B.E., F.S.I. £800 to £1,000

Surveyor (*Finance Branch*), J. Power, B.A.

Chief Surveyor of Lands, C. L. Fielder, M.B.E., F.S.I. (*act.*) .... £700 to £900

Greenwich Hospital Department.

48 Cornwall Gardens, S.W. 7.

The total estimated income of Greenwich Hospital for 1923-24 is £247,820, as compared with £250,800 last year. The total estimated expenditure is £247,281, as against £250,620 in the previous year, leaving a surplus income of £539. Of the total figure it is estimated that £139,978 will be spent on Greenwich Hospital pensions to seamen and marines, including Greenwich Hospital Canada pensions, pensions to widows and the education of children, and £64,155 will be devoted to the Royal Hospital School.

Director, A. W. Smallwood, C.B.E. £1,200

*Contract and Purchase Department

Director of Contracts, W. St. D. Jenkins, C.B., C.B.E. £1,200 to £1,500

Deputy Director, P. Minter, C.B.E. .. £1,000 to £1,200

Assistant Directors, P. Dale Bussell, O.B.E., J. C. Clarke, C.B.E., G. B. Cobb, F. F. Fisher, O.B.E., E. C. Jubb .... £850 to £1,000

Professional Accountancy Division.

Principal Accountant, F. W. Papworth, O.B.E. £850 to £1,000

Superintending Accountants, W. L. Karamelli, C. H. Oldfield, W. J. Phillips, M.B.E., R. F. Silvester £550 to £700

The Accountant-General's Department.

Accountant-General, C. J. Naef, C.B., C.B.E. £1,500

Deputy do., T. D. James, C.B.E. ...... £1,000 to £1,200

Assist. Accountants-General, C. M. Bruce, O.B.E., E. S. Croft, O.B.E., W. Medd, O.B.E., F. Porter, O.B.E. (*act.*), F. Storr .... £850 to £1,000

Scientific Research and Experiment Department.

Director, F. E. Smith, O.B.E., F.R.S. .. £1,000 to £1,200

Principal Scientific Assistant, C. S. Wright, O.B.E., M.C., M.A. .... £650 to £750

Superintendent, C. V. Drysdale. O.B.E., D.SC. £800 to £1,000

War Office Representative, Maj. K. F. Dunsterville, D.S.O., R.A.

Statistics Department.

Director, Paym.-Capt. C. J. E. Rotter, C.B.

Reserves Office,

58 Victoria Street, S.W. 1.

Admiral Commanding Reserves, Vice-Adm. Sir Hugh H. D. Tothill, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O. *Full pay and allowances.*

Assistant, Capt. C. M. Staveley, C.M.G.

NOTE.—Except where otherwise shown, Naval and Marine Officers at the Admiralty are in receipt of Naval Pay-Allowance.

LIGHTHOUSES AND PILOTAGE.

In 1919–20 the receipts of the *General Lighthouse Fund* were £878,130, made up of £758,603 Light Dues collected and £109,049 Government grant; the expenditure was £795,353, principally upon maintenance of Lighthouses (£216,122), of Lightships (£161,923) and of Steam Vessels (£181,479). The *Pilotage* Receipts were £698,095 in 1913 (latest return) made up principally of £668,536 from Pilotage Rates. The Expenditure in 1913 was £700,181, of which £597,882 was paid to Pilots and £25,262 to Pilots' Benefit Fund.

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* The Admiralty *Pattern Rooms* are at Queen Anne's Chambers, Broadway, S.W. 1, and at Great Western Chambers, Livery Street, Birmingham.

ADMIRALS OF THE FLEET.

Sir Charles Frederick Hotham, G.C.B., G.C.V.O. (*born* 1843)	Aug. 30, 1903
Lord Walter Talbot Kerr, G.C.B. (*born* 1839)	June 16, 1904
Rt. Hon. Sir Edward Hobart Seymour, G.C.B., O.M., G.C.V.O., LL.D. (*born* 1840)	Feb. 20, 1905
Sir Arthur Dalrymple Fanshawe, G.C.B., G.C.V.O. (*born* 1847)	April 30, 1910
Sir William Henry May, G.C.B., G.C.V.O. (*born* 1849)	March 20, 1913
Hon. Sir Hedworth Meux, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., *Extra Equerry to the King* (*born* 1856)	March 5, 1915
Viscount Jellicoe of Scapa, G.C.B., O.M., G.C.V.O., LL.D. *Governor-General of New Zealand* (*born* 1859)	April 3, 1919
Earl Beatty, G.C.B., O.M., G.C.V.O., D.S.O., D.C.L., LL.D., *1st Sea Lord* (*born* 1871)	April 3, 1919
Sir Henry Bradwardine Jackson, G.C.B., K.C.V.O., F.R.S., D.SC., LL.D. (*born* 1855)	July 31, 1919
Lord Wester Wemyss, G.C.B., C.M.G., M.V.O., D.C.L. *Extra Equerry to the King* (*born* 1864)	Nov. 1, 1919
Sir Cecil Burney, Bart., G.C.B., G.C.M.G. (*born* 1858)	Nov. 24, 1920
Sir F. C. Doveton Sturdee, Bart., G.C.B., K.C.M.G., C.V.O., LL.D. (*born* 1859)	July 5, 1921

FLAG OFFICERS OF THE ROYAL NAVY (ACTIVE LIST).

Admirals.

Sir C. E. Madden, Bart., G.C.B., G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G., LL.D. (*1st and Principal A.D.C.*).
Hon. Sir S. A. Gough Calthorpe, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., C.V.O.
Sir M. E. Browning, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., M.V.O.
Sir J. M. de Robeck, Bart., G.C.B., G.C.M.G. (*C.-in-C., Atlantic*).
Sir H. Evan Thomas, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., M.V.O., LL.D. (*C.-in-C. Nore*).
Sir A. L. Duff, K.C.B., K.C.V.O.
Sir E. F. B. Charlton, K.C.B., K.C.M.G. (*President, Inter-Allied Commission of Control*).
Sir W. C. Pakenham, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O.
Sir A. C. Leveson, K.C.B. (*C.-in-C., China*).
Sir F. R. Fremantle, K.C.B., M.V.O. (*C.-in-C., Portsmouth*).
Sir H. F Oliver, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., M.V.O. (*2nd Sea Lord*).

Vice-Admirals.

Sir M. Singer, K.C.B., K.C.V.O.
Sir E. F. A. Gaunt, K.C.B., K.B.E., C.M.G.
Sir O. de B. Brock, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O. (*acting Admiral, C.-in-C., Mediterranean*).
Sir R. F. Phillimore, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., M.V.O. (*C.-in-C., Plymouth*).
Sir D. R. L. Nicholson, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O.
Sir T. Jackson, K.B.E., C.B., M.V.O.
Sir W. E. Goodenough, K.C.B., M.V.O. (*Reserve Fleet*).
Sir M. Culme-Seymour, Bart., K.C.B., M.V.O. (*C. in C., North America and West Indies*).
Sir W. C. M. Nicholson, K.C.B.
Sir G. P. W. Hope, K.C.B., K.C.M.G. (*R.N. College, Greenwich*).
Sir R. J. B. Keyes, Bart., K.C.B., K.C.V.O., C.M.G., D.S.O., D.C.L. (*Deputy Chief of the Naval Staff*).
Sir H. H. D. Tothill, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., C.B. (*Reserves, Admiralty*).
Hon. V. A. Stanley, C.B., M.V.O.
Sir E. S. Alexander-Sinclair, K.C.B., M.V.O. (*1st Battle Squadron*).
Sir J. A. Fergusson, K.C.M.G., C.B.
Sir A. F. Everett, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., C.B. (*1st Sea Lord, Australia*).
Sir H. B. Pelly, K.C.V.O., C.B.
A. T. Hunt, C.B., C.S.I.
Sir L. Clinton-Baker, K.C.V.O., C.B., C.B.E.
Sir J. F. E. Green, K.C.M.G., C.B.
E. F. Bruen, C.B.
Sir W. H. Cowan, Bt., K.C.B., D.S.O., M.V.O.

Engineer-Vice-Admiral.

R. B. Dixon, C.B. (*Eng.-in-Chief*).

Surgeon Vice-Admiral.

J. Chambers, C.B., C.M.G., M.B. (*Director-Gen., Medical Dept.*).

Rear-Admirals.

E. M. Philpotts, C.B. (*President, Ordnance Committee*).
P. H. Colomb, C.B.
G. H. Borrett, C.B.
Sir R. Webb, K.C.M.G., C.B.
E. B. Kiddle, C.B. (*Chatham Dockyard*).
Sir R. W. Bentinck, K.C.M.G., C.B. (*C.-in-C., Africa*).
Hon. A. D. E. H. Boyle, C.B., C.M.G., M.V.O. (*Fourth Sea Lord*).
Sir E. P. F. G. Grant, K.C.V.O., C.B. (*Portsmouth Dockyard*).
E. V. Underhill, C.B.
H. L. Mawbey, C.B., C.V.O.
Sir F. L. Field, K.C.B., C.M.G. (*acting Vice-Admiral for World Tour*).
Hon. Sir H. G. Brand, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., C.B., C.V.O. (*Extra Equerry to the King; 1st Light Cruiser Squadron*).
D. L. Dent, C.B., C.M.G. (*Naval Equipment*).
W. J. S. Alderson, C.B.
Sir R. Y. Tyrwhitt, Bart., K.C.B., D.S.O., D.C.L. (*Coast of Scotland*).
M. H. Hodges, C.B., C.M.G., M.V.O. (*Naval Sec. to 1st Lord*).
H. W. Richmond, C.B. (*C.-in-C., East Indies*).
H. D. R Watson, C.B., C.V.O., C.B.E. (*4th Battle Squadron*).
C. B. Miller, C.B. (*Rosyth Reserve*).
C. Maclachlan, C.B.
J. Luce, C.B (*Malta*).
G. H. Baird, C.B. (*Atlantic Destroyer Flotilla*).
W. S. Nicholson, C.B. (*Submarines*).
Sir A. E. M. Chatfield, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., C.V.O. (*3rd Light Cruiser Squadron*).
C. D. Johnson, C.B., D.S.O., M.V.O
A. A. M. Duff, C.B.
H. F. P. Sinclair, C.B.
M. S. FitzMaurice C.B., C.M.G. (*Naval Intelligence*).
A. C. H. Smith, C.B., M.V.O. (*Naval Mission, Greece*).
H. L. P. Heard, C.B., D.S.O. (*Devonport Dockyard*).
C. T. M. Fuller, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O. (*Controller*).
A. K. Waistell, C.B. (*Deputy Chief of the Staff*).
W. M. Ellerton, C.B. (*Gibraltar*).
J. D. Kelly, C.B.
H. T. Buller, C.B., C.V.O. (*H.M. Yachts*).
D. M. Anderson, C.M.G., M.V.O. (*S.N.O., Yangtse*).
T. D. Gilbert, C.B. (*2nd Light Cruiser Squadron*).
W. A. H. Kelly, C.B., C.M.G., M.V.O. (*1st Battle Squadron*).
P. M. R. Royds, C.M.G.
L. C. S. Woollcombe, C.B., M.V.O.
J. W. L. McClintock, C.B., D.S.O. (*Mobilisation*).
H. R. Crooke, C.B.
W. W. Fisher, C.B., M.V.O.
B. S. Thesiger, C.B., C.M.G.
C. R. Payne, C.B.E.
R. N. Bax, C.B.
V. H. S. Haggard, C.M.G. (*Training and Staff Duties*).
C. P. Beatty-Pownall, C.M.G.
W. H. D. Boyle, C.B.
A. G. Hotham, C.B., C.M.G.
A. B. Addison, C.M.G. (*Australian Fleet*).

Engineer-Rear-Admirals.

H. Lashmore, C.B., D.S.O.
H. Wall, C.M.G.
W. Cory Sanders, C.B., D.S.O.
H. B. Moorshead, C.B.E.
W. M. Whayman, C.B.E.
J. Mountifield, C.B.E.
F. W. Marshall.
G. W. Baldwin, C.B.E.
S. P. Ferguson, C.B.E.
R. W. Skelton, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.

Surgeon-Rear-Admirals.

J. Shand, C.B., M.B.
C. M. Beadnell.
A. Maclean, D.S.O., M.B.
J. F. Hall, C.M.G., M.B.
A. Gaskell, C.B., O.B.E., F.R.C.S.

Paymaster-Rear-Admiral.

C. F. Pollard C.B., C.M.G. (*Paymaster-Director-Gen.*).

NAVAL COMMANDS (Oct. 31, 1922).

The Nore.

C.-in-C., Adm. Sir H. Evan-Thomas, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., M.V.O. (*Pembroke*) ....March 1, 1921
Chatham Dockyard, Rear-Adm. E. B. Kiddle, C.B. Sept. 28, 1921

Portsmouth.

C.-in-C., Adm. Sir S. R. Fremantle, K.C.B., M.V.O. (*Victory*) ....April 28, 1923
H.M. Submarines, Rear-Adm. Wilmot S. Nicholson, C.B. (*Dolphin*) ....Sept. 1, 1923
H.M. Yachts, Rear-Adm. H. T. Buller, C.B., C.V.O. (*Victoria & Albert*) ....April 1, 1922
Portsmouth Dockyard, Rear-Adm. Sir E. P. F. G. Grant, K.C.V.O., C.B. ....Sept. 30, 1922

Plymouth.

C.-in.C., Vice-Adm. Sir Richard Phillimore, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., M.V.O. (*Impregnable*) ....Oct. 3, 1923
Devonport Dockyard, Rear-Adm. H. L. P. Heard, D.S.O. ....Sept. 20, 1922

Coast of Scotland.

Commanding, Rear-Adm. Sir R. Y. Tyrwhitt, Bart., K.C.B., D.S.O., D.C.L. (*Columbine*) ......June 30, 1923

Reserve Fleet.

Commanding, Vice-Adm. Sir William E. Goodenough, K.C.B., M.V.O. (*Courageous*) ....Oct. 3, 1923

Atlantic Fleet.

C.-in-C., Adm. Sir J. M. de Robeck, Bart., G.C.B., G.C.M.G. (*Queen Elizabeth*) ....Aug. 15, 1922
1st Battle Squadron, Vice-Adm. Sir E. S. Alexander Sinclair, K.C.B., M.V.O. (*Barham*), Oct. 14, 1922: Rear-Adm. W. A. H. Kelly, C.B., C.M.G., M.V.O. (*Revenge*) May 3, 1923
Battle Cruiser Squadron, Rear-Adm. Sir F. L. Field, K.C.B., C.M.G. (*Hood*) ....May 15, 1923
1st Light Cruiser Squadron, Rear-Adm. Hon. Sir H. G. Brand, K.C.M.G., C.B., C.V.O. (*Delhi*) April 15, 1922
2nd Light Cruiser Squadron, Rear-Adm. T. D. Gilbert, C.B. (*Curaçoa*) ....May 15, 1923
Destroyer Flotillas, Rear-Adm. G. H. Baird, C.B. (*Coventry*) ....April 19, 1923

North America and West Indies.

C.-in-C., Vice-Adm. Sir M. Culme-Seymour, Bart., K.C.B., M.V.O. (*Calcutta*) ....Jan. 1, 1923

Mediterranean.

C.-in-C., Vice-Adm. Sir O. de B. Brock, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O. (*Iron Duke*) ....April 7, 1922
4th Battle Squadron, Rear-Adm. Hugh D. R. Watson, C.B., C.V.O., C.B.E. (*Benbow*) ....June 26, 1923
3rd Light Cruiser Squadron, Rear-Adm. Sir A. E. M. Chatfield, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., C.V.O. (*Cardiff*) Dec. 11, 1922
S.N.O., Malta, Rear-Adm. J. Luce, C.B. ..Oct. 1, 1921
S.N.O., Gibraltar, Rear-Adm. W. M. Ellerton, C.B, (*Cormorant*)..........................Jan. 2, 1923
Danube, Capt. D. B. Le Mottée (*Glowworm*) Sept. 15, 1923

China.

C.-in-C., Adm. Sir A. C. Leveson, K.C.B. (*Hawkins*). Sept. 10, 1922
Hong Kong, Commodore H. E. Grace (*Tamar*) April 28, 1922
S.N.O., Yangtse, Rear-Adm. David M. Anderson, C.M.G., M.V.O. (*Bee*) ....Aug. 8, 1923
S.N.O., West River, Comm. C. J. Crocker, D.S.O. (*Tarantula*) ....Jan. 20, 1922

East Indies.

C.-in-C., Rear-Adm. Herbert W. Richmond, C.B. (*Southampton*) ....Oct. 4, 1923
S.N.O., Persian Gulf, Capt. A. R. Palmer (*Triad*) Feb. 10, 1922

India.

Director, Royal Indian Marine (*Bombay*), Capt. E. J. Headlam, C.M.G., D.S.O. ....Aug. 3, 1922

Africa.

C.-in-C., Rear-Adm. Sir R. W. Bentinck, K.C.M.G., C.B. (*Lowestoft*) ....Aug. 2, 1922

Australian Fleet.

Commanding, Rear-Adm. A. P. Addison, C.M.G. (*Melbourne*) ....April 29, 1922
Sydney, Capt. A. G. Craufurd (*Penguin*) March 10, 1923

New Zealand.

Commodore, A. F. Beal, C.M.G. (*Chatham*) ..Oct. 1, 1920

Canadian Squadron.

Director of Naval Service, Capt. W. Hose, C.B.E., R.C.N. (*Guelph*) ....July 1, 1920

THE NAVY ESTIMATES, 1923-24.

£58,000,000 *net*; Decrease on 1922-23, £6,883,700.

The Navy Estimates for the financial year 1923-24 provide for a net expenditure of £58,000,000 as compared with £64,883,700 *net* in the year 1922-23. Provision is made for 99,500 officers and other ranks, in addition to 1423 Coastguard and Marine forces.

There is no shipbuilding programme. Although other countries, including the United States, France and Japan, are building large light cruisers, destroyers, and submarines in large numbers, the Board of Admiralty asked Parliament's assent merely to "preparatory work on a submarine," for permission to complete the ships begun during the War, and to advance the two new battleships (H.M.S. *Nelson* and *Rodney*). The other work in hand during the year is the *completion* of 1 light cruiser, 2 flotilla leaders, 3 destroyers, 4 submarines, and 2 aircraft carriers; the *advancement* of 2 battleships, 3 light cruisers, 2 submarines and 1 mine-layer; and the *beginning* of 1 submarine.

RELATIVE RANK IN THE ROYAL NAVY, ARMY, AND ROYAL AIR FORCE.

Royal Navy.	Army.	Royal Air Force.
1. Admiral of the Fleet.	1. Field-Marshal.	1. Marshal of the Air.
2. Admiral.	2. General.	2. Air Chief Marshal.
3. Vice-Admiral.	3. Lieutenant-General.	3. Air-Marshal.
4. Rear-Admiral.	4. Major-General.	4. Air Vice-Marshal.
5. Commodore.	5. Brigadier-General&Col.Comdt.	5. Air-Commodore.
6. Captain.	6. Colonel.	6. Group Captain.
7. Commander.	7. Lieut.-Colonel.	7. Wing-Commander.
8. Lieutenant-Commander.	8. Major.	8. Squadron Leader.
9. Lieutenant.	9. Captain.	9. Flight-Lieutenant.
10. Sub-Lieutenant and Mate.	10. Lieutenant.	10. Flying Officer (or Observer).
11. Commissioned Officer from Warrant Rank.	11. Second Lieutenant.	11. Pilot Officer.

SHIPS OF THE ROYAL NAVY (Oct. 31, 1923).

(Including the Royal Australian, New Zealand, and Canadian Navies.)

Arranged in their various classes.

Battleships.

Type. Ships of Type.
Nelson—Nelson, Rodney.
Queen Elizabeth.—Malaya, Barham, Valiant, Warspite, Queen Elizabeth.
Royal Sovereign.—Royal Sovereign, Royal Oak, Revenge, Resolution, Ramillies.
King George V.—Ajax, Centurion, King George V.
Orion.—Thunderer.
Iron Duke.—Emperor of India, Benbow, Marlborough, Iron Duke.

Battle Cruisers.

Hood.—Hood.
Tiger.—Tiger.
Renown.—Repulse, Renown.

Cruisers.

Courageous.—Courageous, Glorious.
Improved *Birmingham.*—Effingham, Frobisher.
Adelaide.—Adelaide.
"*E.*"—Emerald, Enterprise.
"*D.*"—Delhi, Dunedin, Danaë, Dauntless, Dragon, Durban, Despatch, Diomede.
Birmingham.—Hawkins, Vindictive.
Carlisle.—Cairo, Calcutta, Carlisle, Colombo, Capetown.
Ceres.—Cardiff, Coventry, Curlew, Ceres, Curaçoa.
Caledon.—Caledon, Calypso. Caradoc.
Centaur.—Concord, Centaur.
Cambrian.—Cambrian, Canterbury, Constance, Castor, Champion, Calliope.
Caroline.—Comus, Conquest, Carysfort, Cleopatra.
Chatham.—Birmingham, Lowestoft, Southampton, Dublin, Brisbane, Sydney, Melbourne, Chatham.
Weymouth, Yarmouth, Dartmouth, Weymouth.

Coast Defence and Monitors.

Erebus. Terror (8,000 tons); Marshal Soult (6,670 tons), 2 15-inch guns; Monitors M 29 (355 tons), and M 33 (400 tons).

Torpedo-Boat Destroyers.

Built 189.
Building 4.

Aircraft Carriers.

Furious, Argus, Pegasus, Ark Royal, Hermes, Eagle.

Typical Ships.

Type.	Tons.	Main Armament.
Nelson (building)	35,000	—
Queen Elizabeth (1915-16)	27,500	8 15-inch
Royal Sovereign (1916-17)	26,750	8 15-inch
King George V: (1912-13)	23,000	10 13·5-inch
Orion (1912)	22,500	10 13·5-inch
Iron Duke (1914)	25,500	10 13·5-inch
Battle Cruisers.		
Hood (1920)	41,200	8 15-inch
Tiger (1914)	28,500	8 15·5-inch
Renown (1916)	26,500	6 15-inch
Cruisers.		
Courageous (1917)	18,600	4 15-inch
Birmingham (building)	9,750	7 7·5-inch
..delaide (1922)	5,560	9 6-inch
"3 *E*" (building)	7,550	7 6-inch
"*D*" (1918-22)	4,650	6 6-inch
Birmingham (1918-19)	9,750	7 7·5-inch
Carlisle (1918-22)	4,190	5 6-inch
Ceres (1917-18)	4,190	5 6-inch
Caledon (1917)	4,120	5 6-inch
Centaur (1916)	3,750	5 6-inch
Cambrian (1915-16)	3,750	4 6-inch
Caroline (1915)	3,750	4 6-inch
Chatham (1912-14)	5,400	8 6-inch
Weymouth (1911-12)	5,250	8 6-inch

Flotilla Leaders.

Admiralty type, 7; Thornycroft type, 5; *Marksman* type, 6; total, 18.

Submarines.

"*R*," 2; "*M*," 3; "*L*," 26; "*K*," 5; "*H*," 22; "*E*," 1; "*J*," 5; "*CH*," 2; total, 66; building, "*X*" 1; "*L*" 6; "*K*" 1.

Sloops, various "*A*" type, 28

Coastal Motor Boats, 21 (building, 3).

Gunboats *Nil.* **River Gunboats**, 12 large (2 6-inch guns); 5 small.

THE AIR PROGRAMME, 1922–23.

GREAT BRITAIN	12	squadrons.
OVERSEAS:		
India	6	squadrons.
Iraq	8	squadrons.
Egypt	3	squadrons.
Palestine and Trans-Jordania	1⅓	squadron.
Aden	⅓	squadron.
Malta	1	squadron.
	1	flight (for Aircraft Carrier).

ORDER OF WAR MEDALS.

THE Army Council has given instructions that stars and medals approved for service during the Great War will be worn in the following order:—1914 Star or 1914–15 Star; British War Medal; Mercantile Marine War Medal; Victory Medal: Territorial Force War Medal; India General Service Medal (for operations against Afghanistan, 1919).

THE KING'S PRIZE.

THE King's Prize at Bisley, 1923, was won by Capt. E. H. Robinson, late R.A.F., with a score of 232. In 1922 the winner was Lt.-Col. A. F. Marchment, D.S.O., M.C., 1st London Regt.

NAVIES OF THE POWERS.

On March 1, 1923, the following ships were in full commission in the Navies of the United States, Japan and Great Britain :—

	U.S.A.	Japan.	Gt. Brit.
Battleships	18	4	13 (*a*)
Battle cruisers	—	3	2
Cruisers	5	3 (*b*)	—
Light cruisers	5	11	37
Destroyers	109	22	65 (*c*)
Submarines	73	11	39

(*a*) Does not include *Ajax* and *Centurion*, which have reduced complements, although serving with an active service squadron. (*b*) Training squadron. (*c*) Includes eight flotilla leaders.

Balance of Naval Power.

Position of the three leading Powers in capital ships in 1921 and as it will exist in 1924 :—

	1921.	1924.
Great Britain	32 ships	32 ships
Displacement	808,200 tons	808,200 tons
Battle guns	284	284
Foot-tons energy	19,080,000	19,080,000
United States	17 ships	33 ships
Displacement	467,250 tons	1,117,850 tons
Battle guns	188	340
Foot-tons energy	11,989,176	28,597,176
Japan	11 ships	17 ships
Displacement	319,140 tons	543,140 tons
Battle guns	108	164
Foot-tons energy	7,480,000	13,415,400

Battleship Ranges.

The maximum service elevation and range of the main armament guns of United States range from 15 deg. elevation and 21,000 yards range to 30 deg. elevation and 34,500 yards, and the same guns of British ships from 20 deg. elevation and 23,800 yards to 30 deg. elevation and 30,300 yards.

United States Battleships.

16-in guns, 45 cal., 30 deg.	34,500 yds.
14-in. guns, 45 cal., 15 deg.	1,000 yds.
12-in. guns, 50 cal., 15 deg.	24,500 yds.
12-in. guns, 45 cal., 15 deg.	22,000 yds.

British Battleships.

15-in. guns, 30 deg. elevation	30,300 yds.
15-in. guns, 20 deg. elevation	24,300 yds.
13·5-in. guns, 20 deg. elevation	23,800 yds.

BRITISH EMPIRE CRUISE.

On Nov. 5, 1923, and for the duration of the world cruise, the Admiralty state that the Battle Cruiser Squadron and the First Light Cruiser Squadron will be constituted a detached squadron, with the title "Special Service" Squadron. The combined squadron, under the command of Rear-Admiral (acting Vice-Admiral) Sir Frederick L. Field, K.C.B., C.M.G., will touch at the principal ports of the British Dominions and will afterwards visit America, where they will divide before returning to their home stations.

NAVAL CASUALTIES IN THE WAR.

Casualties to all ranks of Royal Navy and Royal Naval Reserve, including Mercantile Marine Reserve while serving in H.M. ships and merchant ships, but excluding casualties of the Royal Naval Division and British Mercantile Marine losses :—

	Officers.	Men.
Killed in action or died of wounds	2,074	20,735
Died	400	11,433
Wounded in action	549	3,961
Injured	256	392
Missing	—	2
Prisoners of War	211	824
Interned	51	170
Total	3,541	37,517

WARSHIP LOSSES IN THE WAR.

The total Allied losses to the date of the Armistice (Nov. 11, 1918) are stated at 803,000 displacement tons; those of the enemy at 415,000 displacement tons. The Scapa Flow "losses" are not included in the enemy total.

Class.	U.K.	U.S.A.	France.	Italy.	Japan.	Germany.	Austria-H.
Battleships	13	—	4	3	1	1*	3
Battle Cruisers	3	—	—	—	—	1	—
Cruisers	25	1	5	2	4	24	2
Monitors	6	—	—	1	—	—	3
Destroyers	64	2	14	10	3	72	5
Torpedo Boats	10	—	8	5	1	51	4
Submarines	59	1	14	8	—	216	8
Small Craft	27	—	9	—	—	—	—

* Exclusive of the "High Seas Fleet' scuttled in Scapa Flow, June 21, 1919.

THE WORLD'S SUBMARINES.

(May, 1921)

	Built.	Building.
Great Britain	92	8
U.S.A.	107	41
Brazil	3	nil
Chile	6	nil
Denmark	12	2
France	49	5
Germany	nil	nil
Italy	51	nil
Japan	24	15
Netherlands	13	2
Norway	4	2
Peru	2	2
Portugal	4	nil
Russia	36	23
Spain	4	6
Sweden	10	8

The British vessels exclude those earmarked for disposal, and include six Commonwealth vessels and two Dominion of Canada vessels. Four of the forty-nine French submarines have been condemned. Italy, the return for which excludes vessels earmarked for disposal, projects building four, and in the case of Russia the twenty-three in the course of construction include "one assembling, two in cases at Nikolaeff, twenty Petrograd—uncertain."

The Army.

THE WAR OFFICE.

Whitehall, S.W. 1.

The business of the War Office proper appears to have been originally entrusted, about 1620, to a Committee of the Privy Council; the Clerk in attendance on that Committee being the Secretary at War. The Secretary at War had immense power in military matters, as holding the purse; but neither the Commander-in-Chief nor the Board of Ordnance was subject to him. In 1794, a Secretary of State was first appointed. The Office of Secretary at War was not terminated at this date, but, from 1855, it was amalgamated with that of Secretary of State for War until, in 1863, it was formally abolished by Act of Parliament.

In 1801, the Secretary of State for War was also given the business of the Colonies, of which he was relieved in 1854 by the appointment of a Secretary of State for the Colonies.

In 1855, the Commissariat Office, which was only a semi-military branch of the Army with headquarters at the Treasury, was transferred to the War Department; the Board of Ordnance was abolished, after an existence of more than three centuries; and the Board of General Officers and the Army Medical Department were also successively absorbed into the War Department. The year 1870 witnessed the final welding into one War Office of the civil administrative functions of the Secretary of State and the military administrative functions hitherto exercised at the Horse Guards. In that year, the War Office Act vested the direct and immediate control of every branch of Army administration in the Secretary of State. Before the appointment of a Secretary of State, the military control of the Army was, to a very great extent, in the hands of the Commander-in-Chief, who was subordinated to the Secretary of State from 1895 until the abolition of the Office in 1904. In 1904, an Army Council was created by Letters Patent, and to this Council were thereby transferred all the powers exercised under the Royal prerogative by the Secretary of State for War and the Commander-in-Chief. Statutory powers were transferred by the Army (Annual) Act of 1909 (9 Edw. VII. C. 3).

The Army Council, War Office, Whitehall, S.W. 1.

Secretary of State for War (President of the Army Council), The Right Hon. the Earl of Derby, K.G., G.C.B. G.C.V.O., T.D.
Principal Private Secretary, Kenneth Lyon, O.B.E.
Assistant do., E. B. B. Speed, M.C.
Parliamentary do., Capt. Lord Stanley, M.C., M.P.
Military Secretary, Lt.-Gen. Sir W. E. Peyton K.C.B., K.C.V.O., D.S.O.
Under-Secretary of State (Vice-President), Lt.-Col. W. W. Ashley, M.P.
Chief of the Imperial General Staff, General the Earl of Cavan, K.P., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., K.C.B.
Adjutant-General to the Forces, Lt.-Gen. Sir R. B. Whigham, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O.
Quarter-Master-General to the Forces, Lt.-Gen. Sir W. Campbell, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O.
Master-General of the Ordnance, Lt.-Gen. Sir J. F. Noel Birch, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
Parliamentary & Financial Secretary, R. S. Gwynne. K.C., M.P.
Joint Secretary of the War Office (Secretary of the Army Council), Sir H. J. Creedy, K.C.B., K.C.V.O.
Joint Secretary of the War Office (Accounting Officer), Sir C. Harris, G.B.E., K.C.B.

The Chief of the Imperial General Staff.

Chief of the Imperial General Staff, General the Earl of Cavan, K.P., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., K.C.B.
Military Assistant, Col. E. FitzG. Dillon, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Director of Military Operations and Intelligence, Maj.-Gen. Sir J. T. Burnett-Stuart, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Deputy Director, Col. J. E. S. Brind, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Director of Staff Duties, Maj.-Gen. C. F. Romer, C.B., C.M.G.
Director of Military Training, Maj.-Gen. Hon. J. F. Gathorne-Hardy, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.

The Adjutant-General to the Forces.

Adjutant-General to the Forces, Lt.-Gen. Sir R. D. Whigham, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O,
Private Sec., Capt. H. Simpson, M.B.E., M.C.
Director of Organisation, Col. Sir R. S. May, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Deputy Director, Col. G. W. Howard, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Director of Personal Services, Maj.-Gen. F. F. Ready, C.B., C.S.I., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Director-General, Army Medical Services, Lieut.-Gen. Sir W. B. Leishman, K.C.M.G., C.B., F.R.S., K.H.P.
Deputy Director-General, Maj.-Gen. C. E. Pollock, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., K.H.P.
Director of Hygiene, Maj.-Gen. W. W. O. Beveridge, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., K.H.P.
Asst. do., Lt.-Col. P. H. Henderson, D.S.O.
Director of Pathology, Col. D. Harvey, C.M.G., C.B.E., M.D.
Asst. do., Lt.-Col. A. E. Hamerton, C.M.G., D.S.O.

The Quarter-Master-General to the Forces.

Quarter-Master-General to the Forces, Lt.-Gen. Sir W. Campbell, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O.
Private Secretary, Lieut. H. Gooch, M.B.E.
Director of Movements and Quartering, Col. A. A. McHardy, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Director of Remounts, Col. C. E. G. Norton, C.B., C.S.I., A.D.C.
Director of Supplies and Transport, Maj.-Gen. P. O. Hazelton, C.B., C.M.G.
Director of Equipment and Ordnance Stores, Col. R. K. Scott, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Director-General, Army Veterinary Services, Maj.-Gen. W. D. Smith, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O. (Imperial House, Tothill Street, S.W. 1.)
Assistant do., Lt.-Col. K. McL. McKenzie, D.S.O.

The Master-General of the Ordnance.

Master-General of the Ordnance, Lieut.-Gen. Sir J. F. Noel Birch, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
Private Sec., C. J. H. Nicholson.
Director of Artillery, Col. J. T. Dreyer, C.B., D.S.O.
Director of Fortifications and Works, Maj.-Gen. Sir W. A. Liddell, K.C.M.G., C.B.
Chief Technical Examiner for Works Services, Col. B. A. G. Shelley, C.M.G. (54 Victoria Street, S.W. 1.)
Director-General of Factories, Sir H. Mensforth, K.C.B., C.B.E.

The Under-Secretary of State for War.

Under-Secretary of State for War. Lt.-Col. W. W. Ashley, M.P.
Private Sec., C. A. Lewis, M.C.
Parliamentary do.,

Director-Gen. of the Territorial Army, Lt.-Gen. Sir H. S. Jeudwine, K.C.B., K.B.E.
Deputy Director, Col. R. F. Riley, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Comptroller of Lands, E. H. Coles, C.B.
Chief Valuer and Compensation Officer, Col. H. F. Cobb, C.B.E.

The Finance Department.

Parliamentary and Financial Sec. (Finance Member), R. S. Gwynne, M.P.
Private Sec., O. S. Cleverly.
Parliamentary do., F. G. Penny, M.P.

Joint Secretary of the War Office and Accounting Officer, Sir C. Harris, G.B.E., K.C.B.

Private Secs., M. H. FitzGerald, M.C.; Miss G. C. M. Boyd, M.B.E.

Directors of Finance, J. B. Crosland, C.B.; H. H. Fawcett, C.B.; N. F. B. Osborn, C.B.

Assistant Secretaries, R. J. G. C. Paterson, C.B.; C. F. Watherston; A. E. Widdows, C.B.; F. C. Bovenschen; B. R. T. Grindle; W. M. Gaul, C.B.E.

Principals, H. W. Moggridge, C.M.G.; G. F. S. Hills; H. Birkhead; H. C. Gordon; T. J. Cash; A. Earl, C.B.E.; G. W. Lambert; W. H. T. Ottley; F. Whittle; E. J. R. Edwards; H. C. Care; W. Hayden (*acting*).

Assistant Principal (1902 *Estab.*), W. H. Schlich.

„ *Principals* (1920 *Estab.*), E. M. Daltroff; F. C. Atkin; O. S. Cleverly; A. E. Kemble, D.S.O.; G. W. Turner; M. H. FitzGerald, M.C.

Chief Accountant, J. J. Beard, C.B.E.

Director of Army Contracts, J. A. Corcoran, C.B.

Deputy do., L. D. Holland, C.B.E.

The Secretary's Department.

Joint Secretary, Sir H. J. Creedy, K.C.B., K.C.V.O.

Private Secs., A. J. Newling; E. B. Charteris (*unpaid*); Mrs. F. Sammut, M.B.E.

Principal Assistant Secretary, Sir B. B. Cubitt, K.C.B.

Assistant Secretaries, B. M. Draper; E. V. Fleming.

Principals, K. Lyon, O.B.E.; A. R. McBain, O.B.E.; H. J. B. Clough; J. R. Wade; H. C. Perrott; G. D. Roseway; A. Rowlands, M.B.E.

Assistant Principals, C. A. Lewis, M.C.; E. B. B. Speed, M.C.; J. R. McGregor, M.C.; A. J. Newling; C. L. Bayne; A. F. Dobbie-Bateman.

Librarian, F. J. Hudleston, C.B.E.

Head of Information Section, D. Caird, C.B.E.

The Chaplain-General.

Chaplain-General, Rt. Rev. Bishop J. Taylor Smith, C.B., C.V.O., D.D.

Deputy Chaplain-General, Rev. W. S. Jaffray, C.M.G., C.B.E., D.D., K.H.C.

The Judge Advocate-General.

68 Victoria Street, S.W. 1.

Judge Advocate-General, Sir Felix Cassel, Bart., K.C.

Deputy Judge Advocate-General, Col. Sir Gilbert Mellor, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., K.C.

Deputy Judge-Advocate, P. Sutherland Graeme, C.B.E.

Legal Assistant, E. P. D. Stocker, M.C.

Queen Alexandra's Army Nursing Board.

President, H.M. Queen Alexandra.

Chairman, The Director-General, Army Medical Services.

Joint Secretaries, Dame E. M. McCarthy, G.B.E., R.R.C.; Miss F. M. Hodgins, R.R.C.

COMMANDS OF THE ARMY.

Aldershot.

G.O.C.-in-Chief, Lieut.-Gen. Sir P. W. Chetwode, Bt., K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O. . . . . March 1, 1923

Major-Gen. (*Administration*), B. F. Burnett-Hitchcock, C.B., D.S.O.

Eastern, Horse Guards, S.W. 1.

G.O.C.-in-Chief, Gen. Sir G. F. Milne, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., [illegible].O., A.D.C. . . . . June 1, 1923

Major-Gen. (*Administration*), J. W. O'Dowda, C.B., C.S.I., C.M.G.

London District, Horse Guards, S.W. 1.

G.O.C., Maj.-Gen. G. D. Jeffreys C.B., C.M.G., Feb. 1, 1920

Northern, York.

G.O.C.-in-Chief, Lieut.-Gen. Sir F. I. Maxse, K.C.B., C.V.O., D.S.O. . . . . June 1, 1919

Northern Ireland, Newtownards.

G.O.C., Maj.-Gen. A. R. Cameron, C.B., C.M.G. Feb. 2, 1922

Scottish, Edinburgh.

G.O.C.-in-Chief, Lieut.-Gen. Sir W. P. Braithwaite, K.C.B. . . . . June 9, 1919

Southern, Salisbury.

G.O.C.-in-Chief, Gen. Sir W. N. Congreve, V.C., K.C.B., M.V.O. . . . . June 1, 1919

Major-Gen. (*Administration*), G. H. B. Freeth, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.

Western, Chester.

G.O.C.-in-Chief, Lieut.-Gen. Sir H. de B. De Lisle, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O. . . . . Oct. 1, 1919

British Army of the Rhine, Cologne.

G.O.C.-in-Chief, Gen. Sir A. J. Godley, K.C.B., K.C.M.G. March 25 1922

Military Inter-Allied Commission of Control—Berlin.

Chief of British Section, Maj.-Gen. Hon. Sir F. R. Bingham, K.C.M.G., C.B. . . . . Jan. 10, 1920

Egypt, Cairo.

G.O.C., Lieut.-Gen. Sir R. C. Haking, G.B.E., K.C.B., K.C.M.G. . . . . Oct. 14, 1919

Iraq.

G.O.C., Maj.-Gen. Sir T. Fraser, K.C.B., C.S.I., C.M.G. March 9, 1922

India.

C.-in-Chief, Gen. Lord Rawlinson, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G., A.D.C. . . . . Nov. 21, 1920

Chief of the General Staff, Lieut.-Gen. Sir C. W. Jacob, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., A.D.C. . . . . Jan. 13, 1921

Adjutant-General, Lieut.-Gen. Sir G. de S. Barrow, K.C.B., K.C.M.G. . . . . March 28, 1923

Quartermaster-General, Maj.-Gen. Sir G. F. MacMunn, K.C.B., K.C.S.I., D.S.O. . . . . Feb. 18, 1920

Director-Gen. of Ordnance, Maj.-Gen. L. R. Kenyon, C.B. . . . . Oct. 16, 1919

Northern Command, Gen. Sir W. R. Birdwood, Bart., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., K.C.S.I., C.I.E., D.S.O., A.D.C. Nov. 1, 1920

Western Command, Lieut.-Gen. Sir G. M. Kirkpatrick, K.C.B., K.C.S.I. . . . . Nov. 1, 1923

Eastern Command, Lieut.-Gen. Sir H. Hudson, K.C.B., K.C.I.E., A.D.C. . . . . Nov. 1, 1920

Southern Command, Lieut.-Gen. Sir W. R. Marshall, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., K.C.S.I. . . . . Nov. 1, 1920

THE REGULAR ARMY.

The Regular Army consists of the following units:—

Cavalry.

Household Cavalry.—The Life Guards and the Royal Horse Guards ("The Blues").

Cavalry of the Line.—1st, 2nd, 3rd & 6th, 4th & 7th and 5th Dragoon Guards; 1st and 2nd Dragoons; 3rd, 4th, 7th, 8th, 10th, 11th, 13th & 18th, 14th & 20th and 15th & 19th Hussars; 9th, 12th, 16th & 5th and 17th & 21st Lancers; and 5th & 6th Dragoons.

Royal Regiment of Artillery.

Royal Horse Artillery.—Batteries, distinguished by letters.

Royal Field Artillery.—Batteries, distinguished by numbers.

Royal Garrison Artillery.—Companies, distinguished by numbers.

Corps of Royal Engineers.

The Corps consists of Electric, Field, Fortress, Postal, Printing, Railway, and Survey Companies, Bridging Train, &c.

Royal Corps of Signals.

The Corps consists of Cavalry and other Divisional Signals, Wireless Companies, Anti-Aircraft Section, &c.

Infantry Regiments.

The Foot Guards.—The Grenadier Guards (3 Battalions); the Coldstream Guards (3 Battalions); the Scots Guards (2 Battalions); the Irish Guards (1 Battalion); the Welsh Guards (1 Battalion).

Line Regiments.—49 English Regiments (2 Battalions each); 3 Welch Regiments (2 Battalions each); 10 Scottish (5 Highland and 5 Lowland) Regiments (2 Battalions each); and 2 Irish Regiments (2 Battalions each); with the West India Regiment (2 Battalions) and the West African Regiment (1 Battalion).

The Machine Gun Corps.
Percy House Schools, Isleworth.

The Tank Corps.
Headquarters, Tank Corps Centre, Woolwich.

The Labour Corps.
Percy House Schools, Isleworth

The Royal Army Service Corps
Buller Barracks, Aldershot.

The Royal Army Medical Corps.
Crookham Camp, Aldershot.

The Army Dental Corps.
Woking.

The Royal Army Ordnance Corps.
Hilsea Barracks, nr. Cosham.

The Royal Army Veterinary Corps.
Imperial House. Tothill Street. Westminster, S.W. 1.

The Royal Army Chaplains' Department.
War Office, S.W. 1.

Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing Service.
Under the Presidency of Queen Alexandra.

The Royal Army Pay Corps.
War Office, S.W. 1.

The Corps of Military Accountants.
War Office, S.W. 1.

The Army Educational Corps.
School of Education, Shorncliffe.

The Corps of Military Police.
Mytchett Hutments, Ash Vale, Aldershot.

THE AUXILIARY FORCES.

THE MILITIA.

In 1907 the "Old Constitutional Force" known as the "Militia" was transformed into the "Special Reserve," but the following Militia units were retained :—The Royal Malta Artillery, the Bermuda Militia Artillery, the Channel Islands Militia, and the Malta Militia. In 1921 the terms "Special Reserve (and Extra Reserve) Battalions" were abolished, and "Militia" restored, but no appointments are at present made to the force, which comprises the following units :—

Cavalry.—1 Regiment (King Edward's Horse).
Artillery.—R.F.A. and R.G.A.
Royal Engineers.—All branches.
Infantry.—The 3rd Battalion of Infantry Regiments of the Line (and in some cases the battalion next in numerical order) is specially retained as Militia.

THE TERRITORIAL ARMY.

In 1907 the "Yeomanry" and the "Volunteers" were transferred into the Territorial Force, which included English, Welch, and Scottish Cavalry ; Royal Horse, Royal Field, and Royal Garrison Artillery ; Royal Engineers ; Infantry ; Royal Army Service Corps and Royal Army Medical Corps. In 1921 the title was changed to "Territorial Army."

Territorials in the War.—The strength of the Territorial Force in July, 1914, was about 265,000. During the Great War 310 new units were formed, and there passed through the ranks of the force about 50,000 officers and 1,000,000 other ranks. The Territorial Force suffered total battle casualties of 27,000 officers, and nearly 600,000 other ranks, of which some 6,600 officers and 106,000 other ranks were killed. Among the war honours gained by officers and men of the Territorial Force were 70 Victoria Crosses.

STRENGTH OF THE ARMY.

Army Estimates of the effective and non-effective services for 1923-24 show the number of men on the Establishment of the British Army at 170,800, including 10,500 Indian troops in Iraq, which are borne on the Army vote for technical reasons. The establishment in 1922-23 was 215,000, this figure including 20 Cavalry Regiments, 162 Batteries of Artillery, 10 Guards Infantry Battalions, 162 Infantry Battalions, and ancillary and auxiliary services.

Including permanent staff, the *Territorial Army* consists of 14 Divisions, the Artillery comprising batteries of 4 guns, and the Infantry Battalions having an establishment of 21 Officers and 637 other ranks. Included with this force is an *Air Defence Force* of 220 Officers and 2,708 other ranks. On Feb. 1, 1923, the total strength of the Territorial Army was 134,452 all ranks.

Cadet Corps.—Owing to the present financial stringency it has been found impossible to continue the annual grants hitherto given to cadet units recognised by the War Office, but it is not proposed to withdraw in 1923-24 the privilege of camp equipment for summer camps. On Oct. 1, 1922, the number of cadets serving in the Officers' Training Corps was :

Senior Division	2,822
Junior Division	32,233

as compared with a total of 34,330 on the corresponding date of 1921 and a total of 27,023 in October, 1913.

COST OF THE ARMY.

The Army Estimates for 1923-24 provide for an expenditure of £52,000,000, a reduction of £10,300,000 compared with the year 1922-23. The total of the financial estimate is made up of Current Effective Charges £40,894,000, Non-Effective Charges £7,518,000, and Terminal Charges of the Great War £3,588,000.

The principal heads of cost in the present and the last Estimates are as follows :—

	1923-24. Net Estimate.	1922-23. Net Estimate.
Standing Army	£28,132,000	£35,351,300
Territorial Army and Reserve Forces	7,200,000	8,083,000
Educational, &c., Establishments, and Hospitals, Depots, &c.	7,416,000	9,211,000
War Office, Staff of Commands, &c.	2,691,000	3,355,500
Terminal and Miscellaneous Charges and Receipts	1,982,000	6,819,100
Half Pay, Retired Pay, Pensions, and Civil Superannuation	7,518,000	8,617,200

The Estimates include a repayment by the Colonial Office of £4,930,000 for expenditure in the Middle East, which, with one or two minor adjustments, brings down the actual savings to the sum of £10,300,000 mentioned above.

THE ARMY AND THE GREAT WAR.

The total number of men recruited in the three kingdoms from Aug. 4, 1914, to Nov. 11, 1918, was 4,970,902. The contributions of the various countries, and the percentage of enlistments to population, were as under:—

	Numbers Recruited.	Percentage of Total Popul'n.	Percentage of Male Popul'n.
England	4,006,158	11·57	24·02
Wales	272,924	10·96	21·52
Scotland	557,618	11·50	23·71
Ireland	134,202	3·07	6·14

The number of men granted exemption was 2,741,988, of whom 2,169,707 were classed as in reserved occupations.

At Oct. 1, 1918, the aggregate strength of the Army, including the Territorial Force, but exclusive of Dominion and Indian troops, was 3,838,265, of whom 147,738 were officers. The *maximum* strength was attained at the beginning of 1918, when the total stood at 3,887,649—154,777 officers and 3,732,872 other ranks.

The distribution of the Army on Oct. 1, 1918, was as follows:—

	All ranks.		All ranks.
Home	1,427,069	Egypt	199,842
Colonies	16,995	Mesopotamia	111,283
India	83,878	Russia	3,547
France	1,763,980	East Africa	8,737
Italy	73,735		
Salonica	149,189	Total strength	3,838,265

Casualties in all theatres of operations from Aug. 14, 1914, to Sept. 30, 1919, totalled 2,471,152.

	Officers.	Other ranks.
Killed	33,337	540.170
Wounded	74,082	1,569,387
Missing	9,362	244,814
Totals	116,781	2,354,371

Of the last category, 5,215 officers and 149,093 men, reported as prisoners of war, were released.

The *Official Termination of the War*, when all Treaties of Peace had been ratified by the respective Governments, was Aug. 31, 1921.

COST OF THE GREAT WAR.

In the House of Commons the Chancellor of the Exchequer (Mr. S. Baldwin) gave the following figures showing the cost of the Great War to the United Kingdom and the War Loans to the Allies and Dominions:—

EXPENDITURE DURING THE WAR.

The figures are only available for complete financial years. The Exchequer issues between April 1, 1914, and March 31, 1919, were £9,590,000,000, and the money was raised approximately as follows:—

From direct taxation	£1,820,000,000
From indirect taxation and other sources of revenue	910,000,000
By borrowing at home	5,500,000,000
By borrowing abroad	1,360,000,000

WAR LOANS.

(Excluding relief and other Post-War Loans.)

	Capital only.	Capital and unpaid interest to March 31, 1922.
To France	£453,000,000	£584,000,000
To Italy	382,000,000	503,000,000
To other Allies	659,000,000	841,000,000
To Dominions	150,000,000	150,000,000
Total	£1,644,000,000	£2,078,000,000

OTHER COSTS.

Mr. Baldwin also stated that Great War Pension expenditure in the United Kingdom from Aug. 1, 1914, to March 31, 1923, amounts to £470,000,000, with an estimated capital liability from April 1, 1923, of £832,000,000. Votes for Mandated Territories from April 1, 1919, to March 31, 1923, amount to £153,000,000. Other expenditure to March 31, 1923, resulting from British participation in the Great War includes:—

Unemployment	£400,000,000
Housing	225,000,000
Liquidation of War Commitments—	
Railway and Canal agreements	203,000,000
Ministries of Munitions and Shipping	36,500,000
Compensation for damage by enemy action	5,000,000
Coal mines deficiencies	48,000,000
Bread subsidy	101,500,000
Relief, &c., loans	33,000,000
Occupation of Constantinople	20,000,000

GREAT WAR CASUALTIES, 1914–1919.

British Empire.

	Deaths.	Wounded.
Gt. Britain and Ireland	743,702	1,693,262
Canada	56.625	149,732
Australia	59,330	152,171
New Zealand	16,136	40,729
South Africa, Newfoundland and Colonies	8,832	15,153
Total, Dominions	140,923	357,785
India	61,398	70,859
Total, British Empire	946,023	2,121,906

Allied and Associated Countries.

	Deaths.	Wounded.
France	1,393,388	1,490,000
Belgium	38,172	44,686
Italy	460,000	947,000
Portugal	7,222	13,751
Rumania	335,706	No record
Serbia	127,535	133,148
U.S.A.	115,660	205,690

Enemy Countries.

	Deaths.	Wounded.
Germany	2,050,466	4,202,028
Austria and Hungary	1,200,000	3,620,000
Bulgaria	101,224	152,400
Turkey	300,000	570,000

FRENCH ARMY LOSSES.

Latest estimates completed and explained at the Statistical Society of Paris:—

Number of men mobilised (of whom 475,000 were African and other natives)	8,410,000
Killed	1,128,300
Missing	265,088
Disabled, about	690,000
Wounded, over	800,000

Proportion of killed and missing: France, 1 in 30; England, 1 in 66; Italy, 1 in 79; United States, 1 in 2,000; Germany, 1 in 35; Austria, 1 in 50; Russia, 1 in 107.

GREAT WAR MEDALS.

Medals Issued.

The following Medals have been issued by the ADMIRALTY up to Oct. 13, 1923:—

Silver	
British War Medals	407,990
Conspicuous Gallantry Medals	108
Distinguished Service Medals	5,519
Meritorious Service Medals	1,054
Total	414,671

Bronze.	
1914 Stars	11,603
1914–15 Stars	232,086
Victory Medals	351,098
Total	594,787

The *Admiralty* notify that those who have not yet received their medals should make application, enclosing certificates of service, &c., to the Accountant-General of the Navy, Medal Branch, Cornwall House, Stamford Street, London, S.E. 1.

The following Medals have been issued by the WAR OFFICE up to July 20, 1923:—

Silver	
British War Medals	5,349,316
Distinguished Conduct Medals (Imperial)	33,066
Meritorious Service Medals	29,109
Military Medals	129,802
Total	5,541,383

Bronze	
British War Medals	111,736
Victory Medals	5,046,084
1914 Stars	363,810
1914–15 Stars	2,057,437
Territorial War Medals	29,154
Total	7,608,221

The *War Office* notify that any man who was entitled to a medal and had not received it should apply for it to the Record Office *of his Unit*. The War Office Medals Branch (A.G. 10) is at 27, Pilgrim-street, London, E.C. 4.

The following Medals have been issued by the AIR MINISTRY up to July 31, 1923:—

British War Medals (Silver)	101,153
Victory Medals (Bronze)	97,215
Distinguished Flying Medals	135
Air Force Medals	136
Meritorious Service Medals	878
Total	199,517

The *Air Ministry* notify that any who served in the Royal Air Force and has not yet received medals to which he is entitled, should apply, if an ex-officer, to the Secretary, Air Ministry, Kingsway, W.C. 2; and if an ex-airman, to the Officer-in-Charge, R.A.F. Records, Ruislip, Middlesex.

The TOTAL NUMBER of Medals issued is thus:—

Admiralty	1,014,458
War Office	13,149,604
Air Ministry	199,517
Total	14,363,579

AIR ESTIMATES.

Air estimates take provision for 1923–24 for a net expenditure of £12,011,000, representing an increase on the figures for 1922–23 of £1,116,000. Provision is allowed for a Force of 33,000 of all ranks, as against 31,176 in 1922–23.

Details of the Net Estimate.	
Pay, &c., of the Royal Air Force	£3,508,000
Quartering, stores (except technical), supplies and transport	1,351,000
Technical and warlike stores	3,780,000
Works, buildings and lands	1,799,000
Air Ministry	648,000
Meteorological and miscellaneous effective services	179,000
Auxiliary and reserve forces	238,000
Civil Aviation	287,000
Half-pay, pensions, and other non-effective services	131,000
Total	£12,011,000

CIVIL AVIATION.

RETURNS supplied voluntarily by civil aerial transport firms in the United Kingdom for the year 1922 show that for Great Britain and on the Continental route 17,634 flights were made, the mileage totalling approximately 944,000, of which 717,000 was over regular air routes. The number of passengers carried was 36,326, and the weight of goods carried amounted to 214·6 tons. During this period 55 pilots were licensed for the first time and 216 licences were renewed, the number of licences current at the end of the year being 113; 151 aircraft were licensed for the first time and 90 licences were renewed, the number of licences for aircraft in force at the end of the year being 170.

The following figures show the proportion of accidents to aircraft flying for hire or reward:—

Accidents reported	2
Approximate machine miles per accident	420,000
Approximate machine flights per accident	8,800

In these two accidents one pilot was killed and one of the crew; one passenger and one of the crew were injured. There were no casualties to third parties. In all British civil flying, whether for hire or reward or not, three pilots were killed and two injured; two crew were killed and one injured; two passengers were killed and five injured.

MEN UNDER ARMS.

In the House of Commons the Under Secretary of State for War (Lt.-Col. Guinness) gave the following comparative figures of men under arms in 1913 and 1922:—

	1913.	1922.
Great Britain	106,000	80,000
France	666,000	450,000
Germany	836,000	100,000
United States	86,000	137,000
Russia	1,300,000	900,000 to 1,300,000

GENERAL OFFICERS OF THE ARMY.

(Active List.)

Field Marshals.

H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught and Strathearn, K.G., K.T., K.P., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., G.B.E., V.D., Colonel Grenadier Gds. and R.A.S.C., and Colonel-in-Chief H.L.I., R. D. Fus., Rifle Brig. and R.A.M.C., Personal A.D.C. to the King	June 28, 1902
Rt. Hon. Lord Grenfell, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., Col.-Comdt. K.R.R.C.	April 11, 1903
Rt. Hon. Lord Methuen, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., Col. Scots Gds. (*Constable of the Tower of London*)	June 19, 1911
Rt. Hon. Earl of Ypres, K.P., G.C.B., O.M., G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G., Colonel 19th Hussars and Irish Guards	June 3, 1913
Rt. Hon. Earl Haig, K.T., G.C.B., O.M., G.C.V.O., K.C.I.E., Colonel 17th Lancers, R.H.G. and K.O.S.B.	Jan. 1, 1917
H.I.M. the Emperor of Japan, K.G.	Jan. 1, 1918
Maréchal de France Ferdinand Foch, G.C.B., O.M.	July 19, 1919
Rt. Hon. Lord Plumer, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O. Colonel York and Lanc. Regt. (*Malta*)	July 31, 1919
Rt. Hon. Viscount Allenby, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., Colonel 1st L.G. and 5th Lancers (*High Commr., Egypt*)	July 31, 1919
Sir W. R. Robertson, Bt., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., D.S.O., Col. The Greys	March 29, 1920
Sir A. A. Barrett, G.C.B., K.C.S.I., K.C.V.O., Indian Army	April 12, 1921
H.M. The King of the Belgians, K.G., G.C.B., Col.-in-Ch. 5th-6th Dragoons	July 4, 1921

Generals.

H.M. the King of Spain, K.G., G.C.V.O., Col.-in-Ch. 16th-5th Lrs.
Sir C. C. Monro, Bart., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., Col. The Queen's R. (*Gibraltar*) (*Bath King of Arms*).
Lord Rawlinson, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G., A.D.C.Gen. (*C.-in-Ch. India*).
Sir W. R. Birdwood, Bart., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., K.C.S.I., C.I.E., D.S.O., Ind. Army, Col. 12th Lrs. (*Northern Command, India*).
Lord Horne, G.C.B., K.C.M.G., A.D.C.Gen., Col. Comdt. R.A.
Sir G. F. Milne G.C.M.G., K.C.B., D.S.O., A.D.C.Gen., Col. Comdt. R.A. (*Eastern Command*).
Sir C. W. Jacob, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., A.D.C.GEN. Ind. Army (*Chief of the General Staff, India*).
Sir H. Hudson, K.C.B., K.C.I.E., A.D.C.Gen., Ind. Army (*Eastern Command, India*).
H.I.H. Prince Hirohito Shinno, G.C.B., G.C.V.O. (Crown Prince of Japan).
Sir F. J. Davies, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., A.D.G.Gen. (*Lieutenant of the Tower*).
Earl of Cavan, K.P., C.C.M.G., G.C.V.O, K.C.B. (*Chief of the Imperial General Staff*).
Sir T. L. N. Morland, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O., A.D.C.Gen., Col. Suffolk Regt.
Sir W. N. Congreve, V.C., K.C.B., M.V.O., Col. Comdt., Rif. Brig. (*Southern Command*).
Sir C. N. Trotman, K.C.B., Royal Marines.
Sir A. J. Godley, K.C.B., K.C.M.G. (*Rhine*).
Sir F. I. Maxse, K.C.B., C.V.O., D.S.O., Col. Middx. R.

Lieutenant-Generals.

Sir J. A. L. Haldane, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., D.S.O.
Sir E. S. Bulfin, K.C.B., C.V.O., Col. Green Howards. (*Commissioner, Surplus Stores, India and Iraq*).
Sir R. C. B. Haking, G.B.E., K.C.B., K.C.M.G. (*Egypt*).
Sir H. de B. De Lisle, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O.
Sir J. P. Du Cane, K.C.B., Col.-Comdt. R.A. (*Western Command*).
Sir W. R. Marshall, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., K.C.S.I.
Sir W. P. Braithwaite, K.C.B. (*C.-in-Ch., Scotland*).
Sir P. W. Chetwode, Bt., K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O. (*Aldershot*).
Sir G. M. W. Macdonogh, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
Sir J. F. N. Birch, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., Col. Comdt. R.A. (*Master-Gen. of the Ordnance*).
Sir A. S. Cobbe, V.C., K.C.B., K.C.S.I., D.S.O. (*Mil. Sec., India Office*).
Sir J. J. Asser, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., C.B. (*Bermuda*).
Sir C. H. Burtchaell, K.C.B., C.M.G., M.B., K.H.S. (*D.M.S. India*).
Sir T. E. Clarke, K.C.M.G., C.B., Col. Innis. F.
Sir G. de S. Barrow, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., Ind. Army., Col. 14th-20th Hrs. (*Adjutant-General, India*).
Sir C. H. Harington, G.B.E., K.C.B., D.S.O., Col. The King's R., (*Northern Command*).
Sir J. S. M. Shea, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O., Ind. Army.
Sir G. F. Gorringe, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O.
Sir W. E. Peyton, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., D.S.O., Col. 15th-19th Hrs. (*Military Sec. to Sec. of State*).
Sir G. M. Kirkpatrick, K.C.B., K.C.S.I. (*Western Command, India*).
Sir W. Campbell, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O. (*Quarter-Master-General*).
Sir R. D. Whigham, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O. (*Adjutant-General*).
Sir H. E. Blumberg, K.C.B., Royal Marines.
Sir A. Skeen, K.C.I.E., C.B., C.M.G., Ind. Army (*Peshawar District*).
Sir G. F. Ellison, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
Sir H. B. Walker, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O. (*Southern Command, India*).
Sir H. S. Jeudwine, K.C.B., K.B.E. (*Director-Gen., Territoral Army*).
Sir R. H. K. Butler, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
Sir S. T. B. Lawford, K.C.B.
L. Conway Gordon, C.B., Royal Marines.
Sir W. Leishman, K.C.M.G., C.B., F.R.S., K.H.P. (*Director-General, A.M.S.*).

Major-Generals.

Sir J. E. Capper, K.C.B., K.C.V.O. (*Lieut.-Gov., Guernsey*).
Sir C. M. Dobell, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Sir A. L. Lynden-Bell, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
Sir V. B. Fane, K.C.B., K.C.I.E., Ind. Army, Col. Manch. Regt. (*Burma Independent District*).
Hon. Sir F. R. Bingham, K.C.M.G., C.B. (*Commission of Control, Berlin*).
Hon. Sir A. R. Montagu-Stuart-Wortley, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.
Sir W. D. Smith, K.C.B., K.C.V.O. (*Lieut.-Gov., Jersey*).
Sir D. G. M. Campbell, K.C.B.
Sir G. F. MacMunn, K.C.B., K.C.S.I., D.S.O. (*Quarter-Master Gen., India*).
Sir L. J. Bols, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O. Col., Devon R. (*Wessex Div., Exeter*).
Sir H. C. C. Uniacke, K.C.M.G., C.B. (*Rawalpindi District*).
Sir R. B. Stephens, K.C.B., C.M.G. (*4th Division, Colchester*).
Sir J. S. Fowler, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O. (*G.O-C. China*).
Sir N. Malcolm, K.C.B., D.S.O. (*G.O.C., Malaya*).
Sir A. A. Montgomery, K.C.M.G., C.B. (*1st Division, Aldershot*).
Sir W. C. G. Heneker, K.C.B., D.S.O. (*3rd Division, Bulford*).
Sir C. D. Shute, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
Sir N. M. Smyth, V.C., K.C.B., Col.
Sir E. Northey, G.C.M.G., C.B. [3D.G.
G. McK. Franks, C.B.
Sir G. P. T. Feilding, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., C.M.G., D.S.O. (*56th-1st London-Division*).
Sir E. P. Strickland, K.C.B., K.B.E., C.M.G., D.S.O. Col. Norf. R. (*2nd Division, Aldershot*).
Sir A. F. Sillem, K.C.M.G., C.B.
Sir W. A. Liddell, K.C.M.G., C.B. (*Director, Fortification & Works*).
W. B. James, C.B., C.I.E., M.V.O., Ind. Army (*Remounts, India*).
Sir C. L. Nicholson, K.C.B., C.M.G., Col. E. Lanc. R. (*West Lancs. Division, Liverpool*).
T. E. Scott, C.B., C.I.E., D.S.O., Ind. Army (*Aden Brigade*).
Sir W. Thwaites, K.C.M.G., C.B. (*47th-2nd London-Division*).
Sir W. Gillman, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.
Sir W. H. Anderson, K.C.B. (*Dep. Q.-M.-G., India*).
C. W. G. Richardson, C.B., C.S.I. Ind. Army (*Poona District*).
Sir P. P. de B. Radcliffe, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O. (*48th-South Midland-Division*).
Sir C. M. Mathew, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O., R.A.O.C. (*Woolwich Arsenal*).
G. G. Giffard, C.S.I., K.H.S., Ind. Med. Serv.
Sir H. D. Watson, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., C.I.E., M.V.O., Ind. Army (*Extra Equerry to the King*).
Sir H. W. Hodgson, K.C.M.G., C.B., C.V.O., Col. 14th Hrs. (*44th-Home Counties-Division*).

Sir E. H. de V. Atkinson, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., C.I.E. (*Director Mil. Works, India*). [D.S.O.
E. G. Sinclair-MacLagan, C.B., C.M.G.,
C. F. Romer, C.B., C.M.G. (*Director of Staff Duties*).
J. Ponsonby, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O. (*Madras District*).
Sir H. C. Holman, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O. (*Sind-Rajputana District*).
Hon. Sir C. J. Sackville-West, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G. (*Mil Attaché, Paris*).
G. A. J. Leslie, C.B., C.M.G.
G. N. Cory, C.B., D.S.O. (*Deputy Chief of the Staff, India*).
Sir L. R. Vaugham, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., Ind. Army (*Central Provinces District*).
C. J. Deverell, C.B. (*United Provinces District, Meerut*).
R. A. Cassels, C.B., C.S.I., D.S.O. Ind. Army (*Tech. Adviser, Cavalry, India*).
W. E. Jennings, M.D., K.H.P., Ind. Med. Serv.
A. A. Kennedy, C.B., C.M.G. (49*th-West Riding-Division*).
A. B. Ritchie, C.B., C.M.G. (51*st-Highland-Division*).
H. L. Reed, V.C., C.B., C.M.G. (52*nd Lowland-Division*).
C. C. Van Straubenzee, C.B., C.M.G. (46*th-N. Midland-Division*).
T. O. Marden, C.B., C.M.G., Col., Welch Regt. (53*rd-Welch-Div.*).
Hon. J. F. Gathorne-Hardy, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O. (*Director of Military Training*).
A. E. Wardrop, C.B., C.M.G. (*Lahore District*).
Sir J. T. Burnett-Stuart, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O. (*Director, Mil. Operations*).
Sir T. Fraser, K.C.B., C.S.I., C.M.G.
H. F. Thuillier, C.B., C.M.G. (*Comdt., School of Mil. Eng.*).
Sir H. H. Tudor, K.C.B., C.M.G. (*G.O.C., Palestine*).
A. Solly-Flood, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., Col. P. W. Vols (42*nd-E. Lancs.-Division*).
Sir T. G. Matheson, K.C.B., C.M.G. (*Waziristan District*).
Sir G. F. Boyd, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., D.C.M., Col. Leinster Regt.
P. G. Grant, C.B, C.M.G. (*Commandant, S.M.E., Chatham*).
F. F. Ready, C.B., C.S.I., C.M.G., D.S.O. (*Director of Personal Services*).
J. Duncan, C.B., C.M.G., C.V.O., D.S.O. (54*th-E. Anglian-Division*).
B. F. Burnett-Hitchcock, C.B., D.S.O. (*Administration, Aldershot*).
G. D. Jeffreys, C.B., C.M.G. (*G.O.C., London District*).
T. A. Cubitt, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O. (*Presidency and Assam District*).
Sir W. E. Ironside, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O. (*Commdt. Staff College, Camberley*).
C. B. L. Clery, C.B., Ind. Army.
H. C. Tytler, C.B., C.M.G., C.I.E., D.S.O., Ind. Army (*D.A. and Q.M.G., Northern Command. India*).
A. LeG. Jacob, C.B., C.M.G., C.I.E., D.S.O. Ind. Army (*Kohat District*).
P. Holland-Pryor, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., M.V.O., Ind. Army (*D.A. & Q.M.G., Southern Command, India*).
H. F. Cooke, C.B., C.S.I., D.S.O., Ind. Army (*Mil. Sec., India*).
H. O. Parr, C.B., C.M.G., Ind. Army (*Director of Personal Services India*).
H. A. V. Cummins, C.M.G., Ind. Army (*Bombay District*).
Sir W. D. Bird, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
H. C. Sutton, C.B., C.M.G. (*Lieut.-Gov. and Sec., Roy. Hosp., Chelsea*).
Sir D. H. Ridout, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G.
F. M. Wilson, C.B., C.M.G. (*Director, S. & T., India*).
Sir M. G. E. Bowman-Manifold, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
L. R. Kenyon, C.B. (*Dir. Gen. Ordnance, India*).
T. A. Tancred, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
E. H. Willis, C.B., C.M.G. (*Tech. Adviser, Artillery, India*).
C. E. Corkran, C.B., C.M.G. (*R.M.C., Sandhurst*).
A. R. Cameron, C.B., C.M.G. (*G.O.C., Northern Ireland*).
G. H. B. Freeth, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O. (*Administration, Southern*).
F. A. Dudgeon, C.B. (50*th-Northumbrian-Division*).
W. D. Smith, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O. (*Director-Gen. Army Veterinary Services*).
P. O. Hazelton, C.B., C.M.G. (*Director S. & T., War Office*).
O. L. Robinson, C.B., C.M.G., K.H.P. (*D.D.M.S., Western Command, India*).
W. W. O. Beveridge, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., K.H.P. (*Director of Hygiene*).
B. H. Deare, C.I.E., K.H.S., I.M.S.
T. W. Gibbard C.B., C.B.E., K.H.S. (*D.D.M.S., Horse Gds., S.W.* 1).
H. M. C. W Graham, C.M.G., R. Mar.
E. J. Stroud, C.B., C.M.G., R. Mar.
E. M. Pilcher, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., K.H.S.
H. A. Hinge, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O. (*D.D.M.S., Salisbury*).
C. E. Pollock, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O. (*Deputy Director-General, Army Medical Services, War Office*).
H. J. P. Browne, C.B., Ind. Army (*Ambala Brigade*).
C. L. Gregory, C.B., C.M.G., Ind. Army (3*rd Ind. Cav. Brigade*).
D. J. Collins, C.M.G., M.D. (*D.D.M.S., Southern Command, India*).
L. C. Jones, C.B., C.M.G., M.V.O., I. Army.
G. R. Poole, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., R. Mar. Art.
H. D. Farquharson, C.M.G., R. Mar.
C. C. Luard, C.B., C.M.G.
R. N. Harvey, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Lord Ruthven, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
J. H. W. Pollard, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
A. C. Daly, C.B., C.M.G.
J. R. E. Charles, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
J. W. O'Dowda, C.B., C.S.I., C.M.G. (*Administration, Eastern Command*).
T. T. Pitman, C.B., C.M.G.
A. G. Wauchope, C.B., C.M.G., C.I.E., D.S.O.
Sir W. M. Thomson, K.C.M.G., C.B., M.C.
H. Isacke, C.B., C.S.I., C.M.G.
G. H. A. White, C.B. C.M.G., D.S.O.
Sir C. C. M. Maynard, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
R. C. Macwatt, C.I.E., K.H.S., Ind. Med. S. (*Director Gen., Indian Medical Service*).
St. G. B. Armstrong, C.B., C.M.G., R. Mar.
J. Jackson, C.I.E., K.H.P., Ind. Med. S. (*D.D.M.S., Eastern Command, India*).
J. R. McMunn, C.B., C.M.G. (*D.D.M.S., Aldershot*).
W. H. Ogilvie, C.B., C.M.G., K.H.P., Ind. Med. S. (*A.D.M.S., Presidency and Assam*).

POST WAR EXPENDITURE.

The *Navy and Army Estimates* for Great Britain, the United States, France and Japan for 1913–14 and for 1920–21 (before the *Washington Conference* met) are shown below:—

NAVY ESTIMATES.

	1913–14.	1920–21.
United Kingdom	£48,809,300	£90,872,300
United States	29,180,000	134,468,717
France	21,292,000	16,619,909
Japan	10,700,000	48,820,520

ARMY ESTIMATES.

	1913–14.	1920–21.
United Kingdom	£28,416,000	£164,750,000
United States	$316,000,000	$911,000,000
France	Fr. 913,750,000	Fr. 6,546,000,000
Japan	Yen 97,545,515	Yen 230,000,000

The French figures are for 1921; those for the U.S. include Air Force and Pensions; those for France and Japan include Air Force.

The Royal Air Force.

THE KING,

Chief of the Royal Air Force.

The Air Ministry, Adastral House, Kingsway, W.C. 2.

The Air Ministry was established in 1918 to take over the control of the Royal Air Force, which was formed by the amalgamation of the Royal Naval Air Service and the Royal Flying Corps. The Air Force (Constitution) Act, 1917, provides for the administration of matters relating to the Air Force and to the defence of the Realm by air, to be vested in the Air Council.

In addition, the Air Navigation Act enacts that the purposes of the Air Council shall include all matters connected with air navigation.

The Air Council.

Secretary of State and President of the Air Council, Lt.-Col. Rt. Hon. Sir Samuel John Gurney Hoare, Bart., C.M.G., M.P.

Under-Secretary of State for Air and Vice-President of Air Council, The Duke of Sutherland.

Chief of the Air Staff and Senior Air Member of Council, Air Chief-Marshal Sir H. M. Trenchard, Bart., K.C.B., D.S.O., A.D.C.

Air Member for Personnel, Air Vice-Marshal O. Swann, C.B., C.B.E.

Air Member for Supply and Research, Air Vice-Marshal Sir W. G. H. Salmond, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O., *p.s.c.*

Secretary, Sir Walter Frederick Nicholson, K.C.B.

Secretary of State.

Lt.-Col. Rt. Hon. Sir Samuel John Gurney Hoare, Bart., C.M.G., M.P.

Parliamentary Private Sec., Maj. Viscount Sandon, M.P.

Private Sec., C. Ll. Bullock, O.B.E.

Attached Officer for Personal Duties, Ft.-Lt. G. W. Dobson, O.B.E.

Department of the Under Secretary of State.

*Under Secretary of State for Air**, The Duke of Sutherland.

Private Secretary, P. J. Oldfield.

DIRECTORATE OF CIVIL AVIATION.

Director of Civil Aviation, Maj.-Gen. Sir W. S. Brancker, K.C.B., A.F.C.† £2,000

Personal Assistant, H. Jones, M.B.E.

Inspector of Accidents, Maj. J. P. C. Cooper, O.B.E., M.C.

Attached for Airships, Sq.-Leader R. B. B. Colmore, O.B.E.

Controller of Aerodromes and Licensing, Brig.-Gen. F. L. Festing, C.B., C.M.G. £1,350

Senior Assistant, Lt.-Col. F. S. Skelmerdine, O.B.E.

Deputy Director of Air Transport, Lt.-Col. I. A. E. Edwards, C.M.G. £1,350

Senior Assistant, Maj. O. G. G. Villiers, D.S.O.

Department of the Secretary.

Secretary, Sir Walter F. Nicholson, K.C.B. £3,000

Private Sec., R. Monk-Jones.

Deputy Secretary and Accounting Officer, W. A. Bland, C.B. £2,200

Private Sec., W. B. Foden.

Principal Assistant Secretaries, H. W. W. McAnally, C.B.; B. E. Holloway, C.B.; J. A. Webster, C.B., D.S.O. .... £1,200 to £1,500

Assistant Secretaries, J. B. Abraham; C. G. Evans; C. N. Knight, O.B.E.; E. M. Knox; L. V. Meadowcroft; F. G. Nutt, C.B.E.; J. A. Smith, O.B.E.; J. M. Spaight, O.B.E. .... £1,000 to £1,200

Principals (Old Style), F. G. L. Bertram, C.B.E.‡; R. C. Richards .... £850 to £1,000

Principals, J. H. Barnes (*actg.*); S. T. Blackwell; C. Ll. Bullock, O.B.E.; C. G. Caines, M.B.E. (*actg.*); E. F. Cliff; J. T. Cotton, M.B.E.; J. G. Gibson; H. C. Hamilton; J. H. Heath, M.B.E.; R. L. Megarry; L. G. S. Reynolds, O.B.E.; L. F. Schooling; W. L. Scott, D.S.C. (*actg.*); W. G. Stevens; F. G. C. Young .... £700 to £900

DIRECTORATE OF ACCOUNTS.

Director, J. S. Ross, C.B.E. £1,200

Deputy Directors, H. W. Clothier (*actg.*); F. W. N. Sibley .... £850 to £1,000

In Charge of Local Audit, J. J. O'Neill (*Iraq*), £850 to £1,000; G. J. Galpin, D.S.O. (*actg.*) (*Palestine and Trans-Jordania*) £850

Senior Accounts Officers, G. T. Jones, £600 to £800; W. A. R. Channer; W. F. Connolly, M.B.E.; A. Donald (*actg.*) (*Iraq*); G. G. Fiddes; C. J. Price (*actg.*) (*Egypt*), £550 to £700; R. Bartholomew (*actg.*) (*Palestine and Trans-Jordania*) £550

DIRECTORATE OF CONTRACTS.

Director, C. R. Brigstocke, C.B. .... £1,200 to £1,500

Deputy Director, A. H. Self (*actg.*) .... £850 to £1,000

Senior Contracts Officers, W. G. West, M.B.E., £600 to £800; P. Cohen, M.B.E. (*actg.*); F. R. Stapley, O.B.E. .... £550 to £700

Aircraft Supplies.

Asst. Director, A. Innes.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE.

Director, G. C. Simpson, C.B.E., D.SC., F.R.S. £1,200

DIRECTORATE OF LANDS.

(*Joint Service for War Office and Air Ministry.*)

Comptroller of Lands, E. H. Coles, C.B.

Chief Valuer and Compensation Officer, Col. H. F. Cobb, O.B.E.

Department of the Chief of the Air Staff.

Chief of the Air Staff, Air Chief-Marshal Sir H. M. Trenchard, Bart., K.C.B., D.S.O., A.D.C.

Civil Assistant, Capt. T. B. Marson, M.B.E.

Private Secretary, C. G. Beatson.

Director of Operations and Intelligence, Air Commodore J. M. Steel, C.B., C.M.G., C.B.E. £2,000

Deputy Director, Group-Capt. C. S. Burnett, C.B.E., D.S.O. £1,500

Director of Organisation and Staff Duties, Air Vice-Marshal Sir I. L. B. Vesey, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O. £1,500

Deputy Director of Staff Duties, Col. Hon. M. C. A. Drummond, C.M.G., D.S.O., *p.s.c.* £1,500

Deputy Director of Organisation, Group-Capt. R. P. Mills, M.C., A.F.C. £1,500

Director of Works and Buildings, Maj.-Gen. Sir A. M. Stuart, K.C.M.G., C.B. £1,800

Deputy do., H. E. Oakley, O.B.E., M.I.C.E. £1,000 to £1,200; Col. T. D. Mackie, C.M.G., O.B.E., M.I.MECH.E. .. £1,350

Chief Mechanical and Electrical Engineer, Lt.-Col. J. D. K. Restler, O.B.E., M.I.C.E., M.I.MECH.E., M.I.E.E. £800 to £1,000

Department of the Air Member for Personnel.

Air Member for Personnel, Air Vice-Marshal P. W. Game, C.B., D.S.O., *p.s.c.*

Director of Training, Air Commodore T. C. R. Higgins, C.M.G. £2,000

Deputy do., Group-Capt. P. L. W. Herbert, C.M.G., C.B.E. £1,500

Deputy Director of Personnel, Group-Capt. P. B. Joubert de la Ferté C.M.G., D.S.O. £1,500

Director of Medical Services, Air-Commodore D. Munro, C.I.E., F.R.C.S.(E) £2,000

Chaplain-in-Chief, Rev. H. D. L. Viener, C.B.E., M.A. £1,110

Department of the Air Member for Supply and Research.

Air Member for Supply and Research, Air Vice-Marshal Sir W. G. H. Salmond, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O., *p.s.c.*

Private Sec.,

Director of Research, Brig.-Gen. R. K. Bagnall-Wild, C.M.G., C.B.E. £2,000

Deputy Director (Design), Wing-Comm. H. M. Cave-Browne-Cave, D.S.O., D.F.C. £1,350

Deputy Director (Armament), Wing-Comm. E. D. M. Robertson, D.F.C. £1,200

Deputy Director (Instruments), Wing-Comm. J. B. Bowen, O.B.E. £1,200

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* Also Chairman of Civil Aviation Advisory Board.

† Representative of Great Britain on the International Commission for Air Navigation.

‡ Also Secretary of Civil Aviation Advisory Board.

Deputy Director of Aeronautical Inspection, Lt.-Col. H. W. S. Outram, C.B.E. £1,200
Director of Equipment, Air Commodore D. Le G. Pitcher, C.M.G., C.B.E., D.S.O. £2,000
Deputy do., Wing-Comm. G. Laing, O.B.E. £1,200

COMMANDS OF THE AIR FORCE.

Inland Area, Hillingdon House, Uxbridge.

Air Officer Commanding, Air Vice-Marshal J. F. A. Higgins, C.B., D.S.O., A.F.C.

Coastal Area, 33-34 Tavistock Place, W.C. 1.

Air Officer Commanding, Air Vice-Marshal Sir Vyell Vyvyan, K.C.B., D.S.O.

Royal Air Force, Cranwell.

Cranwell, Sleaford, Lincs.

Air Officer Commanding, Air Commodore A. E. Borton, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., A.F.C.

Royal Air Force, Halton.

Halton, Wendover, Bucks.

Air Officer Commanding, Air Commodore F. R. Scarlett, C.B., D.S.O.

Royal Air Force, Middle East,

Villa Victoria, Cairo.

Air Officer Commanding, Air Vice-Marshal Sir E. L. Ellington, K.C.B., C.M.G., C.B.E.

Egyptian Group Headquarters, Heliopolis.

Royal Air Force, Iraq.

Baghdad City.

Air Officer Commanding, Air Marshal Sir J. M. Salmond, K.C.B., C.M.G., C.V.O., D.S.O.

Royal Air Force, India,

Simla.

Air Officer Commanding, Air Vice-Marshal P. W. Game, C.B., D.S.O.

Royal Air Force, Mediterranean, Valletta, Malta.

Air Officer Commanding, Group-Capt. A. W. Bigsworth, C.M.G., D.S.O., A.F.C.

Palestine Command, Bir Salem, Ludd, Palestine.

General Officer Commanding, Maj.-Gen. Sir H. H. Tudor, K.C.B., C.M.G.

Royal Air Force, Trans-Jordania, Headquarters, Amman.

Aircraft Carriers.

H.M.S. "Argus," "Eagle," "Hermes," and "Pegasus."

Princess Mary's Royal Air Force Nursing Service.

Under the Presidency of H.R.H. Princess Mary (Viscountess Lascelles).

OFFICERS OF AIR RANK.

Air Chief Marshal.

Sir H. M. Trenchard, Bart., K.C.B., D.S.O., A.D.C. (*Chief of the Air Staff*)	April 1, 1922

Air-Marshal.

Sir J. M. Salmond, K.C.B., C.M.G., C.V.O., D.S.O. (*Iraq Command*)	June 2, 1923

Air Vice-Marshals.

J. F. A. Higgins, C.B., D.S.O., A.F.C. (*Inland Area*)	April 1, 1918
Sir E. L. Ellington, K.C.B., C.M.G., C.B.E. (*Middle East Command*)	April 1, 1918
Sir W. G. H. Salmond, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O. (*Air Member for Supply & Research*)	April 1, 1918
Sir A. V. Vyvyan, K.C.B., D.S.O. (*Coastal Area*)	Oct. 10, 1919
P. W. Game, C.B., D.S.O	Jan. 1, 1922
O. Swann, C.B., C.B.E. (*Air Member for Personnel*)	June 30, 1922
Sir I. L. B. Vesey, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.	Aug. 1, 1923

Air Commodores.

F. R. Scarlett, C.B., D.S.O.	Aug. 1, 1919
H. R. M. Brooke-Popham, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., A.F.C.	Aug. 4, 1919
C. L. Lambe, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.	Aug. 5, 1919
J. M. Steel, C.B., C.M.G., C.B.E	Aug. 5, 1919
C. A. H. Longcroft, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., A.F.C.	Aug. 5, 1919
T. I. Webb-Bowen, C.B., C.M.G.	Aug. 5, 1919
L. E. O. Charlton, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.	Aug. 5, 1919
D. Le G. Pitcher, C.M.G., C.B.E., D.S.O.	Aug. 5, 1919
E. A. D. Masterman, C.B., C.M.G., C.B.E., A.F.C.	Aug. 8, 1919
F. C. Halahan, C.B.E., C.M.G., D.S.O., M.V.O.	Jan. 1, 1921
H. C. T. Dowding, C.M.G.	Jan. 1, 1922
B. C. H. Drew, C.M.G., C.B.E.	Jan. 1, 1922
C. R. Samson, C.M.G., D.S.O., A.F.C.	Jan. 1, 1922
R. H. Clark Hall, C.M.G., D.S.O.	Jan. 1, 1922
T. C. R. Higgins, C.M.G.	June 30, 1922
A. E. Borton, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., A.F.C.	Oct. 1, 1922
E. L. Gerrard, C.M.G., D.S.O.	Jan. 1, 1923
J. G. Hearson, C.B., D.S.O.	June 30, 1923
E. R. Ludlow-Hewitt, C.M.G., D.S.O., M.C.	June 30, 1923

Chaplain-in-Chief.

Rev. H. D. L. Viener, C.B.E., M.A.	Oct. 11, 1918

THE METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE.

The Meteorological Office was established as a Department of the Board of Trade in 1854. Changes have been made from time to time in the management, and in 1919 the Office was attached to the Air Ministry. The control is vested in a Director and Committee appointed by the Air Council. The Gassiot Committee of the Royal Society is an Advisory Committee for geophysical subjects. The work of the Office includes:—The collection and discussion of meteorological observations from oceans and land areas all over the world; the maintenance of a number of stations for daily telegraphic reports upon which gale warnings and forecasts are based; the maintenance of observatories for the study of weather, with which are associated other geophysical subjects; and the maintenance of stations in various parts of the country for the supply of meteorological information and other requirements of aircraft. The responsibility for the work of the British Rainfall Organisation was transferred to the Meteorological Office in July, 1919.

Chairman of Meteorological Committee, The Duke of Sutherland (*Under Secretary of State for Air*).

Director of Meteorological Office, G. C. Simpson, C.B.E., D.SC., F.R.S.

Assistant Directors, C. Chree, D.SC., F.R.S.; R. G. K. Lempfert, C.B.E., M.A.; Lt.-Col. E. Gold, D.S.O., F.R.S.

Superintendents, Commr. L. A. Brooke Smith, R.D., R.N.R. (*Marine*); Capt. D. Brunt, M.A. (*Army*); R. Corless, O.B.E., M.A. (*Climatology*); J. S. Dines, M.A. (*Forecast*); Capt. F. Entwistle, B.SC. (*Instruments*); Commr. L. G. Garbett, R.N. (*Navy*); Maj. A. H. R. Goldie, M.A. (*Local Centres*); A. Crichton Mitchell, D.SC., F.R.S.E. (*Scotland*); J. S. Owens, M.D., A.M.I.C.E. (*Advisory Committee on Atmospheric Pollution*); F. J. W. Whipple, M.A. (*British Rainfall Organisation*).

Superintendents of Observatories.

Central (*Kew*), C. Chree, D.SC., F.R.S.
Magnetic (*Eskdalemuir*), A. Crichton Mitchell, D.SC., F.R.S.E.
Western (*Valencia, co. Kerry*), L. H. G. Dines, M.A., A.M.I.C.E.
Aerological (*Benson, Oxon*), W. H. Dines, F.R.S.

OCTOBER STORMS.—The unusually stormy character of the weather experienced in October on the South Coast of England is reflected in the official statistics issued at the Brighton meteorological station. The total registration of sunshine for the month was 95·6 hours, as against the average of 119·8. This is the lowest registration since 1918. The best day's record was 8·5 hours; and six days were sunless. The highest temperature did not exceed 64·4°, and the average maximum for the month was 58·1°, as compared with an average for 46 years of 82·3° In 1919 the average for October was 64·4°. Rain fell on twenty occasions during October, the total measurement being 6·88 in., as compared with the average of 3·46 in. These are the highest figures since 1909, when the total was 8·12 in.

THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

12, Dean's Yard, Westminster, S.W. 1.
(Hours 10 to 5.)

UNDER the *Church of England Assembly (Powers) Act*, 1919, there is a National Assembly to deliberate on all matters concerning the Church of England—not to deal with spiritual doctrines or the duties of the Ministry, but with the framework and rules within which the Church works. The Act gave power to set up an Assembly consisting of three Houses, composed of the Bishops, the Clergy and the Laity respectively. The first two Houses consist of the Convocations of Canterbury and York, of which the respective Upper Houses form the *House of Bishops*, and the respective Lower Houses the *House of Clergy ;* the *House of Laity* comprises representatives of the Laity of the Provinces of Canterbury and York, elected every five years by the Lay members of the Diocesan Conference, which consists of representatives elected by members of the Church of England on a roll prepared in each parish.

The *Church Assembly* is free to discuss any proposal concerning the Church of England, and to make provision in respect of such matters, but where this includes Parliamentary sanction for any alteration contemplated, this authority is to be sought in the statutory manner. It is specially provided that any innovation touching doctrinal formulæ, or the services or ceremonies of the Church, or the administration of the Sacraments or sacred rights thereof, must be debated and voted upon by each of the three Houses sitting separately, and must then be either accepted or rejected by the Assembly in the terms in which it is finally proposed by the House of Bishops. It is further laid down that the Assembly or any of the three Houses may debate and formulate its judgment by resolution upon any matter concerning the Church, or otherwise of religious or public interest, but the Assembly may not issue any statement purporting to define the doctrine of the Church on any question of theology. None of the powers belonging to the Convocations of Canterbury and York is to be diminished or derogated by the Assembly, which is also prohibited from exercising any power or performing any function distinctively belonging to the Bishops by right of their episcopal office.

Parochial affairs are managed under the Act by Parochial Church Meetings of parishioners who are full members of the Church of England and by Church Councils elected by such meetings.

Central Board of Finance.—Receipts on 1922 account amounted to £66,079, of which sum diocesan contributions accounted for £47,417. Payments reached a total of £121,797, leaving a debit balance of £55,718. Below are the principal details of expenditure :

Training: Ex-Service and civilian	£82,122
Religious education	20,452
Maintenance	1,2 6
Organisation, &c., committees	2,059
Representative bodies...	5,980
Central Board expenses	7,803
Other payments	2,125
Total expenditure	£121 797
Total receipts	66,079
Deficiency	£55,718

General Statistics.—The number of baptisms in 1921 was 544,901, the Easter communicants in the various English Dioceses numbered 2,213,620. The total gross income of 12,597 incumbents was £6,176,491, including £186,171 contributed as Easter offerings. The stipends of the assistant clergy were £1,065,148. The amount of voluntary parochial contributions in the 38 dioceses of England was £6,466,096, and the total from all sources £9,300,737.

Meetings in 1924.—The Assembly will meet in 1924 as follows :—Feb. 11 to 15; June 30 to July 4; Nov. 17 to 21.

OFFICERS OF THE ASSEMBLY.

Chairman, The Archbishop of Canterbury.
Vice-Chairman, The Archbishop of York.
Treasurer, Col. Sir R. Williams, Bart.
Secretary, Sir Philip W. B ker-Wilbraham, Bart.
Financial Secretary, Canon F. Partridge.
Sec. to Missionary Council, Rev. Dr. C. C. B. Bardsley.
Sec. to Education Committee, R. Holland.

The House of Bishops.

Chairman, The Archbishop of Canterbury.
Vice-Chairman, The Archbishop of York.

The House of Clergy.

Chairman, The Dean of Westminster.
Vice-Chairman, The Dean of York.

The House of Laity.

Chairman, Lord Parmoor.
Vice-Chairman, Lord Daryngton.

MEMBERS OF CONVOCATION.

PROVINCE OF CANTERBURY.

Upper House.

President.—The Most Rev. the Lord Archbishop.
The Diocesan Bishops of the Province.
Registrar, F. H. Lee.
Apparitor-General, H. T. A. Dashwood.

Lower House.

Prolocutor, Rt. Rev. Bishop Ryle, D.D., Dean of Westminster.
The Very Rev. the Deans; the Venerable the Archdeacons; and the Elected Proctors.
Actuary, Guy Bowman.

PROVINCE OF YORK.

Upper House.

President.—The Most Rev. the Lord Archbishop.
The Diocesan Bishops of the Province.

Lower House.

Prolocutor, Rt. Rev. the Bishop of Beverley, D.D.
The Very Reverend the Deans of the Province; two Archdeacons from each Diocese, and the Elected Proctors.
Registrar, A. V. Hudson, Minster Yard, York.

PLACES OF WORSHIP.

On Dec. 31, 1921 there were in England and Wales the following Churches and Chapels of the Established Church, and Registered Buildings in which Marriages could be legally solemnized :—

Established Church	16,156
Wesleyan Methodists	4,273
Congregationalists	3,056
Baptists	2,809
Primitive Methodists	1,997
Roman Catholics	1,485
United Methodist Church	1,262
Calvanistic Methodist	1,010
Presbyterians	451
Unitarians	199
Salvation Army	186
New Church	60
Catholic Apostolic	48
Countess of Huntingdon's	42
Others	1,217
Total	34,261

DIOCESES OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

*The sums appended to the various offices are the full incomes derivable from the estates and revenues of the Church. The Deans and Chapters of certain Dioceses (marked * in the following pages) preferred several years ago to retain in lieu of fixed annual money payments, estates estimated at that time to produce the same annual income.*

Province of Canterbury.

*CANTERBURY. £15,000.

94*th Archbishop and Primate of All England*, Rt. Hon. and Most Rev. Randall Thomas Davidson, G.C.V.O., D.D. (*consecrated* 1891). (Lambeth Palace, S.E. 1.) [Signs Randall Cantuar] 1903

Bishops Suffragan.

Dover, Rt. Rev. H. E. Bilbrough, D.D. (Lambeth Palace, S.E. 1.) 1916
Croydon, Rt. Rev. H. H. Pereira, D.D. (18 Collingham Place, S.W. 5) 1904

Dean (£2,000).

Very Rev. Henry Wace, D.D. 1903

Canons Residentiary (each £1,000).

A. J. Mason, D.D. ...1895
A. W. Robinson, D.D. 1916
S. Bickersteth, D.D. 1916
T. G. Gardiner, M.A. 1917
Archdn. White-Thomson 1918
Archd. Macmillan 1921

Organist, C. Charlton Palmer, Mus.Doc.

Archdeacons.

Canterbury, Ven. L. J. White-Thomson, M.A. 1918
Maidstone, Ven. J. V. Macmillan, M.A., O.B.E. 1921

Beneficed Clergy, 310; *Curates, &c.*, 152.

Vicar-General of Province and Diocese, The Lord Parmoor, K.C.V.O.
Commissary of Diocese, E. B. Charles, C.B.E., K.C.
Principal Registrar of Province and Diocese, F. Hugh Lee, 1 Sanctuary, S.W. 1.
Legal Secs., F. Hugh Lee and H. T. A. Dashwood, 1 Sanctuary, S.W. 1.

BATH AND WELLS. £5,000.

71*st Bishop*, Rt. Rev. St. John Basil Wynne Willson, D.D. (The Palace, Wells.) [Signs St. John, Bath & Well.] 1921

Bishop Suffragan.

Taunton, Rt. Rev. Charles Fane de Salis, D.D. (Bishop's Mead, Taunton) 1911

Dean (£1,000).

Very Rev. J. A. Robinson, D.D. 1911

Canons Residentiary of Wells (each £600).

T. M. Alcock, M.A. 1915
Bishop of Taunton 1915
G. A. Hollis, M.A. 1918
T. H. Davis, Mus.D. 1920

Organist, Rev. Canon Davis, Mus.D.

Archdeacons (each £200).

Bath, Ven. Lancelot J. Fish, M.A. 1909
Taunton, The Bishop of Taunton, D.D. 1911
Wells, Ven. Walter Farrer, M.A. 1917

Beneficed Clergy, 492; *Curates, &c.*, 136.

Chancellor, Francis H. L. Errington, C.B., M.A., K.C.
Registrar, Sec. & Chapt. Clerk, R. G. Harris, Wells.
London Sec., F. Hugh Lee, The Sanctuary, S.W.

BIRMINGHAM. £3,500.

2*nd Bishop*, Rt. Rev. Henry Russell Wakefield, D.D. (Bishop's Croft, Birmingham) [Signs H. R. Birmingham] 1911
Assistant Bishop, Rt. Rev. A. Hamilton Baynes, D.D., *Birmingham* (*cons.* 1893) 1913

Archdeacons (each £200).

Birmingham, Ven. Charles Hopton, M.A. ...1915
Aston, Ven. J. Harold Richards, M.A. 1920

Beneficed Clergy, 147; *Curates, &c.*, 186.

Organist, F. W. B. Dunnill, F.R.C.O.

Chancellor, Edward William Hansell, M.A. (1921)
Registrar and Secretary, J. B. Clarke.

BRISTOL. £2,577 (*reconstituted* 1897).

49*th Bishop*, Rt. Rev. George Nickson, D.D. (*cons.* 1906). (The Palace, Bristol and Bishop's Cottage, Almondsbury, Glos.) [Signs George Bristol] 1914

Dean (£1,360).

Very Rev. Edward Arthur Burroughs, D.D. 1921

Canons Residentiary (each £680).

Archd. Talbot, D.D. 1906
J. G. Alford, C.B.E., M.A. 1912
R. J. Fletcher, D.D. 1919
J. Gamble, B.D. ...1922

Organist, Hubert W. Hunt.

Archdeacons (each £200).

Bristol, Ven. Charles Henry Dickinson, M.A. 1921
Swindon, Ven. R. T. Talbot, D.D. 1919

Beneficed Clergy, 190; *Curates, &c.*, 104.

Chancellor, H. C. Dowdall, K.C., M.A. 1919
Registrar and Secretary, Wm. Sefton Clarke, M.A.
London Sec., F. Hugh Lee, The Sanctuary, S.W.

CHELMSFORD. £2,500.

2*nd Bishop*, Rt. Rev. Frederick Sumpter Guy Warman, D.D., *cons.* 1919 (Bishopscourt, Chelmsford) [Signs Guy Chelmsford] *trans.* 1923

Bishops Suffragan.

Colchester, Rt. Rev. Thomas Alfred Chapman, D.D. (Derby House, Colchester) 1922
Barking, Rt. Rev. J. Theodore Inskip, D.D. (The Walnuts, Walthamstow, E. 17) 1919

Organist, F. R. Frye, B.A., F.R.C.O.

Archdeacons.

Colchester, Bishop of Colchester ....(£600) 1922
Essex, Bishop of Barking..................(£400) 1920
Southend, Ven. P. M. Bayne, M.A. ...(£200) 1922

Beneficed Clergy, 455; *Curates, &c.*, 238.

Chancellor, Ernest Bruce Charles, K.C., C.B.E. (1922)
Secretaries, Day and Son, 2 Millbank, S.W.

CHICHESTER. £4,200.§

96*th Bishop*, Rt. Rev. Winfrid Oldfield Burrows, D.D., *cons.* 1912 (The Palace, Chichester). [Signs Winfrid Cicestr:]; *trans.* 1919

Bishop Suffragan.

Lewes, Rt. Rev. Henry Kemble Southwell, C.M.G., D.D. (Chichester) 1920

Dean (£950).

Very Rev. J. J. Hannah, D.D., V.D. 1902

Canons Residentiary (each £475).

Hy. D. Jones, M.A., V.D. 1900
Bishop of Lewes 1911
Archdn. Hoskyns 1918
A. H. Coombes, M.A. 1923

Organist, Dr. Read.

Archdeacons (each £200).

Lewes, The Bishop of Lewes, D.D. 1920
Chichester, Ven. Benedict G. Hoskyns, M.A. 1915
Hastings, Ven. Thomas William Cook, M.A. 1922

Beneficed Clergy, 397; *Curates, &c.*, about 195.

Chancellor, Kenneth M. Macmorran, LL.D. 1922
Secretary to the Bishop, Chapter Clerk and Registrar, G. Ashley Tyacke, Chichester.

COVENTRY. £2,500.

2*nd Bishop and Dean*, Rt. Rev. Charles Lisle Carr, D.D. [Signs Lisle Coventry.] 1922
Sub. Dean, (vacant) 1923

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§ Subject to pension of £1,400 to predecessor.

Archdeacons.

Coventry, Ven. C. M. Blagden, M.A. 1922
Warwick, Ven. H. C. A. Back, M.A. 1922

Beneficed Clergy, 201, *Curates, &c.*, 70.

Chancellor, Edward William Hansell, M.A. (1921)
Registrar, Walter Browett, Coventry (1918).

*ELY. £4,000.

60*th Bishop*, Rt. Rev. Fred. Henry Chase, D.D., *cons.* 1905 (The Palace, Ely) [Signs F. H. Ely] 1905
Assistant Bishop, Rt. Rev. Horace MacCartie Eyre Price, D.D., *cons.* 1906 1919

Dean (£1,720).

Very Rev. A. F. Kirkpatrick, D.D. 1906

Canons Residentiary (each £820).

R. H. Kennett, D.D. 1903
M. G. Glazebrook, D.D. '05
B. W. Randolph, D.D. 1910
A. E. Brooke, D.D. 1916
Bishop Price, D.D. 1921
G. W. Evans, M.A. 1923

Organist, Noel Ponsonby, M.A., B.MUS.

Archdeacons.

Ely, Rt. Rev. Bishop Price, D.D. (£600) 1919
Hunts, Ven. K. D. Knowles, M.A....(£200) 1921
Wisbech, Ven. Jas. Herbt. Srawley, D.D. (£200) 1916

Beneficed Clergy, 310; *Curates, &c.*, 100.

Chancellor, George J. Talbot, M.A., K.C.
Registrar, W. Johnson Evans, Ely.
Secretary, F. Hugh Lee, The Sanctuary, S.W.

EXETER. £2,800.

65*th Bishop*, Rt. Rev. Lord William Gascoyne-Cecil, D.D. (The Palace, Exeter.) [Signs W. Exon:] 1917

Bishops Suffragan.

Crediton, Rt. Rev. Robert Edward Trefusis, D.D. (The Close, Exeter) 1897
Plymouth, Rt. Rev. John Howard Bertram Masterman, M.A. 1923

Dean (£2,000).

Very Rev. Henry Reginald Gamble, D.D....(1918)

Canons Residentiary (each £1,000).

Bishop of Crediton 1889
Archd. Sanders ...1909
D. McLaren, M.A....1913
Archd. Leeke 1921

Organist, E. Bullock.

Archdeacons.

Exeter, Ven. F. Arthur Sanders, M.A. (£50) 1909
Barnstaple, Bishop of Crediton, D.D. (£200) 1909
Totnes, Ven. T. N. Leeke, M.A. ....(£200) 1921
Plymouth, Ven. E. F. Newman, M.A. (£200) 1920

Benefices, 522; *Incumbents*, 501; *Curates, &c.*, abt. 300.

Chancellor, Sir Francis Newbolt, K.C.
Registrar and Secretary, H. W. Michelmore, Exeter.
London Sec., F. H. Lee, The Sanctuary, S.W.

*GLOUCESTER. £4,300.

33*rd Bishop*, Rt. Rev. Arthur Cayley Headlam, D.D., C.H. (Palace, Gloucester) [Signs A. C. Gloucester] 1923

Dean......................£ 1,050

Very Rev. Henry Gee, D.D. 1917

Canons Residentiary (each £484).

F. H. Dudden, D.D. 1918
F. Peacock, M.A., (*Canon Missioner*). 1919
Archd. Ridsdale ...1921
H. M. Smith, M.A. 1921
M. E. Atlay 1923

Organist, A. Herbert Brewer, MUS.D., £250.

Archdeacons (each £200).

Gloucester, Ven. C. H. Ridsdale, M.A. 1919
Cheltenham, Ven. George L. H. Gardner, M.A. 1920

Beneficed Clergy, 300; *Curates, &c.*, 90.

Chanc. & Vicar-Gen., E. W. Hansell, M.A. ..1923
Regist. & Sec., W. H. Madge, LL.B. (Gloucester).

HEREFORD. £4,200.

98*th Bishop*, Right Rev. Martin Linton Smith, D.S.O., D.D., *cons.* 1918 (The Palace, Hereford) [Signs M. L. Hereford] 1920

Dean.

Very Rev. Reginald Waterfield, M.A. (£750) 1919

Canons Residentiary (each about £450).

A. T. Bannister, M.A. 1909
Archd. Lilley, M.A. 1912
B. H. Streeter, M.A. 1915
F. H. Winnington-Ingram, M.A.......1917

Organist, Percy C. Hull, F.R.C.O., MUS. DOC.

Archdeacons (each £200).

Hereford, Ven. R. T. A. Money-Kyrle, M.A. 1923
Ludlow, Ven. A. L. Lilley 1913

Beneficed Clergy, 352; *Curates, &c.*, 112.

Chancellor, E. B. Charles, C.B.E., K.C.
Registrar, Francis R. James.
Lond. Sec., F. Hugh Lee, Sanctuary, Westminster.

LICHFIELD. £4,200.

93*rd Bishop*, Right Rev. John Augustine Kempthorne, D.D., *cons.* 1910 (Bishop's Hostel, Lichfield) [signs J. A. Lichfield] 1913

Bishop Suffragan.

Stafford, Right Rev. Lionel Payne Crawfurd, D.D. (The Close, Lichfield) 1915

Dean, £1,000.

Very Rev. Hy. E. Savage, D.D. ....(1909)

Canons Residentiary (each £500).

Bishop of Stafford 1915
A. Moncrief, M.A....1917
Alfred Penny, M.A. 1919
Arch. Bright, M.A. 1922

Organist, J. B. Lott, MUS.B.

Archdeacons (each £200).

Stoke-on-Trent, Ven. John M. A. Graham, M.A. 1908
Salop, Ven. Hon. H. E. S. S. Lambart, M.A. 1917
Stafford, Ven. Hugh Bright, M.A. 1922

Beneficed Clergy, 472; *Curates, &c.*, 282.

Chancellor, George John Talbot, M.A., K.C.
Registrar, Hubert Courtney Hodson, Lichfield.
Sec., G. J. Murray Atkins, The Close, Lichfield.

LINCOLN. £4,500.

90*th Bishop*, Right Rev. W. Shuckburgh Swayne, D.D. (The Old Palace, Lincoln) [Signs W. S. Lincoln] 1920

Bishop Suffragan.

Grantham, Right Rev. John Edward Hine, D.D., *cons.* 1896 (Rectory, Stoke, Grantham)......1920

Dean (£2,000).

Very Rev. T. C. Fry, D.D. 1910

Canons Residentiary (each £1,000).

E. T. Leeke, M.A., *Sub-Dean* (1898) 1877
Archd. Jeudwine ...1913
J. O. Johnston, D.D. 1913
Archd. Blackie......1921

Organist, George J. Bennett, MUS.DOC.

Archdeacons.

Lincoln, Ven. G. W. Jeudwine, M.A.............1913
Stow, Ven. E. M. Blackie .... (£200) 1921

Benefices, 582; *Curates, &c.*, 73

Chancellor, G. J. Talbot, M.A., K.C.
Registrars, A. E. T. Jourdain; W. W. Smith.
Secretary, William Walker Smith, Lincoln.

LONDON. £10,000.

110*th Bishop*, Rt. Hon. and Rt. Rev. Arthur Foley Winnington-Ingram, K.C.V.O., D.D., LL.D. (Provincial Dean of Canterbury); Prelate of the Order of the British Empire) *cons.* 1897. (Fulham Palace, S.W. 6.) [Signs A. F. London.] 1901

Bishops Suffragan.

Stepney, Rt. Rev. Henry Mosley, D.D. (26 Clapton Common, E. 5) 1919
Kensington, Rt. Rev. John Primatt Maud, D.D., *b.* 1860 (88 Gloucester Terrace, W. 2)..........1911
Willesden, Rt. Rev. W. W. Perrin, D.D., *b.* 1848 (9 Lyndhurst Road, Hampstead, N.W. 8) 1911
Anglican Bishop for North and Central Europe, Right Rev. Herbert Bury, D.D., *cons.* 1908 (8 Greycoat Gardens, Westminster, S.W.) 1911

Dean of St. Paul's (£2,000).

Very Rev. Wm. Ralph Inge, C.V.O., D.D., Deanery, Dean's Court, E.C. 1911

Canons Residentiary (each £1,000).

W.C.E.Newbolt, M.A. 1890
S.A.Alexander, M.A. 1909
J. G. Simpson, D.D. 1911
Archd. Holmes, B.D. 1911

Organist, Chas. Macpherson, MUS. DOC., F.R.C.O.

Archdeacons.

London, Ven. Ernest Edwd. Holmes, B.D. ...1911
Middlesex, Ven. H. E. J. Bevan, M.A. (£333) 1903
Hampstead, Ven. C. E. Lambert, M.A..........1920

Beneficed Clergy, 561; *Curates, &c.*, 1015.

Chancellor, F. H. L. Errington, C.B., D.C.L., K.C. (1922)
Commissary of the Dean and Chapter, Sir Lewis Coward, K.C., M.A.
Joint Registrars, F. Hugh Lee and C. W. Lee, 1 Dean's Court, E.C.
Chapter Clerk, H. T. A. Dashwood, 1 The Sanctuary, S.W.
Secretary, F. Hugh Lee.

Westminster. £2,000.

Dean, Rt. Rev. Herbert Edward Ryle, K.C.V.O., D.D., 1911.

Canons Residentiary (each £1,000).

W.H.Carnegie, M.A. 1913
R.H.Charles, D.D.... 1913
H.L.C.V.de Candole 1918
E. W. Barnes, SC.D. 1918
V. F. Storr, M.A. 1921

Sub-Dean, W. H. Carnegie, M.A..........1918
Archdeacon, Ven. R. H. Charles, D.D. 1918
Receiver-Gen. & Chapter Clerk, E.F.Knapp-Fisher.
Precentor, Rev. Leigh H. Nixon, M.A.
Organist, Sydney H. Nicholson, M.A., MUS.B., F.R.C.O.

NORWICH. £4,200.

90th Bishop, Rt. Rev. Bertram Pollock, K.C.V.O., D.D. (The Palace, Norwich.) [Signs B. Norwic.] 1910

Bishop Suffragan.

Thetford, Rt. Rev. John P. A. Bowers, D.D. (The Close, Norwich) 1903

Dean (£1,450 to £1,500.)

Very Rev. J. Wakefield Willink, D.D. 1919

Canons Residentiary (each £750).

W. Hay M. H. Aitken, M.A..........1900
Bp. of Thetford, D.D. 1910
J. Allen Bell, M.A. 1918
Bishop Drury, D.D. 1920

Organist, F. Bates, MUS. DOC., £200.

Archdeacons (each £200).

Norwich, Ven. G. M. MacDermott, D.D. 1920
Norfolk, Ven. Augustus R. Buckland, M.A. ...1920
Lynn, Bishop of Thetford, D.D. 1903

Beneficed Clergy, 503; *Curates, &c.*, 170.

Chancellor, F. Keppel North, LL.B.
Registrar & Sec., L. G. Bolingbroke, Norwich.
London Sec., F. Hugh Lee, The Sanctuary, S.W.

OXFORD. £5,000.

35th Bishop, Rt. Rev. Hubert Murray Burge, D.D., *cons.* 1911 (Cuddesdon Palace, Oxon.) [Signs H. M. Oxon.] ....*trans.* 1919

Bishop Suffragan.

Buckingham, Rt. Rev. Philip H. Eliot, D.D. 1921

Dean of Christ Church (£3,000).

Very Rev. Henry Julian White, D.D..........1920

Canons Residentiary (£1,200 to £1,500).

R. L. Ottley, D.D. 1903
E.W.Watson, D.D. 1908
G. A. Cooke, D.D. 1914
W. Lock, D.D. 1920
H. L. Goudge, D.D. 1923

Organist, H. G. Ley, M.A., D.MUS., £300.

Archdeacons.

Bucks, Bishop of Buckingham, D.D....(£300) 1921
Oxford, Rt. Rev. E. D. Shaw, D.D. ...(£300) 1921
Berks, Ven. R. Wickham Legg, M.A. (£200) 1922

Beneficed Clergy, 634; *Curates, &c.*, 310.

Chancellor, Edward William Hansell, M.A. (1912).
Sec. & Registrar, James Rose, M.A., Oxford.
London Sec., F. Hugh Lee, The Sanctuary, S.W. 1.

Windsor. £2,000.

Dean, Very Rev. Albert Victor Baillie, C.V.O., D.D., F.S.A., 1917.

Canons Residentiary (each £1,000).

John Neale Dalton, K.C.V.O., C.M.G., LL.D. 1885
Alex. Nairne, D.D. 1921
Rt. Rev. Samuel Mumford Taylor, D.D. 1921

Chapter Clerk, Lewis Stainton.
Organist, Sir Walter Parratt, K.C.V.O., MUS.D.

PETERBOROUGH. £4,500. (Subject to a pension of £1,500.)

30th Bishop, Rt. Rev.
(Palace, Peterborough.) [Signs Petriburg.]

Bishop Suffragan

Leicester, Rt. Rev. Norman McLeod Lang, D.D. 1913

Dean (£950).

Very Rev. A. H. Page, M.A. 1908

Canons Residentiary (each £475).

Bishop of Leicester 1919
J. E. Stocks, D.D. ...1920
F.L.Donaldson, M.A. 1921
R. Blakeney 1923

Organist, H. P. Coleman, MUS.BAC.

Archdeacons.

Leicester, Ven. F. B. Macnutt, D.D....(£200) 1920
Oakham, Ven. (£200) 1923
Northampton, The Bp. of Leicester ...(£50) 1919
Loughborough, Ven. W. P. Hurrell, M.A. (£200) 1923

Beneficed Clergy, 584; *Curates, &c.*, 152.

Chancellor, A. Trevor Lawrence, M.B.E. (1922).
Registrar, H. Flude, M.A.

PORTSMOUTH AND THE WIGHT

(In process of formation.)

1st Bishop (not yet appointed).
Registrar (not yet appointed).

*ROCHESTER. £4,000.

101st Bishop, Rt. Rev. John Reginald Harmer, D.D., *cons.* 1895. (Bishop's Court, Rochester.) 1905 [Signs J. R. Roffen.]

Dean (£1,200).

Very Rev. John Storrs, D.D. 1913

Canons Residentiary (each £600).

J. R. Denham, B.D. 1910
C.F. Burney, D.Litt. 1914
Archd. D. Tait, M.A. 1915

Organist, A. C. L. Hylton-Stewart, M.A., MUS.BAC.

Archdeacons.

Tonbridge, Ven. Avison T. Scott, M.A. (£200) 1906
Rochester, Ven. Donald Tait, M.A. 1915

Beneficed Clergy, 200; *Curates, &c.*, 209.

Chancellor, F. H. L. Errington, C.B., D.C.L., K.C.
Registrar, Francis H. Day, M.A., Rochester.
Secs., Day and Son, 2 Millbank House, S.W

ST. ALBANS. £2,500.

4th Bishop, Rt. Rev. Michael B. Furse, D.D., *cons.* 1909, (Verulam House, St. Albans). [Signs Michael St. Alban :] 1919
Assist. Bishop, Rt. Rev. E. N. Hodges, D.D. 1914

Dean.

Very Rev. George W. Blenkin, D.D. (£280) 1914

Organist, W. L. Luttman, Mus. Bac.

Archdeacons (each £200).

St. Albans, Ven. Hon. K. F. Gibbs, M.A.......1909
Bedford, Rt. Rev. E. N. Hodges, D.D. 1914

Beneficed Clergy, 302 ; *Curates*, 83.

Chancellor, Kenneth M. Macmorran, LL.D.(1922).
Registrar, Arthur Day, 2 Millbank House, S.W.1.
Secretaries, Day & Son, 2 Millbank House, S.W.1.

ST. EDMUNDSBURY AND IPSWICH. £2,500.

2nd Bishop, Rt. Rev. Walter G. Whittingham, D.D. (Parklands, Ipswich) [Signs Walter St. E. & I.] 1923

Archdeacons.

Sudbury, Ven. W. T. Farmiloe, M.A. 1921
Suffolk, Ven. J. G. R. Darling, M.A. 1920

Organist, C. J. H. Shann.

Beneficed Clergy, 410 ; *Curates*, 57.

Chancellor, F. K. North, LL.B.

*SALISBURY. £5,000.

95th Bishop, Right Rev. St. Clair George Alfred Donaldson, D.D., *cons.* 1905 (The Palace, Salisbury). [Signs St. Clair Sarum] 1921

Dean (£1,000).

Very Rev. Andrew Ewbank Burn, D.D. 1920

Canons Residentiary (each £500).

Archd. Dundas, M.A. 1913
Chas. Myers, M.A.... 1915
Archd. Carpenter 1915
Hy. R. Farrer 1916

Organist, Walter G. Alcock, M.V.O., Mus.D.

Archdeacons (each £200).

Dorset, Ven. Charles Leslie Dundas, M.A.......1902
Wilts, Ven. E. J. Bodington, M.A. 1913
Sarum, Ven. H. W. Carpenter 1914
Sherborne, Bishop Joscelyne.........................1919

Beneficed Clergy, 490 ; *Curates, &c.*, 227.

Chancellor, Alan Cyprian Bourne Webb, M.A. (1907).
Registrar and Legal Secretary, W. E. Bigg.

SOUTHWARK. £3,000.

3rd Bishop & Dean, Rt. Rev. Cyril Forster Garbett, D.D. (Bishop's House, Kennington Park, S.E. 11) [Signs Cyril Southwark] 1919

Bishops Suffragan.

Woolwich, Rt. Rev. W. W. Hough, D.D. (93 Pepys Road, New Cross Gate, S.E. 14) 1918
Kingston-on-Thames, Rt. Rev. Percy Mark Herbert, D.D. (Kingston House, Macaulay Road, Clapham Common, S.W. 4) 1921

Canons Residentiary.

Oswald Craig, M.A. 1914
Archd. Joynt, M.A. 1917
Bishop of Woolwich 1918
J. B. Haldane.........1918
A. W. Maplesden, LL.D. 1919
R. P. Roseveare, M.A. '22
Rev. E. Brook-Jackson, M.A. 1923

Organist, Edgar T. Cook, Mus. Bac.

Archdeacons (each £200).

Southwark, Bishop of Kingston-on-Thames 1922
Lewisham, Bishop of Woolwich 1919
Kingston, Ven. R. C. Joynt, M.A. 1919

Beneficed Clergy, 318 ; *Curates, etc.*, 335.

Chancellor, G. J. Talbot, M.A., K.C.
Registrar, F. H. Day, Rochester.

SOUTHWELL. £3,180.

2nd Bishop, Right Rev. Sir Edwyn Hoskyns, Bart., D.D., *cons.* 1901 (Bishop's Manor, Southwell) [Signs Edwyn Southwell] 1904

Bishop Suffragan.

Derby, Rt. Rev. Charles Thomas Abraham, D.D. (Bower Hill, Repton) 1909

Archdeacons (each £200).

Derby, Ven. Edward Spence Noakes, D.D. ...1909
Chesterfield, Ven. Edmond Francis Crosse, M.A. 1910
Newark, Ven. E. Hacking, M.A. 1912
Nottingham, Ven. W. J. Conybeare, M.A. ...1916

Organist, H. W. Tupper.

Beneficed Clergy, 487 ; *Curates, &c.*, 240.

Chancellor, A. Trevor Lawrence, M.B.E. 1922
Registrar, D'Oyley S. Ransom.

TRURO. £3,000.

7th Bishop and Dean, Rt. Rev. Walter H. Frere, D.D. (Lis Escop, Truro). [Signs W. H. Truron] 1923

Canons Residentiary.

E. C. Corfe, M.A. (£400.) 1904
S. Cooper, M.A. (£400) 1919
Arch. Raffles-Flint 1920
J. T. Lewis, M.A. (£300) 1922

Archdeacons (each £200).

Cornwall, Ven. S. R. Raffles-Flint, M.A. 1916
Bodmin, Ven. 1923

Organist, Hubert S. Middleton, M.A., Mus. Bac.

Beneficed Clergy, 238 ; *Curates*, 31 ; *other Clergy*, 31.

Chancellor, Sir Philip Baker Wilbraham, Bart.
Registrar and Sec., Chr. L. Cowlard, Diocesan Registry, Launceston, Cornwall.
London Sec., F. H. Lee, 1 The Sanctuary, S.W. 1.

*WINCHESTER. £3,750.

88th Bishop, Rt. Rev. Frank Theodore Woods, D.D., *cons.* 1916. (Farnham Castle, Surrey.) [Signs F. Winton] 1923

Bishops Suffragan.

Southampton, Rt. Rev. Cecil H. Boutflower, D.D., *cons.* 1905..1921
Guildford, Rt. Rev. John Hugh Granville Randolph, D.D. 1909

Dean (*nominally* £1,970).

Very Rev. Wm. Holden Hutton, D.D..............1919
Dean of Jersey, Very Rev. S. Falle 1906
Dean of Guernsey, Very Rev. D. F. Carey, D.S.O., M.A. 1922

Canons Residentiary (*nominally* £917).

P. R. P. Braithwaite, M.A. 1901
Cyril Hepher, M.A. 1916
Archd. Daldy, M.A. 1920
A. G. Robinson. M.A. 1922
Archd. Blackburne, M.A. 1922

Organist, W. Prendergast, Mus. Doc.

Archdeacons.

Surrey, Ven. Lionel Blackburne, M.A. 1922
Winchester, Ven. Alfred Edward Daldy, M.A. 1920
Isle of Wight, Ven. L. G. Tugwell, LL.D. 1922

Beneficed Clergy, 571 ; *Curates, &c.*, 450.

Chancellor, G. J. Talbot, M.A., K.C.
Hants & I. of W. Registrar, Charles Wooldridge, Winchester.
Surrey Regist. A. W. Moore, Doctors Commons, E.C.
Secretaries, F. H. Lee, H. T. A. Dashwood, and C. W. Lee, 1 Sanctuary, S.W. 1.

WORCESTER. £3,900.

106th Bishop, Right Rev. Ernest Harold Pearce, Litt.D. (Hartlebury Castle, Kidderminster). [Signs Ernest Worcester] 1919

Dean.

Very Rev. Wm. Moore Ede, D.D. (£1,600) ...1908

Canons (each £800).

J. M. Wilson, D.D. 1905
Archd. James 1916
T. A. Lacey, M.A. ...1918
H. P. Cronshaw, M.A. 1922

Organist, Sir Ivor Atkins. Mus.D.

Archdeacons (each £200).

Worcester, Ven. J. H. F. Peile, M.A. 1921
Dudley, Ven. S. R. James, M.A. 1921

Beneficed Clergy, 200.

Chancellor, A. T. Lawrence, M.A. (1920).
Registrar, John Stallard (1920).
Legal Secretary, F. Hugh Lee, 1 The Sanctuary, S.W. 1. (1919).

Province of York.

*YORK. £9,000.

ch *Archbishop and Primate of England*, Right Hon. and Most Rev. Cosmo Gordon Lang, D.D. *onsecrated* 1901. (Bishopthorpe, York.) [Signs Cosmo Ebor:]......1909

Bishops Suffragan.

ull, Rt. Rev. Francis Gurdon, D.D. (Beverley) 1913

hitby, Rt. Rev. Harry St. John Stirling Woollcombe, D.D......1923

Dean (£2,000).

ery Rev. W. Foxley Norris, D.D. 1917

Canons Residentiary (each £500).

hn Watson, M.A. 1896
eorge Austen, M.A. 1908
C. C. Bell, M.A......1914
Bishop of Hull......1917

Organist, E. C. Bairstow, MUS. DOC.

Archdeacons (each £200).

ork, Ven. C. H. H. Cooper, M.A. 1923
ast Riding, Ven. J. M. Lambert. LL.D. 1916
eveland, Ven. Thos. Enraght Lindsay, M.A. 1907

Beneficed Clergy, 448.

fficial Principal and Auditor of the Chancery Court, Sir Lewis Tonna Dibdin, K.C., D.C.L.
icar-Gen. of Province, and Chancellor of Diocese, Sir Philip Baker Wilbraham, Bart.
egistrar and Secretary, A. V. Hudson, York.

BLACKBURN or MID-LANCASHIRE.

(In process of formation).

t Bishop (Not yet appointed).

BRADFORD. £2,500.

st Bishop, Rt. Rev. Arthur William Thomson Perowne, D.D. [Signs Arthur Bradford]...1920

Archdeacons (each £200).

raven, ...1923
radford, Ven W. Stanton Jones, M.A. 1921

Beneficed Clergy, 150; *Curates*, 38.

hancellor, Sir F. Newbolt, K.C.
Registrar and Secretary, F. A. T. Mossman, 2 Tyrrel Street, Bradford.

CARLISLE. £4,500.

1*st Bishop*, Rt. Rev. Henry Herbert Williams, D.D. (Rose Castle, Carlisle.) [Signs H. Carliol] ...1920

Bishop Suffragan.

Barrow-in-Furness, Rt. Rev. Campbell West-Watson, D.D. 1909

Dean (about £1,725).

Very Rev. Hastings Rashdall, D.C.L. 1917

Canons Residentiary (each about £850).

Archdeacon Campbell 1912
H. N. Bate, M.A. ...1920
T. B. A. Saunders, M.A., 1920
O. C. Quick, M.A. 1923

Organist. F. W. Wadely, MUS.B

Archdeacons.

Carlisle, Ven. Herbert Ernest Campbell 1920
Furness, Bishop of Barrow ......(£200) 1923
Westmorland, Ven. H. P. M. Lafone, M.A. (£200) 1923

Beneficed Clergy, 291; *Curates, &c.*, 95.

Chancellor, Ven. Archdeacon Campbell, D.D. 1920
Registrar and Sec., A. N. Bowman, Carlisle
London Sec., F. H. Lee, 1 Sanctuary, S.W.

CHESTER. £4,200.

34*th Bishop*, Rt. Rev. Henry Luke Paget, D.D., *cons.* 1906. (The Bishop's House, Chester.) [Signs H. L. Chester] 1919

Dean (£1,200).

Very Rev. Frank Selwyn Macaulay Bennett, M.A., 9 Abbey Square, Chester 1920

Canons Residentiary (each £600).

A. J. Blencowe, M.A. 1886
Arch. Paige Cox, B.D. 1917
H. V. S. Eck, M.A. 1921
W. O. M. Hughes, M.A. 1922

Organist, Joseph C. Bridge, MUS.D

Archdeacons (each £200).

Chester, Ven. W. L. Paige Cox, B.D. 1914
Macclesfield, Ven. J. H. Thorpe, B.D. 1922

Beneficed Clergy, 284; *Curates, &c.*, 197.

Chancellor, Sir Philip Baker Wilbraham, Bart.
Bishop's Secretaries, Gamon, Farmer & Co., Chester, and F. Hugh Lee, Sanctuary, S.W.

DURHAM. £7,000.

86*th Bishop*, Rt. Rev. Herbert Hensley Henson, D.D., *cons.* 1918, (Auckland Castle, Bishop Auckland.) [Signs Herbert Dunelm] 1920

Bishop Suffragan.

Jarrow, Rt. Rev. John Nathaniel Quirk, D.D. 1914

Dean (£3,000).

Rt. Rev. Bishop Welldon, D.D......1918

Canons Residentiary (each £1,000).

A. H. Cruickshank, D.Litt. 1910
Bishop of Jarrow...1914
A. B. G. Lillingston, M.A. 1914
Dawson Walker, D.D. 1919
Archdeacon Derry, M.A. 1922

Organist, Rev. Arnold D. Culley, MUS.BAC.

Archdeacons (each £200).

Auckland, Ven. P. A. Derry, M.A. 1914
Durham, The Bishop of Jarrow, D.D. 1922

Beneficed Clergy, 265; *Curates, &c.*, 165.

Chancellor, Philip Vernon Smith, LL.D
Registrar, J. B. Lazenby, Durham.
Secretary, John George Wilson, M.A., Durham.
London Sec., F. Hugh Lee, 1 The Sanctuary, S.W

LIVERPOOL. £4,200.

3*rd Bishop*, Rt. Rev. Albert Augustus David, D.D., *cons.* 1921 (Bishopscourt, Liverpool). [Signs Albert Liverpool]......1923

Bishop Suffragan.

Warrington, Rt. Rev. Edwin Hone Kempson, Winwick Rectory, Warrington 1920

Organist, H. Goss-Custard, MUS.B.

Canons Residentiary.

Archd. Howson ...1923
M. Stevenson, M.A. 1923

Archdeacons (each £200).

Liverpool, Ven. George Hardwicke Spooner 1916
Warrington, Ven. George John Howson 1916

Beneficed Clergy, 224; *Deaneries*, 12; *Curates, &c.*, 170

Chancellor, His Honour Judge Dowdall, K.C., B.C.L.
Registrars, J. Gamon & R. Farmer, Church House, Liverpool.
Secretaries, Gamon, Farmer & Co., Church House, Liverpool.

MANCHESTER. £4,200.

5*th Bishop*, Right Rev. William Temple, D.D. (Bishopscourt, Higher Broughton) [Signs W. Manchester] 1921

Bishops Suffragan.

Burnley, Right Rev. Henry Henn, D.D. (Reedley Lodge, Burnley) ......(£1,900) 1909
Whalley, Right Rev. A. G. Rawstorne, D.D. (Croston Rectory, Preston) 1909
Hulme, Rt. Rev. John Charles Hill, D.D., (Rectory, Bury)......1923

Dean (£1,500).
Very Rev. Joseph Gough McCormick, D.D. ...1920
Canons Residentiary (*each £850).
J. J. Scott, M.A. ...1903
P. Green, M.A..........1911
D. S. Johnson, M.A. 1912
Archd. Aspinall...1922
Organist, A. W. Wilson, M.A., MUS.D.
Archdeacons (each £200).
Manchester, Ven. N. L. Aspinall, M.A. 1916
Lancaster, Ven. P. G. Hornby, M.A. 1909
Rochdale, Ven. T. R. Sale, M.A. 1919
Blackburn, Bishop of Whalley, D.D. 1922
Beneficed Clergy, 564 ; *Curates, &c.*, about 360.
Chancellor, Philip Vernon Smith, LL.D.
Registrar and Diocesan Secretary, E. S. Chesney.
Legal Secretary, Henry Schofield.
Diocesan Registry & Office for Marriage Licences, 51 South King Street, Manchester.

NEWCASTLE. £3,400.

5th *Bishop*, Rt. Rev. Herbert Louis Wild, D.D. 1915 (Benwell Tower, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.) [Signs Herbert Newcastle].
Canons Residentiary.
Archd. Blackett Ord 1917
G. E. Newsom, M.A. 1917
L. S. Hunter, M.A. 1922
(Vacancy) 1923
Archdeacons.
Lindisfarne, Rt. Rev. G. A. Ormsby, D.D. (£200) 1914
Northumberland, Ven. C. E. Blackett Ord, M.A. 1917
Organist, William Ellis, MUS.B., F.R.C.O.
Beneficed Clergy, 182 ; *Chaplains*, 9 ; *Curates*, 130.
Chancellor, F. H L. Errington, C.B., M.A., K.C.
Registrar and Sec., J. B. Lazenby, Newcastle.

RIPON. £3,900.

5th *Bishop*, Rt. Rev. Thomas Banks Strong, G.B.E., D.D. (The Palace, Ripon) [Signs Thomas Ripon] 1920
Bishop Suffragan.
Knaresborough, Rt. Rev. Lucius F. M. Bottomley-Smith, D.D. (Methley Rectory, Leeds) 1905
Dean (£1,000).
Very Rev. Charles Mansfield Owen, D.D. 1915
Canons Residentiary (each £500).
G. W. Garrod, B.A. 1907
J. B. Harford, M.A. 1911
Archd. Watson......1921
J. G. W. Tuckey, C.B.E., M.A., K.H.C. 1923
Organist, C. H. Moody, C.B.E., MUS.DOC., F.R.C.O.
Archdeacons (each £200).
Leeds, Bishop of Knaresborough, D.D. 190
Richmond, Ven. A. Herbert Watson, M.A. ...192
Beneficed Clergy, 221 ; *Curates*, 60.
Chancellor, P. V. Smith, LL.D. (1911).
Regist. and Secretary, F. Dickson Wise, Ripon.

SHEFFIELD. £2,500.

1st *Bishop*, Rt. Rev. Leonard Hedley Burrows, D.D., *cons.* 1909. (Bishopsholme, Sheffield.) [Signs Leonard H. Sheffield].......................19
Organist, T. W. Hanforth, MUS.B., F.R.C.O.
Archdeacons (each £200).
Sheffield. Ven. J. R. Darbyshire, M.A. 192
Doncaster, Ven. F. G. Sandford, M.A. 19
Beneficed Clergy, 173 ; *Curates*, 54.
Chancellor, A. T. Lawrence, M.A.
Registrar and Legal Sec., H. B. Sandford, 3 Bank Street, Sheffield.

SODOR AND MAN. £2,000.

71st *Bishop*, Rt. Rev. James Denton Thompson, D.D. (Bishop's Court, Isle of Man) [Signs J. Sodor and Man]..1911
Archdeacon, Ven. John Kewley, M.A. (£546) 1912
Beneficed Clergy, 28 ; *Curates, &c.*, 24.
Vicar-General, Sec. and Registrar, C. T. W. Hughes-Games, M.A.
London Secretary, Sir Montague Barlow, LL.D.

WAKEFIELD. £3,000.

2nd *Bishop*, Rt. Rev. George Rodney Eden, D.D., *cons.* 1890 (Manor House, Heath, Wakefield) [Signs G. R. Wakefield] 1897
Archdeacons (each £200).
Huddersfield, Ven. R. C. M. Harvey, M.A. ...1914
Halifax, Ven. R. Phipps, M.A. 1923
Organist, J. N. Hardy, MUS.B.
Beneficed Clergy, 179 ; *Curates, &c.*, 96.
Chancellor, Ernest B. Charles, K.C.
Registrar and Sec., W. H. Coles, Wakefield.

The Church of Wales.

(*Disestablished* March 31, 1920.)

ST. ASAPH. £4,200.

1st *Archbishop and Metropolitan of the Province of Wales*, Most Rev. Alfred George Edwards, D.D., *cons.* 1889 (Palace, St. Asaph.) [Signs A. G. Cambr.]......................*elect. Archbp.* 1920
Dean, Very Rev. Ll. Wynne-Jones, M.A. (£700) 1910
Canons Residentiary (each £350).
Archd. Fletcher ...1910
Archd. Lloyd 1910
Daniel Davies 1915
Archd. Davis.........1916
Organist, H. C. L. Stocks, Mus.Doc., F.R.C.O.
Archdeacons.
Wrexham, Ven. W. H. Fletcher, M.A. 1910
St. Asaph, Ven. Thomas Lloyd, B.A. 1910
Montgomery, Ven. D. Grimaldi Davis, D.D....1916
Beneficed Clergy, 192 ; *Curates, &c.*, 70.
Chancellor, A. Harold Edwards, M.A.
Registrars, Henry Asaph Cleaver and Harry Mason Cleaver, St. Asaph.
Secretary, (vacant)

BANGOR. £4,200.

72nd *Bishop*, Rt. Rev. Watkin Herbert Williams, D.D. (Glyngarth Palace, Menai Bridge). [Signs: Watkin Bangor] 1899
Dean, Very Rev. Griffith Roberts, M.A. (£700) 1903
Canons Residentiary (each £350).
Arch. Ll. Jones, M.A. 1906
E. T. Davies, B.A....1906
E. O. Jones, B.A. ...1917
Archd. Evans, B.A. 1921
Organist, Roland Rogers, Mus.Doc., £120.
Archdeacons (*Canonries attached*).
Bangor, Ven. A. O. Evans, B.A. 1921
Merioneth, Ven. John Lloyd Jones, M.A. 1906
Beneficed Clergy, 147 ; *Curates, &c.*, 70.
Chancellor, Claud Douglas-Pennant, M.A. ...1909
Registrar, A. Ivor Pryce, M.A.

LLANDAFF. £4,260.

4th *Bishop*, Rt. Rev. Joshua Pritchard Hughes, D.D. (The Palace, Llandaff). [Signs J. P. Llandaff] 1905
Dean, Very Rev. C. E. T. Griffith, M.A. (£700) 1913

Canons.

Archdn. Buckley ... 1913
D. Davies, M.A. ... 1914
J. T. Harding, M.A. 1897
H. R. Johnson, M.A. 1913
A. Henderson, B.A. 1915
D. Akrill Jones, M.A. 1921
J. D. James, B.D. ... 1921
M. Jones Powell, D.D. '22
D. T. Griffiths, M.A. 1922
R. David, M.A. 1923

Organist, George G. Beale, Mus.B., £150.

Archdeacon.

Llandaff, Ven. J. R. Buckley, B.D. 1913

Beneficed Clergy, 145; *Curates, &c.*, 140.
Clergy without Parochial charge, 25.

Chancellor, Wilfrid Lewis, M.A., Cardiff 1909
Registrar, Secretary and Apparitor-General, A. G. Howell, 37 Charles Street, Cardiff.
Chapter Clerk, John Ernest Gladstone, Cardiff.
London Sec., F. Hugh Lee, The Sanctuary, S.W.1.

MONMOUTH. £2,000

1st *Bishop*, Rt. Rev. Charles Alfred Howell Green, D.D. (Jesmond, Stow Park, Newport, Mon.). [Signs C. Monemuten] 1921
Archdeacon, Ven. D. H. Griffiths, M.A. 1921

Beneficed Clergy, 138; *Curates, &c.*, 43.

Chancellor, W. H. P. Lewis, M.A. 1921
Secretary and Registrar, T. B. R. Wilson, 63 High Street, Newport 1921

ST. DAVID'S. £4,500.

119th *Bishop*, Rt. Rev. John Owen, D.D. (Abergwili Palace, Carmarthen.) [Signs J. St. David's] 1897
Dean, Very Rev. W. Williams, B.D. ... (£700) 1919

Canons Residentiary (each £350).

Daniel Jones, M.A. 1903
C. G. Brown, B.A. ... 1908
D. Watcyn Morgan, B.A. 1919

Organist, Joseph Soar, MUS. BAC.

Archdeacons.

Carmarthen, Ven. R. Williams, M.A. (£200) 1914
Cardigan, Ven. D. Williams, M.A. ... (£200) 1903
St. David's, Ven. D. L. Prosser, M.A. ... (£279) 1920

Beneficed Clergy, 241; *Curates, &c.*, 73.

Chancellor, Sir E. Marlay Samson, K.B.E., M.A., K.C. (1909).
Registrar, Griffith E. Owen, Carmarthen.
London Sec., F. Hugh Lee, 1 The Sanctuary, S.W.1.

SWANSEA AND BRECON. £2,000.

1st *Bishop*, Rt. Rev. Edward Latham Bevan, D.D., *cons.* 1915 1923

Archdeacons (each £200).

Brecon, Ven. H. J. Church Jones 1923
Gower, Ven. H. S. Williams 1923
Chancellor, Sir E. Marlay Samson, K.B.E., M.A., K.C. 1923
Registrar, Molyneux F. Thomas, Brecon.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND BISHOPS WHO HAVE RESIGNED.

Name.	Diocese.	Cons.	Res.
Arthur H. Baynes, *b.* 1854	*Natal*	1893	1900
Laurance F. D. Blair, *b.* 1869	*Falklands*	1910	1914
George F. Browne, *b.* 1833	*Bristol*	1895	1914
A. Chandler, *b.* 1860	*Bloemfontein*	1902	1921
F. J. Chavasse, *b.* 1846	*Liverpool*	1900	1923
Hy. Lowther Clarke, *b.* 1850	*Melbourne*	1902	1920
Alfred Clifford, *b.* 1849	*Lucknow*	1893	1910
Regd. S. Copleston, *b.* 1845	*Calcutta*	1875	1912
Chas. E. Cornish, *b.* 1842	*Grahamstown*	1899	1915
Frederick Courtney, *b.* 1837	*Nova Scotia*	1888	1904
Owen T. L. Crossley, *b.* 1861	*Auckland*	1911	1913
R. J. Crosthwaite, *b.* 1837	*Beverley*	1889	1923
T. W. Drury, *b.* 1847	*Ripon*	1907	1919
Geo. H. Frodsham, *b.* 1863	*N. Queensland*	1902	1912
Philip K. Fyson, *b.* 1846	*Hokkaido*	1896	1908
Wm. Thos. Gaul, *b.* 1844	*Mashonaland*	1895	1907
E. C. Sumner Gibson, *b.* 1848	*Gloucester*	1905	1922
F. Goldsmith, *b.* 1853	*Bunbury*	1904	1917
Hon. Edw. Carr Glyn, *b.* 1843	*Peterboro'*	1897	1916
Charles Gore, *b.* 1853	*Oxford*	1902	1919
A. V. Green, *b.* 1857	*Ballarat*	1894	1915
Nathl. T. Hamlyn, *b.* 1864	*Accra*	1904	1910
Edward N. Hodges, *b.* 1849	*Travancore*	1890	1905
C. Hook, *b.* 1844	*Kingston-on-Thames*	1905	1914
W. B. Hornby, *b.* 1851	*Nassau*	1892	1919
G. D. Iliff, *b.* 1867	*Shantung*	1903	1921
Ernest G. Ingham, *b.* 1851	*Sierra Leone*	1883	1897
Albert E. Joscelyne, *b.* 1866	*Jamaica*	1905	1912
George L. King, *b.* 1860	*Madagascar*	1899	1919
Arthur M. Knight, *b.* 1864	*Rangoon*	1903	1909
E. A. Knox, *b.* 1847	*Manchester*	1903	1920
G. H. Lander, *b.* 1861	*Hong Kong*	1907	1920
J. Lofthouse, *b.* 1855	*Keewater*	1902	1921
J. D. Langley, *b.* 1836	*Bendigo*	1907	1919
H. H. Montgomery, *b.* 1847	*Tasmania*	1889	1901
Samuel Morley, *b.* 1841	*Tinnevelly*	1896	1903
William R. Mounsey, *b.* 1868	*Labuan*	1909	1916
Charles O. Mules, *b.* 1837	*Nelson, N.Z.*	1892	1912
J. A. Newnham, *b.* 1852	*Saskatchewan*	1893	1921
G. Albert Ormsby, *b.* 1843	*Honduras*	1893	1907
E. A. Parry, *b.* 1860	*Guiana*	1900	1921
E. N. Powell, *b.* 1860	*Mashonaland*	1908	1910
H. M. E. Price, *b.* 1863	*Fuh-Kien*	1906	1918
Wm. Day Reeve, *b.* 1844	*Mackenzie R.*	1891	1907
C. J. Ridgeway, *b.* 1841	*Chichester*	1908	1919
Archibald Robertson, *b.* 1853	*Exeter*	1903	1916
Herbt. E. Ryle, K.C.V.O., *b.* 1856	*Winchester*	1901	1911
C. Perry Scott, *b.* 1847	*N. China*	1880	1913
John Taylor Smith, *b.* 1860	*Sierra Leone*	1897	1901
Wm. Eden Smyth, *b.* 1858	*Lebombo*	1893	1912
Chas. H. Stileman, *b.* 1864	*Persia*	1912	1916
Waite H. Stirling, *b.* 1829	*Falklands*	1869	1901
Edward S. Talbot, D.D., *b.* 1844	*Winchester*	1895	1923
H. Tugwell, *b.* 1854	*Equatorial Africa*	1894	1921
T. C. Twitchell, *b.* 1866	*Polynesia*	1908	1921
Fredk. Wallis, *b.* 1853	*Wellington*	1895	1911
Jas. Edwd. C. Welldon, *b.* 1854	*Calcutta*	1898	1901
Henry Whitehead, *b.* 1853	*Madras*	1899	1922
Cecil J. Wood, *b.* 1873	*Melanesia*	1912	1919

SUFFRAGAN BISHOPS OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND AND CHURCH OF WALES.

SUFFRAGAN BISHOPS will be found under their respective dioceses:—
Barking (*Chelmsford*); *Barrow-in-F.* (*Carlisle*); *Buckingham* (*Oxford*); *Burnley* (*Manchester*); *Colchester* (*Chelmsford*); *Crediton* (*Exeter*); *Croydon* (*Canterbury*); *Derby* (*Southwell*); *Dover* (*Canterbury*); *Europe, N. & C.* (*London*); *Grantham* (*Lincoln*); *Guildford* (*Winchester*); *Hull* (*York*); *Hulme* (*Manchester*: *Jarrow* (*Durham*); *Kensington* (*London*); *Kingston* (*Southwark*); *Knaresborough* (*Ripon*); *Leicester* (*Peterborough*); *Lewes* (*Chichester*); *Marlborough* (*Exeter*); *Plymouth* (*Exeter*); *Richmond* (*Ripon*); *St. Germans* (*Truro*); *Southampton* (*Winchester*); *Stafford* (*Lichfield*); *Stepney* (*London*); *Taunton* (*B. & Wells*); *Thetford* (*Norwich*); *Warrington* (*Liverpool*); *Wells* (*B. & Wells*); *Whalley* (*Manchester*); *Whitby* (*York*); *Willesden* (*London*); *Woolwich* (*Southwark*).

Sees.	Apptd.	Clgy.
CANADA.		
Province of Canada.		
Montreal, John Cragg Farthing, *b.* 1861	1909	140
Fredericton, J. A. Richardson, *b.* 1868	1907	79
Nova Scotia, C. L. Worrall, *b.* 1853 (*Archbp. and Met.* 1915)	1904	140
Quebec, Lennox Waldron Williams, *b.* 1859	1915	84
Newfoundland, Wm. Charles White, *b.* 1864	1917	79
Province of Ontario.		
Algoma, George Thorneloe, *b.* 1848, *Archbp. of Province of Ontario & Metropolitan*	1897	55
Coadj. (*Kingston*), E. J. Bidwell, *b.* 1866	1913	78
Huron, D. Williams, *b.* 1856	1905	65
Niagara, Wm. Reid Clark, *b.* 1851	1911	86
Ottawa, J. C. Roper, *b.* 1859 (*cons.* 1912)	1915	74
Toronto { J. F. Sweeny, *b.* 1857	1909	237
W. Day Reeve, *b.* 1844, *Asst.*	1907	
Province of Ruperts Land.		
Athabasca, E. F. Robins, *b.* 1870	1912	9
Calgary, W. Cyprian Pinkham, *b.* 1844	1887	85
Edmonton, H. A. Gray, *b.* 1872	1914	31
Keewatin, A. D. Dewdney, *b.* 1863	1921	17
Mackenzie River, J. R. Lucas, *b.* 1867	1913	7
Moosonee, J. G. Anderson, *b.* 1866	1909	14
Qu'Appelle, M. T. McA. Harding, b. 1865	1909	120
Rupert's Land, S. P. Matheson, *b.* 1852, *Archbp. of Rupert's Land* (1905) *and Primate of Canada* (1909. *cons.* 1903)	1905	111
Saskatchewan, G. E. Lloyd, *b.* 1861	1922	74
Yukon, Isaac O. Stringer, *b.* 1866	1905	8
Province of British Columbia.		
Caledonia, F. H. Du Vernet, *b.* 1860, *Archbishop and Metropolitan*, 1915	1904	16
Columbia, C. De Veber Schofield, *b.* 1872	1916	44
New Westminster, A. U. de Pencier, *b.* 1867	1910	63
Kootenay, A. J. Doull, *b.* 1872	1915	41
Cariboo (vacant)		12
PROVINCE OF INDIA AND CEYLON.		
Assam, H. Pakenham Walsh, *b.* 1870	1915	6
Bombay, Edwin Jas. Palmer, *b.* 1869	1908	94
Calcutta, Foss Westcott, *b.* 1863 (*c.* 1905), *Met.*	1919	120
Chota Nagpur, A. Wood. *b.* 1869	1920	50
Colombo, Ernest A. Copleston, *b.* 1854	1903	93
Dornakal, V. S. Azariah, *b.* 1874	1913	94
Lahore, Henry B. Durrant, *b.* 1871	1913	110
Lucknow, G. H. Westcott, *b.* 1863	1910	96
Madras, E. H. M. Waller, *b.* 1870 (*c.* 1915)	1922	162
Nagpur, Eyre Chatterton, *b.* 1863	1903	40
Rangoon, R. S. Fyffe, *b.* 1869	1910	49
Tinnevelly and Madura, N. H. Tubbs, *b.* 1879	1923	86
Travancore & Cochin, C. H. Gill, *b.* 1861	1905	50
AUSTRALIA.		
Province of New South Wales.		
Armidale, W. F. Wentworth-Shields, *b.* 1867	1916	38
Bathurst, George Merrick Long, *b.* 1876	1911	53
Goulburn, Lewis B. Radford, *b.* 1867	1915	57
Grafton John Wm. Ashton, *b.* 1864	1921	41
Newcastle, Reginald Stephen, *b.* 1860 (*c.* 1913)	1919	68
Riverina, Ernest A. Anderson, *b.* 1859	1895	19
Sydney, John Chas. Wright, *b.* 1861; *Archbp. & Metrop. N.S.W.*; *Primate*, 1910	1909	269
Province of Victoria.		
Ballarat, M. H. Maxwell-Gumbleton, *b.* 1872	1916	85
Bendigo, Donald Baker, *b.* 1882	1921	30
Gippsland, G. H. Cranswick, *b.* 1881	1917	34
Melbourne, Harrington C. Lees, *b.* 1870; *Archbp. & Metropolitan*	1921	21
Wangaratta, Thomas H. Armstrong, *b.* 1857	1902	36
Province of Queensland.		
Brisbane, Gerald Sharp, *b.* 1865 (*cons.* 1910) (*Archbp. & Metrop.*, 1921)	1921	115
H. F. Le Fanu (*Bp. coadj.*), *b.* 1870	(1915)	
Carpentaria, Stephen H. Davies, *b.* 1884	1922	14
New Guinea, Henry Newton *b.* 1867 (*c.* 1915)	1922	16
N. Queensland, Jno. O. Feetham, *b.* 1876	1913	20
Rockhampton, Philip C. T. Crick, *b.* 1881	1921	20
Province of Western Australia.		
Bunbury, Cecil Wilson, *b.* 1859 (1894)	1917	22
Kalgoorlie, William E. Elsey, *b.* 1879	1919	8
Perth, Chas. Owen L. Riley, *b.* 1854, (*Archbp. & Metrop.*, 1914)	1894	59
Independent Dioceses.		
Adelaide, Arthur N. Thomas, *b.* 1869	1906	99
N.W. Australia, G. Trower, *b.* 1860 (*cons.* 1902)	1909	5
Fiji, L. S. Kempthorne, *b.*	1923	6
Tasmania, Robert Snowdon Hay, *b.* 1864	1919	91
Willochra, Gilbert White, *b.* 1859 (*cons.* 1900)	1915	15
PROVINCE OF NEW ZEALAND.		
Auckland, A. W. Averill, *b.* 1865 (*cons.* 1910)	1913	120
Christchurch, Churchill Julius, *b.* 1847 (*Primate and Archbishop of N.Z.*, 1922)	1890	83
Dunedin, Isaac Richards, *b.* 1859	1920	46
Melanesia, J. Manwaring Steward, *b.* 1874	1919	35
Nelson, William Charles Sadlier, *b.* 1868	1912	28
Waiapu, W. W. Sedgwick, *b.* 1859	1914	72
Wellington, Thomas H. Sprott, O.B.E., *b.* 1856	1911	73
PROVINCE OF SOUTH AFRICA.		
Bloemfontein, Walter Julius Carey, *b.* 1875	1921	57
Asst., F. R. T. Balfour, *b.* 1846	1911	
Cape Town, W. M. Carter, *b.* 1850 (*cons.* 1891), *Archbp.*	1909	99
J. O. Nash, *b.* 1861 *Coadjutor*	1917	
George, H. B. Sidwell, *b.* 1863	1911	26
Grahamstown, F. R. Phelps, *b.* 1861	1915	96
Johannesburg, A. B. L. Karney, *b.* 1874	1922	—
Kimberley and Kuruman, W. Gore-Browne, *b.* 1859	1912	27
Lebombo, Leonard L. Fisher, *b.* 1882	1921	13
S. Rhodesia, Fredc. H. Beaven, *b.* 1855	1911	29
Natal, Fredk. Saml. Baines, *b.* 1858	1901	61
Pretoria, Neville S. Talbot, M.C., *b.* 1879	1920	104
St. Helena, W. A. Holbech, *b.* 1850	1905	4
St. John's, Kaffraria, E. H. Etheridge, *b.* 1872	1923	60
Zululand, Wilmot L. Vyvyan, *b.* 1861	1903	33
PROVINCE OF THE WEST INDIES.		
Antigua, Edward Hutson, *b.* 1873 (*c.* 1911, *elected Archbp. of W. Indies*	1921	34
Barbados, A. P. Berkeley, *b.* 1868	1917	73
Guiana, Oswald H. Parry, *b.* 1869	1921	38
Honduras, Edward A. Dunn, *b.* 1869	1917	—
" *Assist. Bishop*, V. Jackson	1921	
Jamaica, G. F. C. De Carteret, *b.* 1866	1916	90
" *Asst. Bishop*, D. W. Bentley	1919	
Nassau, Roscow G. Shedden, *b.* 1889	1919	23
Trinidad, A. H. Anstey, *b.* 1870	1918	—
PROVINCE OF CHINA.		
Cheh Kiang, Herbert J. Molony, *b.* 1865	1908	42
" *Asst. Bishop*, Tsae-Seng Sing	1918	
Fuh-Kien, John Hind, *b.* 1876	1918	41
Honan, W. C. White, *b.* 1873	1909	8
Kwangsi and Hunan, J. Holden, *b.* 18	1923	7
North China, F. L. Norris, *b.* 1864	1914	17
Shantung, Thomas Arnold Scott, *b.* 1880	1921	19
Victoria, Hong Kong, C. R. Duppuy, *b.* 1881	1920	30
West China, W. Wharton Cassels, *b.* 1858	1895	30
" " (*Asst.*) H. W. K. Mowll, *b.*	1922	
PROVINCE OF JAPAN.		
Hokkaido (vacant).		
Kiushiu (*S. Japan*), A. Lea, *b.* 1868	1909	8
Nagoya, Heber J. Hamilton, *b.* 1864	1912	31
Osaka,	1923	31
South Tokyo, Samuel Heaslett, *b.* 1879	1922	27
UNDER ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY.		
Accra, M. S. O'Rorke, *b.* 1869	1913	7
Argentina and E. S. America, E. F. Every, *b.* 1862 (*cons.* 1902)	1910	29
Egypt & the Sudan, Llyn. H. Gwynne, *b.* 1863	1908	—
Falklands, N. S. de Jersey, *b.* 1868	1919	—
Gibraltar, Jno. Harold Greig, *b.* 1865	1921	61
Jerusalem, Rennie MacInnes, *b.* 1870	1914	26
Korea, Mark Napier Trollope, *b.* 1862	1911	15
Labuan and Sarawak, E. D. L. Danson, *b.* 1879	1917	12
Lagos, F. M. Jones, *b.* 1866	1919	—
Madagascar, G. K. Kestell-Cornish, *b.* 1858	1919	45
Mauritius, C. H. Golding-Bird, *b.* 1874	1919	
Mombasa, R. S. Heywood, *b.* 1867	1918	25
Niger, B. Lasbrey, *b.* 1880	1921	84
Niger Delta (*Suff.*) A. W. Howells	1919	
Northern Rhodesia, A. J. W. May, *b.* 1869	1914	5
Nyasaland, Thos. C. Fisher, *b.* 1872	1910	18
Persia, J. H. Linton, *b.* 1879	1919	12
Sierra Leone, G. W. Wright, *b.* 18	1923	50
Singapore, C. J. Ferguson-Davie, *b.* 1872	1909	22
Uganda, John J. Willis, O.B.E., *b.* 1872	1912	68
" *Kampala* (*Suff.*) H. G. Jones, *b.* 1870	1920	
Zanzibar, Frank Weston, O.B.E., *b.* 1871	1908	31

The Church of Ireland (DISESTABLISHED 1869).

Sees.		Apptd.	Ch. Pop (1901)	Incumbents.	Curates.	Income of See.
	ARCHBISHOPS.					
magh...	Most Rev. Charles F. D'Arcy, D.D., b. 1859 (cons. 1903)	1920 ...	55,359 ...	90 ...	19 ...	£2,500
blin ...	Most Rev. John A. Fitzgerald Gregg, D.D., b. 1872 (cons. 1915)	1920 ...	98,796 ...	147 ...	78 ...	2,500
	BISHOPS.					
ath......	Most Rev. Hon. Benjamin J. Plunket, D.D., b. 1870	1919 ...	10,205 ...	68 ...	14 ...	1,500
shel......	Rt. Rev. Robert Miller, D.D., b. 1871	1919 ...	9,691 ...	55 ...	18 ...	1,479
gher ...	Rt. Rev. James Macmanaway, D.D., b. 1860	1923 ...	37,183 ...	65 ...	10 ...	1,441
rk	Rt. Rev. Charles Benjamin Dowse, D.D., b. 1862	1912 ...	31,935 ...	100 ...	35 ...	1,703
rry......	Rt. Rev. Joseph Irvine Peacocke, D.D., b. 1872 ...	1916 ...	50,741 ...	105 ...	18 ...	2,140
own	Rt. Rev. Charles T. P. Grierson, D.D., b. 1856	1919 ...	226,810 ...	165 ...	56 ...	1,750
llaloe ...	Rt. Rev. Thomas Sterling Berry, D.D., b. 1854 ...	1913 ...	9,222 ...	58 ...	10 ...	1,500
lmore ...	Rt. Rev. William Richard Moore, D.D., b. 1858	1915 ...	31,210 ...	97 ...	26 ...	1,542
merick .	Rt. Rev. Harry Vere White, D.D., b. 1854	1921 ...	9,085 ...	53 ...	11 ...	1,408
sory ...	Rt. Rev. John G. FitzMaurice Day, b. 1875......	1920 ...	22,446 ...	101 ...	34 ...	1,535
am ...	Rt. Rev. John Orr, D.D., b. 1874	1923 ...	9,723 ...	60 ...	10 ...	1,493

ST. PATRICK'S NATIONAL CATHEDRAL, DUBLIN.

Dean and Ordinary, Very Rev. Charles Thomas Ovenden, D.D.

GENERAL SYNOD,

onsisting of House of Bishops (13) and House of Representatives (viz., 208 clerical and 416 lay).

Honorary Secretaries, Ven. L. A. Pooler, D.D.; J. A. Maconchy; Major E. H. C. Wellesley and Rev. C. K. Irwin, B.D.

Secretary to the REPRESENTATIVE CHURCH BODY (INCORPORATED 1870), A. F. Maude, 52 St. Stephen's Green E., Dublin; *Asst. Sec.* Canon R. A. Kernan B.D.

By the Act of Union, 1800, the Church of eland was united with the Church of England, d the Sovereign, as one of its members, supreme vernor on earth. By the Act of 1869 this union as severed, and on Jan. 1, 1871, the Church of eland resumed her independent position. The t of 1869 not only disestablished the Irish urch, but also took away her endowments, thing being left but the right to the life services the Annuitant Bishops and Clergy (which were mmuted for a capital sum), the right to claim urches in use for divine service, the right to y the See and Glebe Houses (with garden d curtilage), and £500,000 in lieu of private dowments.

The supreme governing body of the Church Ireland is the GENERAL SYNOD, which meets nually.

Subject to the GENERAL SYNOD are 23 *Diocesan nods*, which are assisted by smaller elected dies called Diocesan Councils.

The Bishop of the Diocese is chosen by the erical and lay members of the *Diocesan Synod*. e Primate is chosen by the House of Bishops om amongst their own number.

The incumbent of the Parish is appointed by a *oard of Nomination*, consisting of 7 persons, *z.*:—The Bishop, 3 diocesan nominators (2 erical and 1 lay) appointed by the Diocesan nod, and 3 parochial nominators (lay) appointed the registered vestrymen of the parish.

The financial trustees of the Church are the REPRESENTATIVE BODY, composed of the Archbishops and Bishops, 13 clergymen and 26 laymen, chosen by the Diocesan Synods, with 13 co-opted members (clerical or lay). This body holds the property of the Church, and administers its funds, subject to the General Synod.

The first property it held was the capital sum £7,581,075, representing the life annuities of the Bishops and Clergy paid over as commutation money by the Church Commissioners, and also £500,000 compensation for private endowments. The commutation capital on Dec. 31, 1922, was only £78,612, charged with annuities to 24 annuitants. The funds, however, in the custody of the Representative Body amounted in all to £9,991,856, made up of *Commutation* £78,612, *Private Endowments* £342,470, *Parochial Sustentation* £6,737,416, *Episcopal Sustentation* £561,731, *General Synod Funds* £620,936, and *Miscellaneous purposes* £1,993,161.

Since 1869 members of the Church have paid in to the Representative Body a total sum of £9,200,019. The interest of the Diocesan and Parochial Sustentation and other Funds is approximately £338,230. The total amount of *assessment* for stipend paid by parishes, 1922, was £113,703, and the total amount paid for *stipends* under Diocesan Schemes was £344,607.

The number of members of the Church of Ireland, by the Census of 1911, was 524,375, or 12·0 per cent. of the entire population.

The Episcopal Church in Scotland.

Sees.	THE RT. REV. BISHOPS.	Cons.	Clgy	Stipd.	Sees.	THE RT. REV. BISHOPS.	Cons.	Clgy.	Stipd.
berdeen...	Frederic Ll. Deane, D.D.	1917...	41	£*911	*Edinburgh*	G. H. S. Walpole, D.D.	1910...	77	£*1,274
rgyll ...	Kenneth Mackenzie, D.D.	1907...	18...	853	*Glasgow* ...	E. T. S. Reid, D.D. ...	1921..	88 ...	*816
rechin ...	Most Rev. W. J. F. Robberds, D.D. (*Primus* 1908)	1904...	28	*1,263	*Moray*......	A. J. Maclean, D.D. ...	1904...	21 ...	*868
					St. Andrews	C. E. Plumb, D.D......	1908...	47	*1,114

* With residence.

Registrar of the Episcopal Synod, George J. Wood, W.S., 14 Young Street, Edinburgh.

Churches, Mission Stations, &c., 419. Parsonages, 215. Clergy, 340. Communicants, 59,623.

The Church of Scotland.

The Church of Scotland by law established is Presbyterian in constitution, and is governed by Kirk Sessions, Presbyteries, Synods, and the General Assembly, which consists of both clerical and lay representatives from each of the Presbyteries, and also from the Universities and lay representatives from the Royal Burghs. It is presided over by a Moderator (chosen annually by the Assembly), to whom the King has granted precedence in Scotland, during his term of office, next after the Lord Chancellor of Great Britain. The Sovereign is represented by a Lord High Commissioner (appointed each year by the Crown), who receives the sum of £2,000 towards his expenses. The country, for Church purposes, is divided into 16 Synods and 84 Presbyteries, and there are about 1,828 ministers and licentiates engaged in ministerial and other work. The Church population exceeds the aggregate of all the other Presbyterian bodies, and is estimated at about half the whole population of Scotland; the number of communicants at the close of 1922 was 751,870. The sum of £767,424 was raised in 1922 for church and missionary purposes. Within the last 50 years 503 chapels, at a cost for stipend of over £2,400,000, have been endowed and erected into parishes *quoad sacra*. The parish churches number 1,463. There are in addition 241 churches and mission stations, in all of which worship is regularly conducted.

Until 1560 the Church of Scotland was Roman Catholic, but in that year the Scots Parliament abolished the jurisdiction of the Pope, proscribed the Mass, and ratified a Confession of Faith drawn up by John Knox and other divines. In it all essential articles of the ancient creeds of the Church were adhered to. Ceremonies were declared to be temporary in their nature, and should be altered when they began to foster superstition. Presbytery was settled in 1590. The restoration of the rights of the Bishop civil and ecclesiastical, was, however, sanction by the General Assembly of 1610, and thr Scottish Bishops were in that year cons crated in London. Further innovations by Kin James VI. alarmed the people, and the a tempt of Charles I. to impose on the Church Book of Canons and a Liturgy was met by th *National Covenant* and the restoration Presbyterian forms, which culminated in th *Westminster Confession of Faith* in 1646. At th Restoration the Church again became Epi copal, but in 1690 the Scottish Parliamen re-established Presbyterianism. By the Treat of Union between England and Scotland (ratifie by the English Parliament 6 Anne c. ii.) th Church of Scotland was secured in its Presbyterian form, and the very first official act of sovereign of the British Empire on his *accessio* is to take an oath to maintain inviolably thi settlement. In 1921 Parliament passed th *Church of Scotland Act*, 1921, to declare the lawfulness of certain articles declaratory of the constitution of the Church of Scotland. The article have been framed with a view to facilitatin union among Presbyterian Churches in Scotland A committee, appointed by the Secretary fo Scotland (under the Presidency of Viscoun Haldane) enquired into the question of endowments, with a view to legislation in regar thereto, and legislation on the lines of tha Committee's report is likely to follow.

Lord High Commissioner, Lord Elphinstone.

Moderator (1923), Rev. George Milligan, D.D.

Principal Clerk, Rev. David Paul, D.D., Edinburgh
Depute Clerk, Rev. J. A. McClymont, C.B.E., D.D
Procurator, William Chree, K.C.
Agent, A. L. Menzies, W.S., 54 Castle St., Edinburgh
Parliamentary Solicitor, A. H. Spens, London.

OTHER PRESBYTERIAN CHURCHES.

(1) *The United Free Church of Scotland* was formed by the Union on October 31st, 1900, of the *Free Church of Scotland* and the *United Presbyterian Church*. The United Church, by rearrangement of the Synods and Presbyteries, has 12 Synods and 64 Presbyteries, and 2 Continental Presbyteries. The Supreme Court is the General Assembly, which meets every year at the same time as that of the Established Church. In the year ending 31 Dec., 1921, there were 1,482 congregations and 42 preaching stations. The total membership was 531,849, and there were 2,038 Sunday Schools, with 197,817 scholars and 22,935 teachers. In 17 Foreign Mission Fields there are 399 European Mission Agents and 5,152 native pastors, evangelists, and teachers, including in both cases those of the Women's Foreign Mission. The income of the Church at the close of last financial year amounted to £1,455,655 at home, and £201,602 abroad.—*Moderator* (1923-4). Rev. Principal Cairns, D.D.—*Offices*, 121 George Street, Edinburgh; and 232 St. Vincent Street, Glasgow.

(2) *The Presbyterian Church in Ireland.*—According to the Census of 1911, the members of the various Presbyterian churches in Ireland were 439,876. The largest of these, under the superintendence of the General Assembly, consists of 35 presbyteries, 609 ministers, 559 congregations, with 108,104 communicants, 91,659 families, 7,496 Sabbath-school teachers, and 102,206 scholars During the year 1922-23 this branch contribute by congregational effort £372,676 for religious charitable, and missionary purposes. The tota income for the year for all purposes was £469,17 It possesses two Colleges, with power to confe Theological Degrees, comprising a staff of 12 professors and 2 lecturers, and has 31 ministerial wit 3 medical and industrial missionaries in foreig parts.—*Moderator*, Rt. Rev. George Thompson D.D. *General Secretary*, Rev. W. J. Lowe D.D., Church House, Belfast.

(3) *The Presbyterian Church of England* ha 14 presbyteries, 350 congregations, 9 preachin stations, and 84,462 members. It has a Theological College (Westminster College, Cambridge) and supports 89 missionaries abroad, including 4 women. In 1922 the amount raised for all purpose was £404,063.—*Church Offices*: 15 Russell Square W.C. 1. *Moderator* (1923-4), Rev. Prof. Anderso Scott, D.D. *Gen. Sec.*, Rev. W. Lewis Robertson M.A. *Fin. Sec.*, Percy Graham. *Pubs. Office*, 2 Warwick Lane, Paternoster Row, E.C. 4.

(4) The less numerous divisions are: The *Fre Church of Scotland*, consisting of those member who did not unite with the U.P. Church; the Reformed Presbyterian Synod, the Easter Reformed Synod, the United Original Seceders the Secession Presbytery in Ireland, and the Synod of the Church of Scotland in England.

The Methodist Churches.

UNDER the general designation of METHODISTS are included all those religious bodies which owe their existence, directly or indirectly, to the efforts of the Revds. John and Charles Wesley. The most numerous and influential of them are—

WESLEYAN METHODISTS.

1. *Wesleyan Methodists*, the original body founded in 1739 by these two brothers. The first *Conference*, consisting of six clergymen and four laymen, was held in 1744. Since then the growth of Methodism has been great, its present adherents being given as 32,000,000. The latest statistics are: Ministers, 56,494; local preachers, 97,531; members and probationers, 10,386,972; Sunday schools, 94,857; officers and teachers, 922,361; scholars, 9,182,637; churches and other preaching places, 100,130. The conference is now composed in its Representative Session of 300 ministers and 300 laymen, with a ministerial president and secretary at its head, elected year by year. The Wesleyans are governed primarily by the Conference, secondarily by the Synods, which are semi-annual meetings of the ministers and selected laymen in each district, over which a chairman is appointed by the Conference, and thirdly by quarterly meetings of the ministers and lay officers of each circuit. The authority of both these last meetings is subordinate to the Conference, which has the supreme legislative and judicial power in Methodism.—*Pres.*, Rev. T. Ferrier Hulme, M.A.; *Sec.*, Rev. Thomas Kirkup.

THE PRIMITIVE METHODISTS.

2. *The Primitive Methodists*, who sprang up in Staffordshire, in 1810, under the leadership of Hugh Bourne and William Clowes. Owing to the excesses attending certain outdoor services called "camp meetings," the Wesleyan Conference prohibited the continuance of the practice. Bourne and Clowes refused to comply with this decision, and were in consequence expelled. They and their sympathisers banded together in a new body, with enlarged powers for the laity. Next to the Wesleyans they are the most numerous and the most democratic of all the denominations which have arisen out of the Methodist movement.—*President*, Rev. G. Armstrong.

THE UNITED METHODIST CHURCH.

3. *The United Methodist Church* was formed by the Union in 1907 of three denominations of Methodists, which hitherto had been separate from and independent of each other. These were:—

The Methodist New Connexion, which owed its origin in 1797 to the Rev. Alexander Kilham, one of the early itinerating Wesleyan preachers. He demanded that the members of the societies, and not the Conference, should be constituted the source of all power in Methodism; and that the Conference should consist of lay as well as ministerial members, all of whom should be elected by the members of the various societies as their delegates. He was expelled by the Conference, and at once founded a new community.

The Bible Christians, founded in 1815 by William O'Bryan, a Wesleyan lay preacher in Cornwall. They existed mainly in the West of England.

The United Methodist Free Churches, which was itself an amalgamation of three different secessions—the Protestant Methodists, formed in 1828; the Wesleyan Methodist Association, which sprang out of a controversy in 1834, concerning the need for a trained ministry; and the Wesleyan Reform Association, founded in 1849, during a great agitation. A strong opposition to the leading Wesleyan officials was organised, which found expression in Conference debates, but more strongly in anonymous and bitter pamphlets, which were widely circulated. On suspicion of being the authors and circulators of these pamphlets three ministers were expelled. They found so many sympathisers that over 100,000 members seceded to found a new denomination.

An Act of Parliament was secured in 1907 to authorise the union of these three denominations into one, to be called the United Methodist Church, and to provide for the government of the Church by a Conference consisting of an equal number of ministers and laymen, elected by districts. The act of union took place in London on September 17, 1907, when the first united Conference was held. About 700 delegates were present. A deed was adopted and signed, declaring the terms of union, defining the constitution and doctrinal tenets, and containing provisions for government and discipline.—*President*, Rev. Charles Pye; *Secretary*, Mr. L. Crowther.

INDEPENDENT METHODISTS.

4. *Independent Methodists.*—This body is Congregational in its organisation, with an unpaid Ministry. Its first Conference was held in 1805.—*President*, T. Lomax.

WESLEYAN REFORM UNION.

5. This Union is Methodist in doctrine, Congregational in government, with, if any church desires it, a paid ministry. It is the remnant of the original reformers who seceded from Wesleyan Methodism in 1849. The adherents are mainly in the Midland counties.—*President*, Rev. G. E. Stone.

FINANCES.

Finances.—The *Wesleyans* raised in 1921–22 £301,381 to sustain their very extensive missionary operations. At the same time their Home missionary income was £53,447. The *Primitive Methodists* raised £2,113 for new chapels, and the *United Methodist Church* £10,050 for their missions.

The number of Members is for the United Kingdom; of Chapel and Scholars, Great Britain only.	Ministers	Lay Preachrs.	Members	On Probation.	Chapels.	Sunday Scholars.
Wesleyan Methodists	2,733	19,063	503,598	30,448	8,554	859,317
Primitive Methodists	1,091	13,939	210,923	...	4,405	419,632
United Methodist Church	407	4,654	140,127	6,699	2,245	263,482
Independent Methodists	374	...	9,639	385	144	25,377
Wesleyan Reform Union	24	423	8,199	...	206	22,846

The Calvinistic Methodist (Presbyterian) Church of Wales.

The CALVINISTIC METHODIST OR PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF WALES is the only Church of purely Welch origin, and embraces a very large section of the Welch-speaking population. Its form of government being Presbyterian, it is in federation with the Presbyterian Church of England, the United Free Church of Scotland, and the Presbyterian Church of Ireland. It is also a constituent of the Pan-Presbyterian Council or Alliance. It has foreign missions in Assam, India, and in Brittany.

In 1922 the body numbered—churches, 1,486; chapels and other buildings for Sunday-school branches, 1,779; ministers and preachers, 1,161; elders, 7,101; communicants, 187,260; on probation, 1,801; Sunday-school teachers and officers, 24,290; teachers and scholars, 189,202; adherents (including communicants), 319,484.

Contributions in aid of the Ministry in 1922, £206,487. For various religious purposes (including the ministry), £495,240.

One of the features of the Welch churches is the Sunday-school, which is attended by adults as well as children; the vernacular is the language used generally in these schools.

The English branch of the Church has 382 chapels and preaching stations, with 33,232 communicants and 85,131 adherents (including communicants). All the rest are Welch.

The churches in Assam number 1,026; communicants, ; 60,088 adherents (including communicants), 67,117. The adherents in Brittany are few.

Moderator (*South Wales*) *Synod*, Rev. R. R. Roberts, B.A., Cardiff; (*North Wales*), Rev. E. O. Davies, B.Sc., Llandudno.

Moderator of General Assembly, Rev. W. Jones, Aberdulais.

Statistical Secretaries, Rev. D. E. Thomas, Llanstephan, and Rev. Richard Thomas, B.A., Bontnewydd.

The Independents and the Baptists.

The INDEPENDENTS, or CONGREGATIONALISTS, are the most ancient community of Dissenters. In 1831 the majority of their churches were formed into the Congregational Union of England and Wales, incorporated in 1902, and in 1920 nine districts were formed, each under a Moderator. There are 51 county and other Associations in England and Wales, with 4,701 churches and preaching stations containing 1,727,442 sittings; the number of ministers in the British Isles is 3,062. *Chairman of the Congregational Union of England and Wales*, 1923-24, Rev. Dr. A. R. Henderson; 1924-25, Rev. Arthur Pringle. *Secretary*, Rev. Sidney M. Berry, M.A. *Chief Clerk*, C. Stancliff. *Office and Publication Department*, 22, Memorial Hall, Farringdon Street, E.C. 4.

The *Countess of Huntingdon's Connexion*, with 40 chapels and mission stations, is governed by nine trustees assisted by an annual conference of ministers and delegates. *Secretary*, E. Dolby Shelton. *Offices*, 41, Holborn Hall, Gray's Inn Road, W.C. 1.

The BAPTISTS are, in all respects but one, similar to the Congregationalist; they have the same form of Church government, and differ but in one point of practice—viz., the Baptism by immersion of believers only. Like the Congregationalists, they are for the most part grouped in associations of churches, and the majority of these belong to the Baptist Union, which was formed in 1813. In the British Isles there were, in 1922, 4,173 chapels and 2,039 pastors. The members numbered 404,797, Sunday-school teachers 58,114, and Sunday scholars 523,805. In the United States the "members" alone number 7,966,837 *President of the Baptist Union*, 1922-23, Rev. W. E. Blomfield, D.D. *Secretary*, Rev. J. H. Shakespeare, D.D. *Office*, Baptist Church House, Southampton Row, London, W.C. 1.

Minor Religious Denominations.

MINOR RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS.—The chief are the **Unitarians**, with about 350 ministers, 345 chapels and other places of worship. *Gen. Sec.*, Rev. S. H. Mellone, D.Sc., Essex Hall, Essex Street, W.C. 2. The **Brethren** (divided into two bodies, "Open" and "Exclusive") number about 80,000, of whom five-eighths belong to the "Open" body. The **Society of Friends (Quakers)**, consists of 19,027 members and has 384 places of worship in Great Britain, with 26 places of worship in Ireland and 2,281 members. *Central Offices* (*Great Britain*), 136 Bishopsgate, E.C. 2, (*Ireland*), 6 Eustace Street, Dublin. The **Churches of Christ** have 14,277 members and 186 churches in the British Isles, with 159 Sunday Schools, 1,719 teachers, and 16,811 scholars. The **Moravian Church** (*Offices*, 32 Fetter Lane, E.C.) has in the U.K. 43 congregations and preaching stations, with 3,680 communicants. The **Catholic Apostolic Church** has above 80 churches, including a fine Gothic building in Gordon Square, W C.; the **New Church** (**Swedenborgian**), 75 societies, with about 6,700 registered members; the **Latter-Day Saints** (**Mormons**) have 82 churches. The **Reformed Episcopal Church** originated in the U.S.A. (1873) and uses a revised Prayer Book; it is now working on Evangelical lines in U.S.A., Canada, Great Britain and India. *Presiding Bishop in England*, Rt. Rev. F. Vaughan, D.D., Ch. Ch. Rectory, Harlesden, N.W. 10; *Assist. Bishop*, Rt. Rev. J. Louis Fenn, LL.D.; St. Jude's Church, Balham, S.W.; *Gen. Sec.*, Rev. F. L. Grosvenor, B.A., Emmanuel Church, Warrington. The **Old Roman Catholic Church**: *Archbishop in Great Britain*, Most Rev. Bernard Mary Williams, The Edge, Stroud, Glos. The **Greeks** (*Bishop of Central and Western Europe and the United Kingdom*, Archbishop Germanos; *Great Archimandrite*, Very Rev. C. Pagonis, St. Sophia's Vicarage, Moscow Road, W. 2) have churches in London, Manchester, Liverpool, and Cardiff. The **Armenians** have a church in London (S. Sarkhis, Iverna Gardens) and in Manchester; the **French**, **Dutch**, **Swedes**, and **Swiss** in London, Norwich, and Canterbury; and there is a mosque for **Moslems** in London.

The Jews. — Among the inhabitants of the United Kingdom are about 300,000 Jews, mainly in London and other large towns, who possess 200 synagogues, with about 200 ministers and readers. *Chief Rabbi*, Very Rev. Dr. J. H. Hertz. Chief Rabbi's Office, 4, St. James's Place, Aldgate, E.C. 3. The Jews support their own poor. Their number throughout the world is computed at 14,000,000.

The Roman Catholic Church.

In *England* and *Wales* there are 4 Archiepiscopal and 13 Episcopal Sees; in *Scotland* 2 Archiepiscopal and 4 Episcopal Sees; in *Ireland* 4 Archiepiscopal and 24 Episcopal Sees. In the *British Empire* there are 38 Archiepiscopal and 117 Episcopal Sees, with 55 Vicariates and 13 Prefectures.

The *Catholic Directory* of 1924 estimates the Catholic population of England and Wales (1921) at 1,965,787, Scotland 601,304, Ireland (Census figures 1911) 3,242,670. The figures for India (1922) are 2,256,454, Ceylon (1921) 367,350, Canada (1921) 3,383,663, Australian Commonwealth (1921) 1,172,661, New Zealand (1921) 93,023, and Union of South Africa (coloured pop. 1911, whites 1918) 90,764, the total for the British Empire being 14,825,210; and the Catholic population of the world is estimated at 324,328,408.

ENGLAND AND WALES.

Archbishops.

	Cons.	Clergy.
Westminster, Francis, Cardinal Bourne (*translated from* S'thwark 1903)	1896	496
Bishops Auxiliary, Joseph Butt (*cons.* 1911); Manuel Bidwell (*cons.* 1917)		
Cardiff, Francis Mostyn	1895	109
Birmingham, John McIntyre	1912	313
Liverpool, Frederick W. Keating	1908	504
Bp. Auxil., Thomas Dobson	1922	– –

Bishops.

	Cons.	Clergy.
Brentwood, Arthur Doubleday	1920	95
Clifton, George A. Burton	1902	129
Hexham & Newcastle, Richd. Collins	1905	277
Leeds, J. R. Cowgill	1905	196
Menevia, Wales, Thomas Shine	1921	91
Middlesbrough, Richard Lacy	1879	123
Bishop Coadjutor, T. Shine	1921	
Northampton, Dudley C. Cary Elwes	1921	99
Nottingham, Thomas Dunn	1916	150
Plymouth, John Keily	1911	115
Portsmouth, Wm. Timothy Cotter	1910	253
Salford, Louis Chas. Casartelli	1903	380
Bishop Auxil., John S. Vaughan	1909	
Shrewsbury, Hugh Singleton	1908	92
Southwark, Peter E. Amigo	1904	513

SCOTLAND.—*Archbishops.*

	Cons.	Clergy.
St. Andrews & Edinburgh, James A. Smith (*trans. from* Dunkeld 1900)	1890	106
Bishop Auxiliary, Henry Graham	1917	
Glasgow, Donald Mackintosh	1922	304

Bishops.

	Cons.	Clergy.
Aberdeen, George Bennett	1918	72
Argyll & Isles, Donald Martin	1919	33
Dunkeld, John Toner	1914	48
Galloway, James McCarthy	1914	38

BRITISH DOMINIONS.

Ireland.—*Archbishops.*

	Cons.	Clergy.
Armagh, Michael, Cardinal Logue (*succeeded* 1887)	1879	188
Archbishop Auxiliary (*Atalia*), Patrick O'Donnell (*cons.* 1888)	1922	
Dublin, Edward Byrne	1920	647
Cashel, John Harty	1914	133
Tuam, T. P. Gilmartin	1910	151

Bishops.

	Cons.	Clergy.
Achonry, Patrick Morrisroe	1911	51
Ardagh, Joseph Hoare	1895	105
Clogher, P. McKenna	1909	112
Clonfert, (vacant)		83
Cloyne, Robert Browne	1894	138
Cork, Daniel Cohalan	1914	204
Derry, Charles MacHugh	1907	116
Down & Connor, Joseph MacRory	1915	175
Dromore, Edward Mulhern	1916	60
Elphin, Bernard Coyne	1913	105
Bp. Coadj., Edward Doorley	1923	
Ferns, William Codd	1918	133
Galway and Kilmacduagh Thomas O'Doherty (appt. 1923)	1919	86
Kerry, Charles O'Sullivan	1918	135
Kildare and Leighlin, Patrick Foley	1896	154
Killala, James Naughton	1912	47
Killaloe, Michael Fogarty	1904	160
Kilmore, Patrick Finegan	1910	114
Limerick, (vacant)		173
Meath, Laurence Gaughran	1906	169
Ossory, Abraham Brownrigg	1884	119
Bp. Coadj., James Downey	1922	
Raphoe, William McNeely	1923	80
Ross, Denis Kelly	1897	30
Waterf'd & Lismore, Bernard Hackett	1916	167

Europe.—*Bishops.*

	Cons.
Malta, Maurus Caruana, Bp., Archb.	1915
Gozo, John Camilleri	1889
Gibraltar, H. Gregory Thompson	1910

America.

Delegate-Apostolic to Canada, Abp. Peter di Maria.

Archbishops.

	Cons.
Edmonton, Henry O'Leary	1913
Halifax, Edward MacCarthy	1906
Kingston, Michael J. Spratt	1911
Montreal, Paul N. Bruchesi	1897
Bishop Coadj., George Gauthier	1912
Ottawa, Joseph Medard Emard	1922
Port of Spain, John Pius Dowling	1909
Quebec, Louis Nazaire Bégin, Card.	1888
Archbishop Coadj., Paul Eugene Roy	1908
Regina, Olivier Mathieu	1911
St. Boniface, Arthur Béliveau	1913
St. John's, Newfoundland, E. P. Roche	1915
Toronto, Neil MacNeil	1895
Vancouver, B.C., Timothy Casey	1900
Winnipeg, Alfred Sinnott	1916

Bishops.

	Cons.
Alexandria, Felix Couturier	1919
Antigonish, James Morrison	1912
Athabasca, Emilius Grouard, Vic. Ap.	1891
Coadjutor, Celestine Joussard	1909
Calgary, John McNally	1913
Charlottetown, Louis O'Leary	1913
Chatham, N.B., Patrick Chiasson	1917
Chicoutimi, Michael Labrecque	1892
Demerara, Compton T. Galton, Vic. Ap.	1902
Gaspé, Francis Ross	1922
Gulf of St. Lawrence, J. Leventoux	1922
Haileybury, Louis Rhéaume	1923
Hamilton, Thomas Joseph Dowling	1887
Harbour-Grace, John March	1906
Honduras, (vacant)	
Jamaica, William O'Hare. Vic. Ap.	1919
Joliette, John William Forbes	1913
Keewatin, Ovide Charlebois	1910
London, F. Fallon	1910
Mackenzie, Gabriel Breynat, Vicar Ap.	1902
Mont Laurier, Joseph Eugéne Limoges	1922
Nicolet, Joseph S. Brunault	1899
North Ontario, J. Hallé, Vic. Ap.	1922
Pembroke, Patrick Ryan	1912
Peterboro', Michael O'Brien	1913
Prince Albert & Saskatoon, J. Prud'homme	1921
Rimouski, J. Léonard	1919
Roseau, Philip Schelfhaut	1902
St. George's, N.F., Henry Renouf	1920
St. Hyacinth, (vacant)	
St. John, N. Brunswick, Edward Le Blanc	1912
Sault Ste. Marie, David J. Scollard	1904
Sherbrooke, Paul Stanislas La Rocque	1893
Bishop Aux., Hubert Chalifoux	1915
Three Rivers, F. X. Cloutier	1899
Valleyfield, Raymond Rouleau	1923
Victoria, B.C.,	
Yukon & Pr. Rupert, Emilius Bunoz, Vic. Ap.	1917

	Cons.
Bishop for Ruthenians in Canada, Niceta Budka, *res.* Winnipeg	1912
Africa.	
Delegate-Apostolic to S. Africa, Abp. Jordan Gijlswijk.	
Bishops.	
Bangweolo, Stephen Larue, V.A.	1913
Bahr-el-Ghazal, Antony Stoppani, V.A.	1917
Basutoland, Julius J. Cénez, V.A.	1909
Benin, Coast of, Ferdinand Terrien, Vic. Ap.	1912
Cape Colony, East, Hugh MacSherry, V. A.	1896
Cape Colony, West, John Rooney, Vic. Ap.	1886
Dar-es-Salaam, Gabriel a Stanz, Vic. Ap.	1923
Gold Coast, Ignatius Hummel, Vic. Ap.	1906
Kenia, Philip Perlo, V.A.	1909
Khartum, Francis Geyer, V.A.	1903
Kimberley, Charles Cox, Adm. Ap.	1914
Lower Volta, Augustus Hermann, Vic. Ap.	1923
Natal, Henry Delalle, Vic. Ap.	1904
Lower Niger, I. Shanahan, Vic. Ap.	1920
Nyasa, Mathurin Guillemé, Vic. Ap.	1911
Orange River, J. Simon, Vic. Ap.	1898
Port Louis, John Murphy	1916
Port Victoria, Seychelles, A. Gumy	1921
Shiré, Louis Auneau, Vic. Ap.	1910
Sierra Leone, John O'Gorman, Vic. Ap.	1903
Tanganyika, Joseph Birraux, Vic. Ap.	1920
Togo, John Cesson, Vic. Ap.	1923
Transvaal, Charles Cox, Vic. Ap.	1914
Victoria Nyanza, J. Sweens, Vic. Ap.	1912
Western Nigeria, Thos. Broderick, Vic. Ap.	1918
Zanzibar, John Gerald Neville, Vic. Ap.	1913
Asia.	
Delegate-Apostolic to India, Abp. Peter Pisani.	
Patriarch.	
Jerusalem, Louis Barlassina	1918
Archbishops.	
Agra, Angelo Bernacchioni	1918
Bombay, Alban Goodier	1919
Calcutta, Brice Meuleman	1902
Bp. Coadj., Ferdinand Périer	1921
Colombo, Antony Coudert	1898
Cyprus, Paul Aouad	1911
Madras, John Aelen	1902
Simla, Anselm John Kenealy	1911
Verapoly, Angelus M. Perez	1915
Bishops.	
Ajmer, Henry Caumont	1913
Allahabad, Joseph Poli	1915
Arabia (Aden), Latin Henry Vanni	1916
Burma, East, Victor Emmi. Sagrada, V. A.	1909
Burma, North, Eugene C. Foulquier, Vic. A.	1906
Burma, South, Alexander Cardot, Vicar Ap.	1893
Calicut, Paul Perini	1910
Changanacherry, Thos. Kurialacherry, V.A.	1911
Cochin, Jose Ribeiro	1909
Coimbatore, Augustine Roy	1904
Dacca, Joseph Legrand	1916
Ernakulam, Augustine Kandathil, Vic. Ap.	1911
Galle, Joseph van Reeth	1895
Hong Kong, Dominic Pozzoni, Vic. Ap.	1905
Hyderabad, Denis Vismara	1909
Jaffna, Joseph Brault	1920
Kandy, Bede Beekmeyer	1912
Asia. *Bishops—continued.*	Cons.
Kottayam, Alexander Chulaparambil	1914
Krishnagur, Santino Taveggia	1906
Kumbaconam, Mary Aug. Chapuis	1911
Lahore, Fabian A. Eestermans	1905
Malacca, Emile Barillon	1904
Mangalore, Joseph Pais	1923
Meliapur, T. E. Ribeiro V. de Castro	1899
Mysore, Maurice Bernard Despatures	1922
Nagpur, Francis S. Coppel	1907
Patna, Louis Van Hoeck	1921
Poona, A. Bruder	1922
Quilon, A. M. Benziger	1900
Trichinopoly, A. Faisandier	1909
Trichur, Francis Varhapilly	1921
Trincomalee, Gaston Robichez	1917
Tuticorin, Francis Roche	1923
Vizagapatam, John Mary Clerc	1891
Australia.	
Delegate Apostolic to Australasia, Abp. Cattaneo.	
Archbishops.	
Adelaide, Robt. W. Spence	1914
Brisbane, James Duhig	1905
Hobart, Patrick Delany	1893
Melbourne, Daniel Mannix	1912
Perth, Patrick Joseph Clune	1913
Sydney, Michael Kelly	1901
Archbp. Coadj., Michael Sheehan	1922
Bishops.	
Armidale, Patrick J. O'Connor	1903
Ballarat, Daniel Foley	1916
Bathurst, Michael O'Farrell	1920
Central Oceania, Joseph Blanc, Vic. Ap.	1912
Cooktown, John Heavey	1914
Eastern New Guinea, Francis Wolf	1914
Fiji, Charles Nicolas	1918
Geraldton, Richard Ryan	1923
Gilbert Islands, Joseph Leray, Vic. Ap.	1898
Goulburn, John Gallagher	1895
Kimberley, Ernest Coppo, Vic. Ap.	1923
Lismore, John Carroll	1910
Maitland, Patrick Dwyer	1897
Marianne and Caroline Islands, James Lopez de Reyo, Vic. Ap.	1923
Navigator Islands, J. Darnand, Vic. Ap.	1919
Papuasia, A. G. de Boismenu	1899
Rabaul, Gerard Vesters	1923
Port Augusta,	1923
Rockhampton, Joseph Shiel	1912
Sale, Patrick Phelan	1913
Sandhurst, John MacCarthy	1917
South Solomon Islands, Aloysius Raucaz	1920
Wagga-Wagga, Joseph Dwyer	1918
Wilcannia Forbes, William Hayden	1918
New Zealand.	
Archbishop.	
Wellington, Francis Redwood	1874
Archbishop Coadj., Thomas O'Shea	1913
Bishops.	
Auckland, Henry William Cleary, O.B.E.	1910
Bishop Coadj., James Liston	1920
Christchurch, Matthew Joseph Brodie	1916
Dunedin, Joseph Whyte	1920

THE SALVATION ARMY was founded by General William Booth (*b.* 1829, *d.* 1912). In Dec., 1922, the number of *Officers*, *Cadets* and *Employés* was 28,261, of *Corps* and *Outposts*, 13,577, *Local Officers*, 87,832. The number of countries occupied was 79, and of languages used 53. Connected with the Salvation Army are numerous philanthropic institutions, including 116 Industrial Homes for Fallen Women, 52 Maternity Homes and 91 Children's Homes, 185 Slum Posts, 16 Prison-Gate Homes, 293 Shelters and Cheap Food Depôts for the Homeless, 174 Workshops and Factories, 153 Labour Bureaux, 21 Farms, &c. The total raised in the British Isles during "Self-Denial Week" in 1923 amounted to £166,546. Balance-sheets and statements of account relating to the General Funds or to the Social Funds can be obtained, post free, from 101 Queen Victoria Street, E.C. 4.—GENERAL, Bramwell Booth (1912), Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C. 4.

THE UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD

OXFORD UNIVERSITY TERMS 1924.

Hilary, or Lent, Jan. 14 to April 12.
Trinity, April 23 to July 5.
Michaelmas, Oct. 10 to Dec. 17.

UNIVERSITY OFFICERS, &c.

	Elect.
Chancellor, The Marquess Curzon of Kedleston, K.G., D.C.L., *All Souls*	1907
High Steward, The Viscount Birkenhead, Hon., D.C.L., *Merton*	1922
Vice-Chancellor, J. Wells, M.A., Warden of *Wadham*	1923
Proctors, W. Phelps, M.A., *C.C.C.*; D. C. Simpson, M.A., *Keble*; F. W. Green, M.A., *Merton*	1923
Burgesses, Lord Hugh R. H. Cecil, M.A., *Hertford*, 1918; Sir C. W. C. Oman, M.A., *All Souls*	1919
Assessor of the Chancellor's Court, Sir E. J. Trevelyan, D.C.L., *All Souls*	1910
Public Orator, A. D. Godley, D.Litt., *Magd.*	1910
Member of the Medical Council of the United Kingdom; A. Thomson, M.A., *Ch.Ch.*	1899
Bodley's Librarian, Arthur Ernest Cowley, D.Litt., *Magdalen*	1919
Sub-Librarians, H. H. E. Craster, D.Litt., *All Souls*, 1912; E. Lobel, M.A., *Queen's*	1919
Keeper of Archives, R. L. Poole, M.A., *Magd.*	1909
Radcliffe's Librarian, W. H. Jackson, D.Sc., *New Coll.*	1900
Keeper of the Ashmolean Museum, D. G. Hogarth, D.Litt., *Magdalen*	1908
Keeper of Art Galleries, C. F. Bell, M.A., *Magdalen*	1909
Registrar of the University, C. Leudesdorf, M.A., *Pembroke*	1906
Assistant Registrar and Secretary to the Boards of Faculties, E. S. Craig, M.A., *Magdalen*	1913
Radcliffe Observer,	1923
Secretary to the Curators of the University Chest, J. F. Stenning, M.A., *Wadham*	1919
Acting Curator of Sheldonian Theatre, F. W. Pember, D.C.L., *All Souls*	1915
Acting Curator of Schools, G. B. Allen, B.D., Principal of *St Edmund Hall*	1922
Registrar of the Chancellor's Court, John D. Peel, M.A., *Magd.*	1908
Coroners of the Univ., W. T. Brooks, M.A., *Ch. Ch.*, 1899; F. E. Marshall, M.A., *St. John's*	1908
University Counsel, George J. Talbot, K.C., M.A., *All Souls*	1913
Solicitor, John D. Peel, M.A., *Magd.*	1908
Bedels, F. S. Gee, M.A., *Non-Coll.*, *Divinity*; E. Parker, *Law*; C. J. Honey, *Medicine*; G. W. Beesley, *Arts*	
Organist, F. Iliffe, D.Mus., *St. John's*	1900
Summoner of Preachers, H. M. Lodge	1919
Clerk of the Schools, E. H. Bellamy	1900

Secretary to Delegates of—

Examination of Schools, C. H. Wilkinson, M.A., *Worcester.*	
Extension of Teaching, Rev. F. E. Hutchinson, M.A., *Trinity*	1919
Local Exams., W. C. Burnet, M.A., *Worcester.*	
University Museum, Prof. H. L. Bowman, D.Sc., *Magdalen.*	
University Press, R. W. Chapman, M.A., *Oriel.*	

Secretary of—

Committee for Appointments and Adviser to Colonial and Foreign Students, R. Truslove, M.A., *Ch. Ch.*

The Rhodes Trustees, F. J. Wylie, M.A., *B.N.C.*

The Trustees of the Oxford Endowment Fund, Nigel Bond, M.A., 49 Sloane Square, London, S.W. 1.

HEBDOMADAL COUNCIL.

Official Members, The Chancellor; Vice-Chancellor; Proctors.

Heads of Houses, Warden of *All Souls*; Master of *Balliol*; Dean of *Ch. Ch.*

Professors, The Oriel Professor of the Philosophy of the Christian Religion; the Regius Professor of Medicine; the Gladstone Professor of Political Theory; the Camden Professor of Ancient History; the Corpus Christi Professor of Latin: the Professor of Pathology.

Members of Convocation, E. M. Walker, M.A.; Sir T. H. Warren, D.C.L.; A. J. Jenkinson, M.A.; J. L. Stocks, M.A.; F. J. Lys, M.A.; D. G. Hogarth, D.Litt.; H. B. Hartley, M.A.; A. S. L. Farquharson, M.A.; G. B. Allen, B.D.

UNIVERSITY PROFESSORS.

	Elect.
American History (Harmsworth), S. E. Morison, M.A., *Ch. Ch.*	1922
Anatomy (Lee's), A. Thomson, M.A. *Ch. Ch.*	1893
Anglo-Saxon, W. A. Craigie, M.A.,	1916
Arabic (Laudian), D. S. Margoliouth, D. Litt., *New Coll.*	1889
Archæology (Lincoln), P. Gardner, D. Litt., *Linc.*	1887
Archæology (Prehistoric), Sir A. J. Evans, D. Litt., *B.N.C.*	1909
Assyriology, S. Langdon, M.A., *Jesus*	1912
Astronomy (Savilian), H. H. Turner, D.Sc., *New Coll.*	1893
Biochemistry, R. A. Peters, M.A., *Trin.*	1923
Botany (Sherard), Sir F. W. Keeble, C.B.E., M.A., F.R.S., *Magd.*	1920
Byzantine and Modern Greek Lang. and Lit. R. M. Dawkins, M.A., *Exeter.*	1920
Celtic, John Fraser, M.A., *Jesus*	1921
Chemistry (Lee's), F. Soddy, M.A., *Ch. Ch.*	1919
Chemistry (Waynflete), W. H. Perkin, M.A., F.R.S., *Magd.*	1912
Chinese, W. E. Soothill, M.A., *Trinity*	1920
Civil Law (Regius), F. de Zulueta, D.C.L., *All Souls*	1919
Colonial History (Beit), R. Coupland, M.A., *All Souls*	1920
Comparative Anatomy (Linacre), E. S. Goodrich, M.A., *Merton*	1921
Comparative Philology, J. Wright, M.A., *Exeter*	1901
Divinity (Regius), Henry Leighton Goudge, D.D., *Ch. Ch.*	1923
Divinity (Margaret), W. Lock, D.D., *Keb*	1919
Ecclesiastical History (Regius), E. W. Watson, D.D., *Ch. Ch.*	1908
Engineering Science, C. F. Jenkin, M.A., *B.N.C.*	1908
English Language and Literature, H. C. K. Wyld, B.Litt., *Merton*	1920
English Literature, G. S. Gordon, M.A., *Merton*	1922
Exegesis (Ireland), C. H. Turner, M.A., *Magd.*	1920
Experimental Philosophy (Lee's), F. A. Lindemann, M.A., *Wadham*	1919
Fine Art (Slade), A. M. Hind, M.A. (Camb.)	1921
Forestry, R. S. Troup, D.Sc., *St John's*	1920
French (Foch), G. Rudler, M.A. *Worc.*	1919
Geology, W. J. Sollas, M.A., *Univ.*	1897
Geometry (Savilian), G. H. Hardy, M.A., F.R.S., *New Coll.*	1919
German Language and Literature, H. G. Fiedler, M.V.O., M.A., *Queen's*	1907

	Elect.
Greek (Regius), G. G. A. Murray, D.Litt., *Ch. Ch.*	1908
Hebrew (Regius), G. A. Cooke, D.D., *Ch. Ch.*	1914
History, Ancient (Camden), H. Stuart Jones, D.Litt., *B.N.C.*	1920
History, Ancient (Wykeham), J. L. Myres, M.A., *New Coll.*	1910
International Law (Chichele), J. L. Brierly, B.C.L., *All Souls*	1922
Interpretation of Holy Scriptures, C. F. Burney, D.Litt., *Oriel*	1914
Italian (Serena), C. Foligno, M.A., *Queen's*	1919
Jurisprudence (Corpus), Sir Paul Vinogradoff, Hon. D.C.L., *Corpus*	1903
Latin (Corpus), A. C. Clark, M.A., *Corpus*	1913
Law (Vinerian), W. S. Holdsworth, K.C., D.C.L., *All Souls*	1922
Logic (Wykeham), H. H. Joachim, M.A., *New Coll.*	1919
Medicine (Regius), Sir A. E. Garrod, K.C.M.G., D.M., *Ch. Ch.*	1920
Military History (Chichele), H. S. Wilkinson, M.A., *All Souls*	1909
Mineralogy, H. L. Bowman, D.Sc., *Magd.*	1909
Modern History (Chichele), Sir C. W. C. Oman, K.B.E., M.A., *All Souls*	1905
Modern History (Regius), Sir C. H. Firth, M.A., *Oriel*	1904
Moral Philosophy (Waynflete), J. A. Smith, M.A., *Magd.*	1910
Moral Philosophy (White), J. A. Stewart, M.A., *Corpus*	1897
Music, Sir Hugh P. Allen, D.Mus., *New Coll.*	1918
Natural Philosophy (Sedleian), A. E. H. Love, D.Sc., *Queen's*	1899
Papyrology, A. S. Hunt, D.Litt., *Queen's*	1913
Pastoral Theology (Regius), R. L. Ottley, D.D., *Ch. Ch.*	1903
Pathology, G. Dreyer, M.A., *Linc.*	1907
Pharmacology, J. A. Gunn, M.A., *Queen's*	1912
Philosophy of the Christian Religion (Oriel), C. C. J. Webb, M.A., *Oriel*	1920
Physics (Wykeham), J. S. E. Townsend, M.A., *New Coll.*	1900
Physiology (Waynflete), Sir C. S. Sherrington, Hon. D.Sc., F.R.S.	1913
Poetry (vacant)	1923
Political Economy, D. H. Macgregor, M.A.	1921
Political Theory and Institutions, W. G. S. Adams, M.A., *All Souls*	1912
Pure Mathematics (Waynflete), A. L. Dixon, M.A., *Magd.*	1922
Roman-Dutch Law (Rhodes), R. W. Lee, D.C.L., *All Souls*	1921
Romance Languages, P. Studer, M.A., *Exeter*	1913
Rural Economy (Sibthorp), W. Somerville, D.Sc., *St. John's*	1906
Russian, N. Forbes, M.A., *Balliol*	1910
Sanskrit, A. A. Macdonell, M.A., *Balliol*	1899
Spanish, Don F. de Arteaga y Peveira, M.A., *Worcester*	1894
Zoology, E. B. Poulton, D.Sc., *Jesus*	1893

Oxford Colleges

(*with date of foundation*).

All Souls (1437), F. W. Pember, D.C.L., *Warden.*
Balliol (1262), A. L. Smith, M.A., *Master.*
B.N.C. (1509), C. H. Sampson, M.A., *Principal.*
Ch. Ch. (1532), H. J. White, D.D., *Dean.*
Corpus Christi (1516), T. Case, M.A., *President.*
Exeter (1314), L. R. Farnell, D.Litt., *Rector.*
Hertford (1874), R. B. Riddell, M.A., *Principal.*
Jesus (1571), E. G. Hardy, D.C.L., *Principal.*
Lincoln (1427), J. A. R. Munro, M.A., *Rector.*
Magdalen (1456), Sir H. Warren, D.C.L., *President.*
Merton (1270), T. Bowman, M.A., *Warden.*
New Coll. (1386), W. A. Spooner, D.D., *Warden.*
Oriel (1326), L. R. Phelps, M.A., *Provost.*
Pembroke (1624), F. H. Dudden, D.D., *Master.*
Queen's (1340), J. R. Magrath, D.D., *Provost.*
St. John's (1555), H. A. James, D.D., *President.*
Trinity (1554), H. E. D. Blakiston, D.D., *Pres.*
University (1249), Sir M. E. Sadler, M.A., K.C.S.I., *Master.*
Wadham (1613), J. Wells, M.A., *Warden.*
Worcester (1714), F. J. Lys, M.A., *Provost.*
St. Edm. Hall (1269), G. B. Allen, B.D., *Prin.*
Keble (1869), B. J. Kidd, D.D., *Warden.*

Non-Coll. Stu. (1868), J. B. Baker, M.A., *Censor.*
Campion Hall, J. H. Keane, M.A., *Master.*
S. Benet's Hall, P. J. McCann, M.A., *Master.*

Societies of Women Students.

LADY MARGARET HALL.

Chairman of Council, Cyril Bailey, M.A.
Principal, Miss Lynda Grier, M.A.
Vice-Principal, Miss E. Jamison, M.A.
Librarian, Miss Skipworth, M.A.
Bursar, Miss Musson.
Hall Secretary, Miss Anson, B.A.

SOMERVILLE COLLEGE.

Principal, Miss E. Penrose, M.A., O.B.E.
Vice-Principal, Hon. Alice Bruce, M.A.
Secretary and Treasurer, Miss H. Reynard.
Bursar, Miss M. B. Stonedale.
Librarian, Miss V. Farnell, M.A.

ST. HUGH'S COLLEGE.

Principal, Miss Eleanor Jourdain, M.A.
Vice-Principal, Miss Catherine B. Firth, D.Litt.
Librarian, Miss W. Mammatt, M.A.
House Bursar, Miss R. Metherell.

ST. HILDA'S HALL

Principal, Miss W. H. Moberly, M.A.
Vice-Principal, Miss J. de L. Mann, M.A.
Bursar, Miss V. L. Winslow.
Secretary, Miss J. C. Thornton, B.A.

SOCIETY OF OXFORD HOME-STUDENTS.

Principal, Miss Christine M. E. Burrows, M.A.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE.

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY TERMS, 1924.

Lent .... Jan. 8 to Mar. 28.
Easter .... Apr. 16 to June 24
Michaelmas... Oct. 1 to Dec. 19.

	Elect.
Chancellor, Rt. Hon. the Earl of Balfour, K.G., O.M., Hon. LL.D., *Trin.*	1919
Vice-Chancellor Edmund Courtenay Pearce, D.D., Master of *Corpus*	1923
High Steward, His Grace the Duke of Devonshire, K.G., P.C., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., LL.D., *Trin.*	1923
Deputy High Steward, Rt. Hon. J. F. P. Rawlinson, K.C., Hon. LL.D., *Trin.*	1923
Representatives in Parliament, Rt. Hon. J. F. P. Rawlinson, K.C., LL.D., *Trin.*, 1922; J. R. M. Butler, M.A., *Trin.*	1922
Commissary, Rt. Hon. J. F. P. Rawlinson, K.C., LL.D., *Trin.*	1900
Public Orator, T. R. Glover, M.A., *St. John's*	1920
Registrary, J. N. Keynes, Sc.D., *Pemb.*	1910
Assistant Registrary, B. Benham, M.A., *King's*	
Assistant Registrary for Research Studies, Sir G. Butler, K.B.E., M.A., *Corp.*	
Assistant Registrary for Board of Examinations, W. C. D. Whetham, M.A., *Trin.*	
Librarian (vacant)	1923

	Elect.
Sec. to the Library, W. F. Cuthbertson	1921
Esquire Bedells, R. Hamblin Smith, M.A., *Pet.*, 1913; C. F. Sumner, M.A., *Cai.*	1923
Proctors, F. R. Salter, M.A., *Magd.*; J. M. Wordie, M.A., *St. John's*	1923
Organist, A. H. Mann, Hon. M.A. (*King's*), Mus.D. (*Oxf.*)	
Director of the Observatory, Professor A. S. Eddington, M.A., *Trin.*	
Director of the Solar Physics Observatory and Newall Observer, Professor H. F. Newall, M.A., *Trin.*	
Superintendent of the Museum of Zoology, C. F. Cooper, M.A., *Trin.*	
Director of the Fitzwilliam Museum and Marlay Curator, S. C. Cockerell, M.A.	
Strickland Curator, H. F. Gadow, M.A., *King's*	
Curator in Entomology, H. Scott, Sc.D., *Trin.*	
Curator of the Museum of Archæology and Ethnology, L. C. G. Clarke, M.A., *Trin. H.*	
Curator of the Museum of Classical Archæology, A. B. Cook, M.A., *Queens'*	
Director of the Botanic Garden, H. Gilbert-Carter, M.A., *Trin.*	
Librarian of Squire Law Library, A. H. Johnson, M.A., *Emman.*	
Representative on General Medical Council, W. L. H. Duckworth, M.D., *Jesus*	
Director of the Psychological Laboratory, F. C. Bartlett, M.A., *St. John's*	

SECRETARIES TO

Local Examinations and Lectures Syndicate, W. N. Williams, M.A. (*Examinations*); Rev. D. H. S. Cranage, Litt.D. (*Lectures*).

Highest Grade Schools Examinations Syndicate, T. G. Bedford, M.A., *Sid.*, University Offices.

Appointments Board, H. A. Roberts, M.A., *Cai.*, University Offices.

University Press, S. C. Roberts, M.A., *Pemb.*

COUNCIL OF THE SENATE.

Official Members, The Chancellor; Vice-Chancellor.

Heads of Colleges, The President of *Queens'*; The Master of *Gonville and Caius*; The Master of *Emmanuel*; The Master of *Jesus*.

Professors, Professor Sir J. Larmor; Professor Sorley; Professor Sir E. Rutherford; Professor Inglis.

Other Members of the Senate, Dr. Keynes (*Pemb.*), *Sec.*; H. McL. Innes, M.A. (*Trin.*); W. Spens, M.A. (*Corp. Chr.*); J. M. Keynes, M.A. (*King's*); T. Knox-Shaw, M.A. (*Sid. Suss.*); G. G. Morris, M.A. (*Corp.*); F. J. M. Stratton, M.A. (*Cai.*); F. J. Dykes, M.A. (*Trin.*).

MATRICULATIONS.

1906-1907	1,083	1912-1913	1,200	1918-1919	1,835
1907-1908	1,164	1913-1914	1,178	1919-1920	2,458
1908-1909	1,163	1914-1915	727	1920-1921	1,824
1909-1910	1,218	1915-1916	344	1921-1922	1,764
1910-1911	1,191	1916-1917	235	1922-1923	1,701
1911-1912	1,156	1917-1918	281		

UNIVERSITY RECEIPTS FOR YEAR ENDED 30 Sept., 1922, £115,940.

UNIVERSITY EXPENDITURE FOR YEAR ENDED 30 Sept., 1922.

Total payments	£102,778
Balance due to Chest	13,162
	£115,940

UNIVERSITY PROFESSORS.

	Elect.
Aeronautical Engineering (*Francis Mond*), B. M. Jones, M.A., *Emman.*	1919
Agricultural Botany, R. H. Biffen, M.A., *Cath.*	1908
Agriculture (*Draper's*), T. B. Wood, C.B.E., M.A., *Caius*	1907
Anatomy, J. T. Wilson, M.A., *Joh.*	1920
Ancient History, J. S. Reid, Litt.D., *Caius.*	1899
Anglo-Saxon (*Elrington and Bosworth*), H. M. Chadwick, M.A., *Clare.*	1912
Animal Pathology, J. B. Buxton	1923
Arabic (*Sir T. Adam's*), E. G. Browne, M.A., *Pemb.*	1902
Arabic (*Lord Almoner's*), A. A. Bevan, M.A., *Trin.*	1893
Archæology (*Disney*), Sir W. Ridgeway, Sc.D., *Caius*	1923
Astronomy and Geometry (*Lowndean*), H. F. Baker, Sc.D., *St. John's*	1914
Astronomy (*Plumian*), A. S. Eddington, M.A., *Trin.*	1913
Astrophysics, H. F. Newall, M.A., *Trin.*	1909
Bio-Chemistry (*Sir William Dunn*), F. G. Hopkins, M.A., *Trin.*	1921
Biology (*Quick*), G. H. F. Nuttall, Sc.D., *Magd.*	1921
Botany, A. C. Seward, Sc.D., *Down.*	1906
Chemistry, Sir W. J. Pope, K.B.E., M.A., *Sidney*	1908
Chinese, H. A. Giles, M.A., *Trin.*	1897
Civil Law (*Regius*), W. W. Buckland, LL.D., *Caius*	1914
Divinity (*Regius*), Alexander Nairne, D.D.	1922
„ (*Lady Margaret's*), J. F. Bethune-Baker. D.D., *Pemb.*	1911
„ (*Norrison*), F. C. Burkitt, D.D., *Trin.*	1905
„ (*Hulsean*), W. E. Barnes, D.D., *Pet.*	1901
„ (*Ely*), A. E. Brooke, D.D., *King's*	1916
Ecclesiastical History (*Dixie*), J. P. Whitney, D.D., *Emman.*	1919
English Literature (*King Edward VII*), Sir A. T. Quiller-Couch, M.A., *Jesus*	1912
Experimental Physics (*Cavendish*), Sir Ernest Rutherford, M.A., *Trin.*	1919
French (*Drapers'*), O. H. P. Prior, M.A., *Joh.*	1919
Fine Art (*Slade*), E. S. Prior, M.A., *Caius*	1915
Genetics (*Arthur Balfour*), R. C. Punnett, M.A., *Caius*	1912
Geology (*Woodwardian*), J. E. Marr, Sc.D., *Joh.*	1917
German (*Schröder*), K. Breul, Litt.D., *King's*	1910
Greek (*Regius*), A. C. Pearson, Litt.D., *Trin.*	1921
Hebrew (*Regius*), R. H. Kennett, D.D., *Queen's*	1903
International Law (*Whewell*), A. P. Higgins, C.B.E., LL.D., *Down*	1920
Italian, Thomas Okey, M.A., *Caius*	1919
Latin (*Kennedy*), A. E. Housman, M.A., *Trin.*	1911
Law (*Downing*), H. D. Hazeltine, Litt.D., *Downing*	1920
Mathematics (*Lucasian*), Sir J. Larmor, Sc.D., *St. John's*	1903
Mechanism and Applied Mechanics, C. E. Inglis, O.B.E., M.A., *King's*	1919
Medicine (*Downing*), J. B. Bradbury, M.D., *Down.*	1894
Mental Philosophy and Logic, J. Ward, Sc.D., *Trin.*	1897
Mineralogy, W. J. Lewis, M.A., *Trin.*	1881
Modern History (*Regius*), J. B. Bury. M.A., *King's*	1902
Moral Philosophy (*Knightbridge*), W. R. Sorley, Litt.D., *King's*	1900
Music, Sir C. V. Standford, Mus.D., *Trin.*	1887

	Elect.
Natural Philosophy (*Jacksonian*), (vacant)	1923
Naval History (*Vere Harmsworth*), J. H. Rose, Litt.D., *Christs'*	1919
Pathology, H. R. Dean, M.A., *Trin. H.*	1922
Physic (*Regius*), Rt. Hon. Sir T. Clifford Allbutt, K.C.B., M.D., Hon. LL.D., *Caius*	1892
Physics, Sir J. J. Thomson, O.M., M.A., Hon. Sc.D., *Trin.*	1919
Physical Chemistry, T. M. Lowry, C.B.E., M.A., *Trin. H.*	1920
Physiology, J. N. Langley, Sc.D., *Trin.*	1903
Political Economy. A. C. Pigou, M.A., *King's*	1908
Pure Mathematics (*Sadlerian*), E. W. Hobson, Sc.D., *Christ's*	1910
Sanskrit, E. J. Rapson, M.A., *St. John's*	1906
Zoology and Comparative Anatomy, J. S. Gardiner, M.A., *Caius*	1909

Cambridge Colleges.
(*With date of Foundation.*)

Christ's (1505), Sir A. Everett Shipley, G.B.E., Sc.D., *Master*.
Clare (1326), Wm. Loudon Mollison, LL.D., *Master*
Corpus Christi (1352), E. C. Pearce, D.D., *Master*.
Downing (1800), Albert C. Seward, Sc.D., *Master*.
Emmanuel (1584), Peter Giles, Litt.D., *Master*.
Gonville & Caius (1348), Sir Hugh K. Anderson, M.D., *Master*.
Jesus (1496), Arthur Gray, M.A., *Master*.
King's (1441), Sir W. Durnford, G.B.E., LL.D., *Provost*.
Magdalene (1542), A.C. Benson, LL.D., C.V.O., *Mast.*
Pembroke (1347), W. Sheldon Hadley, LL.D., *Master*.
Peterhouse (1284), Sir A. W. Ward, Litt.D., *Master*.
Queens' (1448), Thomas C. Fitzpatrick, D.D., *Pres.*
St. Catharine's (1473), The Rt. Rev. Bishop T. W. Drury, D.D., *Master*.
St. John's (1511), R. Forsyth Scott, M.A., *Master*.
Sidney-Sussex (1596), G. A. Weekes, M.A., *Master*.
Trinity (1546), Sir J. J. Thomson, O.M., M.A., Hon. Sc.D., *Master*.
Trinity Hall (1350), Henry Bond, LL.D., *Master*.

HOSTELS.

Selwyn College (1882), J. O. F. Murray, D.D., *Mast.*
Non-Collegiate Students (1869), W. F. Reddaway, M.A., *Censor*.

Colleges for Women.

GIRTON COLLEGE.

Mistress, Miss Bertha S. Phillpotts, O.B.E., Litt.D.
Vice-Mistress and Bursar, Miss E. M. Allen.
Junior Bursar, Miss P. K. Leveson.
Librarian, Miss E. S. Fegan.
Secretary, Miss M. Clover.

NEWNHAM COLLEGE.

Principal, Miss J. P. Strachey.
Tutors, Miss A. B. Collier; Miss Steele Smith; Miss E. M. Chrystal; Mrs. Palmer.
Bursar, Mrs. Lacy.

THE UNIVERSITY OF LONDON,

South Kensington, S.W. 7. 1836 and 1900.

During the Session 1922–23 the total admissions amounted to 8,438; the number of internal Students in May, 1923 was 8,881.

Visitor, H.M. the King in Council.
Chancellor, Rt. Hon. Earl of Rosebery, K.G., K.T., D.C.L., LL.D., F.B.A., F.R.S.
Vice-Chancellor, H. J. Waring, M.S., B.Sc., F.R.C.S.
Chairman of Convocation, Robert Mullineux Walmsley, D.Sc., F.R.S.E.
Principal Officer, Sir Cooper Perry, M.A., M.D., F.R.C.P.
Registrars: (*Academic Council*) Edwin Deller, LL.D.; (*External Council*) G. F. Goodchild, M.A.; (*University Extension Board*) J. Lea, M.A.
Secretary to the Senate, Robin Roscoe, B.A.
Financial Officer, John Campbell, C.S.I.
Supt. of Examinations, F. J. Port, LL.B.
Goldsmiths' Librarian, Reginald Arthur Rye.
Accountant, Oliver Greenwood, F.S.A.A.

Representative in Parliament, Sir Sydney Russell-Wells, M.D.
Public Orator, Prof. E. A. Gardner, Litt.D.

THE SENATE.

The Chancellor, The Vice-Chancellor, The Chairman of Convocation. *By the Crown*, Sir William H. Beveridge, Hon. W. N. Bruce, Prof. Sir Arthur Schuster, Dr. W. C. Unwin. *By Convocation*—(*Divinity*), Rev. J. A. Douglas; (*Arts*), Miss E. C. Higgins, Rev. J. Scott Lidgett, S. L. Loney, Miss E. Strudwick, Rev. H. B. Workman; (*Laws*), His Honour T. B. Napier; (*Music*), C. B. Edgar; (*Medicine*), Dr. E. G. G. Little, Dr. R. A. Young; (*Science*), C. W. Crook, G. D. Dunkerley, Dr. C. W. Kimmins, Sir Philip Magnus, Sir Sydney Russell-Wells, M.P., Dr. G. Senter. *By Royal College of Physicians*, Dr. J. Fawcett, Sir Wilmot P. Herringham. *By Royal College of Surgeons*, R. Johnson, V. Warren Low. *Co-opted to represent University College*, Sir Gregory Foster, A. T. Taylor. *Co-opted to represent King's College*, Dr. E. Barker. *By King's College* (*Theological Department*), Rev. W. R. Matthews. *By Lincoln's Inn*, N. Micklem. *By Inner Temple*, W. R. Bousfield. *By Middle Temple*, Sir Robert A. McCall. *By Gray's Inn*, Lord Justice Atkin. *By Law Society*, Sir Roger Gregory, Sir Walter Trower. *By Corporation of London*, J. R. Pakeman. *By London County Council*, Sir Wm. J. Collins, Sir John Gilbert. *By City and Guilds of London Institute*, Dr. G. N. Pitt. *By the Faculties*—(*Theology*), Rev. Prof. S. W. Green; (*Arts*), Prof. H. G. Atkins, Prof. E. A. Gardner, Dr. M. J. M. Hill, Miss M. J. Tuke; (*Laws*), Prof. A. F. Murison; (*Music*), Prof. Sir Frederick Bridge; (*Medicine*), Lord Dawson of Penn, H. L. Eason, H. J. Waring; (*Science*), Prof. A. Dendy, Prof. L. N. G. Filon, J. L. S. Hatton, Dr. A. N. Whitehead; (*Engineering*), Dr. H. C. H. Carpenter; (*Economics*), Prof. Graham Wallas.

Organisation of Teaching.

On January 1, 1907, University College was transferred to the University, of which it now forms an integral part in the Faculties of Arts, Laws, Medicine, Science, Engineering, and Economics. On January 1, 1910, King's College was, in respect of all its Departments except that of Theology, transferred to the University, of which it now forms an integral part, in the Faculties of Arts, Laws, Medicine, Science, Engineering, and Economics. The Theological Department of the College remains a "School of the University" in the Faculty of Theology. Other Institutions maintained by the University are the Brown Animal Sanatory Institution in Wandsworth Road, Goldsmiths' College at New Cross, the Francis Galton Laboratory for National Eugenics at University College, and the Institute of Historical Research in Malet Street.

TEACHING STAFF.

The numbers of the "Appointed" and "Re-ognised" Teachers in the several Faculties are follows:—

Theology, 0 and 20; *Arts*, 78 and 132; *Laws*, and 8; *Music*, 1 and 19; *Medicine*, 28 and 350; *cience*, 77 and 214; *Engineering*, 10 and 78; *conomics*, 26 and 15.

UNIVERSITY PROFESSORS.

ccountancy and Business Methods (*Cassel*), L. R. Dicksee, M.Com., F.C.A.

natomy, E. Barclay-Smith, M.D.; J. E. S. Frazer, F.R.C.S.; T. B. Johnston, M.B.; F. G. Parsons, F.R.C.S.; G. Elliot Smith, M.D., F.R.S.; W. Wright, D.Sc.; T. Yeates, M.B.

pplied Mathematics and Mechanics (*Goldsmid*), L. N. G. Filon, D.Sc., F.R.S.

rabic, Sir T. W. Arnold, C.I.E., Litt. D.

rchæology (*Yates*), E. A. Gardner, Litt.D.

rchitecture, A. E. Richardson, F.R.I.B.A.

viation (*Zaharoff*), L. Bairstow, C.B.E., F.R.S.

acteriology, J. W. H. Eyre, M.D.; R. T. Hewlett, M.D.; J. C. G. Ledingham, C.M.G., D.Sc.

acteriology (*Goldsmiths' Company's*), W. Bulloch, M.D., F.R.S.

anking and Currency (*Cassel*), (vacant).

iochemistry, J. C. Drummond, D.Sc.; A. Harden, D.Sc., F.R.S.

otany, R. R. Gates, Ph.D.; Dame Helen C. I. Gwynne-Vaughan, D.B.E., D.Sc.; W. Neilson-Jones, M.A.

otany (*Quain*), F. W. Oliver, D.Sc., F.R.S.

entral European History (*Masaryk*), R. W. Seton-Watson, D.Litt.

hemical Engineering (*Ramsay*), E. C. Williams, M.Sc.

hemistry, A. J. Allmand, M.C., D.Sc.; C. S. Gibson, O.B.E., M.Sc.; T. S. Moore, M.A.; J. R. Partington, M.B.E., D.Sc.; R. H. Aders Plimmer, D.Sc.; C. K. Tinkler, D.Sc.; W. B. Tuck, D.Sc.

hemistry (*Daniell*), S. Smiles, O.B.E., D.Sc., F.R.S.

hemistry (*General*), F. G. Donnan, C.B.E., D.Sc., F.R.S.

hemistry (*Organic*), J. Norman Collie, D.Sc., F.R.S.

ivil Engineering, A. H. Jameson, M.Sc., M.I.C.E.

ivil and Mechanical Engineering, E. G. Coker, D.Sc., F.R.S.; E. H. Lamb, D.S.C., M.Sc.

lassics, J. H. Sleeman, M.A.; J. A. K. Thomson, M.A.

Commerce, A. J. Sargent, M.A.

Commercial and Industrial Law (*Cassel*), H. C. Gutteridge, M.A.

Comparative Law (*Quain*), J. E. G. de Montmorency, LL.B.

Constitutional Law, J. H. Morgan, M.A.

Dutch Studies, Pieter Geyl, Lit.D.

Early Italian Language and Literature, E. G. Gardner, Litt.D.

Economic History, Mrs. L. C. A. Knowles, Litt.D.

Education, J. W. Adamson, B.A.; T. P. Nunn, D.Sc.

Egyptology (*Edwards*), Sir Flinders Petrie, D.C.L., F.R.S., F.B.A.

Electrical Engineering, J. A. Fleming, D.Sc., F.R.S.

Do. (*Siemens*), Ernest Wilson, M.I.E.E.

Embryology, J. P. Hill, D.Sc., F.R.S.

Engineering, W. E. Dalby, B.Sc., F.R.S.

English Bibliography, A. W. Pollard, C.B., D.Litt.

English History, A. F. Pollard, Litt.D., F.B.A.

English Lang. and Literature, Sir I. Gollancz, Litt.D., F.B.A.; Sir Sidney Lee, Litt.D., F.B.A.

Do. (*Quain*) R. W. Chambers, D.Lit.

English Literature, Miss C. F. E. Spurgeon, Litt.D.

Ethnology, C. G. Seligman, M.D., F.R.S.

Eugenics (*Galton*), Karl Pearson, LL.D., F.R.S.

Experimental Pathology, W. S. Lazarus-Barlow, M.D.; C. J. Martin, C.M.G., D.Sc., F.R.S.; Sir Almroth E. Wright, K.B.E., C.B., M.D., F.R.S.

Fine Art (*Slade*), Henry Tonks, F.R.C.S.

French and Romance Philology (*Fielden*), L. M. Brandin, Ph.D.

French Literature, F. Y. Eccles, M.A.

Geography, L. W. Lyde, M.A.; Sir Halford J. Mackinder, M.A.; J. F. Unstead, D.Sc.

Geology, W. T. Gordon, D.Sc., F.R.S.E.

Geology (*Yates-Goldsmid*), E. J. Garwood, Sc.D., F.R.S.

German, R. C. Priebsch, Ph.D.; J. G. Robertson, Ph.D.

Greek, J. A. Platt, M.A.

Helminthology, R. T. Leiper, D.Sc., F.R.S.

History, Miss Hilda Johnstone, M.A.

History & Culture of British Dominions in Asia, &c., H. H. Dodwell, M.A.

History of Art, C. T. Borenius, Ph.D.

Hygiene (*Chadwick*), H. R. Kenwood, C.M.G., M.B.

Hygiene and Public Health, Sir William J. R. Simpson, C.M.G., M.D.

Imperial History (*Rhodes*), A. P. Newton, D.Lit.

International Law (vacant).

Italian, Antonio Cippico; Dr. Jur.

Latin, H. E. Butler, M.A.; D. A. Slater, M.A.; H. Williamson, M.A.

Logic & Scientific Method, A. Wolf, D.Lit.

Mathematics (*Astor*) (vacant).

Mathematics, H. Hilton, D.Sc.; G. B. Jeffery. D.Sc.; A. E. Jolliffe, M.A.; S. A. F. White, M.A.

Mechanical Engineering, G. Cook, D.Sc.

Mediæval History, F. J. C. Hearnshaw, LL.D.

Medical Zoology, A. W. Alcock, C.I.E., LL.D., F.R.S.

Medicine, T. R. Elliott, C.B.E., D.S.O., M.D., F.R.S.; F. R. Fraser, M.D.; F. S. Langmead, M.D.; H. MacLean, M.D.

Modern French History and Institutions, Paul Vaucher, L-ès-L.

Modern Greek & Byzantine History, &c. (*Koraés*), A. J. Toynbee, B.A.

Morbid Anatomy, S. G. Shattock, F.R.C.S., F.R.S.; H. M. Turnbull, D.M.

Municipal Engineering (*Chadwick*), M. T. M. Ormsby, A.R.C.S.

Music (*King Edward*), Sir Frederick Bridge, C.V.O., Mus.Doc.

Obstetrics and Gynæcology, Miss A. L. McIlroy, O.B.E., M.D.

Pathology, Sir F. W. Andrewes, O.B.E., M.D., F.R.S.; L. S. Dudgeon, C.M.G., C.B.E., F.R.C.P.; J. McIntosh, M.D.

Pathology (*Graham*), A. E. Boycott, D.M., F.R.S.

Pathology (*Dunn*), Adrian Stokes, D.S.O., O.B.E., M.D.

Persian, Sir Denison Ross, C.I.E., Ph.D.

Pharmaceutics, H. G. Greenish, F.I.C.

Pharmacology, A. J. Clark, M.C., M.D.

Philosophy, H. Wildon Carr, D.Litt.

Philosophy of Mind and Logic (*Grote*), C. E. Spearman, Ph.D.

Phonetics, Daniel Jones, M.A.

Physics, A. Griffiths, D.Sc.; F. Horton, D.Sc., F.R.S.; C. H. Lees, D.Sc., F.R.S.; W. Wilson, D.Sc., F.R.S.

Physics (*Joel*). S. Russ, D.Sc.

Physics (*Quain*) (vacant)

Do. (*Wheatstone*), O. W. Richardson, D.Sc., F.R.S.

Physiology, B. J. Collingwood, O.B.E., M.D.; Miss W. C. Cullis, O.B.E., D.Sc.; C. A. Lovatt-Evans, D.Sc.; R. J. S. McDowall, D.Sc.;

J. Mellanby, M.D. ; V. H. Mottram, M.A. ; M.S. Pembrey, M.D., F.R.S. ; H. E. Roaf, M.D. ; S. Vincent, M.D.
Physiology, (Jodrell), A. V. Hill, O.B.E., SC.D., F.R.S.
Physiology, General, Sir W. M. Bayliss, D.SC., F.R.S.
Political Economy, E. Cannan, LL.D. ; H. S. Foxwell, M.A., F.B.A.
Political Science, (vacant).
Portuguese Language, Literature and History (Camoens), Edward Priestage, B.A.
Public Administration, S. J. Webb, LL.B., M.P.
Radiology, (vacant).
Russian Language, Literature and History, Sir Bernard Pares, K.B.E., M.A.
Sanskrit, R. L. Turner, M.A.
Sculpture, (vacant).
Social Philosophy, E. J. Urwick, M.A.
Sociology (Martin White), L. T. Hobhouse, D.Litt. ; E. A. Westermarck, Ph.D.
Statistics, A. L. Bowley, SC.D., F.B.A.
Surgery, G. E. Gask, C.M.G., D.S.O., F.R.C.S. ; C. A. Pannett, M.D.
Swahili and the Bantu Languages, Miss Alice Werner, L.L.A.
Town Planning, S. D. Adshead, M.A., F.R.I.B.A.
Veterinary Pathology and Bacteriology, Sir John McFadyean, C.M., F.R.S.E.
Zoology, C. L. Boulenger, D.SC. ; Arthur Dendy, D.SC., F.R.S.
Zoology and Comparative Anatomy (Jodrell), D. M. S. Watson, M.SC., F.R.S.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, Gower Street, W.C. 1.
Chairman of Committee, Viscount Chelmsford.
Provost, Sir Gregory Foster.

The College comprises the Faculties of Arts, Laws, Medical Sciences, Engineering and Economics, and the following Special Schools :—The Bartlett School of Architecture (incl. Department of Town Planning), the Slade School of Fine Art (Drawing, Painting and Sculpture), and the School of Librarianship.

KING'S COLLEGE, Strand, W.C. 2.
Chairman of Delegacy, Viscount Hambleden.
Principal, Ernest Barker, LL.D.

The College comprises the Faculties of Arts, Laws, Medicine, Science, Engineering and Economics.

KING'S COLLEGE FOR WOMEN.
Household and Social Science Department, Campden Hill Road, W. 8.
Dean, Lydia Henry, M.D.

GOLDSMITHS' COLLEGE, New Cross, S.E. 14.
Warden, T. Raymont, M.A.

SCHOOLS OF THE UNIVERSITY.

In the Faculty of Theology :—

New College, Hampstead (Congregational).
Principal, Rev. A. E. Garvie, D.D.

Hackney College, Hampstead (Congregational).
Principal, Rev. A. E. Garvie, D.D.

Regent's Park College, N.W. 8 (Baptist).
Principal, Rev. H. Wheeler Robinson, M.A.

King's College (Theological Department) Strand, W.C. 2 (Church of England).
Dean, Rev. W. R. Matthews, D.D.

Wesleyan College, Richmond (Wesl. Methodist).
Principal, Rev. W. T. A. Barber, D.D.

St. John's Hall, Highbury (Church of England).
Principal, Rev. A. W. Greenup, D.D.

Arts, Science, and Engineering :—

East London College, Mile End Road, E.
Principal, John L. S. Hatton, M.A.

Arts and Science :—

Royal Holloway College, Englefield Green.
Principal, Miss Ellen C. Higgins, B.A.

Bedford College for Women, Regent's Park, N.W. 1
Principal, Miss M. J. Tuke, M.A.

Birkbeck College, Bream's Buildings, E.C. 4.
(For evening and part-time students.)
Principal, George Senter, D.SC.

Arts :—

Westfield College, Hampstead, N.W. 3.
Principal, Miss Eleanor C. Lodge, M.A.

Arts—in Pedagogy only :—

London Day Training College, Southampton Row, W.C. 1.
Principal, Prof. T. P. Nunn, D.SC.

Arts—in Oriental Research only :—

School of Oriental Studies, Finsbury Circus, E.C. 2.
Director, Prof. Sir Denison Ross, C.I.E., Ph.D.

Medicine :—

The Medical Schools of certain Hospitals, &c. (*see* pp. 276–77).

Science and Engineering :—

Imperial College of Science and Technology :—
Royal College of Science and Royal School of Mines.
Rector, Sir Thomas H. Holland, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., F.R.S.
City and Guilds (Engineering) College.
Dean, Prof. W. E. Dalby, M.A., F.R.S.,

Science—in Agriculture only :—

South-Eastern Agricultural College, Wye, Kent.
Principal, Robert M. Wilson, B.Sc

Arts (in Sociology and Geography only), Laws and Economics and Political Science :—

London School of Economics and Political Science, Houghton Street, Aldwych, W.C. 2.
Director, Sir William H. Beveridge, K.C.B., B.C.L.

THE UNIVERSITY OF DURHAM, 1832.

Chancellor, The Earl of Durham, K.G.
Vice-Chancellor, Prof. Sir D. Drummond, C.B.E., M.D.
Proctors, W. N. Haworth, D.SC. ; Rev. H. Ellershaw, M.A.
Registrar, H. G. Theodosius, M.A.
Librarian, E. V. Stocks, M.A.
Hon. Director of Observatory, Harold Thomson, M.SC., F.R.A.S.
Observer, Frank Sargent, F.R.A.S.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, Durham.
Master, Rev. Henry Ellershaw, M.A.

HATFIELD COLLEGE, Durham.
Master, Arthur Robinson, D.C.L.

ST. CHAD'S COLLEGE, Durham.
Principal, Rev. S. R. P. Moulsdale, B.D.

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE, Durham.
Principal, Rev. C. S. Wallis, M.A.

BEDE COLLEGE, Durham.
Principal, Rev. Donald Jones, B.D.

ST. MARY'S COLLEGE, Durham.
Principal, Miss R. E. D. Donaldson, M.A.

NON-COLLEGIATE STUDENTS.
Censor, Rev. N. D. Coleman, M.A.

HOME STUDENTS (Women).
Censor, Kathleen Lambley, M.A.

COLLEGE OF MEDICINE, Newcastle.
President, Sir David Drummond, C.B.E., M.D.

ARMSTRONG COLLEGE, Newcastle.

Principal, Sir Theodore Morison, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., D.C.L.

THE VICTORIA UNIVERSITY OF MANCHESTER. (£2,000.)

Founded 1850; re-organised 1880 and 1903.

Chancellor, The Earl of Crawford and Balcarres, K.T., LL.D.

Vice-Chancellor, Sir Henry A. Miers, D.Sc., F.R.S.

Senior Pro Vice-Chancellor, Edward Fiddes, M.A.

Internal Registrar, Norman Smith, D.Sc.

External Registrar, H. P. Turner, M.A.

Bursar, Sydney Chaffers, M.A.

Director for Women Students, Phoebe Sheavyn, D.Lit.

Chairman of Convocation, W. Fletcher Shaw, M.D.

Clerk of Convocation, A. E. G. Chorlton, LL.B.

Sec., Faculty of Arts, C. S. S. Higham, M.A.

Sec., Faculty of Science, J. E. Myers, C.B.E., D.Sc.

Sec., Faculty of Medicine, W. H. Wood, M.D.

TRAINING DEPARTMENT (for Men and Women).

Professors, J. J. Findlay, Ph.D.; H. Bompas Smith, M.A.

HALLS OF RESIDENCE.

Men—Dalton Hall, *Princ.*, J. W. Graham, M.A.

" —Hulme Hall, *Warden*, Rev. T. Nicklin, M.A.

" —St. Anselm's Hall, *Warden*, Rev. Lindsay Dewar, B.D.

" —Lancashire Independent College, *Princ.*, Rev. A. T. Grieve, D.D.

Women—Ashburne Hall, *Warden*, Mrs. Hope-Hogg, M.A.

" —Lees Hall, *Warden*, Miss Elsie A. Underwood, B.Sc.

" —Ward Hall, *Warden*, Miss May

" —Ellis Lloyd Jones Hall, *Warden*, Miss C. Spurling, M.A.

" —Langdale Hall, *Warden*, Mrs. Guthkelch, B.A.

" —St. Gabriel's Hall, *Warden*, Miss F. Whatley.

THE UNIVERSITY OF BIRMINGHAM.

Birmingham, 1900. (£2,000.)

Chancellor, Rt. Hon. Lord Robert Cecil, K.C., M.P.

Vice-Chancellor, Sir Gilbert Barling, Bart., C.B., C.B.E., F.R.C.S.

Principal, C. Grant Robertson, C.V.O., M.A.

Vice-Principal, Sir William Ashley, Ph.D., M.Com.

Registrar, John H. Costain.

Secretary, George H. Morley, M.Com.

THE UNIVERSITY OF LIVERPOOL.

Liverpool, 1903. (£2,000.)

Chancellor, The Earl of Derby, K.G., G.C.B., G.C.V.O., LL.D.

Vice-Chancellor, J. George Adami, C.B.E., M.D., F.R.S.

Registrar, Edward Carey, LL.B.

Librarian, John Sampson, D.Litt.

HALLS OF RESIDENCE.

Men—Warden, W. S. Angus, B.A.

Women—Warden, Miss D. Chapman, M.A.

THE UNIVERSITY OF LEEDS.

Leeds, 1904. (£36,000.)

Chancellor, The Duke of Devonshire, K.G., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., LL.D.

Pro-Chancellor, E. G. Arnold.

Vice-Chancellor,

Accountant, G. R. Brench.

Clerk to the Senate, F. T. Baines, B.A.

Registrar, A. E. Wheeler, M.A.

Librarian, R. Offor, B.A.

UNIVERSITY OF SHEFFIELD. 1905. (£2,000.)

Chancellor, The Marquess of Crewe, K.G.

Pro-Chancellors, Lt.-Col. H. K. Stephenson, D.S.O., M.P., LL.D.; Sir William E. Clegg, C.B.E., LL.D.

Vice-Chancellor, Sir W. Henry Hadow, C.B.E., D.Mus.

Treasurer, D. Vickers, D.Eng.

Registrar, W. M. Gibbons, O.B.E., M.A.

Librarian, A. P. Hunt, B.A.

Curator of the Observatory,

Tutor for Women Students, Mrs. Storr Best, M.A.

TRAINING DEPARTMENT (for Men and Women).

Professor, G. H. Turnbull, Ph.D.

UNIVERSITY OF BRISTOL. 1909.

Chancellor, Viscount Haldane, K.T., O.M., LL.D.

Vice-Chancellor, Thomas Loveday, M.A.

Treasurer, S. H. Badock, J.P.

Registrar, E. G. Francis, B.A.

Agricultural and Horticultural Research Station, Long Ashton.

Director, Professor B. T. P. Barker, M.A.

Department of Education.

Professor of Education, Helen M. Wodehouse, D.Phil.

Master of Method, T. S. Foster, M.A.

Mistress of Method, Miss A. Mullock, M.Sc.

Halls of Residence.

Men—Mortimer House and Canynge Hall.

Women—Clifton Hill House.

Women Students in Training—4 Hostels.

EAST MIDLAND UNIVERSITY, Nottingham.

(In process of formation.)

NOTTINGHAM UNIVERSITY COLLEGE (1880).

Principal W. H. Heaton, M.A.

Registrar, J. E. Shimeld.

TRAINING COLLEGE.

Head of Department, Prof. H. A. S. Wortley, M.A.

Normal Mistress, Miss A. Moncrieff, M.A.

LEICESTER, LEICESTERSHIRE AND RUTLAND COLLEGE, Leicester (1921).

Principal, R. F. Rattray, Ph.D.

Secretary, W. G. Gibbs.

Women Students' Hostel.

Warden, Miss C. Laycock.

UNIVERSITY EXTENSION.

The Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, London, Manchester, Liverpool, and Leeds organise courses of University Extension Lectures, followed by class work and examinations, in all parts of the kingdom. Full particulars may be obtained from the following:—

Oxford, Rev. F. E. Hutchinson, M.A., University Extension Delegacy, Acland House, Oxford.

Cambridge, Rev. D. H. S. Cranage, Litt.D., Syndicate Buildings.

London, John Lea, M.A., University Extension Registrar, University of London, South Kensington, S.W. 7.

Manchester, the External Registrar, The University.

Liverpool, the Secretary, University Extension Board, The University.

Leeds, the Secretary, University Extension Committee, The University.

ENGLISH UNIVERSITY COLLEGES.

BEDFORD COLLEGE FOR WOMEN.

(*See* University of London.)

BRISTOL—MERCHANT VENTURERS' TECHNICAL COLLEGE.

Principal, Prof. J. Wertheimer, D.SC., F.I.C.
Secretary, W. W. Ward, LL.D.
Registrar, K. L. Ford.

CHELTENHAM—LADIES' COLLEGE.

Principal, Miss Beatrice M. Sparks, M.A.
Vice-Principal, Miss E. M. Guinness.
Director of Studies, Miss L. S. Counsell.

EXETER—UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF THE SOUTH WEST OF ENGLAND.

President, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, K.G.
Deputy President, Sir Hy. Y. B. Lopes, Bt., M.A., D.L.
Principal, H. J. W. Hetherington, M.A.
Sec. and Registrar, A. K. Woodbridge.

TEACHERS' TRAINING DEPARTMENT (Men and Women).

Head of Dept., Prof. S. H. Watkins, Ph.D.
Tutor to Women Students, Miss A. J. Walker, M.A.

LONDON—QUEEN'S COLLEGE.

43 & 45 Harley Street, W. 1.

Principal, Joseph Edwards, M.A.
Dean, Rev. T. W. Crafer, D.D.
Warden, Miss C. E. Lewer, B.A.
Librarian, Prof. K. J. Spalding, M.A.
Bursar, Prof. P. A. Ellis Richards, F.I.C.

MANCHESTER—MUNICIPAL COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY.

Principal, B. Mouat Jones, D.S.O., M.A.
Registrar, J. A. Binks.

NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE — ARMSTRONG COLLEGE. (*See* University of Durham.)

READING—UNIVERSITY COLLEGE.

(£19,000.)

Principal, W. M. Childs, M.A.
Registrar, F. H. Wright, M.A.
Halls of Residence—Wantage Hall and St. Patrick's Hall (for men); St. Andrew's Hall, Wessex Hall, St. George's Hall, and Cintra Lodge (for Women).

SOUTHAMPTON—UNIVERSITY COLL.

Principal, Kenneth H. Vickers, M.A.
Registrar, George Grant, B.A.

Hostels.

(*Men*) South Stoneham, *Warden*, Prof. A. A. Cock, B.A.
(*Women*) Highfield Hall, *Warden*, Miss Aubrey, M.A.; South Hill, *Warden*, Mrs. Ashdown.

The University of Wales, 1893.

Chancellor, H.R.H. The Prince of Wales, K.G. (1921).
Pro-Chancellor, The Lord Kenyon, K.C.V.O.
Vice-Chancellor, Principal J. H. Davies, M.A.
Warden, Guild of Graduates, E. E. Hughes, M.A.
Registrar, D. B. Anthony, M.A., (Cathays Park, Cardiff).
Sec., University Council, Jenkin James, M.A.
Treas., Guild of Graduates, J. Ballinger, M.A.
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Representative in Parliament,

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General Secretary, C. G. Burton.
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MEN STUDENTS' HOSTEL.

Warden, E. D. T. Jenkins, M.A.

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HALLS OF RESIDENCE.

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Women—Warden, Miss M. O. Davis.

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ABERDARE HALL.

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Scotland.

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Vice-Chancellor, Principal Irvine.
Rector, Rudyard Kipling, D.Litt (1922).
Principal, J. C. Irvine, C.B.E., LL.D.
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President,
Secretary, J. M. Finnegan, B.A., B.Sc.
Representative in Imperial Parliament, Sir W. Whitla, M.D.

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Vice-Chancellor, Lord Glenavy, LL.D.	1919
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Professional Education.

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INSTITUTE OF CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS OF ENGLAND AND WALES (*see* p. 302).
SOCIETY OF INCORPORATED ACCOUNTANTS AND AUDITORS (*see* p. 301).
SOCIETY OF ACCOUNTANTS IN EDINBURGH (*see* p. 301).
INSTITUTE OF ACCOUNTANTS AND ACTUARIES IN GLASGOW (*see* p. 301).
INSTITUTE OF CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS IN IRELAND (*see* p. 301).

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DOVER, School of Art. — *Headmaster*, J. L. Robinson, A.R.C.A.
DUBLIN, Metropolitan School of Art, Kildare St.—*Headmaster*, George Atkinson, R.H.A.
DURHAM UNIVERSITY.
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GLASGOW, Technical College (*q.v.*).
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LEEDS, School of Art.—*Headmaster*, H. H. Holden, A.R.C.A.
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NEWCASTLE, Armstrong College.—*Professor of Fine Art*, R. G. Hatton, M.A.
NOTTINGHAM, Munic.School of Art and Design.—*Principal*, J. Else, R.B.S.
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SHEFFIELD UNIVERSITY.
WALLASEY, School of Art.—*Princ.*, W. Morton, A.R.C.A.

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INSTITUTE OF BREWING, Brewers' Hall, Addle Street, E.C. 2.

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INSTITUTE OF CHEMISTRY OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, 30 Russell Square, W.C. 1.—*Registrar and Sec.*, R. B. Pilcher, O.B.E.
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PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY (*see* p. 313)
SOCIETY OF APOTHECARIES (*see* 303).
LEEDS COLLEGE OF PHARMACY.

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"HAVERSTOCK," Hampstead, N.W. 3.—*Princ.*, H. A. Warmer.

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(*See also* Technical Education.)

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Apr. 29 to May 26	Nov. 2 to Nov. 5

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Master of the Library, Hon. Mr. Justice Lawrence.
Dean of the Chapel, Sir J. G. Butcher, Bart., K.C., M.P.
Preacher, The Very Rev. the Dean of Exeter.
Organist, Reginald Steggall.
Under-Treasurer and Steward, R. P. P. Rowe.
Clerks, F. W. Corn; N. Y. Marriott; H. C. H. Fairchild.
Librarian, H. I. Whitaker.
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Master of Library (until Nov. 22, 1923), Rt. Hon. Sir Henry Duke.
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MEDICAL.

Medical Study may be followed at any of the Universities in the British Isles, and Medical and Surgical Degrees are conferred by every University.

GENERAL MEDICAL COUNCIL, 44 Hallam St., W. 1.—*President*, Sir Donald MacAlister, K.C.B., M.D. *Registrars: England*, Norman C. King; *Scotland*, Thomas H. Graham, O.B.E., 20 Queen Street, Edinburgh; *Ireland*, Richard J. E. Roe, 35 Dawson St., Dublin.

Any unregistered person practising as an Apothecary is liable to a penalty under the Apothecaries Act, 1815. The use by unregistered persons of any title implying registration, or that they are recognised by law, is made an offence by the Medical Act, 1858. No unregistered person can give a valid certificate or hold an appointment at a hospital or on a ship, &c.

CENTRAL MIDWIVES BOARD, 1 Queen Anne's Gate Buildings, S.W. 1.—*Chairman*, Sir F. H. Champneys, Bart., M.D.; *Secretary*, H. G. Westley, M.A.

MEDICAL SCHOOLS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL AND COLLEGE.—Clinical practice comprises a service of 687 beds, besides 70 beds for convalescent patients at Swanley, in Kent. 34 resident appointments, and all clinical clerkships, dresserships, &c., are chosen from the students without fee; scholarships and prizes of nearly £900 awarded annually; a college attached where students may reside. *Dean of the Medical School*, T. W. Shore, M.D.

LONDON HOSPITAL MEDICAL COLLEGE AND DENTAL SCHOOL.—The largest general hospital in England; 950 beds; in-patients 1922, 17,444; out-patients, 107,455; attendances, 466,387; over 150 qualified appointments annually, and numerous clinical clerkships, dresserships, &c. Resident appointments carry board and residence. 4 entrance scholarships and 39 prizes awarded annually.—*Dean*, Prof. William Wright, D.Sc.; *Sec.*, E. J. Burdon.

GUY'S HOSPITAL.—Number of beds in constant occupation, 626. Number of new out-patients in 1922, 116,801. Clinical clerkships and dresserships held by all students. Resident appointments after qualification carry free board and residence. Scholarships and Prizes amounting in all to nearly £1,000 are awarded annually. Residential college and club for students, adjoining the hospital.—*Dean*, Prof. T. B. Johnston.

ST. THOMAS'S HOSPITAL. (Founded 1228.)—632 beds; numerous prizes and scholarships; over o house appointments open to qualified tudents; clinical clerkships and dresserships re held without extra fees. The School Buildings are among the most complete in London. Fees, £50 per annum.—*Medical Sec.*, A. Elliot, M.A., M.D., D.P.H.

St. George's Hospital Medical Sch.—Beds, 436, including 100 convalescent beds at Wimbledon. Numerous scholarships, &c., and 2 registrarships value £200 per annum.—*Dean*, J. A. Torrens, M.D.

Middlesex Hospital.—Number of beds, 450. Two entrance scholarships, value £100 each, also one of £50 for University students. Total value of scholarships and prizes awarded annually exceeds £1,000.—*Dean*, A. E. Webb-Johnson, C.B.E., D.S.O., M.B., F.R.C.S.

St. Mary's Hospital.—Number of beds, 305. In-patients 1922, 4,101. Out-patients 1922, 37,580. Five entrance scholarships, value £210 to £200, awarded annually in July.—*Dean*, Dr. C. M. Wilson; *Sec.*, B. E. Matthews, B.A.

Charing Cross Hospital Medical School.—Number of beds, 300.—*Dean*, W. J. Fenton, M.D.; *Secretary*, F. Noakes.

Westminster Hospital.—Beds, 213.—*Dean*, A. Stanley Woodwark, C.M.G., C.B.E., M.D.

University College Hospital Medical School, University St., W.C. 1.—A School of Final Medical Studies. Recently the recipient from the *Rockfeller Foundation* of New York of £835,000 for the advancement of medical education and research. Under this benefaction considerable additions are being made to the Hospital and Medical School. The number of beds will then be 500. One of the Schools with Teaching Units in Medicine and Surgery. An Obstetric Unit will shortly be instituted. Forty-seven appointments open to students, and paid appointments to the annual value of over £500. Scholarships and Exhibitions to the value of over £1,000 awarded annually. The National Dental Hospital, Great Portland Street, forms the Dental Department and Dental School of University College Hospital.—*Dean*, Sir G. F. Blacker, C.B.E., M.D.; *Sec.*, G. E. Adams.

King's College Hospital, Denmark Hill, S.E. 5.—Number of beds, 400.—Four tutors and three Registrars are appointed annually, and fourteen Resident Medical Officers are elected half-yearly from among the qualified students. Four Entrance Scholarships, each £50; also two Burney Yeo Scholarships, each £80, for Oxford and Cambridge students, awarded annually.—*Dean*, H. Willoughby Lyle, M.D.; *Sec.*, S. C. Ranner, M.A.

Lister Inst. of Preventive Medicine, Chelsea Bridge Rd., S.W. 1.—*Director*, Dr. C. J. Martin, C.M.G., F.R.S.

London (Royal Free Hospital) School of Medicine for Women, 8 Hunter St., Brunswick Sq., W.C.—Scholarships of £20, £25, £30, £50, £60, £75, and £90 awarded. Clinical work is carried out at the Royal Free and various Special Hospitals. Many appointments open to qualified students. Students' chambers are provided in connexion with Medical School. Courses for dental students in conjunction with Royal Dental Hospital.—*Dean*, Miss Aldrich Blake, M.D., M.S.; *Warden and Sec.*, Miss L. M. Brooks.

London School of Tropical Medicine and Hospital for Tropical Diseases, Endsleigh Gardens, N.W. 1.—Three sessions annually, commencing approx. 9 January, 24 April and 25 September. Fee, 20 Gs.—*Dean*, Sir R. H. Charles, G.C.V.O., K.C.S.I.; *Sec.*, Sir P. J. Michelli, C.M.G.

Royal Army Medical College, Grosvenor Road, S. W. 1.—*Commdt.*, Col. C. B. Martin, C.M.G., M.B.

Royal Dental Hospital of London and School of Dental Surgery, 32 Leicester Square, W.C.

Royal Naval Medical School, Royal Naval College, Greenwich, S.E. 10. *Director of Medical Studies.*—Surgeon Commr. T. B. Shaw, M.B., R.N.

OTHER METROPOLITAN SCHOOLS.

West London Post-Graduate College, West London Hospital, Hammersmith, W. 6.—Continuous instruction, for graduates only. Three months' Hospital Practice (including Lectures and Demonstrations), 9 guineas; one month, 4 guineas.—*Dean*, Arthur Saunders.

London School of Clinical Medicine, *Dreadnought* Hospital, Greenwich, S.E. (for Post Graduates only).—250 beds.

Rockfeller Foundation School of Hygiene, Bloomsbury, W.C. 2.—*Director*, Andrew Balfour, C.B., C.M.G., M.D.

The College of Nursing, 7 Henrietta St., Cavendish Square, W. 1.—*Chairman*, Hon. Sir Arthur Stanley, G.B.E., C.B., M.V.O.; *Sec.*, Miss Mary S. Rundle, R.R.C.

MEDICAL SCHOOLS OUTSIDE LONDON.

Birmingham General and Queen's Hospitals.
Birmingham University.
Bristol, Royal Infirmary and General Hospital.
Bristol University.
Cambridge University.
Durham University.
Glasgow, Anderson's College Medical School.
Glasgow, St. Mungo's College.
Glasgow, Western Medical School.
Ireland, Dublin University.
Ireland, National University.
Ireland, Queen's University.
Leeds University.
Liverpool, Royal Infirmary
Liverpool, Royal Southern Hospital.
Liverpool University.
Manchester University.
Newcastle, Durham College of Medicine.
Northampton, School of Medicine.
Norfolk and Norwich Hospital, Norwich.
North Staffordshire Infirmary, Hartshill.
Oxford University.
Royal College of Physicians, Ireland.
Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland.
Scotland, Universities of.
Sheffield University.
Wales, University of.
Wolverhampton and Stafford General Hospital.

MILITARY.

STAFF COLLEGE, CAMBERLEY.

[Officers who graduate at the college have the letters *p.s.c.* after their names in Service Lists.]

Commandant, Maj.-Gen. Sir Edmund Ironside, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Adjutant, Capt. C. Parvin, M.C.
Librarian, Col. J. R. Dyas, C.M.G.

ROYAL MILITARY ACADEMY, WOOLWICH (1741).

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Medical Officer, Lt.-Col. T. S. Coates, O.B.E., R.A.M.C.
Chaplain, Rev. A. T. A. Naylor, O.B.E., M.A.

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Asst. do., Col. J. E. Turner, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Adjutant, Maj. A. F. Smith, D.S.O., M.C.
Quarter-Master, Maj. H. S. Lickman, O.B.E.
Offr. i./c. Equitation, Capt. J. H. Dudgeon, M.C.
Medical Officer, Lt.-Col. W. L. Steele, C.M.G., R.A.M.C.
Chaplain, Rev. H. W. Blackburne, D.S.O., M.C., M.A.

DUKE OF YORK'S ROYAL MILITARY SCHOOL, Guston, near Dover.

Commandant, Lt.-Col. A. C. Johnston, D.S.O., M.C., A.E.C.
Secretary, Lt.-Col. G. C. Thomas, D.S.O.
Medical Officer, Lt.-Col. O. Ievers, D.S.O., M.B.
Chief Instructor, Maj. S. G. Simpson, O.B.E., A.E.C.
Chaplain, Rev. E. G. Semple, C.F.
Science Instructor, Lt. J. O. R. Phillips, A.E.C.

ROYAL HIBERNIAN MILITARY SCHOOL,

Somerset Barracks, Shorncliffe, Kent.

Commandant, Col. A. M. Bent, C.M.G., C.B.E.
Quartermaster & Adjutant, Maj. S. W. Harris, M.B.E.
Medical Officer, Dr. W. T. Homan (*tempy.*).
Headmaster, Maj. J. W. West, A.E.C.

QUEEN VICTORIA SCHOOL,

Dunblane, Scotland.

Commandant, Maj. G. W. Smith, O.B.E.
Qr.-Mr. & Adjt., Maj. J. N. Macrae, D.S.O.
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MISCELLANEOUS.

COLLEGE OF PRECEPTORS, Bloomsbury Square, W.C. 1.

All persons engaged in education who have passed an examination satisfactory to the Council are admissible as members. Diplomas granted are F.C.P., L.C.P., and A.C.P.

President, Sir Philip Magnus, Bart., F.C.P.
Dean, W. G. Rushbrooke, LL.M., F.C.P.
Treasurer, S. T. Shovelton, M.A.
Secretary, G. Chalmers.

GILCHRIST EDUCATIONAL TRUST,

1 Plowden Buildings, Temple, E.C. 4.

Founded by the late Dr. Gilchrist (died 1841), for "the benefit, advancement, and propagation of education and learning in every part of the world, as far as circumstances will permit." The income is applied to the maintenance of Scholarships, to the carrying on of lectures on scientific and other subjects for artisans, and to the assistance of approved educational objects.

Trustees, Rt. Hon. Lord Shuttleworth, LL.D., *Chairman*; Walter Leaf, Litt.D.; Sir Michael E. Sadler, K.C.S.I., C.B., LL.D.; Rt. Hon. Lord Richard Cavendish, C.M.G.; Miss Margaret J. Tuke, M.A.
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LONDON PAROCHIAL CHARITIES

(Trustees of the), 3 Temple Gardens, E.C. 4.

[The income (£133,691) is applied mainly in support of Polytechnics, in furtherance of Technical Education, in grants of pensions, and for the maintenance of City Churches.]

Chairman of Governors, Sir Evan Spicer.
Vice-Chairman, L. B. Sebastian.
Clerk, Ernald R. Warre.

MUSIC.

Degrees in Music are granted by the *Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, Durham, London, Birmingham* and *Victoria Manchester*; the *University of Wales*; the *University of Edinburgh*; *Dublin University* and the *National University of Ireland*.

ROYAL ACADEMY OF MUSIC (1822),

York Gate, Marylebone Road, N.W. 1.

[The R.A.M. was founded in 1822 by Lord Burghersh (afterwards Earl of Westmorland) for the cultivation of the science of music. The average number of students attending in 1923 was 780. There are 125 Fellows (F.R.A.M.), 620 Associates (A.R.A.M.), and 9,391 Licentiates (L.R.A.M.), of whom 609 Licentiates were elected in 1922.]

President, H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught, K.G.
Chairman of Committee, Philip L. Agnew, M.A.
Principal, Sir A. C. Mackenzie, K.C.V.O., Mus.D.
Lady Superintendent, Mrs. Russell, A.R.A.M.
Secretary, J. A. Creighton.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF MUSIC (1883),

Prince Consort Road, South Kensington, S.W. 7.

[Founded in 1883 by King Edward VII, then Prince of Wales. Fellows (F.R.C.M.), Honorary Associates (Hon. A.R.C.M.), and Honorary Members (Hon. R.C.M.) are elected by the Council; Associates (A.R.C.M.) by an examination held twice a year. Pupils (1923) exceeded 700, about 70 being Scholars and Exhibitioners.]

Patron, H.M. The King.
President H.R.H. The Prince of Wales, K.G.
Director, Sir Hugh Percy Allen, Mus.Doc.
Hon. Secretary, George A. Macmillan, D.Litt.
Registrar, Claude Aveling, M.A.
Bursar, E. J. N. Polkinhorne.

GUILDHALL SCHOOL OF MUSIC (1880),

(Corporation of London),
John Carpenter Street, E.C. 4.

[The School grants a diploma of Licentiateship (L.G.S.M.) and of Associateship (A.G.S.M.), open to students of eight terms' standing and over.]

Principal, Sir Landon Ronald, F.R.A.M., F.G.S.M.
Secretary, H. Saxe-Wyndham.
Lady Superintendent, Mrs. Hemming.
Professors, 110 in number.

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Principal, George Mackern, F.R.A.M.
Secretary & Supt., Edith S. Dealy.

INCORPORATED LONDON ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 22 Princes Street, Cavendish Sq., W. 1, Hampstead Conservatoire, and Finsbury Park.

Principal, T. H. Yorke Trotter, Mus.D.
Secretary, R. Beauchamp.

LONDON COLLEGE OF MUSIC,

Gt. Marlborough Street, W. 1.

Principal, Frederick J. Karn, Mus.B.
Director of Examns., G. Augustus Holmes.
Secretary, A. Gambier Holmes.

TONIC SOL-FA COLLEGE, 26 Bloomsbury Square, W.C. (1875).

President, Sir Walter Parratt, K.C.V.O., Mus.D.
Secretary, Walter Harrison, M.A., Mus.B.

TRINITY COLLEGE OF MUSIC (1872),
Mandeville Place, Manchester Square, W. 1.

Chairman of Board, Sir Fredk. Bridge, C.V.O., Mus.D.
Secretary, C. N. H. Rodwell.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF ORGANISTS,
Kensington Gore, S.W. 7.

President, Dr. Alan Gray, LL.M.
Hon. Sec., Dr. H. A. Harding.
Registrar, Alan W. Shindler, M.A.

ROYAL MANCHESTER COLLEGE OF MUSIC
(1893). Ducie St., Oxford Rd., Manchester.

Patron, H.M. Queen Alexandra.
President, H.R.H. the Duke of York, K.G.
Principal, Dr. Adolph Brodsky.
Registrar, Stanley Withers, M.A..

ROYAL MILITARY SCHOOL OF MUSIC,
Kneller Hall, Twickenham.

Commandant, Col. J. A. C. Somerville, C.M.G., C.B.E.
Director of Music, Lieut. H. E. Adkins, Mus. Bac.

ROYAL NAVAL SCHOOL OF MUSIC,
Eastney Barracks, Portsmouth.

Superintendent, Maj. M. F. Bennett, R.M.
Musical Director, Lieut. J. G. Welsh, M.B.E., R.M.

NAVAL.

ROYAL NAVAL COLLEGE, Greenwich.

President, Vice-Adm. Sir P. W. Hope, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
Captain, W. J. C. Lake, R.N.
Commander, R. E. Lubbock, R.N.
Medical Officer, Surg.-Commr. F. H. Holt, R.N.
Store Officer, Cashier, &c., Pay-Commander H. Baird, R.N.
Secretary, A. Backhouse.
Civil Engineer, T. C. Agutter, F.R.I.B.A.
Curator of Museum, Lieut. J. T. Berry, R.N. (ret.).

STAFF COLLEGE.

Director, Capt. E. Astley-Rushton, C.M.G., R.N.

ROYAL NAVAL COLLEGE, Dartmouth.

Captain, Hon. H. Meade, C.V.O., D.S.O., R.N.
Commander, J. A. A. Morris, R.N.
Headmaster, C. E. Ashford, C.B., M.V.O., LL.D.

ROYAL HOSPITAL SCHOOL, Greenwich

Supt., Captain L. R. Oliphant, R.N.
Headmaster, S. R. Hewitson, B.Sc., F.R.A.S.

TRAINING SHIPS.

Royal Navy.

FOR MEN:—*H.M.S. Albemarle* (gunnery), *Duncan* (gunnery), *Argonaut*, *Vestal*, *Vindictive*, *Niger*, *Dryad* (Navigation School Ship), and *Harrier* (tender to *Dryad*).

FOR BOYS:—*H.M.S. Fisgard* (4 ships, for boy artificers, Portsmouth), *Ganges* (3 ships, and Shotley Training Establishment, Harwich), *Impregnable* (3 ships, Devonport), *Indus* (5 ships, for supernumerary artificers, Devonport), *Powerful* (3 ships, Devonport); and Marine Society's Ship *Hermione* and National Refuges Ship *Arethusa* (*see* Societies).

Exmouth (Metropolitan Asylums Board), moored off Grays, Essex (and sea-going tender *Exmouth II.*). Boys trained for Navy and Mercantile Marine, and for employment in naval and military bands. Only boys of good character are received.—*Capt. Supt.*, Capt. H. S. Currey, R.N., D.S.O.

Mercantile Marine.

For Officers.

THAMES NAUTICAL TRAINING COLLEGE (INCORPORATED).—H.M.S. *Worcester*, off Greenhithe. *Capt. Supt.*, Capt. M. B. Sayer, C.B.E., R.D., R.N.R. *Sec.*, F. H. Stafford, 72, Mark Lane, E.C. 3.

CADET SCHOOL SHIP *Conway*, Rock Ferry, Birkenhead. *Capt.*, H. W. Broadbent, R.D., R.N.R.

OCEAN TRAINING SHIPS.—This scheme for training officers for the Merchant Service and R.N.R. is now carried on at the Nautical College, Pangbourne. Nominations to R.N. College, Dartmouth, and for R.N.R. training as Probationary Midshipmen, subject to Admiralty Regulations. Candidates are prepared for Special Entry to Royal Navy, Woolwich, Sandhurst, and R.A.F. Examinations.

For Seamen.

TRAINING SHIP *Cornwall*, off Purfleet (Reformatory Ship). *Supt.* Capt. Charles E. W. Pyddoke, R.N.; *Sec.*, Walter Millachip, 66 Coleman Street, E.C. 2.

TRAINING SHIP *Indefatigable*, New Ferry, Birkenhead. For boys between 13 and 14½ years of age at entry and of good character only. *Capt. Supt.*, Commander H. Butterworth, R.N.

TRAINING SHIP *Mercury*, Hamble, Southampton, Hants. For boys of good character only, intended for entry to Special Branches of the Military Branch R.N.; or for Cadet apprenticeship in the Mercantile Marine, or for entry to R.A.F. as Aircraft Apprentices.—*Hon. Director*, C. B. Fry, Commr. R.N.R.

SCHOOL OF ORIENTAL STUDIES,
London Institution, Finsbury Circus, E.C. 2.

Chairman of Governing Body, Sir John P. Hewett, G.C.S.I., K.B.E., C.I.E.
Director, Prof. Sir E. Denison Ross, C.I.E., Ph.D.
Secretary, Miss C. L. Clegg.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

See also "Commercial Education."

In addition to the Institutions enumerated below there are Faculties of Engineering at the Universities of *Birmingham*, *Bristol*, *Cambridge*, *Durham*, *Leeds*, *Liverpool*, *London*, *Manchester*, and *Sheffield*; *Wales*; *St. Andrews*, *Glasgow*, and *Edinburgh*; *Dublin*, *National University of Ireland*, and the *Queen's University* of *Belfast*.

I.—UNDER LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL.

The principal technical institutes maintained or aided by the L.C.C. are the following:—

Institutes entirely maintained by the L.C.C.

BEAUFOY INSTITUTE, Prince's Road, Vauxhall Street, S.E. 11.—*Princ.* A. Ritchie-Scott, D.Sc., F.R.S.E.

CAMBERWELL SCHOOL OF ARTS AND CRAFTS, Peckham Rd., S.E. 5.—*Princ.*, S. Thorogood, A.R.C.A.

CENTRAL SCHOOL OF ARTS AND CRAFTS, Southampton Row, W.C.—*Principal*, Fred V. Burridge.

CLAPHAM SCHOOL OF ART, Edgely Road, High St., Clapham, S.W. 4.—*Principal*, G. R. Woolway, A.R.C.A.

HACKNEY INSTITUTE.—*Principal*, Percy R. Kirk, M.A., A.M.I.C.E.
(a) *Hackney Institute*, Dalston Lane, E. 8.
(b) *Hackney Institute*, *Sir John Cass Branch*, Cassland Road, E. 9.

HAMMERSMITH SCHOOL OF ARTS AND CRAFTS, Lime Grove, Shepherd's Bush, W. 12.—*Principal*, John Williams.

NORWOOD TECHNICAL INSTITUTE, Knight's Hill, West Norwood, S.E.—*Principal*, Capt. L. M. Coombs, B.Sc.

Paddington Technical Institute, Saltram Crescent, W.—*Principal*, A. G. Cooke, M.A.

Putney School of Art, Oxford Road, Putney.—*Principal*, J. Bowyer.

School of Building, Ferndale Road, Brixton, S.W. 4.—*Principal*, A. B. Sage, M.B.E.

School of Engineering and Navigation, High Street, Poplar, E.—*Principal*, H. A. Garratt, A.M.I.C.E. *Sec.*, A. E. G. Edmonds.

School of Photo-Engraving and Lithography, 6 Bolt Court, Fleet Street, E.C. 4.—*Principal*, A. J. Bull, M.Sc.

Shoreditch Technical Institute, Pitfield Street, Hoxton, N.—*Principal*, Shadrach Hicks.

Trade School for Girls and Women, Barrett Street, Oxford Street, W. 1.—*Headmistress*, Miss E. E. Cox, B.A.

Trade School for Girls, Queen Square, Bloomsbury, W.C. 1.—*Headmistress*, Miss A. Crawley, B.Sc.

Westminster Technical Institute, Vincent Square, S.W., with which is incorporated the **Westminster School of Art**.—*Principal*, J. Stuart Ker, B.Sc.; *Head* (School of Art), Walter Bayes, A.R.W.S.

Polytechnics aided by the L.C.C.

Battersea Polytechnic, Battersea Park Road, S.W.—*Principal*, Robt. H. Pickard, D.Sc., F.R.S.

Borough Polytechnic, Borough Road, S.E. 1.—*Principal*, J. W. Bispham, O.B.E., B.Sc.

Chelsea Polytechnic, Manresa Road, Chelsea, S.W. 3.—*Principal*, S. Skinner, M.A.

City of London College, White Street, Moorfields.—*Principal*, Sidney Humphries, B.A., LL.B.

Northampton Polytechnic, 280 St. John Street, E.C. 1.—*Principal*, R. M. Walmsley, D.Sc.

Northern Polytechnic Institute, Holloway Road, N. 7.—*Principal*, R. S. Clay, D.Sc.

Regent Street Polytechnic, 309 Regent Street, W. 1.—*Director of Education*, T. Worswick, O.B.E., M.Sc.

Sir John Cass Technical Institute, Aldgate.—*Principal*, C. A. Keane, D.Sc.

Woolwich Polytechnic, William Street, Woolwich, S.E. 18.—*Principal*, A. F. Hogg, M.A.

Technical Institutes, &c., aided by the L.C.C.

Albany Institute Domestic Economy School for Girls, Creek Road, Deptford, S.E. 8.—*Head Mistress*, Miss M. E. Stuart.

Bermondsey Settlement, Farncombe Street, Jamaica Road, S.E.—*Warden*, Rev. J. Scott Lidgett, D.D.

College for Working Women, 7 Fitzroy Street, W. 1.—*Hon. Secretary*, Mrs H. F. Plant.

Cordwainers' Technical College, St. John's Lane, Finsbury, E.C. 1.—*Principal*, F. Y. Golding.

Finsbury Technical College, Leonard Street, City Road, E.C.—*Dean*, A. J. Hale, B.Sc.

Goldsmiths' College, New Cross, S.E. 14.—*Warden*, T. Raymont, M.A.

Herold's Institute, Drummond Road, Bermondsey (*Branch of the Borough Polytechnic*).—*Principal*, J. W. Bispham, O.B.E., M.A.

Leathersellers' Company's Technical College, 176 Tower Bridge Road, S.E.—*Principal*, Dr. J. Gordon Parker, F.I.C.

London School of Printing and Kindred Trades, 61 Stamford Street, S.E. 1.—*Principal*, J. R. Riddell.

Morley College, 61 Westminster Bridge Road, S.E.—*Vice-Principal*, Miss C. I. Brennand.

Newcomen's Foundation Trade School for Domestic Service, Newcomen Street, Borough, S.E. 1.—*Lady Principal*, Miss E. A. Roberts.

Royal School of Needlework, Exhibition Road, S.W.—*President*, H.R.H. the Duchess of York; *Principal*, Miss E. Bradshaw.

Sailors Home, Dock Street, E. (School of Nautical Cookery).—*Secretary*, Payr.-Comm. A. E. Loder, R.D., R.N.R.

School of Wood-Carving, 39 Thurloe Place, S.W. 7.—*Secretary*, J. Bailey.

Toynbee Hall, 28 Commercial Road, E. 1.—*Warden*, J. J. Mallon, M.A.

Wandsworth Technical Institute, High Street, Wandsworth, S.W. 18.—*Principal*, D. N. Griffiths, B.Sc., A.M.I.M.E.

Working Men's College, Crowndale Road, N.W. 1.—*Principal*, Maj.-Gen. Sir F. B. Maurice, K.C.M.G., C.B. *Supt.*, C. Chapman.

Schools of Art aided by the L.C.C.

Blackheath, Lee, Lewisham and Greenwich, Lee Road, Blackheath, S.E. 3.—*Principal*, J. Howard Hale, R.B.A.

St. Martin's, 107 Charing Cross Road, W.C.—*Princ.*, J. E. Allen, A.R.C.A.

In addition to the above schools there are Art Schools or Classes attached to all the Polytechnics, except the Northern Polytechnic, and to Goldsmiths' College. Schools of Art are also conducted by the City and Guilds of London Institute at Finsbury Technical College and at the South London Technical Art School, 122-124 Kennington Park Road (see below).

II.—OTHER LONDON INSTITUTIONS.

Imperial College of Science and Technology,

South Kensington, S.W. 7.
Visitor: H.M. The King.

Chairman of Governing Body, The Rt. Hon. Lord Buckmaster.

Chairman of Executive Committee, Herbert Wright.

Chairman of Delegacy, Walter T. Prideaux.

An Institution for the most advanced training and research in Science, especially in its application to industry. The Departments and Professors are:—

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Coalbrookdale (County Sch.).—§G. Fraser, B.A.
‡Coalville (Gram. Sch.).—A. Rigby, B.Sc.
Coatham (Redcar).—§Rev. H. D. Littler, M.A.
Colchester (Royal Gr. Sch.).—§H. J. Cape, M.A.
‡Coleford (Bell's Gr. Sch.).—§J. S. Hough, B.Sc.
Coleshill (Warwickshire).—§Rev. S. Bateman, B.A.
Colne (Sec. Sch.).—§E. A. How, O.B.E., B.Sc.
‡Colyton.—§D. McKay-Ohm, M.A.
‡Consett (Secondary Sch.).—§E. Cellan Jones.
Coventry (Henry VIII.).—§John Lupton, M.A.
,, (Bablake Sch.).—§Rev. J. N. Frankland, D.Sc.
Cranbrook (Kent).—§S. E. Baker, M.A.
Cranleigh (Surrey).—*§Rev. H. A. Rhodes, M.A.
Crediton.—§Frank Clarke, M.A.

‡Crewe (Secondary Sch.).—§D. H. McCurtain, M.A.
Crewkerne (Som. 1499).—§W. V. P. Hexter, M.A.
Crosby, Liverpool (Merchant Taylors' School, 1618).—*§H. Cradock-Watson, M.A.
Croydon (Whitgift Middle Sch.).—§H. S. Clayton, M.A.
Croydon (Selhurst Gr.).—§W. H. Bentley, M.A.
Darlington (Queen Eliz.).—§L. W. Taylor, M.A.
,, ‡(Immaculate Conception, *R.C.*)—
Dartford.—§Maj. Harold Pochin, M.C., M.A.
Dartmouth (Royal Naval College).—*C. E. Ashford, C.B., M.V.O., LL.D.
‡Darwen (Sec. Sch.).—R. W. Ferguson, M.A.
Dauntsey (West Lavington, Wilts).—§G. W. Olive, M.A.
‡Daventry.—§A. W. Priestley, M.A.
Denstone Coll. (Staffs.).—*§Rev. R. M. Grier, M.A.
‡Deptford (Addey and Stanhope).—§A. E. Salter, D.Sc.
Derby School (1160).—§Rev. A. Clifton Knight, M.A.
,, (Munic. Sec. Sch.).—§W. A. Macfarlane, M.A.
‡Devizes (County Sch.).—§E. A. Eden, M.A.
Devonport, (High Sch.).—§A. F. Treseder, M.A.
Dewsbury (Wheelwright Endowed).—§L. Sadler, M.A.
‡Diss.—§C. H. Gray, M.A.
Doncaster.—§J. Arthur Claxton, M.A.
‡Donington (Lincs.).—J. N. Worman, B.A.
Dorchester.—H. A. Francis, M.A.
Dorking (High Sch.).—§A. J. Rivett, B.Sc.
Douai Sch. (Woolhampton, Berks, *R.C.*)—*Rev. W. I. Rice, O.S.B., M.A.
Dover Coll.—*§William S. Lee, M.A.
,, (County School).—§F. Whitehouse, M.A.
Downside School (Stratton-on-the-Fosse, Som *R.C.*).—*Rev, R. S. Trafford.
Drax (Selby).—§E. V. Watkins, M.A.
‡Dronfield.—§C. C. Baggaley, B.A.
Dudley.—§H. Watson, B.A.
Dulwich College, S.E. (1619).—*§G. Smith, M.A.
,, (Alleyn's).—§R. B. Henderson, M.A.
Dunstable.—§A. R. Thompson, M.A.
Durham School.—*§Rev. Canon R. D. Budworth, M.A.
,, (Johnston Schools).—§S. Whalley, B.Sc.
Ealing (County Sec. Sch.).—§L. Marsh, M.A.
,, (St. Benedict's, *R.C.*).—Rev. S. D. Young, D.S.O., M.A., O.S.B.
Earl's Colne (Essex).—§E. T. Baldwin, M.A.
‡Easingwold (Grammar).—§G. Sandham, B.A.
Eastbourne Coll.—*§Rev. F. S. Williams, M.A.
,, (Mun. Sec. Sch.).—§C. J. Blackburn, M.A.
‡East Dean (Cinderford Sch.)—§Capt. J. A. Cockshutt, M.Sc.
‡East Ham (Secondary Sch.).—§W. H. Barker, B.Sc.
‡Eccles (Sec. Sch.).—§T. I. Cowlishaw, M.A.
‡Edmonton (Latymer).—§R. Ashworth, B.A.
Egham (Strode's).—§Capt. J. Mylam Gittins, M.Sc.
‡Elland (E. and Dist. S. Sch.).—§I. Thorpe, M.A.
,, (Grace Ramsden Sch.).—§J. S. Hird, M.A.
Ellesmere (St. Oswald's).—§Rev. T. H. Hedworth, M.A.
Eltham (Eltham Coll.).—§G. Robertson, M.A.
Ely (Kings' School).—§Rev. T. J. Kirkland, B.Sc.
Enfield (1557).—§Edwin M. Eagles, M.A.
Epsom Coll.—*§A. C. Powell, M.A.
‡Erith (County Sch.).—§A. Bell, M.A.
Eton College (1441).—*§Rev. C. A. Alington, D.D.
,, *Provost*, Montague R. James, Litt.D.
‡Evesham (Pr. Henry's).—§S. Rennie Haselhurst, D.Sc., F.G.S.
Exeter School.—*§E. T. England. M.A.
,, (Cathedral).—Rev. R. W. B. Langhorne, M.A.
,, (Hele's).—§F. G. Snowball, M.A.
‡Exmouth.—§D'A. W. A. Hughes, B.A.
‡Eye (Suffolk).—§F. J. Eldridge, B.Sc.
Falmouth.—§R. W. Harre, M.A.
Fareham (Price's Sch.).—§S. R. N. Bradly, M.A.
Farnham (Surrey).—J. Reynolds Stickland, M.A.
‡Farnworth (near Bolton).—§J. McCarter, B.A.
Faversham (Qn. Elizabeth's.—H. Kitto, M.A.
Felsted School, Essex.—*§Rev. F. Stephenson, M.A.
Finchley, N. (Christ's Coll.)—§J. T. Phillipson, M.A.
,, ‡(Sec. Sch.).—C. H. Carr, B.Sc.
‡Fletton (Sec. Sch.).—§H. E. Rayner, B.Sc.
Folkestone (Harvey Sch.).—§A. B. Downing, M.A.
‡Fowey (Cornwall).—§J. K. Hudson, M.A.
Framlingham.—§F. W. Stocks, M.A.
Fulneck (nr. Leeds).—§Rev. E. J. Libbey, M.A.
Gainsborough.—§J. Hewetson, M.A.
‡Gateshead (Secondary Sch.).—§W. Walton, B.A.
Giggleswick School (Yorks).—*§Robert N. Douglas, M.A.
‡Gillingham (Dorset).—§A. Hill Mumford, M.A.
‡Glossop.—§R. H. Dickinson, B.A.
Gloucester (Crypt Gr. Sch.).—*§D. G. Williams, M.A.
,, (King's Sch.).—Rev. F. R. Gillespy, M.A.
,, (Rich's).—§E. F. Price, B.A.
‡Goole (Sec. Sch.).—§C. J. Forth, M.A.
Gospel Oak (Ellis's).—§W. H. Davis, D.S.O., M.C., M.A.
‡Gosport (Secondary Sch.).—§L. C. Keating, M.A.
Grantham (1329).—§A. J. Tate, M.A.
Gravesend (County Sch.).—§H. F. A. Wigley, B.A.
Grays (Palmer's).—§Rev. H. A. Abbott, M.A.
‡Great Ayton (Yorks: Friends').—§H. Dennis, B.Sc.
Greenhithe (H.M.S. *Worcester*).—§Captain M. B. Sayer, C.B.E., R.D., R.N.R.
Greenwich (Roan).—§A. H. Hope, M.A.
,, (Roy. Hosp. Sch.).—S. R. Hewitson, B.Sc., F.R.A.S.
‡Grimsby (Wintringham).—§E. J. Stream, M.A.
Guildford (K. Edwd.).—§A. J. B. Green, M.A.
Guisboro' (Yorks).—§Rev. T. F. H. Berwick, B.A.
Haberdashers' Aske's Hatcham School (New Cross, S.E. 14)—*§E. Basil Falkner, M.A.
Hackney Downs.—§W. Jenkyn Thomas, M.A.
Haileybury College, Herts (1862).—*§John Talbot, T.D., M.A.
‡Halesowen.—§R. Dickinson, B.A.
Halifax (Heath).—§O. R. A. Byrde, M.A.
,, (Crossley and Porter School).—G. B. Newport, M.A.
,, (Council Sec. Sch.).—J. G. Greenhalgh, M.A.
Hammersmith (Latymer Upper Sch.). — §Rev. E. Dale, D.Litt.
Hampstead (Haberdashers' Aske's, Westbere Road, N.W. 2).—*§F. J. Kemp, M.A.
Hampton (Middlesex).—§W. A. Roberts, M.A.
Handsworth, Birmingham (Gr. Sch.).—§Arthur Clendon, M.A.
Hanley Castle (Worcestrsh.).—§R. H. F. Walling, B.Sc.
Harlow (St. Mary's).—E. P. Horsey, B.A.
‡Harpenden (St. George's).—*Rev. Cecil Grant, M.A.
Harrogate (Ashville Coll.).—§Rev. A. Soothill, B.A.
,, ‡(Secondary Sch.).—§A. E. Thoseby, M.A.
Harrow School (1571).—*§Rev. Lionel Ford, M.A.
,, (John Lyon's).—E. H. Butt, B.A.
,, (County Sch.).—§Randall Williams, M.A.

Hartlebury (Kidderminster).—§G. H. Ashe, M.A.
‡Hartlepool.—§F. H. R. Alderson, M.A., J.P.
‡Harwich (County Sch.).—§H. Meteyard, B.Sc.
‡Haslingden (Mun. Sec. Sch.).—§T. Smirk, B.A.
Hastings.—§P. S. Barlow, M.A.
‡Haverhill.—§A. J. Ensor, B.Sc.
‡Heanor (Sec. Sch.).—§R. Stoddard, B.Sc.
‡Hebden Bridge (Sec. Sch.).—§M. E. Wager, B.Sc.
‡Heckmondwike (Sec. Sch.).—§R. S. Cahill, M.A.
‡Helston (County Sch.).—§R. S. W. Haydon, M.A.
‡Hemsworth.—§Maj. A. G. Jenkinson, M.A.
Hendon (County Sch.).—J. G. Barr, B.A.
Henley-on-Thames (1604).—§J. H. J. Valpy, M.A.
Hereford (Cathedral Sch.).—*§J. H. E. Crees, D.Lit.
,, (Boys' High Sch.).—§J. B. Crompton, M.A.
Hertford.—§G. W. Kinman, M.A.
Heversham.—§R. B. Threlfall, M.A.
Hexham (Gr Sch.).—H. M. Butler, M.A.
‡Heywood (Sec. Sch.).—§A. Oldroyd, M.Sc.
Highbury (County School, N. 5).—§W. E. Spragg, M.A.
Highgate School (1565).—*J. A. H. Johnston, [D.Sc.
‡Hinckley.—§G. E. S. Coxhead, M.A.
‡Hindley and Abram (Lancs.).—§W. S. Fairbrother, M.Sc.
Hipperholme (Yorks, 1530).—§J. Kemp, M.A.
Hitchin.—§Jabez King, M.A.
,, (St. Michael's School, *R.C.*).—Rev. J. Atthill, B.A.
Holborn Estate (Gr. Sch., St. Clement Danes, Houghton Street, W.C.).—§W. P. Fuller, M.A.
Holloway (County School), N.—§F. R. Hurlstone-Jones, M.A.
‡Holmfirth (Sec. Sch.).—J. Hanson Green.
Holt, Norfolk (Gresham's).—*§J. R. Eccles, M.A.
Honiton (Allhallows).—F. Middlemist, M.A.
‡Horncastle.—A. N. Worman, B.A.
Hornsey (Stationers').—§J. Huck, O.B.E., M.A.
‡ ,, (County Sch.).—§H. E. Piggott, Ph.D.
,, (Tollington Sch.).—F. W. M. Draper, M.A.
Hornsey Lane, N. 6. (St. Aloysius Coll., *R.C.*—Rev. E. Davey.
Horsham (1532).—Rev. W. M. Peacock, M.A.
Howden (Yorks).—A. C. K. Hatt.
Huddersfield (Almondbury Gr. Sch.).—§T. Dyson, M.A.
,, (College).—§H. E. Atkins, M.A.
,, (Fartown Gr. Sch.).—W. P. Yates.
Hull.—(Hymers Coll.).—*§C. H. Gore, M.A.
,, (Gr. School).—§J. E. Forty, M.A.
,, ‡(Boulevard).—§F. W. de Velling, B.A.
,, ‡(Craven Street).—§H. Shoosmith, M.A.
‡Huntingdon.—§J. H. Howgate, B.A.
Hurstpierpoint (St. John's).—§Rev. H. B. Tower, M.A.
Hutton (Lancs).—§Major Rev. C. P. Hines, B.Sc.
‡Hyde (Cheshire County Sch.).—§R. E. Jones, M.A.
Ilford (County High Sch.).—§A. E. Diggens, B.A., LL.B.
‡Ilfracombe.—§S. B. Tatton, B.Sc.
‡Ilkeston (County Sec. Sch.).—§S. R. Wood, M.A.
Ilkley (Yorks).—§N. L. Frazer, M.A.
Ilminster.—*§L. H. Mermagen, M.A.
Ipswich School (1477).—*§Rev. E. C. Sherwood, [M.A.
,, (Munl. Sec. Sch.).—§A. Morris, M.Sc.
Isleworth (County Sch.)—§W. T. Kenwood, B.A.
Islington, (Owen's, Brewers Co.).—*§R. F. Cholmeley, O.B.E., M.A.
‡Jarrow-on-Tyne (Sec. Sch.)—§A. R. Stevens, B.Sc.
Keighley (Gr. Sch.).—§T. P. Watson, M.A., F.R.S.E.
Kendal.—§S. A. Moor, M.A.
,, (Stramongate Sch.).—§F. H. Knight, M.A.
‡Keswick.—§H. W. Howe, M.A.
Kettering (Gr. Sch.).—§J. Irwin Scott, M.A.
‡Kibworth (Leices.).—§C. L. Ryley, M.A.
Kidderminster (Charles I.).—§W. H. Witherby, M.A.
Kilburn (Gr. Sch.).—§W. Bonavia Hunt, M.A.
Kimbolton.—§W. Ingram, B.Sc.
Kingsbridge.—§P. H. Wykes, M.A.
King's College School, Wimbledon Common, S.W. 19.—*§H. Lionel Rogers, M.A.
King's Lynn (King Edward VII.).—§C. J. L. Wagstaff, M.A.
Kingston-on-Thames.—§C. A. Howse, M.A.
,, (Tiffin's).—§T. Dean, M.A.
‡Kington (Lady Hawkins).—§E. Robinson, B.Sc.
‡Kirkby Lonsdale.—§J. L. Johnson, M.A.
Kirkham.—§Rev. Cresswell Strange, M.A.
Kirton (Boston).—B. H. Keall, B.A.
‡Knaresborough (Rural Sec.).—§A. S. Robinson, B.Sc.
Lancaster (Royal).—*§Rev. J. H. Shackleton-Bailey, D.D.
Lancing College, Shoreham, Sussex (1848).—*§Rev. H. T. Bowlby, M.A.
Langport.—§C. W. Pinton, B.Sc.
‡Lanteglos (Smiths).—C. E. Leese, B.Sc.
Launceston (Dunheved Coll.).—B. B. Hardy, M.A.
,, (Horwell Gr. Sch.).—§H. E. Richardson, B.A.
Leamington (College).—§A. Thornton, B.Sc.
Leatherhead (St. John's).—*§Rev. E. A. Downes, M.A.
Ledbury (Russell Endowed).—F. W. Wade, M.A.
,, (‡Gr. School).—A. G. Tracey, B.Sc.
Leeds Gr. School.—*§Terry Thomas, LL.D.
,, (Modern).—§G. F. Morton, M.A.
,, (Armley, West Leeds High School).—§C. Darling, B.A.
,, (Central High).—§W. Parsons.
,, ‡(Cockburn High).—§F. G. Harmer.
,, (Catholic Day Coll., *R.C.*).—Rev. H. Garman, S.J.
Leek (High School).—§T. C. Warrington, M.A.
Leicester (Wyggeston).—*§T. Kingdom, M.A.
,, (Newton's Found.).—§R. L. Ager, M.A.
Leigh (Lancs).—§W. H. Leek, B.A.
Leighton Park (Reading: Friends').—*§C. I. Evans, M.A.
‡Leiston (Sec. Sch.).—§J. A. Broadhead, M.A.
‡Leominster (Sec. Sch.).—§W. St. G. Drennan, M.Sc.
Lewisham (Colfe Gr. Sch.).—§C. G. M. Broom, M.A.
‡Leyland (Lancs).—§F. Jackson, M.A.
Leys School, Cambridge.—*§Rev. H. Bisseker, [M.A.
Leytonstone (Leytonstone County High Sch.).—§M. Gompertz, B.A.
Lichfield (Edward VI.).—§Rev. Reg. W. Clarke, [M.A.
Lincoln.—§Rev. R. S. Moxon, D.D.
,, ‡(Sec. School).—§A. E. Collis, M.I.M.E.
‡Liskeard (County Sch.).—§H. Dewdney, B.A.
Liverpool Coll.—*§Rev. Richard Brook, M.A.
,, (Collegiate Sch.).—§S. E. Brown, M.A., B.Sc.
,, (Institute).—(vacant.)
,, (St. Edward's Coll., *R.C.*)—Rev. C. S. Leahy.
,, (St. Francis Xavier's, *R.C.*).—Rev. James Bridge, S.J.
,, ‡(Oulton Sec. Sch.).—§R. Nixon, B.A.
,, ‡(Holt Sec. Sch.).—§C. W. Bailey, M.A.
,, (Alsop High Sch.).—§F. B. Halford, M.A.
‡Long Eaton (County Sec. Sch.).—§S. Clegg.
Longwood, Huddersfield.—J. E. Bottom.
Loughborough (Gr.).—§T. Stinton, M.A.
Loughton (School).—W. Vincent.
Louth.—§E. A. Gardiner, M.A.

‡LOWESTOFT (Munic.).—§R. McArthur, M.A.
LUCTON (Herefordsh.).—§Vernon H. Pitt, M.A.
LUDLOW.—§A. K. Wilson, M.A.
LUTON (Modern Sch.).—§T. A. E. Sanderson, M.A.
‡LUTTERWORTH.—§S. M. Douglas, M.A.
‡LYDNEY (Sec. Sch.).—§F. Dixon, B.Sc.
‡LYMM (Cheshire).—§W. B. S. Hawkins, B.A.
LYTHAM (King Edward VII.).—§J. R. L. Penry, M.A.
MACCLESFIELD.—§F. D. Evans, M.A.
MADELEY (County).—§G. Fraser, M.A.
MAIDENHEAD (County Sch.).—§A. E. Brooks, M.A.
MAIDSTONE (Gr. Sch.).—§E. Percival Smith, M.A.
‡MALDON (Gram. Sch.).—§S. G. Deed, M.A.
‡MALMESBURY (County Sch.).—§Capt. M. J. Truscott, M.A.
‡MALTON—§Ernest L. Watt, M.A.
MALVERN COLLEGE (1865).—*§F. S. Preston, M.A.
,, (Lyttelton Gr. Sch.).—G. R. Thornton, M.A.
MANCHESTER (Grammar Sch.).—§J. L. Paton, M.A.
,, (The Hulme Gr. Sch.).—§Trevor Dennis, M.A.
,, (Central High Sch.).—§R. Crosthwaite, M.A.
,, (St. Bede's, *R.C.*).—Very Rev. F. Gonne, M.A.
MANSFIELD (Notts).—§J. B. Godfrey, M.A.
,, ‡(The Brunts).—§C. E. Stacey, B.Sc.
MARCH (Gr. Sch.).—§W. H. Claypoole, B.A.
MARKET BOSWORTH.—§J. Ford Smith, M.A.
MARKET DRAYTON (County Gr.).—§J. Elliott, M.A.
‡MARKET HARBOROUGH.—§F. Hammond, M.A.
MARKET RASEN.—§P. J. Timms, B.Sc.
MARLBOROUGH COLLEGE, Wilts (1843).—*§C. Norwood, D.Litt.
MARLBOROUGH.—‡(Grammar Sch.).—§S. Pontefract, B.A.
MARLOW (Sir W. Borlase's).—§Rev. A. J. Skinner, B.A.
MASHAM (Yorks).—H. W. Marshall.
MAYFIELD (Sussex; Xaverian Coll., *R.C.*).—Rev. Bro. Cyril.
‡MELTON-MOWBRAY.—§R. Stuart Smith, B.A.
MERCERS' (Barnard's Inn, Holborn, E.C.).—§C. H. Bicknell, M.A.
MERCHANT TAYLORS' SCHOOL, Charterhouse Sq., E.C. 1 (1561).—*§Rev. J. Arbuthnot Nairn, Litt.D.
MERTON (Surrey).—§E. A. A. Varnish, M.A.
‡MEXBOROUGH (Sec. Sch.).—§T. W. Ireland, M.A.
MIDDLESBROUGH (High Sch.).—§W. Edwards, M.A.
,, (St. Mary's Coll., *R.C.*).—Rev. Wm. Fox, S.M.
‡MIDDLETON (Qn. Eliz.).—§H. Bromley, M.A., B.Sc.
MIDHURST (Sussex).—§Rev. Bernard Heald, M.A.
‡MIDSOMER NORTON (County).—§G. P. Furneaux, M.A.
MILL HILL SCHOOL, N.W. 7.—*§Maurice Leonard Jacks, M.A.
‡MILLOM (Sec. Sch.).—J. Sharp, B.Sc.
‡MIRFIELD (Yorks).—§William Todd, M.A.
MITCHAM (County).—§F. G. Hall, M.A.
MONKTON COMBE (Bath).—*Rev. J. W. Kearns, M.A.
‡MORECAMBE (Lancs).—§W. H. Counsell, M.A.
‡MORLEY (Sec. Sch.).—§H. B. Browne, M.A.
MORPETH (Edward VI., 1551).—§G. F. Howell, M.A.
MOULTON (Lincs).—§A. S. Hatt.
‡NANTWICH & ACTON (Cheshire).—§A. T. Powell, M.A.
‡NELSON (Mun. Sec. Sch.).—§A. C. Patrick, M.A.
NEWARK.—§Rev. H. Gorse, M.A.
NEWBURY.—§E. Sharwood Smith, M.A.
NEWCASTLE, Staff. (High School).—*§F. Harrison, M.A.
,, (The Orme Sch.).—§T. F. Rutter, Ph.D.
NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE (Royal).—*E. R. Thomas, M.A.
,, (Dame Allan's).—§F. W. Brewer, O.B.E., M.A.
,, (St. Cuthbert's, *R.C.*).—Rev. G. C. Jefferys.
‡NEW CROSS (Addey and Stanhope, New Cross Road, S.E. 14).—§A. E. Salter, D.Sc.
‡NEW MILLS (Sec. Sch.).—§W. A. Whitton, M.Sc.
NEWPORT, Essex.—§Rev. F. J. Wyeth, D.Sc., M.C.
,, Isle of Wight (1610).—Rev. A. F. Hill, B.A.
,, Salop (1442).—§J. W. Shuker, M.A.
NEWQUAY (County Sch.).—§H. H. Roseveare, M.A.
NEWTON ABBOT.—J. R. Wodhams, B.A.
,, (Newton Coll.).—§Rev. A. W. Chennells, LL.D.
,, ‡(Sec. School).—J. Hembrough, A.R.C.S.
NORMANTON.—§C. E. Brittain, B.A., M.Sc.
‡NORTHALLERTON.—§H. T. Palmer, M.A.
NORTHAMPTON.—*§W. C. C. Cooke, M.A.
NORTH WALSHAM (Paston Sch.).—§Maj. P. Pickford, D.S.O., M.C., M.A.
‡NORTHWICH.—§Frank C. Weedon, B.Sc.
NORWICH SCHOOL.—*§Rev. W. F. Brown, M.A.
,, (City of Norwich Sch.).—§W. R. Gurley, M.A.
NOTTINGHAM HIGH SCHOOL.—*G. S. Turpin, D.Sc.
,, ‡(Mundella).—§R. B. Wight, M.A.
,, ‡(High Pavement).—§H. J. Spenser, LL.D.
NUNEATON (Edward VI.).—§A. B. Holman, M.A.
OAKAMOOR (St. Wilfrid's, *R.C.*).—Rev. T. L. Williams, M.A.
OAKHAM SCH. (Rutland).—*§W. L. Sargant, M.A.
‡ODIHAM (Hants, 1694).—§C. H. S. Willson, M.A.
‡OKEHAMPTON.—§W. Hunter, B.Sc.
‡OLDBURY (Sec. Sch.)—§J. G. Howarth, M.A.
OLDHAM (Hulme School).—§A. G. Pickford, M.A.
,, ‡(Munic. Sec. Sch.).—§G. M. Handley, B.A.
‡ORMSKIRK.—§Rev. James R. Bate, B.A.
‡OSSETT.—§G. Clark, M.A.
OSWESTRY (Sch., 1407).—§R. Williamson, M.A.
,, (High Sch.).—§W. H. C. Jemmett, M.A.
‡OTLEY (Prince Henry's).—§W. Robinson, M.A.
‡OTTERY ST. MARY (King's School).—J. M. O. Johnson, M.A.
OUNDLE SCHOOL (N'thants).—*§K. Fisher, Ph.D.
OXFORD (St. Edward's).—*Rev. W. H. Ferguson, [M.A.
,, (High School).—*§A. W. Cave, M.A.
,, (Magdalen Coll. School).—*§Charles Edward Brownrigg, M.A.
,, (Cathed. Choir School).—Rev. Preb. H. J. Green, M.A.
‡PALMER'S GREEN (County).—A. A. Brayley, B.A.
‡PARKSTONE, Dorset (Ch. Sec. Sch.).—§Rev. E. S. Moss, M.A.
‡PENISTONE (Yorks, 1392).—§G. W. Morris, M.A.
‡PENKETH, Warrington (Friends').—S. E. Maltby, M.A.
‡PENRITH (Qn. Eliz.).—§W. H. B. Leech, M.A.
PENZANCE (County Sch.).—§G. L. Bradley, M.A.
PERSE GR. SCHOOL (Cambridge).—*§W. H. D. Rouse, Litt.D.
PETERBOROUGH (King's Sch.).—§Rev. H. Baxter, M.A., B.D.
,, (Deacon's Sch.).—§J. H. Davies, Ph.D., B.Sc.
PETERSFIELD (Churcher's).—(Vacant).
‡PICKERING (Lady Lumley's).—E. G. Highfield, B.Sc.
PINNER (Royal Comm. Trav., Hatch End).—§F. Adshead, M.A.
PLYMOUTH COLL.—*§F. R. Dale, D.S.O., M.C., M.A.
,, ‡(Corp. Gr. Sch.).—§C. W. Bracken, B.A.
,, (St. Boniface, *R.C.*).—Bro. De Sales, M.A.
POCKLINGTON (Yorks).—§P. C. Sands, M.A.
PONTEFRACT (King's School).—§E. Bruce Forrest, M.A.
‡POOLE (Sec. Sch.).—A. J. Mockridge, M.A.
‡POPLAR (George Green's).—§A. J. Woolgar, M.A.
,, ‡(Howrah House, *R.C.*).—
PORTSMOUTH.—*§C. J. R. Whitmore, M.C., M.A.
,, (Council Sec. Sch.).—§G. J. Parks, D.Sc.
POULTON-LE-FYLDE, Lancs. (Baines').—§T. D. Whittington, B.A.

PRESCOT.—§C. W. H. Richardson, M.A.
PRESTON.—§Rev. Norman Trewby, M.A.
,, (Coll., *R.C.*).—Rev. F. W. Grafton, S.J., B.A.
‡PUDSEY (Secondary School).—§S. Sawyer, B.A.
PURLEY, Surrey (Russell Hill Sch.).—§G. A. Roberts, M.A.
,, (County S. Sch.).—§B. E. Mitchell, M.A.
‡QUORN (Gr. School).—§G. Keith Thomson, M.A.
RADLEY COLLEGE, Abingdon (1847).—*Rev. Adam Fox, M.A.
RAINE'S (Arbour Sq., Stepney, E.).—§W. A. W. Dagger, B.Sc.
‡RAMSEY (Hunts).—§F. T. Allen, M.A.
RAMSGATE (Chatham House, County).—§H. C. Norman, B.A.
,, (St. Augustine's, *R.C.*).—Rev. B. A. Flannery, O.S.B., M.A.
RATCLIFFE (Leicester, *R.C.*).—Rev. C. J. Emery, B.A.
READING SCHOOL.—*G. H. Keeton, M.A.
‡REDDITCH (Sec. School).—§A. E. Scothern.
REDRUTH (County School).—§T. Shopland, B.A.
REGENT STREET POLYTECHNIC, Secondary School.—§P. Abbott, B.A.
REIGATE.—§Francis S. Orme, M.A.
REPTON SCHOOL, Derbyshire (1557).—*§Rev. G. F. Fisher, M.A.
RETFORD.—§C. R. Skrimshire, M.A.
RICHMOND, Surrey (County).—§T. W. Beasley, M.A.
RICHMOND, Yorks (1567).—§T. C. Martin, B.Sc.
RIPON (Grammar School).—§J. W. Dyson, M.A.
RISHWORTH, Yorks. (Gr. Sch.).—§Rev. C E. Beechey Kingsford, B.A.
‡RIVINGTON AND BLACKROD, Lancs.—§E. J Bonnor, M.A.
‡ROCHDALE (Sec. Sch.).—§J. H. Brittain, B.A., B.Sc.
ROCHESTER (King's).—*§Rev. W. Parker, B.D.
,, (Mathematical Sch.).—A. W. Lucy, M.A.
ROMFORD (Royal Liberty Sch.).—§S. B. Hartley, M.A.
‡ROSS (Gram. Sch.).—§F. Leede, M.A.
ROSSALL SCHOOL, Fleetwood (1844).—*Rev. E. J. W. Houghton, D.D.
‡ROTHBURY (Sharp's).—§E. H. Stevens, B.A.
ROTHERHAM.—§W. A. Barron, M.A.
RUGBY (1567).—*§W. W. Vaughan, M.V.O., M.A.
,, (Lower School).—§C. Wheeler, D.S.O., M.A.
RUGELEY.—§Capt. H. H. Hutchinson, M.C., M.Sc.
,, (Hawkesyard School, *R.C.*).—Rev. H. P. Reader, M.A.
‡RUNCORN (County Sch.).—§L. Gledhill, B.Sc.
‡RYE (Sussex).—§H. H. Wallis, M.A.
‡RYHOPE (Sec. Sch.).—§R. P. Williams, B.Sc., J.P.
SAFFRON WALDEN (1423).—Maj. T. Metcalfe.
,, ‡(Friends').—C. B. Rowntree.
ST. ALBANS SCHOOL.—*§E. Montague-Jones, M.A.
‡ST. AUSTELL (County Sch.).—§W. V. Barritt, M.A.
ST. BEES SCHOOL (Cumb.)—*§C. W. Kaye, M.A.
ST. HELENS (Cowley Sch.).—§Gerald Dowse, M.A.
,, (*R.C.* Gr. Sch.).—Rev. Brother Lewis.
ST. LAWRENCE COLLEGE, Ramsgate.—*§Rev. J. Ralph S. Taylor, M.A.
ST. MARYLEBONE (248 Marylebone Road, N.W. 1).—§G. S. Penny, M.A.
ST. OLAVE'S (Tower Bridge, S.E. 1, 1571).—*§H. G. Abel, M.A.
ST. PAUL'S SCHOOL, Hammersmith Road, W. 14 (1509).—*Rev. A. E. Hillard, D.D.
SALFORD (Munic. Sec.).—§H. B. Winfield, B.Sc.
,, (Adelphi House, *R.C.*).—
‡SALISBURY (Bishop Wordsworth's)—§R. Bracher.
SANDBACH.—§S. W. Finn, M.A.
‡SANDOWN, I. of W.—W. E. Page, M.A.
SANDWICH, Kent (1563).—§Rev. W. Burton, M.A.
SCARBOROUGH (Sec. Sch.).—F. Mayor, M.A.
SCORTON, Yorks.—M. V. Steggall, M.A.
SEDBERGH SCHOOL (1525).—*W. N. Weech, M.A.
SEDGEBROOK, Lincs.—§F. Upton, M.A.
SEVENOAKS.—§Geoffrey Garrod, M.A.
SHAFTESBURY.—§C. H. Tovey, LL.D.
SHEBBEAR, Devon.—§J. Rounsefell, M.A., B.Sc.
SHEFFIELD (King Edwd. VII.).—*§J. H. Hichens, M.A.
,, §(Central Sec. School).—W. I. Moore, D.Lit.
,, (Pitsmoor).—§Ll. S. Best, D.Litt.
,, ‡(Woodhouse Sec.).—§J. Buckley, B.Sc.
SHEPTON MALLET (1627).—§W. B. Welch, M.A.
SHERBORNE SCHOOL.—*§Nowell Charles Smith, M.A. [B.Sc.
SHERBORNE (Foster's).—§T. L. Hutchins, M.A.,
SHIPLEY (Salt Schools).—§F. J. Fuller, M.A.
SHREWSBURY (1551).—*§Rev. Canon H. A. P. Sawyer, M.A.
,, (Priory County Sch.).—§A. R. Florian, M.A.
‡SIBFORD, Banbury (Friends').—J. T. Harrod, B.A.
SKIPTON.—§A. A. McIntosh, M.A.
SLEAFORD (Carre's).—§E. C. Watson, B.A.
‡SLOUGH (Sec. Sch.).—§W. F. Smith, B.A.
,, (British Orphan Sch.).—§W. D. Shuard, B.Sc.
SOHAM (Cambs).—§J. C. Platt, M.Sc.
SOLIHULL.—§W. F. Bushell, M.A.
‡SOUTHALL (County).—§S. Pollitt, B.Sc.
SOUTHAMPTON (Edward VI.).—*§Rev. C. F. Russell, M.A.
,, (Taunton's).—§S. J. Gubb, B.A.
,, ‡(Itchen).—§F. J. Hemmings, B.Sc.
SOUTHEND-ON-SEA.—§J. Hitchcock.
‡SOUTHGATE (County Sch.).—§A. T. Warren, M.A.
SOUTHPORT (University S.).—W. Henderson, M.A.
SOUTH SHIELDS (High).—§W. T. Lucas, M.A.
,, ‡(Westoe S. Sch.).—§T. A. Lawrenson, M.A.
SOUTHWELL.—§R. Matthews, B.A.
‡SOWERBY BRIDGE (Sec. Sch.).—§H. E. Long, M.A.
SPALDING (Lincs).—§L. J. Driver, M.A.
‡SPILSBY (Lincs).—Rev. George Lindley, B.A.
STAFFORD (Edward VI.).—§E. O. Powell, B.A.
STAMFORD SCHOOL.—*§Rev. J. D. Day, M.A.
STAMFORD HILL, N. (St. Ignatius, *R.C.*).—Rev. John Herbert Wright, S.J.
STAND, Lancs.—§G. T. Locke, M.A.
‡STAVELEY (Netherthorpe).—§A. Riley Blackburn, B.Sc.
STEPNEY AND BOW (Coopers' Co.).—§S. Elford, M.A.
STEVENAGE.—§H. P. Thorne, M.A.
STEYNING.—§Rev. E. T. Lea, M.A.
STOCKPORT.—§A. E. Daniels, M.A.
,, ‡(Munic. Sec. Sch.).—§R. J. Brown, M.Sc.
STOCKTON-ON-TEES (Gr. Sch.).—§W. Douglas Seville, M.A.
,, (County Sec. Sch.).—§T. Crockett, M.A.
‡STOKE-ON-TRENT (Hanley).—§W. M. Wilson, M.A.
,, ‡(Longton).—§Walter Harris, Ph.D.
STONE (Alleyne's).—§H. M. Fraser, B.A.
STONYHURST (nr. Blackburn, *R.C.*).—*Rev. E. O'Connor, S.J., M.A.
STOURBRIDGE (Edwd. VI.).—§Joseph E. Boyt, M.A.
STOWE (Bucks).—J. F. Roxburgh, M.A.
‡STOWMARKET (County Sch.).—§H. A. Webb, B.Sc.
STRAND SCHOOL (Brixton Hill, S.W. 2).—§S. R. Gurner, M.C., M.A.
STRATFORD-ON-AVON (Edward VI.).—§Rev. A. Cecil Knight, M.A.
‡STREET (County Sec. Sch.).—§C. Rose, B.Sc.

Stretford, Lancs.—§A. Dakin, M.A.
Stroud (Marling Endowed).—§H. W. Carter, M.A.
Sudbury.—§R. L. Gillingham, M.A.
Sunderland (Bede Collegiate Sch.).—§G. T. Ferguson, B.Sc.
Sutton (County School).—§E. H. Hensley, M.A.
Sutton-Coldfield.—§Herbert Jerrard, M.A.
Sutton Valence, Kent.—*§Rev. W. W. Holdgate, M.A.
Swaffham.—§R. S. Purdie, B.A.
‡Swindon (Borough).—§G. H. Burkhardt, M.A.
,, ‡(Euclid St.)—§A. J. Dicks, B.A.
‡Tadcaster (Yorks).—§A. W. Mason, B.A.
Tamworth.—§F. Burkitt, M.A.
Taunton School.—*§H. Nicholson, M.A.
,, (Huish Gr. Sch.).—§A. Goodliffe, M.A.
,, (King's Coll.).—§Rev. H. Hughes, M.A.
,, (Queen's Coll.).—§A. S. Haslam, M.A.
Tavistock (Kelly Coll.).—*§H. V. Plum, M.A
,, (Gr. Sch.).—§J. J. Alexander, M.A.
Tettenhall Coll., Staffs.—§A. H. Angus, B.Sc.
Tewkesbury (Gram. Sch.).—§O. H. Lace, M.A.
Thame (Lord Williams's).—§W. R. G., Bye, D.S.O.,
Thetford.—§Frederick G. Cole, M.A. [M.C., M.A.
‡Thirsk, North Riding.—§A. E. Peatfield, B.A.
‡Thornbury.—C. H. Ross, M.A.
Thorne, Doncaster.—§Rev. Bilton Langstaff, B.A.
Tideswell (Buxton).—§R. Biddulph, M.A.
Tiverton (Middle School).—§C. Parsons, B.A.
‡Todmorden, Yorks.—A. R. Allen, M.A.
Tonbridge School—*§H. N. P. Sloman, M.C., M.A.
,, (Judd Sch.).—§John Evans, M.A.
Torquay (Barton Rd.).—§W. Jackson, B.Sc.
Totnes (Edward VI.).—§F. G. Hanks, B.A.
Tottenham.—(Gram. Sch.)—§P. T. Creswell,
,, ‡County School.—§C. H. Peters, B.A. [M.A.
Towcester.—§P. G. F. Clarke, M.A.
Trent Coll., Derbysh.—*§Rev. J. S. Tucker, M.A.
Trowbridge (High Sch.).—§J. W. Henson, B.A.
Truro (Cathed. Sch.).—Rev. A. F. Welch, M.A.
,, (College).—§Egbert H. Magson, M.A.
Tunbridge Wells (Skinners' School).—§Rev. F. G. Knott, M.A.
‡Tynemouth (Munic. High Sch.). — §E. W Heaton, B.Sc.
Uckfield.—§Richard Treble, B.Sc.
Uffculme (Devon).—H. C. Prideaux, M.A.
‡Ulverston (Victoria Gr.).—§G. H. Daniel, B.Sc.
University Coll. School, Hampstead, N.W.—*§G. Kendall, M.A.
‡Upholland (Wigan).—§Charles H. Cox, B.Sc.
Uppingham.—*§Rev. R. H. Owen, M.A.
Ushaw (Durham, *R.C.*).—Rt. Rev. Mgr. Brown.
Uttoxeter (Alleyne's).—(vacant).
‡Uxbridge (County.).—§Rev. W. W. Sawtell, B.A.
‡Wainfleet (Magdalen).—(Vacant).
Wakefield (13th cent.).—*§A. J. Spilsbury, M.A.
,, (Silcoates Sch.).—§Sydney H. Moore, M.A.
Wallasey (Gram.).—§H. E. Vipan, B.A.
,, (Oldershaw).—§A. B. Archer, M.A.
‡Wallingford (Cty.).—E. Stanley Hayward, M.A.
Wallsend (Sec. Sch.)—W. McBretney, B.Sc.
Walsall (Qu. Mary, 1554).—E. N. Marshall, M.A.
‡Walsingham.—§H. Vaughan Hayler.
Walthamstow (Monoux).—§J. K. King, M.A.
,, (Forest School).—Rev. Ralph C. Guy, M.A.
Wandsworth (Secondary).—§H. Waite, M.A., D.Sc.
Wandsworth Common, S.W. (Emanuel School, 1594).—§Shirley Goodwin, M.A.
Wantage School (1597).—§K. A. R. Sugden, M.A.
Ware (St. Edmund's, *R.C.*).—Rev. E. Myers, M.A.
Warminster.—C. M. Stanley, M.A.
,, ‡(County School).—§E. E. Dent.
Warrington (Boteler Gr.).—§Rev. H. Gray, M.A.
,, ‡(Sec. Sch.).—§J. S. Broome, M.Sc.
Warwick School.—*§H. S. Pyne, M.A.
‡Waterloo with Seaforth (Sec. Sch.).—§J. H. Thomas, B.Sc.
Watford.—§Edward Reynolds, M.A.
,, (Lond. Orphan).—§Rev. J. J. Jackson, M.A.
Wellingborough (N'thants).—*§P. A. Fryer, M.A.
Wellington College, Berks.—*§*Master*, F. B. Malim, M.A.
Wellington, Salop (High Sc.).—§H. W. Male, M.A.
,, (Wrekin Coll.).—M. Gordon, M.A.
Wellington, Somerset.—§G. Corner, M.A.
Wells, Somerset (Cathedral Gr. Sch.).—Rev. W. H. Tate, M.A.
,, (Blue Sch.).—§Edward B. Smith, M.A.
Wem (Salop—1650).—§G. L. Bretherton, M.A.
‡West Bridgford (County).—§F. Boucher Davis, B.A. [M.A.
‡West Bromwich (Munic.).—A. J. Menzies,
West Buckland.—§Rev. E. C. Harries, M.A.
‡West Ham (Munic. Sec.).—§Dr. G. F. Burness, B.A.
,, (Franciscan, *R.C.*).—C. E. Gourley, B.Sc.
West Hartlepool.—Ralph Todd, M.A.
,, ‡(St. Joseph's, *R.C.*).—F. McDonough.
West Kirby (Calday Grange Gr. Sch.).—§R. T. B. Glasspool, M.C., M.A.
Westminster School, S.W. 1 (Re-founded 1560).—*§Rev. H. Costley-White, M.A.
,, City (1633).—§E. H. Stevens, Ph.D.
,, (Abp. Tenison's, 1685, Leicester Square, W.C. 2).—§C. B. Rusbridge, B.A.
Weymouth College.—*§R. R. Conway, M.A.
,, ‡(Secondary Sch.).—§F. J. Babb, B.Sc.
‡Whitby (County Sch.).—§W. A. Bradley, B.Sc.
Whitchurch, Salop.—J. H. Crofts, M.A.
Whitechapel (Foundation).—§L. T. Dimes, B.A.
‡Whitefield, Lancs..—§G. T. Locke, M.A.
‡Whitehaven (Sec. Sch.).—§A. Clifford, B.Sc.
Whitgift Gr. Sch., Croydon.—*§S. O. Andrew, M.A.
Whitley and Monkseaton (High Sch.).—§H. B. Widdows, M.A.
‡Widnes (Secondary Sch.).—§J. A. Cooper, B.Sc.
Wigan.—§Rev. G. C. Chambres, M.A.
Wigton (Nelson).—§W. Dazeley, B.A., B.Sc.
,, ‡(Friends').—David W. Reed, B.Sc.
Willaston, Nantwich.—§H. L Jones, M.A.
Wimbledon (Coll., *R.C.*).—Rev. T. A. White, S.J.
Wimborne.—§Rev. A. D. H. Allan, M.A.
Winchester College (1394).—*§M. J. Rendall, LL.D.
Winchester (Peter Symonds). — §Rev. T. Varley, M.A., B.Sc.
Windermere.—P. P. Platt, M.A.
Windsor (County Sch.).—§S. R. Gibson., M.A.
,, (Imperial Service Coll.).—§E. G. A. Beckwith, M.A.
‡Winscombe (Sidcot Sch.).—§Bevan Lean, D.Sc.
‡Wirksworth (1576).—§Rev. L. Hansen Bay, B.Sc.
Wisbech (Grm. Sch.).—§H. Lawrence White, M.A.
‡Witney, Oxon.—§E S. Wood, M.A.
Woking (County Sch.).—§J. Holden, M.A.
‡Wolsingham, Durham.—§J. Backhouse, B.Sc.
Wolverhampton School (1515).—*§W. R. Booth, M.A.
,, ‡(Munic. Sec. Sch.)—§S. T. Baker, B.Sc.
Wolverley, Worcestershire.—§R. C. Lucas, B.Sc.
‡Wolverton, Bucks.—§E. J. Boyce, B.Sc.
Wonersh (Guildford, *R.C.*).—Very Rev. Canon St. G. K. Hyland, D.D.
Woodbridge.—§Rev. D. J. Symon, M.A.
Woodford (Bancroft's).—H. C. Playne, M.A.
‡Wood Green (County).—§R. H. Cocks, M.A.
Woodhouse Grove (Apperley Bridge, Bradford).—§C. W. Towlson, B.A.

Woolwich (Polyt. Sch.).—§A. F. Hogg, M.A.
Worcester (Royal Gr. Sch.).—*§F. A. Hillard, M.A.
,, (Cathedral, King's).—*§Rev. C. Creighton,
,, (Blind College).—G. C. Brown, M.A. [M.A.
‡Workington (Sec. Sch.).—§A. B. Coles. M.A.
Worksop (St. Cuthbert's).—§Rev. M. Pearson, B.A.
‡Wotton-under-Edge.—(vacant).
Wycombe (Royal Gr.).—§G. W. Arnison, M.A.
‡Yarm, Yorks.—§W. A. Wood, B.Sc.
Yarmouth, Great.—§W. G. Williams, M.A.
‡Yeadon (Sec. Sch.).—§W. Rigby, B.A.
Yeovil (County School).—§J. W. Pearson, M.A.
York (St. Peter's).—*§S. M. Toyne, M.A.
,, (Abp. Holgate's).—§P. J. Vinter, M.A.
York (Bootham, Friends').—*§A. Rowntree, B.A.
,, (Elmfield Coll.).—§S. R. Slack, B.A.
,, ‡(Haughton Sch.).—§G. H. Golledge.
,, (Nunthorpe).—§R. J. Evans, M.A.

WALES AND MONMOUTH.

Aberayron (County Sch.).—H. T. Evans, M.A.
Aberdare (County School).—W. C. Cox, M.A.
Abergavenny (Henry VIII.).—§H. W. Newcombe, M.A.
Abergele (County School).—§J. Williams, M.A.
Abertillery (Cty. Sch.).—W. D. L. Evans, M.A.
‡Aberystwyth (County Sch.).—§C. Lloyd Morgan, M.A.
Ammanford (County Sch.).—§G. O. Williams, B.A.
Bala (County School).—Richard Williams, M.A.
Bangor (Friars, 1557).—W. St. Bodfan Griffith, M.A.
Bargoed (Sec.).—J. S. Evans, B.A.
Barmouth (County School).—E. D. Jones, M.A.
Barry (County School).—§Edgar W. Jones, M.A.
Beaumaris.—E. Madoc Jones, M.A.
Bethesda (County Sch.).—D. J. Williams, M.A.
Bottwnog (County Sch.).—J. L. Roberts. B.A., B.Sc.
Brecon (Christ Coll.).—*Rev. J. L. Phillips, D.D.
,, (County School).—L. Woosnam, D.Phil.
Bridgend (County School).—J. Rankin, B.A.
Brynmawr (County Sch.).—T. L. Williams, B.A.
Builth Wells (County Sch.).—R. Thomas, B.A.
Caerphilly (Sec.).—W. G. Rees, B.Sc.
Cardiff (High Sch.).—§J. R. Roberts, M.A.
,, (Munic. Sec. School).—W. Dyche, B.A.
,, (Canton Sec. Sch.).—§Elwyn James, M.A.
Cardigan (County School).—D. Rees, Ph.D.
Carmarthen (Q. Eliz. Gr. Sch.).—E. S. Allen, M.A.
Carnarvon (County Sch.).—E. P. Evans, B.A.
Colwyn Bay (Sec. Sch.)—W. P. Dodd, M.A.
Cowbridge.—R. Williams, M.C., M.A.
Denbigh (County Sch.).—D. H. Davies, B.A.
Deytheur.—E. H. O. Fynn.
Dolgelley (County School).—§J. Griffith, B.Sc.
Ebbw Vale (County Sch.).—J. R. Morgan, B.Sc.
Ferndale (Sec. Sch.).—G. Childs, B.Sc.
Festiniog (County Sch.).—E. T. Jones, M.Sc.
Fishguard (County Sch.).—§O. Gledhill, B.Sc.
Garw (Sec.).—J. J. Morgan, B.A.
Gowerton (County Sch.).—§D. E. Williams, M.A.
Haverfordwest.—§A. M. Harris, M.A.
‡Hawarden (County School).—§A. Lyon, M.A.
Holyhead (County Sch.).—§E. D. Evans, M.A.
Holywell (County Sch.).—J. M. Edwards, M.A.
Lampeter (Coll. Sch.).—Rev. D. Jones, M.A.
‡Llanberis (County Sch.).—§J. Rees Foster, B.Sc.
Llandaff (Cathedral Sch.).—T. R. Coombes, M.A.
Llandilo (County Sch.).—G. G. Jones, B.A.
Llandovery Coll.—*Rev. Canon W. W. Poole Hughes, M.A.
,, ‡(County Sch.).—John Evans, B.Sc.
Llandrindod Wells (Co. S.).—§W. Saunders, B.A.
Llandudno (John Bright).—C. Madoc Jones, M.A.
Llandyssul (County Sch.).—W. Lewis, M.A.
Llanelly (County Sch.).—§G. J. Thomas, M.A.
‡Llanfair (County Sch.).—E. Jones, B.A., B.Sc.
‡Llanfyllin (County Sch.).—E. T. Griffiths, M.A.
Llangefni (County Sch.).—S. J. Evans, M.A.
‡Llangollen (County Sch.).—§H. Hugh Jones, B.A.
Llanidloes (County Sch.).—E. R. H. Turner, B.A.
Llanrwst (County Sch.).—H. Parry Jones, M.A.
Machynlleth (County Sch.).—H. H. Meyler, M.A.
Maesteg (Secondary Sch.).—§G. S. Griffiths, B.Sc.
‡Merthyr Tydfil (Intermed.).—§A. J. Perman, M.A.
,, (Cyfarthfa Castle Sch.).—D. J. Davies, M.A.
Milford Haven (County).—F. L. Lowther, B.A.
‡Mold (County School).—§W. Owen Hughes, M.A.
Monmouth Gr. Sch.—*L. James, M.A. [M.A.
‡Mountain Ash (Intermed.).—W. U. Williams,
Narberth (Dual County Sch.).—J. Morgan, M.A.
Neath (County School).—§J. Walter Jones, B.A.
Newport, Mon. (High Sch.).—§D. J. Lloyd, M.A.
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,, Chiswick, W. 4 (County).—§Miss Hedley.
,, Clapham (High Sch., G.P.D.S.T.; Clapham Common).—§Miss Barratt.
,, Clapham Com. (Broomwood Rd., County Secondary).—§Miss E. A. Jones, M.A.
,, (Convent, F. J. C., Clarendon Sq., N.W. 1, *R.C.*).—
,, (Convent, F. C. J., Howrah House, Poplar, E. 14, *R.C.*).—
,, (Convent of Notre Dame, Islington, *R.C.*).—
,, (County Sec. School, Old Mill Road, Plumstead).—§Miss Bartram, M.A.
,, (County Sec. School, Dalston, Colvestone Crescent).—§Miss M. B. Rich, M.A.
,, Crouch End (High Sch.).—Miss Charlotte J. Howarth-Cowdroy, M.B.E.
,, (James Allen's, E. Dulwich).—§Miss E. M. Belcher, M.A.
,, Dulwich (High Sch.).—§Miss M. Williams, M.Sc.
,, (Freemen's School, Brixton).—W. W. Parkinson, M.A.
,, Fulham (County Sec. Sch., Munster Road).—§Miss Tucker, M.A.
,, Greenwich (Roan School).—§Miss M. K. Higgs, M.A.
,, (Haberdashers' Aske's, Hatcham).—§Miss M. S. Young, B.A.
,, Hackney (Lady Eleanor Holles').—§Miss N. Nickalls.
,, Hammersmith (Godolphin & Latymer).—§Miss Zachary, B.A.
,, Hampstead, S. (High Sch., G.P.D.S.T.; 3 Maresfield Gdns.).—§Miss Dorothy L. Walker, M.A.
,, Highbury Hill (High Sch.).—§Miss Kyle, B.A.
,, Highgate Road (Convent Sch., N.W. 5, *R.C.*).—
,, (Holborn Estate Girls' Sch.). *temp. closed.*
,, Hornsey (High School, Weston Park, N.).—§Miss M. H. Cole.
,, Islington (Dame Alice Owen's).—§Miss Wilson, B.A.
,, Kennington (Sec. Sch., Halsmere Road, S.E.).—§Miss M. Cotton, M.A.
,, Kensington (High Sch., G.P.D.S.T.; St. Alban's Road, W. 8).—§Miss Home.
,, Kentish Town County Sec. School).—§Miss Morant.
,, (Marist Convent, 596 Fulham Road, S.W. 6, *R.C.*).—
,, Notting Hill (High Sch., G.P.D.S.T.; Norland Square, W. 11).—§Miss M. M. Berryman, M.A.
,, Paddington and Maida Vale High Sch. (Elgin Av.).—Miss F. M. Purdie, M.A.
,, Parson's Green, S.W. 6 (Lady Margaret).—Miss Moberley Bell.
LONDON (Peckham Rd.).—§Miss M. Knight, M.A.
,, Putney (High Sch., G.P.D.S.T.; 35 Putney Hill).—§Miss Beard.
,, Putney (West Hill).—§Miss Fanner, M.A.
,, Queen's College School (Harley Street, W. 1).—Miss C. E. Lewer, B.A.
,, (Queenswood, Clapham Park, S.W. 4).—§Miss Ethel M. Trew.
,, (St. Aidan's, Stroud Green, Albany Rd., N. 4).—§Miss Jameson, M.A.
,, (St. Mary's College, 34 Lancaster Gate, W.).—§Miss H. L. Powell.
,, (St. Paul's, Brook Green, W. 6).—§Miss F. R. Gray, M.A., J.P.
,, St. Saviour's & St. Olave's, New Kent Rd., S.E. 1).—§Miss M. G. Frodsham, B.A.
,, Servite Convent, St. Ann's Road, S. Tottenham, N. 15, *R.C.*).—
,, Sion Convent (Eden Grove, N. 7, *R.C.*).
,, Stamford Hill (Skinners').—§Miss Emily Newton, B.A.
,, Stepney (Raine's Foundation). — §Miss Maude Grier.
,, Streatham (County Sec.).—§Miss Bassett, B.A.
,, Streatham (College).—§Miss A. G. Lefroy.
,, Streatham Hill and Brixton High Sch. (G.P.D.S.T.; Wavertree Road).—§Miss E. R. Gwatkin, M.A.
,, Sydenham High Sch. (G.P.D.S.T.; West Hill).—§Miss A. F. E. Sanders, M.A.
,, Sydenham High St., S.E. 26 (County).—§Miss E. Turner, M.A.
,, Westminster (Grey Coat Hospital).—§Miss D. F. Chetham-Strode, B.A.
LOUGHBOROUGH (High).—§Miss E. A. Bristol, B.A.
LOUGHTON (Essex, High).—§Miss M. E. Hall, M.A.
LOUTH (King Edward VI.).—§Miss Nalder, B.Sc.
LUDLOW (High Sch.).—§Miss M. R. Baldwin, M.A.
LUTON (Modern).—§Miss H. K. Sheldon.
MACCLESFIELD (High).—§Miss K. Parr.
MAIDENHEAD (County).—§Miss M. Burn, M.A.
MAIDSTONE (Endowed Gr.).—§Miss W. M. Kidd, M.A.
MANCHESTER (High).—§Miss S. A. Burstall, M.A.
,, (Broughton High Sch., Salford).—§Miss D. G. Coward, M.Sc.
,, (Central High).—§Miss M. A. Johnstone, B.Sc.
,, (Fairfield High School).—§Miss Edwards, M.A.
,, (Fallowfield).—§Miss M. A. Grant.
,, (Harpurhey).—§Miss A. E. Bell.
,, (Pendleton, High). — §Miss D. E. Limebeer, M.A.
,, (Whalley Range High Sch.).—§Miss F. A. Field, M.A.
,, (Loreto College, *R.C.*). — Miss E. O'Byrne, B.A.
MANSFIELD (Qn. Elizabeth's).—§Miss Macrae, B.A.
MARCH (High Sch.).—§Miss E. John, M.A.
MARKET DRAYTON (County).—§Miss K. E. Fanner, M.A.
MIDDLESBROUGH (High).—§Miss G. M. Bedford, M.A.
,, (Kirby Sec. Sch.).—§Miss M. McCombie, M.A
MORPETH (High).—Miss E. Morgan, B.A.
NANTWICH AND ACTON (Mixed).—A. T. Powell, M.A.
NEWARK (High).—§Miss E. G. Morgan.
NEWBURY (County).—§Miss E. J. Luker.
NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE (Allan's Endowed).—§Miss S. E. Dobson.

NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE (Rutherford Coll. Girls' School).—§Mrs. Agnes Pochin.
,, (Central High, G.P.D.S.T.; Eskdale Terrace).—§Miss D. F. P. Hiley, M.A.
,, (High School, C.S. Co., Tankerville Terrace).—§Miss L. M. Gurney, M.A.
,, (Sacred Heart, *R.C.*).—Mme. E. Fincham.
NEWCASTLE, Staffs (Orme).—§Miss J. Sprunt, M.A.
NEWPORT, I. of W. (County).—Miss F. J. Monk, B.A.
,, Salop (County).—§Miss J. Macwean, B.A.
NORMANTON (High).—§Miss E. Robinson.
NORTHAMPTON (High).—§Miss E. M. Wallace.
,, (School for Girls).—§Miss C. M. Taylor, M.A.
,, (Notre Dame *R.C.*).—
NORTH WALSHAM (High).—§Miss K. Worsnop, B.Litt.
NORTHWICH (Deane's).—Miss A. G. Pierce, M.A.
NORWICH (Munic. Sec. School).—§Miss M. Hill.
,, (High Sch., G.P.D.S.T.).—§Miss Wise.
NOTTINGHAM (High Sch., G.P.D.S.T.).—§Miss W. D. Philipps, M.A.
,, (County).—§Mrs. G. E. Yates, B.A.
NUNEATON (High School).—§Miss M. Davies.
OCKBROOK, Derby (Moravian).—Miss Tittering-ton, M.A.
OLDHAM (Hulme Gr. Sch.).—§Miss D. Bailey, B.SC.
OSWESTRY (High).—§Miss L. A. Mickleburgh.
OXFORD (High Sch., G.P.D.S.T.).—§Miss Haig-Brown, M.A.
,, De Noailles (For Daughters of the Clergy).—Miss A. K. Edwards.
,, (Milham Ford Sch.).—§Miss J. McCabe.
PARKSTONE (Sandecotes).—§Miss A. Grainger Gray.
PENRITH (Qn. Eliz., Mixed).—W. H. B. Leech, M.A.
PENZANCE (W. Cornwall Coll.).—§Miss E.C. Hanna, B.A.
,, (C. of E. High Sch.)—§Miss A. Symes, B.A.
,, (County).—§Miss B. J. Varley, B.A.
PETERBOROUGH (County).—§Miss K. Wragge.
PETERSFIELD (County).—§Miss E. Lowde, B.A.
PINNER (Roy. Comm. Trav., Hatch End).—§Miss D. Bellamy.
PLYMOUTH (High).—§Miss M. P. Potter, M.A.
PONTEFRACT (High School).—§Miss L. Hall, B.Sc.
PORTSMOUTH (High Sch., G.P.D.S.T.).—§Miss Cossey, M.A.
,, (Munic.).—§Miss A. M. Kenyon Hitchcock, B.A.
PRESTON (Park School).—§Miss Stoneman, M.A.
PURLEY (Warehousemen Clerks and Drapers).—§Miss B. C. Deeks, M.A.
RAMSGATE (County).—§Miss H. G. Cannan, B.A.
READING (Abbey).—§Miss Musson.
,, (Kendrick).—§Miss Prebble, M.A.
REDHILL (Reigate County).—§Miss Aitken, M.A.
,, (St. Anne's).—§Miss J. M. Young.
RETFORD (County High).—§Miss E. Arblaster.
RICHMOND (Surrey).—§Miss E. M. Weeks, M.A.
RIPON (High Sch.).—§Miss M. W. Johnson, B.Sc.
ROCHESTER (Gr.).—§Miss D. L. Sandford, M.A.
ROMFORD (County).—§Miss F. B. Bardsley, B.A.
ROTHERHAM (Munic.).—§Miss J. Harding.
RUGBY (Arnold High).—§Miss M. M. Skues, M.A.
ST. ALBANS (High S.).—§Miss Archibald, M.A.
ST. HELENS (Cowley).—§Miss Walker, B.A.
ST. LEONARDS (Ladies' Coll.).—§Miss M. A. Boulton.
,, (Uplands Sch.).—§Miss M. V. Hill, M.A.
SALE (County High).—§Miss K. H. Masson.
SALFORD (Broughton High Sch.).—Miss D. G. Coward, M.Sc.
,, (Pendleton High)—§Miss D. E. Limebeer, [M.A.
SALISBURY (Godolphin).—§Miss C. R. Ash, B.A.
SALTBURN (High).—§Miss E. C. Waller.
SANDERSTEAD (Convent of the Ladies of Mary, *R.C.*).—Madam Ediltrude.
SCARBOROUGH (Queen Margaret's).—§Miss R. Fowler.
,, (Girls' High Sch.—Miss E. Glauert, B.A.
SETTLE (High).—Miss L. L. Atkinson, B.A
SELBY (High).—§Miss G. F. Merson, B.A.
SEVENOAKS (Walthamstow Hall).—§Miss E. L. Ramsay, B.A.
SHEFFIELD (High Sch., G.P.D.S.T.; Rutland Park).—§Miss M. C. Aitken, M.A.
,, (Central Sch.).—§Miss F. M. Couzens, B.A.
,, (Notre Dame, *R.C.*).—
SHERBORNE (Lord Digby's Sch.).—§Miss Billinger.
,, (Sherborne School for Girls).—§Miss B. C. Mulliner, M.A.
SHIPLEY (Salt Girls High School).—§Miss M. Duckitt, B.A.
SHREWSBURY (High Sch., G.P.D.S.T.).—§Miss D. Gale.
,, (Priory County).—§Miss L. Ellison.
SITTINGBOURNE (County).—§Miss Freeman.
SKIPTON (Girls' High S.).—§Miss Broadbent, M.A.
SLEAFORD (High Sch.).—§Miss F. M. Kirk, B.A.
SOUTHAMPTON.—§Miss Ison, B.A.
SOUTHEND-ON-SEA (High S.).—§Miss F. A. Swann, B.A.
SOUTHPORT (Secondary).—§Miss F. A. Athya, M.A.
SOUTHWOLD (St. Felix).—§Miss L. Silcox.
SPALDING (High).—§Miss E. S. Henry.
STAFFORD (High).—§Miss G. J. McCrea, M.A., J.P.
STAMFORD (High).—§Miss M. Sunderland-Taylor, M.A.
STOCKPORT (High Sch.).—§Miss E. M. Sewell, B.A.
STOCKTON (Qn. Victoria High).—§Miss Carpenter, M.A.
,, (Sec.).—§Miss I. M. Nelson, M.A.
STOKE-ON-TRENT (St. Dominic's, *R.C.*).—Miss W. Young.
STOURBRIDGE (Sec. School).—§Miss Ethel M. Firth.
STRATFORD (High).—§Miss M. E. Atkins, M.A.
STROUD (High School).—§Miss P. Drew, M.A.
SUNDERLAND (High).—§Miss E. M. Ironside, B.A.
,, (Bede Collegiate Girls' School).—§Miss M. E. Boon, M.A.
SURBITON (Surbiton Pk. Cresc.).—§Miss Procter.
SUTTON, Surrey (High Sch., G.P.D.S.T. Cheam Road).—§Miss Edith M. L. Lees, M.A.
TAMWORTH (High).—§Miss J. M. Earle.
TAUNTON (Bishop Fox's).—§Miss Wills, L.L.A.
,, St. Katherine's, Heatherton Park).—§Miss W. Slater.
TEWKESBURY (High).—Miss D. M.S. Holmes, B.A.
THETFORD, Norfolk (Gr.).—§Miss C. L. Phillips, M.B.E.
TIVERTON.—§Miss A. Pinnock.
TONBRIDGE (County).—§Miss W. M. Fayerman.
TORQUAY (Girl's Sec.).—§Miss M. Jackson, M.A.
TOTTENHAM (High).—§Miss E. Felvus, B.A.
TROWBRIDGE (High).—§Miss E. M. Moore, M.A.
TRURO (High).—§Miss Coate.
,, (County).—§Miss Foreman, B.A.
TUNBRIDGE WELLS (High Sch., G.P.D.S.T.).—§Miss Margaret W. Byrne.
,, (County).—§Miss E. M. Hughes, M.A.
TWICKENHAM (Royal Sch. for Daughters of Naval and Marine Officers).—§Miss A. E. Chaplin.
,, (County).—§Mrs. Turnadge, Ph.D.
UTTOXETER (High).—§Miss H. M. Budgen, M.A.

‡UXBRIDGE (County).—Rev. W. W. Sawtell, B.A.
WAKEFIELD (High).—§Miss Martin.
WALLASEY (High).—§Miss L. K. Barrie, M.A.
,, (Oldershaw).—§Miss Blyth, B.A.
WALLINGTON (County).—§Miss K. I. Wallace, B.A.
WALLSEND-ON-TYNE.—§Miss E. Giles, B.Sc.
WALSALL (Queen Mary's).—§Miss M. V. Stafford.
WALTHAMSTOW (County High).—§Miss M. Norris, M.A., B.Sc.
WARE (Gr. Sch.).—§Miss M. E. Brough, M.A.
WARWICK (King's High).—§Miss E. Doorly, M.A.
WATFORD (Gr.).—§Miss Grace Fergie, M.A.
,, (London Orphan Sch.).—§Miss E. A Haines.
WELLINGBOROUGH (County).—§Miss Tinkler, B.A.
WELLINGTON, Salop (High).—§Miss E. B. Ross, B.A.
WELLS (Blue Sch.).—Miss L. A. Thomas, M.A.
,, (High Sch.).—Miss Ethel Biles, A.R.C.M.
WEST HAM (High).—§Miss Atkins.
WEST HARTLEPOOL (Munic.).—Miss Houghton, M.Sc.
WEST KIRBY (County).—§Miss A. S. Wallis, B.A.
WEYBRIDGE (R. Masonic, Junior).—Miss Harrop, B.A.
WHITCHURCH (Salop High Sch.).—§Miss H. L. Thompson, M.A.
WHITLEY AND MONKSEATON (High).—§Miss Highton, M.A.
WHYTELEAFE (County).—§Miss W. Atwool, B.A.
WIGAN (High Sch.).—§Miss C. S. Banks.
WIGTON (Thomlinson Gr.).—§Miss Wildman, M.A.
WILLESDEN (Brondesbury and Kilburn High Sch.).—§Miss K. L. Johnston, M.A.
,, (Convent Sch., Crown Hill Road, N.W. 10, *R.C.*).—
WIMBLEDON (High Sch., G.P.D.S.T.).—§Miss M. E. Lewis.
,, (County Sch.).—Miss C. J. Borthwick, B.Sc.
WINCHESTER (Sch. for Girls).—§Miss Finlay, M.A.
,, (County).—§Miss A. M. Wright, B.A.
WINDSOR (County).—§Miss E. Collier.
WISBECH (High).—§Miss E. M. C. Prideaux.
WOLVERHAMPTON (High).—§Miss D. E. de Zouche, M.A.
WOODFORD (County).—§Miss J. M. Gordon, M.A.
WORCESTER (Alice Ottley).—§Miss Spurling, B.A.
,, (City Sec. Sch.).—§Miss J. H. Steel, L.L.A.
WORTHING (County High).—§Miss K. Coast.
WYCOMBE ABBEY (Bucks.).—§Miss A. W. Whitelaw, M.A.
YARMOUTH (Trafalgar Road).—§Miss A. C. Haig.
YEOVIL (High School).—§Miss F. S. Cobb.
YORK (Mill Mount).—§Miss J. Burne, M.A.
,, (Mount Sch.).—§Miss H. W. Sturge, B.A.
,, (69 Petergate).—§Miss E. E. Ellett.
,, (Queen Anne's Rd.).—§Miss Netherwood, B.A.

WALES AND MONMOUTH.

ABERDARE (Intermediate).—Miss M. S. Cook, M.A.
ABERGAVENNY (County).—Miss Gethin-Davies, M.A.
BALA (County).—Miss E. J. Owens, M.A.
BANGOR (County).—Miss Mason, B.A.
,, (Pickie Rock House).—Miss Weir.
BARRY (County).—§Miss E. E. Morgan, B.A.
BRECON (County).—§Miss M. Davies.
CARDIFF (City High).—§Miss M. Collin, B.A.
,, (Munic. Sec.)—§Miss Hugon, M.A.
,, (The College Sch.)—§Miss J. G. Earl.
,, (Canton Munic).—Miss Abbott, M.A.
,, (Heathfield House, *R.C.*)—Miss J. B. Golden, B.A.
CARMARTHEN (County).—§Miss B. A. Holme, M.A.
,, (High).—§Miss E. I. Sutton, B.A.
COLWYN BAY (Penrhôs Coll.)—§Miss R. Hovey, B.A.
COWBRIDGE (High Sch.).—Mrs. E. E. Forrester, B.A.
DENBIGH (Howell's).—§Miss C. E. Robinson, M.A.
DOLGELLEY (Dr. Williams's).—§Miss F. A. Anstey.
GELLIGAER (County).—§Miss W. L. James, B.A.
HAVERFORDWEST (Tasker's).—Miss G. James, B.Sc.
LLANDAFF (Howell's).—§Miss Trotter, M.A.
LLANELLY (Intermediate).—§Miss C. Davies, M.A.
LLANFAIRFECHAN (St. Winifred's).—Miss N. M. Doman, M.A.
MERTHYR TYDFIL (Cyfarthfa Castle).—§Miss A.C. Davenport, B.Sc.
MONMOUTH (High).—Miss B. L. P. Lindsay.
NEWPORT, Mon. (High).—§Miss M. A. Vivian, B.A.
NEWTOWN (County).—§Miss F. E. Davies, B.A.
PENARTH (County).—§Miss E. M. Lloyd.
PONTYPOOL (County).—Miss M. E. Jones, B.A.
PONTYPRIDD (Intermediate).—Miss C. E. Bedford, B.A.
PORTH (County).—Miss E. M. Harris, B.A.
RUTHIN (County).—Miss A. Rowlands, B.A.
SWANSEA (High) §Miss H. M. Cameron, M.A.
,, (Munic.)—Miss E. Phipps. B.A.
WELSHPOOL (County).—§Miss A. M. Platt, B.A.
WREXHAM (County).—§Miss A. J. Jones, B.A.

SCOTLAND.

ABERDEEN (High).—§Miss L. L. Ward, B.A.
,, (Albyn Place).—Miss E. C. S. Oliver, B.Sc.
CRIEFF (Morrison's).—§Miss Mason, M.A.
EDINBURGH (Ladies' College).—§Miss Mary G. Clarke, M.A.
,, (Geo. Watson's Ladies' Coll.).—§Miss C. E. Ainslie, B.A.
,, (St. George's School).—§Miss Ruth W. Freer, B.A.
,, (Ministers' Daughters).—Miss H. P. Auld, B.Sc.
,, (St. Bride's).—§Miss M. E. Macdonald Clark, Ph.D.
GLASGOW (High School).—§Miss Reid, B.A.
,, (Park School).—§Miss M. P. Young.
HELENSBURGH (St. Bride's).—§Miss J. B. M. Renton.
KILMACOLM (St. Columba's).—Miss J. J. B. Waugh.
POLMONT (St. Margaret's).—Miss C. M. Worsfold.
ST. ANDREWS (St. Leonards).—§Miss McCutcheon, M.A.
,, (St. Katharine's).—(vacant).

ISLE OF MAN.

CASTLETOWN (High).—Miss M. W. Matthew, B.A.

CHANNEL ISLANDS.

GUERNSEY (Ladies' College).—§Miss A. L. Mellish, M.A.
,, (States Intermediate).—Miss F. A. Foster.
JERSEY (Ladies' College).—Miss d'Auvergne, B.Sc.

NORTHERN IRELAND.

BALLYMENA (Cambridge House).—
BANGOR (Pickie Rock House).—

Belfast (High School).—
,, (Rosetta High).—
,, (Victoria Coll.).—Miss Matier.
Carrickfergus (Ladies' Coll.).—
Coleraine (High Sch.).—
Cookstown (Intermediate).—Miss M. K. Rowan, B.A.
Dungannon (Girls' Royal School).—
Londonderry (Strand House).—Miss M. E. Deane, M.A.
,, (Victoria High).—Miss S. Mackillip.
Portadown (Alexandra).—

IRISH FREE STATE.

Ballsbridge (Masonic).—Miss Russell Jones.
Cork (High).—Mrs. Hobson, B.A.
Dublin (Alexandra).—Miss I. Mulvany, LL.D.
,, (Irish Clergy Daughters', 12 Earlsfort Terrace).—Miss Walker, B.A.
Kingstown (Victoria).—Miss E. Hudson, B.A.
Mountmellick (Friends').—Miss S. Moss.

Association of Head Mistresses.—Head mistresses of Public Secondary Schools with at least 50 pupils are eligible for membership. Members are marked § in the lists on pp. 315–320. A Conference is held annually in June. *President* (1923–25), Miss F. R. Gray, M.A., J.P., St. Paul's Girls' School, Brook Green, W. 1. *Secretary*, Miss R. Young, 29 Gordon Square, W.C. 1.

THE GIRL GUIDES.

A movement, incorporated by Charter in 1915, founded by Sir Robert Baden-Powell in 1910, and incorporated by Royal Charter, 1923. *President* (since 1920), H.R.H. the Princess Mary (Viscountess Lascelles); *Chief Guide*, Lady Baden-Powell. The aim of the movement is to develop a better practical knowledge of housekeeping, mothercraft and citizenship in the girl of to-day. The method of training is to give the girls pursuits which appeal to them, such as games, recreative exercise and badge tests which lead them on to learn for themselves many useful crafts, training them in habits of observance, obedience and self-reliance, promoting their physical development, and inculcating loyalty and thoughtfulness for others. The movement is non-military, non-political, non-class and interdenominational. Its desire is to co-operate with educational and other bodies working to the same end, and holding the same principles. The number of Girl Guides is approximately 325,000 in the British Empire, and the movement has spread to nearly every civilized country throughout the world, its total membership being approximately 500,000. *Imperial headquarters*, 25 Buckingham Palace Road, London, S.W. 1.

CIVIL LIST PENSIONS, 1922–23.

A list of Pensions granted during the year ended March 31, 1923, under the provisions of the Civil List Act, 1910.

Miss Van Quiller Allan, in recognition of the services rendered by her uncle (the late Sir W. Q. Orchardson) as an artist	£50
Mrs. Annie Duff Brown, in recognition of the services rendered by her husband (the late Mr. James Duff Brown) to literature and as a pioneer of scientific librarianship	£50
William Harbutt Dawson, in recognition of his services to literature	£75
Dr. Charles Montagu Doughty, in recognition of his services to literature	£150
Mrs. Johanna Green, in recognition of the services rendered by her husband (the late Mr. Max Green), and the tragic circumstances of his death	£100
Miss Kawara Kitchener, in recognition of the distinguished military services of her step-brother (the late Earl Kitchener of Khartoum, K.G., O.M.)	£100
Morley Roberts, in recognition of his services to literature	£75
Mrs. Mary Aletheia Sweet, in recognition of the services rendered by her husband (the late Dr. Henry Sweet) to philology and literature	£50
Miss Beatrice Thorne, in recognition of the services rendered by her father (the late Dr. E. H. Thorne) as an organist and composer of music for the organ	£50
Judith Mary, Lady Ward, in recognition of the services rendered by her husband (the late Sir Leslie Ward, "Spy") as an artist	£100
Miss Alice Harriette Bacot, in recognition of the services rendered by her brother (the late Mr. Arthur William Bacot) to science and to the nation	£75
Mrs. Muriel Barnwell, in recognition of the services rendered by her father (the late Dr. Horace Woodward, F.R.S.) to the cause of geological science	£25
Lt.-Col. Henry Haversham Godwin-Austen, F.R.S., in recognition of his services to science and to the nation	£100
Miss C. M. Iverach, in recognition of the services rendered by her father (the late Rev. Principal James Iverach, D.D.) to literature and theology	£50
Mrs. Millicent Lyster Jameson, in recognition of the services rendered by her husband (the late Dr. Henry Lyster Jameson) to science	£50
H. C. Seppings Wright, in recognition of his services as war correspondent and artist	£100

The Brotherhood Movement, "to lead men and women into the Kingdom of God, to unite in Brotherhood of mutual help, to win the masses of the people for Jesus Christ, and to encourage the study of social service," may be said to have been founded in 1875 as the outcome of the "Pleasant Sunday Afternoon" movement initiated by John Blackham of West Bromwich. The movement is non-political and unsectarian, and connected with it are other societies—Sisterhoods, P.S.A., Bible Classes, etc. *President*, Ald. E. H. Brown, J.P., Sunderland; *General Secretary*, Rev. Tom Sykes; *Organising Secretary*, Rev. J. W. Tuffley; *Headquarters*, 37 Norfolk Street, Strand, W.C. 2.

I. SCIENTIFIC, ARTISTIC, RELIGIOUS, AND PHILANTHROPIC.

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Blind, Royal Normal College, Upper Norwood, S.E. 19.—*Principal & Sec.*, Guy M. Campbell, F.R.G.S.

Blind, Royal School for the Indigent (1799). Leatherhead.—*Resid. Principal & Sec.*, Rev. J. W. St. Clare Hill, M.A.

Blind, Society for Granting Annuities to the Poor Adult. *Office*, 1 St. George's Circus, Southwark, S.E. 1.—*Hon. Sec.*, Rev. St. Clare Hill, M.A.

Blind, South London Institute for the, Borough Road S.E. 1.—*Hon. Sec.*, Rev. J. W. St. Clare Hill, M.A

Blinded Soldiers' and Sailors', Work for. *Headquarters*, St. Dunstan's, Inner Circle, Regent's Park, N.W. 1.—*President*, Dame Arthur Pearson, D.B.E. *Treas.*, E. Kessell. *Sec.*, E. M. C. Bates.

Book Trade Provident Society, National, Moorgate Station Chambers, E.C. 2.—*Secs.*, R. W. Thornton; H. N. Murray.

Bookmen, Society of, 16 Weymouth Street, W. 1.—*Hon. Sec.*,

Booksellers' Provident Institution, Stationers' Hall Court, E.C. 4.—*Pres.*, C. J Longman. *Sec.*, William Poulten.

Boot's (Sir Jesse) Social Trust, Nottingham.

Borstal Association, 15 Buckingham St., W.C. 2.—*Hon. Director*, Sir Wemyss Grant-Wilson.

Botanic Society of London, Royal, Regent's Park, N.W. 1.—*Sec.*, Henry W. Woodford.

Botanical Society of Edinburgh, 5 St. Andrew Square, Edinburgh.—*Hon. Sec.*, J. R. Matthews, M.A.

Boys' Life Brigade (Incorp.), 56 Old Bailey, E.C.—*Sec.*, Edward Cooke.

Braille and "Servers of the Blind" League, 3 Upper Woburn Place, W.C. 1.—*Org. Sec.*, Arthur Burgess.

Brewing, Institute of, Addle Street, E.C. 2.—*Sec.*, W. H. Bird.

Bribery and Secret Commissions Prevention League (Incorporated), 9 Queen Street Place, E.C. 4.—*Sec.*, R. M. Leonard.

Bridewell Hospital (King Edward's) School for Boys, Witley, Surrey.—*Hon. Treas.*, Lionel Faudel-Phillips. *Office*, New Bridge Street, E.C. 4. *Sec.*, J. L. Worsfold.

British and Foreign Sailors' Society (1818), (Incorporated), 680 Commercial Road, E. 14.—*Gen. Sec.*, Herbert E. Barker.

British and Latin American Chamber of Commerce, South America House, 39 Bedford Square, W.C. 1.—*Sec.*, George Potter.

British Association for the Advancement of Science, Burlington House, W. 1.—*Pres.* (1924), Maj.-Gen. Sir David Bruce, K.C.B., F.R.S. *Gen. Secs.*, F. E. Smith, O.B.E., F.R.S.; Prof. J. L. Myres, O.B.E., F.R.S. *Gen. Treas.*, Dr. E. H. Griffiths, F.R.S. *Sec.*, O. J. R. Howarth, O.B.E. In 1924 will meet at Toronto; in 1925 at Southampton.

British Commonwealth Union, 24 Abingdon Street, S.W. 1.—*Director*, P. J. H. Hannon, M.P.

British Dental Association, 23 Russell Square, W.C. 1.—*Pres.*, George G. Campion, L.D.S.Eng.; *Gen. Sec.*, R. F. Hinson.

British Dominions Emigration Society, 34 Newark St., Stepney, E. 1.—*Sec.*, Robert Culver.

British Drama League, 10 King St., Covent Garden, W.C. 2.

British Empire Exhibition (1924), Wembley Park.—*Offices*, 16 Hobart Place, S.W. 1, and 30 George Square, Glasgow.—*Chairman of Executive Council*, Rt. Hon. Lord Morris, K.C.M.G. *Gen. Manager*, U. F. Wintour, C.B., C.M.G.

British Empire League, Norfolk House, Laurence Pountney Hill, E.C. 4.—*Secretary*, C. Freeman Murray.

British Empire Union, 9-10 Agar Street, Strand, W.C. 2.—*Gen. Sec.*, Reginald Wilson.

British Goat Society, 5 Fenchurch Street, E.C. 3.—*Hon. Sec.*, Thos. W. Palmer.

British Homœopathic Assoc. (Incorp.), 43 Russell Sq., W.C. 1.—*Sec.*, Miss H. H. Hurrell.

British Homœopathic Soc. (1844), Gt. Ormond Street, W.C. 1.—*Hon. Sec.*, Dr. John Weir.

British Institute of International Affairs, Malet Street, W.C. 1.—*Hon. Secs.*, L. Curtis; G. M. Gathorne-Hardy.

British Italian League, 74 Grosvenor Street, W. 1—*Chairman*, Rt. Hon. Sir Rennell Rodd, G.C.B. *Hon. Sec.*, Mrs. G. M. Trevelyan.

British League of Help for Devastated Areas of France, 3 Cromwell Gdns., S.W. 7.

British Legion, Appeal and Publicity Dept., 26 Eccleston Sq., S.W. 1.—*Pres.*, Field-Marshal Earl Haig, K.T. *Organising Sec.*, Capt. W. G. Willcox, M.B.E.

British Medical Association, 429 Strand, W.C. 2.—*Pres.*, C. P. Childe, F.R.C.S. *Chairman of Council*, R. A. Bolam, M.D., F.R.C.P. *Editor*, Sir Dawson Williams, C.B.E., M.D., D.Sc. *Financial Sec.*, L. Ferris Scott, F.C.A. *Med. Sec.*, A. Cox, O.B.E., M.D.

British Numismatic Society, 1 Upper Montague Street, Bloomsbury, W.C. 1.—*Hon. Sec.*, W. J. Andrew, F.S.A.

British Optical Assoc., Clifford's Inn Hall, E.C. 4.—*Sec.*, J. H. Sutcliffe, O.B.E.

British Propaganda Societies, Federation of, Sicilian House, Southampton Row, W.C. 1. —*Gen. Sec.*, David Gilmour, O.B.E.

British Red Cross Society (Incorporated 1908). *Offices*, 19 Berkeley St., London, W. 1.—*Sec.*, Brig.-Gen. H. B. Champain, C.M.G.

British Science Guild, 6 John St., Adelphi, W.C. 2. *Hon. Sec.*, Lt.-Col. W. A. J. O'Meara, C.M.G. *Sec.*, Miss A. D. L. Lacey.

British Waterworks Association, 173 Rosebery Avenue, E.C. 1.—*Sec.*, G. P. Warner Terry.

Brontë Society.—*Hon. Sec.*, Robert Wood, Greetland, nr. Halifax, Yorks; *Museum* at Haworth, nr. Keighley.

Brown Animal Sanatory Institution, 149 Wandsworth Rd., S.W. 8.—*Sec.* F. J. Port, LL.B.

Buddhist Society, 43 Penywern Road, S.W. 5.—*Hon. Sec.*, F. E. Balls.

Builders, Institute of, 48 Bedford Square, W.C. 1.—*Sec.*, A. H. Hutchinson.

Bureau Veritas, International Registry of Shipping, 155 Fenchurch Street, E.C. 3.—*Sec. (British Committee)*, G. M. Milne.

Butchers' Charitable Institution. — *Sec.*, T. W. Hall, 61 West Smithfield, E.C. 1.

Cabdrivers' Benevolent Association, 18 Soho Square, W. 1.—*Sec.*, A. D. Tait.

Caledonian Schools, Royal, Bushey, Herts. —*Secretary*, P. D. Graham.

Cambrian Academy of Art, Royal, Plâs Mawr, Conway.—*Asst. Sec. and Curator*, Clarence G. Dyall.

Cambrian Archaeological Association.—*Gen. Secs.* (*N. Wales, England and Foreign*), Rev. Canon C. F. Roberts, M.A., F.S.A., Llanddulas Rectory, Abergele; (*S. Wales*), P. J. Williams, Bank Chambers, Heathfield St., Swansea.

Cambridge Home for Soldiers' Widows, Royal, Kingston-on-Thames. *Office*, 5 York St., St. James's, S.W.—*Sec.*, Brig.-Gen. G. D. Prendergast, C.M.G.

Cambridge Fund for Old and Disabled Soldiers, Royal, War Office, Whitehall, S.W. —*Secretary*, Arthur Dampier.

Cancer Research Fund, Imperial, 8 Queen Sq., Bloomsbury, W.C. 1.—*Sec.*, F. G. Hallett, O.B.E.

The deaths from Cancer increased in *England and Wales* from 38,939 in 1913 to 46,903 in 1922, and in *Scotland* from 5,212 to 5,962 in 1921. In *Ireland* there was a decrease from 3,900 (1913) to 3,895 in 1921.

Cancer, Society for the Prevention and Relief of, 15 Ranelagh Road, S.W. 1.—*Hon. Sec.*, Douglas Macmillan.

Canine Defence League, National, 27 Regent Street, S.W.—*Sec.*, C. R. Johns.

Carnegie Trust for the Universities of Scotland, Merchants' Hall, Edinburgh.—*Sec.*, James Robb, LL.B.; *Treas.*, Jas. Davidson.

Carnegie United Kingdom Trust (founded by Andrew Carnegie in 1913 with a capital of $10,000,000 "to be applied for the Improvement of the well-being of the masses of the people of Great Britain and Ireland." The Trustees are concentrating upon Rural Library Provision, Physical Welfare Model Centres and Music. Borough Library Buildings in abeyance. Organ grants no longer made. Assistance of any kind to individuals excluded). *Offices*, East Port, Dunfermline, Scotland.—*Chairman of Trustees*, The Earl of Elgin and Kincardine. *Treasurer*, A. B. Hyslop. *Sec.*, Lt.-Col. J. M. Mitchell, O.B.E., M.C., M.A.

Carnegie Dunfermline Trust (operations confined to Dunfermline).—*Sec.*, R. Burns, M.A.

Carnegie Hero Fund, assists in cases where loss of life or earning power has resulted from acts of heroism in saving human life under peace conditions.

Catholic Association, King's Chambers, 29-31 Portugal Street, W.C. 2.—*Hon. Sec.*, W. A. Stuart.

Catholic Confederation of England and Wales, 5 Chancery Lane, W.C. 2.—*Hon. Gen. Sec.*, William P. Mara, K.S.G.

Catholic Prisoners' Aid Society, 4 St. George's Sq., S.W. 1.—*Sec.*, Henry Davison.

Catholic Truth Society, 72 Victoria Street, S.W. 1.—*Sec.*, Stephen Harding.

Catholic Union of Great Britain, 15 Old Square, Lincoln's Inn, W.C. 2. — *Pres.*, The Viscount FitzAlan of Derwent, G.C.V.O., D.S.O. *Hon. Sec.*, J. S. Franey.

Cavalry Benefit Association, 92 Victoria Street, S.W. 1 (3rd D.G., 5th D.G., Roy. Dr., 3rd Hrs., 5th Lrs., 7th Hrs., 9th Lrs., 11th Hrs., 12th Lrs., 13th Hrs., 14th Hrs., 15th Hrs., 18th Hrs., 20th Hrs., and M.G.C. Cavalry). —*Sec.*, Miss Florence Cross.

Caxton Convalescent Home, Limpsfield, Surrey. (For the Printing, Stationery, Binding, and Kindred Trades, Men and Women.) *Office*, 3 Cursitor Street, E.C. 4.—*Sec.*, S. J. White.

Central Asian Society, 74, Grosvenor Street, W. 1. *Hon. Secs.*, Sir R. G. Egerton, K.C.B.; G. C. Stephenson.

Central Library for Students, 9 Galen Place, Bury Street, W.C. 1.—*Hon. Lib.*, A. W. Pollard, C.B. *Sec.*, Faith Lampard.

Certificated Dispensers, Association of, 39 Tothill Street, S.W. 1.—*Hon. Sec.*, Graham Bott.

Ceylon Association, 6 Laurence Pountney Hill, E.C. 4.—*Sec.*, A. O. Whiting.

Chadwick Trust (for the promotion of Sanitary Science), 13 Great George Street, S.W. 1.—*Sec.*, Mrs. Aubrey Richardson, O.B.E.

Chamber of Commerce and Manufactures (1783), Glasgow.—*Sec.*, Thomas Cameron.

Chambers of Commerce, Association of British, 14 Queen Anne's Gate, S.W. 1.—*Sec.*, R. B. Dunwoody, O.B.E.

Chantrey Bequest.—*Sec. to the Trustees*, The Secretary, Royal Academy of Arts, Burlington House, W. 1.

Charity Organisation Society, Denison House, Vauxhall Bridge Rd., S.W.—*Sec.*, H. L. Woollcombe.

Chaucer Society, 67 Victoria Road, Finsbury Park, N. 4.—*Hon. Sec.*, W. A. Dalziel.

Chemical Industry, Society of, 46 & 47 Finsbury Sq., E.C. 2.—*Sec.*, J. P. Longstaff, D.Sc.

Chemical Society, Burlington House.—*Pres.*, W. P. Wynne, F.R.S. *Hon. Secs.*, J. C. Philip, O.B.E., D.Sc., F.R.S.; Irvine Masson, D.Sc. *Treas.*, T. F. Thorpe, C.B.E., D.Sc., F.R.S. *Assist. Sec.*, S. E. Carr, F.C.I.S. *Libr.*, F. W. Clifford. F.C.S.

Chemistry, Institute of (*see* p. 274).

Child Study Society, London, 90 Buckingham Palace Road, S.W. 1.—*Sec.*, Miss H. M. Richards.

Children's Aid Society, 117 Victoria St., S.W. 1.—*Sec.*, A. J. S. Maddison.

Children's Country Holidays Fund, 18 Buckingham St., W.C. 2.—*Sec.*, Miss D. G. Ward.

Children's Fresh Air Mission. 75 Lamb's Conduit St., W.C. 1.—*Sec.*, Mrs. A. J. Percival.

Children's Special Service Mission (1867), 13A Warwick Lane, E.C. 4.—*Sec.*, J. H. Hubbard.

China Association, 99 Cannon Street, E.C. 4.—*Sec.*, H. C. Wilcox.

China Inland Mission, Newington Green, N. 16.—*Sec.*, F. Marcus Wood.

Cholmondeley Charities, 4 Staple Inn, W.C. 1.—*Treas. & Sec.*, G. E. P. Bowman, Lincoln Lodge, Duxhurst, nr. Reigate.

Choral Society, Royal, Royal Albert Hall, S.W. 7.—*Sec.*, W. G. Rothery, M.V.O.

Christian Evidence Society, 34 Craven Street, W.C. 2.—*Hon. Sec.*, Rev. C. L. Drawbridge, M.A.

Christian Knowledge, Society for Promoting, S.P.C.K. House, Northumberland Avenue, W.C. 2.—*Secs.*, Rev. G. L. Gosling; Rev. W. K. Lowther Clarke. *Manager*, G. T. Parratt. *Accountant*, H. E. Scott.

Church Army, 55 Bryanston Street, W. 1.—*Hon. Chief Sec.*, Rev. Prebendary Carlile, D.D.

Church Assembly of the Church of England, Church House, Westminster, S.W. 1.—*Sec.*, Rev. Canon Partridge.

Church Association, 13 & 14 Buckingham St., W.C. 2.—*Sec.*, Capt. J. W. D. Barron.

Church Building Society, Incorporated (1818), 7 Dean's Yard, S.W. 1.—*Chief Clerk*, E. E. Ratcliffe, Esq. *Sec.*, Clifton Kelway.

Church House, Dean's Yard, Westminster, S.W.—*Sec.*, Rev. Canon Partridge.

Church Missionary Soc., Salisbury Sq., E.C. 4. Income, 1922–23, £472,512.—*Secs.*, Herbert Lankester, M.D. (*Hon.*); Rev G. F. Saywell, M.A. (*Editorial*); Rev. G. T. Manley, M.A.; Rev. E. F. E. Wigram, M.A. (*Hon.*); Rev. E. Hayward, M.A.; Rev. G. H. Williams, O.B.E., M.B.; Rev. H. St. B. Holland, M.A. (*Home*); J. Kinahan, O.B.E. (*Acting Financial Sec.*) (*Hon.*)

Church of England Men's Society, Church House, Dean's Yard, S.W.—*Hon. Clerical Sec.*, Rev. E. G. Savile; *Lay Sec.*, H. E. Kemp.

Church of Eng. Scripture Readers' Assoc., 32 Fleet Street, E.C.—*Sec.*, Rev. E. B. Rae,

Church of Eng. Soldiers' and Sailors' Institutes, Church House, Westminster.—*Sec.*, Col. C. Ainslie.

Church of England Sunday School Institute (Incorporated), 13 Serjeants' Inn, Fleet St., E.C. 4.—*Sec.*, Miss Doris H. Dent.

Church of England Temperance Society, Incorporated, 50 Marsham Street, Westminster, S.W. 1.—*Central Sec.*, Rev. H. H. Ayscough, M.A.

Church of England Women's Help Society, Church House, Dean's Yard, S.W. 1.—*Org. and Trav. Sec.*, Miss Streeter.

Church of England Zenana Missionary Society, 27 Chancery Lane, W.C.—*Secs.*, Rev. D. H. G. Sargent; Col. A. H. van Straubenzee; Miss Pell; Miss C. P. Smith.

Church Parochial Mission Society, Church House, Westminster.—*Sec.*, Rev. D. E. Davies, M.A.

Church Pastoral Aid Society, Falcon Court, 32 Fleet Street, E.C. 4.—*Secs.*, Rt. Rev. Bishop Stileman, D.D.; A. Thomas; Rev. B. W. Isaac.

Churchmen's Union, for the Advancement of Liberal Religious Thought, Church House, Westminster. *Org. Sec.*, Rev. J. H. Bentley, M.A.

City of London General Pension Society, 6 Wool Exchange, E.C.—*Sec.*, Albert R. Smith.

City of London Truss Society (for the relief of the Ruptured Poor throughout the Kingdom, 1807), 35 Finsbury Sq., E.C. 2.—*Sec.*, W. K. Taunton.

Civil Engineers, Institution of, Great George Street, S.W. 1.—*Pres.*, Sir Charles L. Morgan, C.B.E.; *Sec.*, H. H. Jeffcott, B.A.I. M.Inst. C.E.

Civil Engineers of Ireland, Institution of (1835), 35 Dawson St., Dublin.—*Pres.* (1922), Prof. P. F. Purcell, M.A., M.INST.C.E.; *Sec.*, J. C. Smith.

Civil Service Benevolent Fund, Home Office, Whitehall, S.W. 1.—*Hon. Sec.*, T. B. Hildesley, I.S.O., Lynden, Claygate, Surrey.

Clergy Friendly Society, Church House, S.W.—*Sec.*, Rev. R. R. Powell.

Clergy Orphan Corporation, 5 Verulam Bldgs., Gray's Inn, W.C. 1.—*Sec.*, Rev. Wm. Charles Cluff, M.A.

Clergy Pensions Institution, 11 Norfolk St., Strand, W.C. 2.—*Sec.*, Robert Love.

Coal Smoke Abatement Soc., 25 Victoria St., S.W.—*Sec.*, L. W. Chubb. (It is estimated that over 45 tons of soot and grime are deposited on the buildings in the City of London in one month.)

Coal Trade Benevolent Association, 46 & 47, Coal Exchange, St. Mary-at-Hill, E.C. 3.—*Sec.*, W. J. Collins.

Cogers, Antient Society of, Cock Tavern, Fleet Street, E.C. 4. Meets every Saturday, 7.30 p.m.—*Gen. Sec.*, E. H. Haywood.

College Historical Society (1770), Trinity College, Dublin.—*Auditor* (1923–24), P. Bourke; *Secs.*, J. B. Gregg; T. J. Johnston.

Colonial and Continental Church Society, 9 Serjeants' Inn, Fleet St., E.C. 4.—*Sec.*, Rev. J. D. Mullins, D.D.

Colonial Missionary Society, 20 Memorial Hall, Farringdon Street, E.C. 4.—*Sec.*, Rev. A. G. Sleep.

Commerce and Shipping, Cork Incorporated Chamber of (1883), Commercial Buildings, Cork.—*Hon. Sec.*, D. J. Oakley, F.A.A.

Commerce, Association of British Chambers of.—*Sec.*, R. B. Dunwoody, O.B.E., A.M.Inst.C.E., 14 Queen Anne's Gate, S.W. 1.

Commerce, Glasgow Chamber of.—*President*, George A. Mitchell.

Commerce, London Chamber of (Incorporated), Oxford Court, and 97 Cannon Street, E.C.—*Pres.*, Lord Kylsant, G.C.M.G.; *Sec.*, (vacant).

Commercial Travellers' Association, Irish (1866), 5 Bachelor's Walk, Dublin.—*Sec.*, J M'Conville.

Commercial Travellers' Benevolent Institution, Dauntsey House, Frederick's Place, E.C. 2.—*Sec.*, A. F. Wheeler (*acting*).

Commissionaires, The Corps of, was founded by the late Captain Sir Edward Walter in 1859 for the employment of pensioned soldiers and sailors. *Headquarters*, Exchange Court, 419 Strand. *Outquarters*, 124 Donegal St., Belfast; 80 Dale End, Birmingham; 5 College Square, Bristol; 99 Shandwick Place, Edinburgh;

68 W. Regent St., Glasgow; 35 Park Square, Leeds; 8 N. John St., Liverpool; 21 Oxford St., Manchester; 8 Higham Place, Newcastle-on-Tyne. *Commanding Officer*, Maj. F. E. Walter, M.V.O. *Paymaster*, Capt. R. Younghusband, R.E.

Commons and Footpaths Preservation Soc., 25 Victoria St., S.W.—*Sec.*, L. W. Chubb.

Comparative Legislation, Society of, 1 Elm Court, Temple, E.C. 4.—*Hon. Sec.*, C. E. A. Bedwell.

Congregational Church Aid and Home Missionary Society, Memorial Hall, Farringdon St., E.C. 4.—*Sec.*, Rev. Sidney M. Berry, M.A.

Congregational Pastors' Retiring Fund, Memorial Hall, Farringdon Street, E.C. 4.—*Sec.*, Rev. J. Rolfe Fisher.

Corporation of Sons of the Clergy, 2 Bloomsbury Pl., W.C.—*Registrar*, A. C. Rowden.

Cost and Works Accountants, Institute of, 6 Duke Street, St. James's, S.W. 1.—*Sec.*, A. C. Nicholls, LL.B.

Cotton Growing Association, British, Royal Exchange, Manchester.—*Sec.*, E. H. Oldfield.

County Councils Association, 84 Eccleston Square, S.W. 1.—*Sec.*, S. M. Johnson.

County Councils, General Council of Irish (1899), 15 Parnell Square, Dublin.—*Sec.*, A. Keogh Nolan.

Cremation Society of England, 52 New Cavendish Street, W. 1.—*Sec.*, G. A. Noble. In 1921 there were 1,922 cremations in Great Britain; in 1922 there were 2,009. The British Crematoria now number 15. The number of crematoria in the U.S.A. in 1921 was 84, the cremations numbering over 16,000; in Europe there were 111 crematoria in 1922.

Crippled Boys, National Industrial Home for, Wright's Lane, Kensington, W. 8.—*Supt. and Res. Sec.*, H. Howard Columbine.

Crossley and Porter Orphan Home and School for Fatherless Children, Savile Park, Halifax.—*Clerk to Governors*, W. R. Sheard.

Cruelty to Animals, Royal Society for the Prevention of, 105 Jermyn Street, S.W. 1.—*Chief Sec.*, Capt. E. G. Fairholme, O.B.E.

Cruelty to Children, *See* "National."

Curates' Augmentation Fund, 2 Dean's Yard, S.W. 1.—*Sec.*, Rev. A. G. B. Atkinson.

Cyclists' Touring Club, 280 Euston Road, N.W. 1.—*Sec.*, G. Herbert Stancer.

Cymmrodorion, The Honourable Society of, 64 Chancery Lane.—*Pres.*, Lord Mostyn. *Sec.*, Sir E. Vincent Evans, LL.D., F.S.A.

Czech Society of Great Britain, Room 289, Kensington Palace Mansions, W. 8.—*Gen. Sec.*, Mrs. B. Tufnell.

Dante Society, 38 Conduit Street, W.—*Hon. Sec.*, Chevalier Ricci.

Deaf, National Benevolent Society for the, 23 Queen Anne's Gate, S.W. 1.—*Sec.*, G. J. Leggett.

Deaf and Dumb Children, Royal School for (1792), Margate. For the Support and Education of Children of the Poor. *Office*, 93 Cannon St., E.C. 4.—*Sec.*, Frederic H. Madden.

Deaf and Dumb Women, British Home for, Lower Clapton. *Office*, 179 Lower Clapton Road, E. 5.—*Sec.*, Mrs. H. H. Elder.

Deaf and Dumb, Royal Association in Aid of, 361 Oxford St., W. 1.—*Sec.*, Graham W. Simes.

Deafened Ex-Service Men's Fund, 23 Queen Anne's Gate, S.W. 1.—*Sec.*, G. J. Leggett.

Decimal Association, 230 Finsbury Pavement House, E.C. 2.—For furthering the adoption of a decimal system of coinage, and metric weights and measures.—*Acting Sec.*, E. Merry.

Deep Sea Fishermen, Royal National Mission to, 181 Queen Victoria Street, E.C. 4.—*Sec.*, Dr. Frederick W. Willway.

Defective, Employment Association for the, House of Help, 39 Lillie Road, S.W. 6.—*Hon. Sec.*, Miss Arnould.

Delville Wood Memorial Committee, Office of the High Commissioner for the Union of South Africa, Trafalgar Square, W.C. 2.

Dental Board of the U. K., 44 Hallam Street, W. 1.—*Registrar*, Norman C. King.

Dickens Fellowship, 14 Clifford's Inn, E.C. 4.—*Hon. Sec.*, C. H. Green.

Diocesan Conferences, Central Council of, National Society's House, Westminster, S.W.—*Hon. Sec.*, G. H. F. Nye.

"Disabled" Society (under the auspices of the British Legion), 48 Grosvenor Square, W. 1.—*Sec.*, C. W. Howe.

Discharged Prisoners, Royal Society for the Assistance of, 44 Burton Street, W.C. 1.—*Sec.*, G. R. Champernowne.

Distressed Protestants, Incorp. Association for the Relief of (1836), 45 Molesworth St., Dublin.—*Sec.*, G. D. Williams.

Divorce Law Reform Union, 55–56 Chancery Lane, W.C. 2.—*Sec.*, Mrs. M. L. Seaton-Tiedeman.

Dogs' Home, The, Battersea Park Road, S.W., and Hackbridge, Surrey (for boarders and quarantine dogs only). *Hours*, Weekdays, 9.30 to 5.—*Sec.*, G. Guy S. Rowley.

Dogs, Quarantine Station for Imported, and for Boarders, Hackbridge, Surrey.—*Sec.*, G. Guy S. Rowley.

Domestic Servants' Benevolent Institution, 296 Vauxhall Bridge Rd., S.W. 1.—*Sec.*, W. Sly.

Drawing Society, The Royal (Incorp. 1902), 18 Queen Anne's Gate, S.W.—*Sec.*, Miss E Rust.

Early Closing Association, 34–40 Ludgate Hill, E.C. 4.—*Sec.*, Capt. Albert Larking.

Early English Text Soc.—*Sec.*, Miss Mabel Day, D.Lit., 15 Elgin Court, Elgin Avenue, W. 9.

East India Association, 3 Victoria Street, S.W.—*Hon. Sec.*, Stanley P. Rice.

Economic Society, Royal, 9 Adelphi Terrace, W.C. 2.—*Sec.*, J. M. Keynes, C.B.

Education Association, National, Caxton House, Westminster, S.W. 1.—*Sec.*, A. J. Mundella.

Education Guild, 9 Brunswick Square, W.C. 1.—*Gen. Sec.*, Miss G. E. Morris, B.A.

Educational Settlements Association.—*Sec.*, Basil A. Yeaxlee, B.A., 30 Bloomsbury St., W.C. 1.

Egypt Exploration Society, 13 Tavistock Square, W.C. 1.—*Sec.*, Mary C. Jonas.

Egyptian Research Account and British School of Archæology in Egypt.—*Hon. Director*, Prof. Sir Flinders Petrie. *Hon. Sec.*, Hilda Flinders Petrie, University College, Gower Street, W.C. 1.

Eisteddfod Association, National, 63 Chancery Lane, W.C. 2.—*Hon. Sec.*, Sir E. Vincent Evans, LL.D., F.S.A. The Eisteddfod of 1924 will be held at Pontypool; in 1925 at Pwllheli.

Electrical Engineers, Institution of, Savoy Place, Victoria Embankment, W.C. 2.—*Sec.*, P. F. Rowell. M.I.E.E.

Emigration Board, Central, Cromwell House, Surrey St., Strand, W.C.—*Sec.* (Vacant).

EMPIRE DEVELOPMENT UNION, 26 Abingdon Street, S.W. 1.—*Secretary*, James Weir.

EMPIRE FORESTRY ASSOCIATION, Imperial Institute, S. Kensington, S.W. 7.—*Sec.*, J. S. Corbett.

EMPIRE PRESS UNION, 71 Fleet Street, E.C. 4.—*Sec.*, H. E. Turner.

EMPIRE RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE, Seymour House, Waterloo Place, S.W. 1.—*Sec.*,

EMPLOYMENT OF REGULAR SAILORS, SOLDIERS AND AIRMEN, NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR, 119 Victoria Street, S.W.

ENGINEERING STANDARDS ASSOCIATION, BRITISH, 28 Victoria Street, S.W. 1.—*Sec.*, Charles Le Maistre, C.B.E., A.M.I.C.E.

ENGINEERS AND SHIPBUILDERS IN SCOTLAND, INSTITUTION OF, Elmbank Crescent, Glasgow. —*Pres.*, J. Howden Hume; *Sec. & Editor*, E. H. Parker.

ENGINEERS AND SHIPBUILDERS, N.E. COAST INSTITUTION OF, Bolbec Hall, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.—*Sec.*, E. W. Fraser Smith, M.A., A.M.INST.C.E.

ENGINEERS, JUNIOR INSTITUTION OF, 39 Victoria Street, S.W. 1.—*Sec.*, Herbert G. Riddle.

ENGINEERS, SOCIETY OF (Incorporated), 17 Victoria Street, S.W. 1.—*Sec.*, A. S. E. Ackermann, B.SC.(Eng.).

ENGLISH ASSOCIATION, 4 Buckingham Gate, S.W. 1.—*Sec.*, A. V. Houghton.

ENGLISH CHURCH UNION, 31 Russell Square, W.C.—*Pres.*, The Earl of Shaftesbury, K.P.; *Sec.*, Rev. Arnold Pinchard.

ENGLISH FORESTRY ASSOCIATION, LTD., Imperial Institute, S.W. 7.—*Sec.*, J. S. Corbett.

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Irish Distressed Ladies' Fund, 184 Buckingham Palace Rd., S.W. 1.—*Sec.*, Miss Jarratt.

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Medico-Psychological Assn., 11 Chandos St., W. 1.—*Hon. Gen. Sec.*, Maj. R. Worth, O.B.E., R.A.M.C.

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Mental Hospitals Association, 5 Church Passage, Guildhall, E.C. 2.—*Sec.*, Charles Fitch.

Mercantile Marine Masters' and Officers' Relief Fund, 28 St. Mary Axe, E.C. 3.—*Sec.*, Miss F. M. Wanklyn.

Mercy, The League of, for the support of Hospitals, &c., was founded in 1899 (£393,716 distributed, 1899–1923). *Offices*, 20 Cockspur Street, S.W. 1.—*Sec.*, Miss A. E. Milnes.

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Metropolitan Federation of Evangelical Free Churches, 30 Memorial Hall, E.C.—*Sec.*, Rev. F. A. Rees.

Metropolitan Hospital Sunday Fund, Mansion House, E.C., and 18 Queen Victoria St, E.C. 4. (1872).—Awards in 1923 to 145 hospitals, 11 institutions, 33 dispensaries, and 30 nursing associations.—*Sec.*, Arnold James.

Metropolitan Prisoners' Aid Society, 44 Burton St., W.C. 1.—*Sec.*, G. R. Champernowne.

Metropolitan Public Gardens Association, Denison House, Vauxhall Bridge Road, S.W. 1.—*Sec.*, Basil Holmes.

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Midwives' Institute and Trained Nurses' Club, 12 Buckingham Street, W.C. 2.—*Sec.*, Miss E. Simpson.

Mineralogical Society.—*Pres.*, Dr. A. Hutchinson, O.B.E., F.R.S.; *Hon Gen. Sec.*, Dr. G. T. Prior, F.R.S., Natural History Museum, S.W. 7.

Miniaturists, Soc. of, Roy. Institute Galleries, Piccadilly, W. 1.—*Sec.*, Reginald Blackmore.

Mining and Metallurgy, Institution of (Incorp.), 225 City Rd., E.C. 1.—*Sec.*, C. McDermid. **M. INST. M.M.**

Mining Engineers, Institution of (Incorporated), 225 City Rd., E.C. 1.—*Sec.*, C. McDermid. **M I. MIN. E.**

Mining Institute of Scotland, Royal Technical College, Glasgow.—*Sec.*, G. L. Kerr.

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Modern Languages Association, 29 Gordon Sq., W.C. 1.—*Hon. Sec.*, F. Renfield, M.A.

Monumental Inscriptions Soc., English, "Lesware," Linden Rd., West Green, N. 15.—*Hon. Sec.*, Rev. T. W. Oswald-Hicks.

Moravian Missions, London Association in Aid of, 7 New Court, Lincoln's Inn, W.C. 2.—*Sec.*, Rev. E. Swainson.

Morden College for Decayed Merchants, Blackheath, S.E. 3.—*Chaplain*, Rev. W. W. G. Giffard. *Treas.*, C. F. Monckton.

Municipal and County Engineers, Institution of, 92 Victoria Street, S.W. 1.—*Sec.*, J. W. Dudley Robinson, M.Sc.

Municipal Authorities, Irish Association of (1912), Dame House, Dame Street.—*Hon. Secs.*, T. F. McGahon, J.P.; W. M. Cronin. *Sec.*, S. Cressall Heron.

Municipal Corporations, Association of, Palace Chambers, Bridge St., S.W. 1.—*Sec.*, H. G. Pritchard.

Municipal Treasurers and Accountants, Institute of.—*Hon. Sec.*, W. Allison Davies, Town Hall, Preston.

Museums Association.—*Sec.*, Dr. J. J. Simpson, Natl. Museum of Wales, Cardiff.

Musicians, Incorporated Society of, 19 Berners St., W. 1.—*Gen. Sec.*, Hugo Chatfield.

Musicians of Great Britain, Royal Society of, 12 Lisle St., W.C. 2.—*Sec.*, J. F. C. Bennett.

Music, Royal Irish Academy of (1856), 36 Westland Row, Dublin.—*Sec.*, C. E. Grahame Harvey; *Lady Supt.*, Miss Craig.

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National Benevolent Institution, 65 Southampton Row, W.C. 1.—*Sec.*, Henry C. Latreille.

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National Citizens' Union, 56 Victoria Street, S.W. 1.—*Gen. Sec.*, Capt. Stanley Abbott.

National Education Association, Caxton House, Westminster, S.W. 1.—*Sec.*, A. J. Mundella.

National Horse Association, 12 Hanover Sq., W. 1.—*Chairman*, Sir W. Gilbey, Bart.; *Sec.*, A. B. Charlton.

National Housing and Town Planning Council, 41 Russell Square, W.C. 1.—*Sec.*, H. R. Aldridge.

National Indian Association, 21 Cromwell Road, S.W.—*Hon. Sec.*, Miss E. J. Beck.

National Protestant League, 13-14 Buckingham St., W.C. 2.—*Regist.*, Capt. J. W. D. Barron.

National Rifle Assoc., Bisley Camp, Brookwood, Surrey.—*Sec.*, Maj. C. E. Etches, O.B.E.

National Society for Promoting the Education of the Poor in the Principles of the Church of England, 19 Great Peter Street, Westminster, S.W. 1.—*Sec.*, R. Holland.

National Soc. for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children (Incorporated), Central Office, Leicester Sq., W.C. 2.—*Director*, Robert J. Parr, O.B.E.

National Society for the Protection of Young Girls (Princess Louise Home)—*Children under* 15.—*Office*, 184 Buckingham Palace Road, S.W. 1. *Sec.*, Maj. E. C. Thomas.

National Trust (for Places of Historic Interest or Natural Beauty), 25 Victoria Street, S.W. 1.—*Sec.*, S. H. Hamer.

National Waifs (*see* "Barnardo").

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NAVAL TEMPERANCE SOCIETY, ROYAL, Royal Sailors' Rest Portsmouth.—*Hon. Supt.*, Dame Sophia Wintz, D.B.E.

NAVY LEAGUE, 13 Victoria Street, S.W.—*Pres.*, Duke of Sutherland; *Sec.*, Comm. J. N. Benbow, R.N. (*acting*).

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NUMISMATIC SOCIETY, BRITISH, 1 Upper Montague St., W.C. 1.—*Hon. Sec.*, W. J. Andrew, F.S.A.

NUMISMATIC SOCIETY, ROYAL, 22 Russell Square, W.C. 1.—*Pres.*, Sir Charles Oman, K.B.E.; *Hon. Secs.*, John Allan, M.A.; F. A. Walters, F.S.A. *For. Sec.*, G. C. Brooke, M.A. *Librarian*, L. A. Lawrence, F.S.A.

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Presbyterian Alliance, 44 Queen Street, Edinburgh.—*Gen. Sec.*, Rev. J. R. Fleming, D.D.

Primitive Methodist Missionary Society, Holborn Hall, W.C. 1.—*Sec.*, Rev. J. T. Barkby.

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Protestant Alliance, The, 5 Tavistock St., Strand, W.C. 2.—*Sec.*, Henry Fowler.

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Protestant Truth Society, 3 & 4 St. Paul's Churchyard, E.C. 4.—*Sec.*, J. A. Kensit.

Provident Clerks Benevolent Fund, 25 Moorgate, E.C. 2.—*Hon. Sec.*, C. R. V. Coutts.

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Public Health, Royal Institute of, 37 Russell Sq., W.C. 1.—*Hon. Secs.*, Prof. E. W. Hope, M.D.; T. N. Kelynack, M.D.

Public House Trust Association, Central, 193 Regent Street, W. 1.—*Sec.*, R. Cripps.

Public Morals, National Council of, 60 Gower Street, W.C. 1.—*Director*, Rev. Sir James Marchant, K.B.E., LL.D.

Public Teachers of Law, Society of, 3 Gray's Inn Place, W.C. 1.—*Hon. Sec.*, Dr. E. Leslie Burgin.

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Queen Victoria's Jubilee Institute for Nurses, 58 Victoria St., S.W. 1.—*Gen. Supt.*, Miss A. M. Peterkin. *Sec.*, Miss A. C. Lowe.

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Railway Guards' Universal Friendly Society (1849), Hamilton House, E.C. 2.—*Gen. Sec.*, W. A. Woods.

Railway Officers' and Servants' Assoc., United Kingdom, 91 Moorgate, E.C. 2.—*Sec.*, Alfred James.

Raine's Schools, Arbour Square, Stepney.—*Sec.*, R. Strange Taylor.

Rationalist Press Association, 5 and 6 Johnson's Court, Fleet Street, E.C. 4.

Reafforesting Association, Midland, 45 Newhall St., Birmingham.—*Sec.*, R. Antrobus.

Red Cross Society, British (*see* **British**).

Red Cross Societies, League of, *Headquarters*, 2 Avenue Velasquez, Paris. *Director-Gen.* Sir Claude Hill, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.

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Reformatory and Refuge Union (Incorp.), 117 Victoria St., S.W. 1.—*Sec.*, A. J. S. Maddison.

Regimental Agency, 7c Lower Belgrave Street, S.W. 1.—*Sec.*, Miss S. D. Whitten.

Religious Tract Society, 65 St. Paul's Churchyard and 4 Bouverie St., E.C. 4 (1799).—*Hon. Secs.*, Rev. Hon. W. Talbot Rice, M.A.; Rev. Charles Brown, D.D. *Secs.*, Rev. F. T. Thornburgh, M.A.; H. R. Brabrook. *Home Supt.*, Rev. C. H. Irwin, D.D.

Rescue Society, 45 Cartwright Gardens, St. Pancras, W.C. 1.—*Sec.*, C. Stuart Thorpe.

Research Defence Society, 11 Chandos St., Cavendish Sq., W. 1.—*Hon. Sec.*, D. T. Harris, M.B., B.S.

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Royal Female Orphanage, Beddington, Croydon. *Sec.*, Ernest J. Bayley.

Royal Humane Society (1774).—Income, £2,107; expenditure, £2,230 (in 1922). In 1922, 463 persons were rewarded by the R.H.S. for saving 412 lives, and attempting to save the lives of 58 others. Stanhope Gold Medal, 1922, Midshipman P. C. Nutton, R.N. *Offices*, 4 Trafalgar Sq., Charing Cross; *Sec.*, Major F. A. C. Claughton.

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Royal National Life-Boat Institution, The (1824).—Receipts (1921), £174,301; expenditure, £300,679; total number of lives saved, 58,364; saved in 1921, 410. 239 life-boats are maintained on the coasts of the U.K., including 3 steam and 38 motor boats.—*Offices*, 22 Charing Cross Road, W.C. 2: *Sec.*, George F. Shee, M.A.

Royal National Mission to Deep Sea Fishermen, Bridge House, 181 Queen Victoria Street, E.C.—*Sec.*, F. W. Willway, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

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Royal Naval Fund, (1893), care of Royal United Service Institution, Whitehall, S.W.—*Sec.*, J. F. Phillips, M.B.E.

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Carters', Lorrymen and Motor Men's Association, 77 St. George's Road, Bolton.—*Sec.*, J. Parr.

Catering Trades Approved Society, 6 New Compton Street, W.C. 2.—*Sec.*, F. W. Edwards.

Chainmakers' and Strikers' Association, Unity Villa, Sydney Road, Cradley Heath, Staffs.—*Sec.*, C. H. Sitch, M.P.

Chemical Industry, Society of, Central House, Finsbury Square, E.C. 2.—*Gen. Sec.*, J. P. Longstaff, D.Sc., F.I.C.

Chemical Manufacturers, Association of British, 166 Piccadilly, W. 1.—*Gen. Man.*, W. J. U. Woolcock, C.B.E.

Chemists, Association of Manufacturing, Ltd., 14 Holborn Viaduct, E.C. 1.

Cigar Makers' and Tobacco Workers' Union, National, 279 Whitechapel Road, E. 1.—*Sec.*, A. Santen.

Cinematograph Exhibitors' Association of G.B. and I., Broadmead House, Panton Street, S.W. 1.

Civil Service Confederation, Parliament Mansions, Victoria Street, S.W. 1. — *Sec.*, Hugh Shayler.

Civil Service National Whitley Council, Parliament Mansions, S.W. 1.—*Joint Secs.*, G. Chase; A. C. Winyard.

Clerical Officers' Association (Civil Service), 12 Buckingham Street, W.C. 2.—*Sec.*, W. J. Brown.

Clerical Union, National.—*Sec.*, Rev. C. H. Lloyd Evans.

Clerks and Administrative Workers, National Union of, 14 Holborn Hall, W.C. 1.—*Gen. Sec.*, H. H. Elvin.

Clerks of Works Association of Great Britain, (Incorp.), Carpenters' Hall, London Wall, E.C. 2.—*Sec.*, C. W. Denny.

Coal Factors' Society, Coal Exchange, E.C. 3.—*Sec.*, F. W. Gentry.

Coal Merchants' Federation of Great Britain, 56 Coal Exchange, E.C. 3.—*Sec.*, George Gentry, O.B.E.

Coal Owners' Association, Monmouthshire and South Wales.—*Sec.*, Finlay A. Gibson.

Cobden Club, Broadway Court, Westminster, S.W. 1.—*Hon. Sec.*, Maj. Harry Barnes.

Cold Storage and Ice Association, British, 22 Basinghall Street, E.C. 2.—*Hon. Sec.*, J. Raymond.

Commercial Motor Users' Association, 50 Pall Mall, S.W. 1.—*Sec.*, F. G. Bristow.

Commercial Travellers' Association (Incorp.), U.K., 34 Red Lion Square, W.C. 1.—*Sec.*, F. Coysh.

Communist Party of Great Britain, 16 King St., Covent Garden, W.C. 2.—*Sec.*, Albert Inkpin.

Compositors, London Society of, 7 and 9 St. Bride Street, E.C. 4.—*Sec.*, T. E. Naylor.

Confectioners' Alliance, Manufacturing (Incorp.), 9 Queen Street Place, E.C. 4.

Conservative Clubs, Association of, Palace Chambers, Bridge Street, S.W. 1.—*Sec.*, Frank Solbé.

Conservative Women's Reform Association, 48 Dover Street, W. 1.

Coopers, Amalgamated Society of, 37 Outwood Street, Burton-on-Trent.—*Sec.*, R. W. Mann.

Corn and Agricultural Merchants, National Association of, 60 Mark Lane, E.C. 3.

Cotton Growing Association, British, The Royal Exchange, Manchester.—*Sec.*, E. H. Oldfield.

Cotton Spinners and Twiners, Amalgamated Association of Operative, 115 Newton Street, Manchester.—*Sec.*, H. Boothman.

Cotton Spinners' and Manufacturers' Association, 12 Exchange Street, Manchester.—*Sec.*, Thomas Ashurst.

Cumberland Coal Owners' Association.—*Sec.*, Major A. C. Scoular.

Cycle Trade Union, The Towers, Warwick Road, Coventry.—*Sec.*, T. Timerick.

Dairy Farmers' Association, British, 28 Russell Square, W.C. 1.—*Sec.*, B. Ravenscroft.

Dairymen's Association, London and Provincial Master, 44 Bedford Row, W.C. 1.—*Sec.*, T. J. Goodchild.

Design and Industries Association, 6 Queen Square, W.C. 1.—*Sec.*, E. Holmes.

Directors, Institute of, 25 Laurence Pountney Lane, E.C. 4.

Discharged and Demobilized Sailors and Soldiers, National Federation of, 5 and 6 Iddesleigh Ho., Caxton St., S.W. 1.—*Sec.*, J. R. Griffis.

Distributors, Incorporated Association of Retail, 125 Pall Mall, S.W. 1.—*Sec.*, T. E. Jackson.

Drapers' Chamber of Trade of U.K., 104 Newgate Street, E.C. 1.—*Sec.*, J. R. Quilter, M.B.E.

Drug and Fine Chemical Manufacturers' Association, 18 Tavistock Square, W.C. 1.—*Sec.*, Sir W. Glyn-Jones.

Dyers and Colourists, Society of, Pearl Buildings, Market St., Bradford.—*Sec.*, J. B. Atkinson.

Education Guild of Great Britain and Ireland, 9 Brunswick Square, W.C. 1.—*Gen. Sec.*, Miss G. E. Morris, B.A.

Eighty Club, 3 Hare Court, Temple, E.C. 4.—*Sec.*, M. Keith Jackson.

Electrical Trades Union, 12A Withy Grove, Manchester.—*Sec.*, J. Rowan.

Empire Development Union, 26 Abingdon Street, S.W. 1.—*Chairman*, W. A. S. Hewins; *Sec.*, James Weir.

Engineering and Shipbuilding Trades, Federation of, Sicilian House, Southampton Row, W.C. 1.—*Sec.*, F. Smith.

Engineering and National Employers' Federations, Broadway Ho., Tothill Street, S.W. 1.

Engineering Union, Amalgamated, 110 Peckham Road, S.E. 15.—*Sec.*, A. H. Smethurst.

Engineers and Calico Printers, Amalgamated Union of.—*Sec.*, J. Thomson.

Engineers' Association, British, 32 Victoria Street, S.W. 1.—*Pres.*, E. W. Petter.

Engineers and Shipbuilders, North-East Coast Institution of, Bolbec Hall, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.—*Sec.*, E. W. Fraser-Smith.

Fabian Society, 25 Tothill Street, S.W. 1.—*Sec.*, F. W. Galton.

Farriers and Blacksmiths, Amalgamated Society of, Cathedral House, 40 Fennel Street, Manchester.—*Sec.*, W. H. Briggs.

Firemen, Examiners and Deputies Associations, General Federation of, 8 Ashfield Road, Brynteg, Abertillery, Mon.—*Sec.*, W. Frowen.

Flour Millers' Association, London, 61 Mark Lane, E.C. 3.—*Sec.*, E. Chatterton.

Food Manufacturers' Federation, 9 Queen Street Place, E.C. 4.—*Sec.*, R. M. Leonard.

Foreign Bondholders, Council of, 17 Moorgate Street, E.C. 2.—*Sec.*, James P. Cooper.

Foundry Workers, National Union of, 164 Chorlton Road, Brook's Bar, Manchester.

Free Trade Union, 69 Victoria Street, S.W. 1.—*Joint Hon. Secs.*, Charles Roberts, M.P; S. Russell-Cooke. *Sec.*, E. G. Brunker.

Furnishing Trades Association, National Amalgamated, Bedford Row House, 58 Theobalds Road, W.C. 1.—*Sec.*, A. Gossip.

Gas Council, National, 30 Grosvenor Gardens, S.W. 1.—*Sec.*, W. J. Smith.

Gas Employers, Federation of, 30 Grosvenor Gardens, S.W. 1.—*Sec.*, W. J. Smith.

General Federation of Trade Unions, Hamilton House, Bidborough Street, W.C. 1.—*Sec.*, W. A. Appleton, O.B.E.

General Workers, National Union of, 64 Westminster Bridge Road, S.E. 1.—*Pres.*, J. R. Clynes, M.P.; *Sec.*, J. Davenport.

Glass Bottle Manufacturers Ltd., United, 40–43 Norfolk Street, Strand, W.C. 2.

Grocers' Associations, Federation of, 49 and 51 Eastcheap, E.C. 3.—*Sec.*, Arthur J. Giles.

Grocers', Provision Dealers', and Oilmen's Association, Metropolitan, 49 and 51 Eastcheap, E.C. 3.—*Sec.*, Arthur J. Giles.

Hatters, Amalgamated Society of Journeymen Felt & Felt Hat Trimmers & Wool Formers Association, 113 Manchester Road, Denton.—*Sec.*, T. Mallalieu.

Herald League, 2 Carmelite Street, E.C. 4.—*Hon. Sec.*, George Belt.

Hermes Club, 34 Eccleston Square, S.W. 1.—*Sec.*, Capt. William Hall.

Hosiery Union, 15 Midland Road, Heanor.—*Sec.*, H. Bassford.

Independent Labour Party, Headland House, 308 Grays Inn Road, W.C. 1—*Organising Sec.*, A. Fenner Brockway.

Independent Liberal Party.—Chairman, Rt. Hon. Sir John Simon, K.C., M.P.; *Whips*, Vivian Phillips, M.P. (*Chief Whip*); Sir Arthur Marshall, K.B.E., M.P. (*England*); and Maj. Mackenzie Wood, M.P. (*Scotland*).

Insurance Agents, Corporation of, 59A London Wall, E.C. 2.—*Sec.*, Miss C. E. Williams.

Insurance Brokers, Corporation of, 59A London Wall, E.C. 2.—*Sec.*, Miss C. E. Williams.

Insurance Officials' Society, 6 Broad Street Place, E.C. 2.—*Sec.*, E. W. Humphry.

Insurance Parliamentary Association, 59A London Wall, E.C. 2.—*Sec.*, Miss C. E. Williams.

Irish Democratic League, 2 Great Smith St., S.W. 1.—*Gen. Sec.*, F. L. Crilly. *Org. Sec.*, John Brady.

Irish Unionist Alliance, 109 Grafton Street, Dublin.—*Hon. Secs.*, John E. Walsh; H. Franks; G. A. McGusty, K.C.

Iron and Steel Manufacturers, National Federation of, Caxton House, Tothill St., S.W. 1.

Iron Fitters' Association, General, 30 New Market Street, Falkirk.—*Sec.*, J. Fraser.

Iron, Steel and Kindred Trades' Association, British, 76–78 Swinton Street, Gray's-Inn-Road, W.C. 1.—*Sec.*, Arthur Pugh.

Ironmoulders' Association, Central, 11 Grahams Road, Falkirk.—*Sec.*, H. Murdoch.

Jewish Socialist Labour Party, "Poake Zion," 27 Sandys Road, Bishopsgate, E.C. 1.—*Sec.*, J. Pomerantz.

Journalists, Institute of, Tudor Street, E.C. 4.—*Secs.*, Herbert Cornish; H. H. Thompson.

Journalists, National Union of, 180 Fleet Street, E.C. 4.—*General Sec.*, H. M. Richardson.

Junior Imperial League, Palace Chambers, Bridge Street, Westminster, S.W. 1.—*Sec.*, H. H. Cannell, O.B.E.

Labour and Socialist International: Second Internationale.—Treas., J. H. Thomas, M.P.; *Sec.*, Tom Shaw, O.B.E., M.P. (*Third Internationale*, Moscow, Russia.)

Labour Co-Partnership Association, 6 Bloomsbury Square, W.C. 1.—*Hon. Secs.*, Aneurin Williams; Cuthbert, Plaistowe.

Labour Party, 33 Eccleston Square, S.W. 1.—*Sec.*, Rt. Hon. Arthur Henderson, M.P.

Lacemakers, Amalgamated Society of Operative, 16 Pembridge Place, Mount Street, Nottingham.—*Sec.*, C. Wardle.

Land Union, 15 Lower Grosvenor Place, S.W. 1.—*Sec.*,

Landowners' Association, Central, 46A Pall Mall, S.W. 1.—*Sec.*, R. Strachan Gardiner, F.S.I.

Lands Valuation Assessors of Scotland, Association of Local.—Sec., David Elder, O.B.E., City Chambers, 40 Cochrane St., Glasgow.

Launderers, Ltd., National Federation of, 17 Lancaster Gate, W. 2.

Law Clerks, National Federation of, 4 New Court, Lincoln's Inn, W.C. 2.—*Hon Sec. and Treas.*, Henry H. Walton.

Leather and Grindery Merchants' Associations, National Federation of, Basma House, 13A Fore Street, E.C. 2.—*Sec.*, J. A. Craig.

Liberal Central Association, 21 Abingdon St., S.W. 1.—*Sec.*, Richard Humphrey Davies, C.B.

Liberal Publication Department, 42 Parliament Street, S.W. 1.—*Sec.*, Harold Storey.

Licensed Victuallers' Central Protection Society of London, Ltd., 27 Russell Sq., W.C. 1.—*Sec.*, A. B. Deane.

Licensed Victuallers' National Defence League, 181 Queen Victoria Street, E.C. 4.—*Sec.*, H. G. Robinson.

Light Refreshments, Incorp. Assoc. of Purveyors of, Bond Street House, 14 Clifford Street, W. 1.—*Sec.*, E. W. Wightman.

Linen, Household, and Piece Goods Association (1871), 7 Donegal Square West, Belfast.—*Sec.*, W. J. P. Wilson.

Lithographic Artists and Process Workers Society of, 54 Doughty Street, W.C. 1.—*Sec.*, R. Kneale.

Lithographic Printers & Auxiliaries Thereto, Amalgamated Society of, 312 Deansgate, Manchester (removing in March, 1924, to 70 Cecil Street, Whitworth Park).—*Sec.*, T. Sproat.

Local Government Officers, National Association of, Caxton Hall, Westminster, S.W. 1.—*Sec.*, L. Hill.

Locomotive Engineers and Firemen, Associated Society of, 9 Arkwright Rd., Hampstead, London.—*Sec.*, J. Bromley.

London Council of National Liberals, 18 Abingdon St., S.W. 1.—*Hon. Sec.*, A. Dykes Spicer.

London Labour Party, 58, Theobald's Road, W.C. 1.—*Sec.*, Herbert Morrison.

London Liberal Federation, 41 Parliament Street, S.W. 1.—*Sec.*, J. Manus.

London Society for Women's Service, Wellington House, Buckingham Gate, S.W. 1.—*Sec.*, Miss P. Strachey.

London Trades Council, 7 Staple Inn Buildings, Holborn, W.C. 1.—*Sec.*, D. Carmichael.

Machinery Users' Association, 7A Laurence Pountney Hill, E.C. 4.

Marine Workers' Union, Amalgamated, 41 Gower Street, W.C. 1.—*Pres.*, Joseph Cotter; *Gen. Secs.*, J. McKinlay, A. Cannon.

Master Bakers' and Confectioners' Protection Society, London, 57–60 Holborn Viaduct, E.C. 1. —*Sec.*, A. Noyes.

Master Glass-Painters, British Society of, 6 Queen Square, W.C. 1.—*Hon. Sec.*, Noël Heaton.

Master Lightermen and Barge Owners' Association of, 24 Great Tower Street, E.C. 3.—*Sec.*, E. J. G. Weare.

Master Printers' Federation, 24 Holborn, E.C. 1. —*Pres.*, Lt.-Col. H. Rivers Fletcher, O.B.E., T.D.; *Sec.*, A. E. Goodwin.

Medical Defence Union, Ltd., 49 Bedford Sq., W.C. 1.—*Gen. Sec.*, James Neal, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

Medical Officers of Health, Society of, 1 Upper Montague Street, W.C. 1.—*Sec.*, G. S. Elliston, M.C., M.A.

Medico-Legal Society, 11 Chandos St., W. 1.—*Hon. Secs.*, E. Goddard, M.A.; B. H. Spilsbury, M.B.

Mercantile Marine Service Association (Masters and Officers), established 1857, Tower Building, 22 Water St., Liverpool.—*Sec.*, Thos. Scott.—*London Branch*: 90 Fenchurch St., E.C. 3.—Capt. Colin Nicholson, R.D., R.N.R.

Merchant Service Guild, Imperial (Captains and Officers), The Arcade, Lord Street, Liverpool.—*Sec.*, Lieut. T. W. Moore, C.B.E., R.N.R.

Merchant Tailors, National Federation of, 329 High Holborn, W.C. 1.

Millers, National Association of British and Irish Ltd. (Incorp.), 40 Trinity Square, E.C. 3.—*Sec.*, G. H. Ball, LL.B.

Miners' Association, Cumberland Iron Ore, Miners' Hall, Cleator Moor, Cumberland.—*Sec.*, T. Gavan-Duffy, M.P.

Miners' Federation of Great Britain, 55 Russell Square, W.C. 1.—*Pres.*, Herbert Smith; *Sec.*, Frank Hodges.

Motor Manufacturers', Association of British, 40 Conduit Street, W. 1.—*Sec.*, B. H. Gladstone.

Motor Cab Owner-Drivers' Association, 20 Buckingham Street, Adelphi, W.C. 2.—*Sec.*, H. B. Butler.

Motor Transport Employers' Federation.—*Sec.*, Capt. F. G. Bristowe.

Musicians' Union, 3 Archer Street, W. 1.—*Gen. Sec.*, J. B. Williams.

National Farmers' Union, 45 Bedford Sq., W.C. 1.—*Secs.*, Cleveland Fyfe; J. B. Guild, M.A., M.B.E.

National League of Young Liberals, 16 Green Street, Trafalgar Square, W.C. 2.—*Hon. Sec.*, N. M. Snowball.

National Liberal Organization, 25 Old Queen Street, Westminster, S.W. 1.—*Chairman*, Rt. Hon. T. J. MacNamara, M.P.; *Chief Whip*, Lieut.-Comm. Rt. Hon. E. Hilton Young, D.S.O., D.S.C., M.P.

National Liberal Publicity Dept., 18 Abingdon St., S.W. 1.—*Sec.*, F. J. G. Dimbleby.

National Political League, Bank Buildings, 16 St. James' St., S.W. 1.—Miss Farquharson, M.A.

National Reform Union, 50 Haworth's Buildings, Cross Street, Manchester.—*Sec.*, Houhgton Diggle.

National Road Transport Employers Federation, 17 Water Lane, E.C. 3.—*Sec.*, R. P. Bailey.

National Trade Defence Association, 5 Upper Belgrave Street, S.W. 1.

National Traders' Defence League, 61 Corn Exchange Buildings, Manchester.—*Gen. Sec.*, Robert Walker.

National Transport Workers' Federation, 8 St. Martins' Place, W.C. 2.—*Sec.*, Robert Williams.

National Union of Manufacturers (Incorp.), Terminus Chambers, 6 Holborn Viaduct, E.C. 1. —*Gen. & Org. Sec.*, Godfrey Cheesman, F.R.G.S.

National Union of Railwaymen, Unity House, Euston Road, N.W. 1.—*Parl. Sec.*, Rt. Hon. J. H. Thomas, M.P. *Indust. Sec.*, C. T. Cramp. *Office Manager.*, S.E. Jackson.

National Union of Societies for Equal Citizenship, 15 Dean's Yard, S.W. 1.—*Hon. Sec.*, Miss E. Macadam.

National Unionist Association, Palace Chambers, Bridge St., S.W. 1.—*Sec.*, George Godwin.

Newspaper, Weekly, and Periodical Proprietors' Association, 6 Bouverie Street, E.C. 4.—*Sec.*, E. O. Norton.

Newspaper Proprietors' Association, 6 Bouverie Street, E.C. 4.—*Sec.*, T. W. McAra.

Newspaper Society, 2 Salisbury Square, E.C. 4. —*Pres.*, John R. Scott; *Gen. Sec.*, Frederick L. Armstrong.

1920 *Club*, 2 Whitehall Court, S.W. 1.—*Hon. Sec.*, D. C. Morrison.

Organ Builders, Federation of Master, 372 York Road, N. 7.—*Sec.*, G. A. Wales Beard.

Ostrich and Fancy Feather Trade Association, 27 Earl Street, Finsbury Square, E.C. 2.—*Hon. Sec.*, J. E. H. Baker.

Painters' Society, Scottish, 6 Fitzroy Place, Sauchiehall Street, Glasgow.—*Sec.*, A. Gardner.

Paper Makers, Amalgamated Society of, 1 Borough Chambers, St. Petersgate, Stockport.—*Sec.*, Arthur Fowler.

Paper Makers' Association, 26 Farringdon Street, E.C. 4.

Parliamentary Labour Party, Leader, J. Ramsay MacDonald, M.P.; *Deputy Leader*, Rt. Hon. J. R. Clynes, M.P.; *Vice-Chairmen*, Stephen Walsh, M.P.; J. C. Wedgwood, M.P.; *Chief Whip*, Rt. Hon. A. Henderson, M.P.—*Sec.*, H. S. Lindsay.

Patternmakers' Association, United, 58 Theobald's Road, W.C. 1.—*Sec.*, A. A. H. Findlay.

Pharmacists, National Drug and Chemical Union, 149 Newington Causeway, S.E. 1.

Plasterers, Granolithic and Cement Workers, National Association of, 37 Albert St., Mornington Crescent, N.W. 1.—*Sec.*, A. H. Telling.

Plumbers, Associated Master, 16 Devonshire Square, E.C. 2.—*Sec.*, A. A. Adams.

Port Labour Employers, National Council of, 22 Billiter St., E.C. 3.—*Sec.*, G. Grinling Harris.

Post Office Engineering Union, 14 John Street, Bedford Row, W.C. 1.—*Sec.*, C. H. Smith.

Post Office Workers, Union of, 43 Cromwell Road, S.W. 7.—*Sec.*, J. W. Bowen.

Postal and Telegraph Clerks National Federation of, 17 Russell Square, W.C. 1.—*Chairman*, W. H. P. Smith.

Pottery Workers, National Society of, 5A Hill Street, Hanley, Staffs.—*Sec.*, S. Clowes.

Press Association, Byron House, Fleet Street, E.C. 4.—*Chairman* (1923–4), Col. Egbert Lewis.

(*Bath Herald*). *Joint Gen. Managers*, H. C. Robbins; George B. Hodgson.

Primrose League, 64 Victoria Street, S.W. 1.—*Sec.*, Reginald Bennett.

Printers, Federation of Master, 24 Holborn, E.C. 1.—*Sec.*, A. E. Goodwin, 24 Holborn, E.C. 1.

Printers & Assistants, National Society of Operative, 26 Blackfriars Road, S.E. 1.—*Sec.*, G. A. Isaacs.

Printing and Kindred Trades Federation of U.K.; 60 Doughty St., W.C. 1.—*Sec.*, A. E. Holmes.

Printing, Bookbinding, Machine Ruling and Paper Workers, Natl. Union of, 44 Blackfriars Road, S.E. 1.—*Gen. Sec.*, T. G. Newland.

Property Owners Protection Association, Ltd., South Place, E.C. 2.—*Sec.*, E. M. Goldring

Proportional Representation Society, 82 Victoria Street, S.W. 1.—*Sec.*, John H. Humphreys.

Publishers' Association of Great Britain and Ireland, Stationers' Hall Court, E.C. 4.—*Sec.*, W. Poulten.

Railway Clerks' Association, 25 Euston Road, N.W. 1.—*Sec.*, A. G. Walkden.

Railway Companies' Association, 8 Victoria Street, S.W. 1.

Railway Nationalization Society, 25 Tothill Street, S.W. 1.—*Sec.*, F. W. Galton.

Reconstruction Society and Anti-Socialist Union of Great Britain, 58 Victoria Street, S.W. 1.—*Sec.*, C. H. Dant.

Royal Warrant Holders Association, 8 Hanover Square, W. 1.—*Sec.*, J. W. Coleman.

Schoolmasters, Society of, College of Preceptors, Bloomsbury Sq., W.C. 1.—*Sec.*, H. J. C. Marshall, O.B.E., A.R.I.B.A.

Scottish Liberal Federation, 7 West George Street, Glasgow, and 95 Princes Street, Edinburgh.—*Gen. Sec.*, W. Webster, C.B.E.; *Western Sec.*, Miss Jacobsen.

Scottish Mine Workers' Association.—*Sec.*, Robert Smith, Garnock View, Kilwinning.

Scottish Miners' Federation Friendly Society.—*Sec.*, James Gold, 62 Robertson Street, Glasgow.

Scottish National Liberal Council, Eastern Division.—*Sec.*, D. McNicol, 10 St. Colme St., Edinburgh; *Western Division*—*Sec.*, W. T. Gibb, O.B.E., 104 West Campbell Street, Glasgow.

Scottish Unionist Association, 53 Hanover Street, Edinburgh.—*Secs.*, G. Brown, (*Eastern Council*); Lewis Shedden (*Western Council*), 134 St. Vincent Street, Glasgow.

Secretaries Association, Ltd., Grosvenor Mans., 82 Victoria Street, S.W. 1.—*Sec.*, D. K. Findlay.

Secretaries, Chartered Institute of, 59A London Wall, E.C. 2.—*Sec.*, C. H. Carpenter, O.B.E.

Sheet Metal Workers' Society, National Amalgamated, 41 Clapham Rd., S.W. 1.—*Sec.*, J. C. Gordon.

Shipbrokers, Institute of Chartered, 24 St. Mary Axe, E.C. 3.—*Sec.*, J. A. Findlay.

Shipbuilding Employers' Federation, 9 Victoria Street, S.W. 1.

Shipconstructors' and Shipwrights' Association, 8 Eldon Square, Newcastle-on-Tyne.—*Sec.*, Alex. Wilkie, C.H., J.P.

Shipping, Chamber of, 28 St. Mary Axe, E.C. 3.—*Gen. Man & Sec.*, H. M. Cleminson.

Shipping Federation, International, 24 St. Mary Axe, E.C. 3.—*Sec.*, Michael Brett.

Shipowners' Association, Barclay's Bank Building, 1 Rumford Street, Liverpool.—*Secs.*, Weightman, Pedder & Co., 18 Water Street, Liverpool.

Shoe and Leather Fair Society, Basma Ho., 13A Fore Street, E.C. 2.—*Sec.*, J. A. Craig.

Shoe Distributors' Association, Basma Ho., 13A Fore Street, E.C. 2.—*Sec.*, J. A. Craig.

Shoe Retailers, National Association of, 69 Mansell St., Aldgate, E. 1.—*Sec.*, J. Humphrey.

Shop Assistants, Warehousemen & Clerks, National Amalgamated Union of, Dilke House, Malet Street, W.C. 1.—*Sec.*, John Turner.

Socialist Labour Party of Great Britain, 50 Renfrew Street, Glasgow.—*Sec.*, John Henderson.

Socialist Sunday School Unions, 9 Kirkburn Avenue, Cambuslang, Glasgow.—*Sec.*, Mrs. C. McNab Shaw.

Société Nationale des Professeurs de Français en Angleterre, 7 Red Lion Square, W.C. 2.—*Hon. Sec.*, M. Regnier.

Sports and Games, Association of British Manufacturers of, Central Ho., 45 Kingsway, W.C. 2.—*Sec.*, L. D. Kidson.

Steam Engine Makers Society, 17 Thomas St., Shudehill, Manchester.—*Sec.*, W. F. Dawtry.

Stove, Grate, and General Metal Workers, National Union of, Effingham Street, Rotherham.—*Sec.*, A. Hutchison.

Tailors, Amalgamated Society of, 415 Oxford Road, Manchester.—*Sec.*, T. A. Flynn.

Tailors and Garment Workers Trade Union, 20 Park Place, Leeds.—*Sec.*, A. Conley.

Teachers, National Union of, Hamilton House, Mabledon Place, W.C. 1.—*Sec.*, Sir James Yoxall, M.A.

Textile Factory Workers' Association, United, Ewbank Chambers, 19 St. James' Street, Accrington.—*Sec.*, J. Cross, J.P.

Textile Workers, National Union of, 84 Godwin Street, Bradford.—*Gen. Sec.*, Arthur Shaw.

Textile Workers and Kindred Trades, Amalgamated Society of, Foxlowe Market Place, Leek, Staffs.—*Sec.*, W. Bromfield, M.P.

Theatrical Employees, National Association of, King's Chambers, Portugal Street, W.C. 2.—*Sec.*, Hugh Roberts.

Theatrical Managers' Association, 52 Shaftesbury Avenue, W. 1.—*Sec.*, E. Taylor Platt.

Tin and Sheet Millmen's Association, 16 Bryn Road, Swansea.—*Sec.*, Ivor H. Gwynne, J.P.

Tithe Owners' Union, Church House, Westminster, S.W. 1.—*Sec.*, E. W. I. Peterson.

Tobacco Trade Alliance, 105 Colmore Row, Birmingham.

Toolmakers, Amalgamated Society of, 38 John Bright Street, Birmingham.—*Sec.*, G. Wilkinson.

Touring Managers' Association of (*Incorp.*), 178 Shaftesbury Avenue, W.C. 2.—*Sec.*, Louis Casson.

Trade and Technical Journals, British Association of, Sicilian House, Southampton Row, W.C. 2.—*Sec.*, A. C. Brookes.

Trades Union Congress General Council, 32 Eccleston Square, S.W. 1—*Chairman* (1923–24), Miss M. Bondfield, J.P.; *Sec.*, Fred Bramley.

Transport and General Workers' Union, 3 Central Buildings, Westminster, S.W. 1.—*President*, Harry Gosling, C.H., M.P.; *Gen. Sec.*, Ernest Bevin.

Transport and General Workers' Union, Coal Workers' Section, Effingham House, Arundel St., W.C. 2.—*Sec.*, A. Walton.

Triple Alliance.—*See* "National Union of Railwaymen," "National Transport Workers' Federation," and "Miners' Federation of Great Britain."

Typographical Association, "Beechwood," Oak Drive, Fallowfield, Manchester.—*Sec.*, H. Skinner.

Ulster Association for Peace with Honour, 11 Donegal Sq. South, Belfast, and St. Stephen's House, Westminster, S.W. 1.

Ulster Unionist Council, Old Town Hall, Belfast.—*Sec.*, A. Wilson Hungerford.

Unionist Party Organization, 1 Palace Chambers, Bridge St., S.W.1.—*Chairman*, Lt.-Col. Hon. F. S. Jackson, M.P.; *Principal Agent*, Vice-Adm. Sir Reginald Hall, K.C.M.G., C.B., M.P.; *Treasurer*, Viscount Younger.

United Club.—*Chairman*, Sir Herbert Nield, K.C., M.P.; *Hon. Sec.*, J. F. Vesey-Fitzgerald, Constitutional Club, Northumberland Avenue, W.C. 2.

Variety Artistes' Federation, 18 Charing Cross Road, W.C. 2.—*Chairman*, Albert Voyce.

Vehicle Builders, National Union of, 195 Oxford Road, Manchester.—*Sec.*, James Nicholson.

Waterworks Employees, National Union of, 10 Tatam Road, Stonebridge Park, Willesden, N.W. 10.—*Sec.*, A. E. Harwood.

Weavers' Association, Amalgamated, Ewbank Chambers, Accrington.—*Sec.*, J. Cross, J.P.

Weights & Measures, Incorporated Society of Inspectors of, Watford.—*Sec.*, R. Robertson.

Welch National Liberal Council, 82 Queen Street, Cardiff.—*Sec.*, D. T. Salathiel.

Wholesale Clothing Manufacturers' Federation of Great Britain, 11 Pall Mall, S.W. 1.—*Sec.*, C. J. Healy.

Wholesale Stationers and Paper Merchants, National Association of, 11 King's Bench Walk, E.C. 4.—*Gen. Sec.*, R. G. Harvey Greenham, LL.B.

Wholesale Textile Association, 1 Oxford Court, Cannon Street, E.C. 4.—*Sec.*, A. Lindsay Bell.

Wine Merchants' Union, 35 Great Tower Street, E.C. 3.—*Sec.*, J. L. Harper, A.C.A.

Wireless and Cable Telegraphists, Association of, Lennox House, Norfolk Street, Strand, W.C. 2.—*Gen. Sec.*, E. R. Tuck.

Women Clerks and Secretaries, Association of, 116 Belgrave Road, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, Miss D. Evans, M.A.

Women's Cooperative Guild.—*Gen. Sec.*, Miss A. Honora Enfield.

Women's Freedom League, 144 High Holborn, W.C. 1.—*Sec.*, Miss F. A. Underwood.

Women Journalists, Society of, Sentinel House, Southampton Row, W.C. 2.—*Hon. Sec.*, Mrs. A. Binstead.

Women's Local Government Society, 19 Tothill Street, S.W. 1.—*Sec.*, Miss Berry.

Women's National Liberal Federation, 72 Victoria St., S.W.1.—*Sec.*, Miss Margaret Harvey.

Women's National Unionist Association, 1 Palace Chambers, Bridge Street, S.W. 1.—*Chairman*, Mrs. W. Bridgeman; *Sec.*, Miss E. B. Mackenzie.

Wood-cutting Machinists, Amalgamated Society of, 32 Milton Street, Manchester.—*Sec.*, W. J. Wentworth.

Woodworkers, Amalgamated Society of, 131 Wilmslow Road, Withington, Manchester.—*Sec.*, Alex. Gordon Cameron.

Wool, Yarn and Warehouse Workers' Union, 11–12 Eldon Place, Bradford.—*Sec.*, F. Egan.

Workers, National Federation of General, St. Stephen's House, Victoria Embankment, S.W. 1.—*Sec.*, James O'Grady, M.P.

Workers, National Union of General, 28 Tavistock Square, W.C. 1.—*Sec.*, W. Thorne, M.P.

Workers' Union, "Highfield," Golders Green Road, N.W. 11.—*Sec.*, C. Duncan, M.P.

Young Socialist League, 28 Brick Lane, Bethnal Green, E. 1.—*Sec.*, J. Bloomfield.

LONDON AMBULANCE SERVICES.

London County Council.

Ambulance Stations.

A. 239 North End Road, Fulham.
B. 15 Herbrand Street, Tavistock Place, W.C.
C. 5 Montclare Street, Bethnal Green, E.
D. 142 High Road, Lee, S.E.
E. 5 Buckner Road, Acre Lane, Brixton, S.W.
F. St. George's Market, Elephant and Castle, S.E.
G. Woolmore Street, Poplar, E.
H. Calabria Road, Highbury, N. (*under construction*).
K. Lyons Place, Paddington, W. (*under construction*).
L. Battersea Rise, S.W. (*under construction*).
M. Woolwich (*authorised*).

Number of Ambulance calls in 1915, 2,405; 1916, 9,244; 1917, 12,632; 1918, 15,911; 1919, 18,182; 1920, 19,414; 1921, 20,879; 1922, 23,966.

Officer-in-Charge, London Ambulance Service, A. R. Dyer, A.M.I.C.E., *Chief Officer L.F.B.*

Headquarters, 94 Southwark Bridge Rd., S.E. 1.

The Service is not, in ordinary circumstances, intended for the removal of persons suffering from illness in private houses. Urgent parturition cases are removed from private houses, places of business, etc., to hospitals on the application of a duly qualified medical practitioner or a certified midwife provided that either a certified midwife or doctor accompanies the case.

In addition to the above service and to that of the St. John's Ambulance and Brigade, an Electric Ambulance is maintained by the City of London.

Metropolitan Asylums Board.

Eastern Ambulance Station, Brooksby's Walk, Homerton, E. 9 (near Homerton Railway Station). Tel. No., City 7200.

North-Western Ambulance Station, Lawn Road, Fleet Road, Hampstead, N.W. 3 (near Hampstead Heath Railway Station). Tel. No., City 7203.

Western Ambulance Station, Seagrave Road, Fulham, S.W. 6 (near West Brompton Railway Station). Tel. No., City 7204.

South-Western Ambulance Station, Landor Road, Stockwell, S.W. 9 (near Clapham Road Railway Station). Tel. No., City 7205.

South-Eastern Ambulance Station, New Cross Road, S.E. 14 (near Old Kent Road Railway Station). Tel. No., City 7202.

Brook Ambulance Station, Shooter's Hill, Woolwich, S.E. 18 (nearest Railway Station, Blackheath). Tel. No., City 7201.

A fleet of 140 motor vehicles is maintained in connexion with the service.

The Board's ambulances are available for hire for private maternity, mental, medical and surgical cases, at any time of the day and night.

Full particulars may be had on inquiry from the Office of the Metropolitan Asylums Board, Victoria Embankment, London, E.C. 4, or from any of the Ambulance Stations mentioned above.

Applications for ambulances may be made by telephone or by messenger between 9 a.m. and 10 p.m., to the Office, Tel. No., City 7200, and at any hour of day or night, to one of the Stations.

Metropolitan Hospitals.

*** *For further particulars of Hospitals* see *Advertisement pages.*

GENERAL.

St. Bartholomew's Hospital, West Smithfield. Ordinary cases admitted from 9 to 10 daily; accidents at all times. Out-patients daily, surgical 10, medical 10; ear, M. and F. at 1.30, Tu. and Th. at 10; throat, M. and F. at 1.30, Tu. and Th. at 10; women, M. and S. at 9, W. at 1.30; dental, daily, at 9; orthopædic, M. and Th. at 1.30; eye, M., Tu., Th. and F. at 1.30; electrical, M., Tu., Th., and F. at 1.30; operations daily, at 1.30. Visiting-days: Sun., 2 to 3; Wed., 3 to 4 p.m. *Clerk*, Thos. Hayes. *Steward*, C. J. Powditch. *Matron*, Miss A. McIntosh, C.B.E., R.R.C.

St. Thomas's Hospital, Albert Embankment, S.E. Out-patients daily at 9.30 a.m.; accidents and urgent cases at all times; ear, M. and Th.; throat, W.; skin, Tu., W. and F.; women, M., Tues. and F.; children under 12, M., Tu., Th., F. and Sat., 9.30; eye, daily, except Sat., 1.30; dental, M. and Th., 9; mental, Tu., 10; vaccination, Tu., 10.30; X-rays, M., 2; physical exercise, Tu. and Th., 1.30; neurological, S., at 10; urological, daily at 10 a.m. Visiting-days: Sundays, 3 to 4.30 p.m.; Wednesdays, 3.30 to 4.30. Paying patients are admitted to "St. Thomas's Home." *Secretary*, G. Q. Roberts, C.B.E., M.A. *Matron*, Miss Lloyd Still, C.B.E., R.R.C. The Nightingale Nursing School is attached.

Charing Cross Hospital, Agar Street, Strand. Urgent cases at all times; others at 1 daily. Out-patients, daily at 1.

Guy's Hospital, St. Thomas Street, Borough, S.E. 1. Accidents and urgent cases at all times. Visiting-days: Sun., 2 to 4; Wed., 3 to 4. *Treas.*, Viscount Goschen. *Supt.*, H. L. Eason, C.B., C.M.G., M.S. *Clerk*, W. J. Curry. *Matron*, Miss Margaret Hogg, C.B.E.

King's College Hospital, Denmark Hill, S.E. 5. Urgent cases at all times. Surgical out-patients, M., Tu., Th. and Fri., 1 p.m.; orthopædic, Wed., 1 p.m. and Sat., 9.30 a.m. Medical—men and women, M., W., Th., F., 1 p.m.; eye, Mon. and Th., 1; ear, M. and Th., 1; skin, Tu. and F. 1. Genito-Urinary—male, W., 1 p.m.; female, F., 9.30 a.m.; maternity, Tu. and F., 9 a.m.; neurological, Tu. and F., 1 p.m.; psychological, F., 9.30 a.m.; dental, daily, 9 a.m.; cardialogical, Tu., 1 p.m. *House Governor and Sec.*, C. E. A. Bedwell. *Sister-Matron*, Miss M. A. Willcox.

London Hospital, Whitechapel Road, E. 1. Urgent cases and accidents at all hours; out-patients daily; ear, throat and nose, Tu., W. and F., 9; skin, Tu. and Th., 9; ophthalmic, M., W., Th. and Sat., 9; electrical, daily, 9.30; orthopædic, F., 10; phototherapy, Tu. and Th., 9; diseases of women, W., 1.30 and Sat., 9.30; venereal, Sat., 1.30; M., 5; Tu. and Th., 9.30 a.m., W., 10 and 1.30. Visiting-days: General wards, Wed., 4 to 5; Sun., 3 to 5. Hebrew wards, Wed., 4 to 5; Sat., 3 to 5. Children's wards, Sun., 3 to 5. *House Gov.*, E. W. Morris, C.B.E. *Matron*, Miss Beatrice Monk, R.R.C.

Middlesex Hospital, Mortimer St., W. 1. Accident and emergency cases at all hours, other cases, with or without a Governor's or subscriber's letter, daily from 10 to 5. *Secretary-Supt.*, Walter Kewley.

North London, or University College Hospital, Gower Street, W.C. 1. In-patients daily; out-patients, medical and surgical, daily, at 1; diseases of women, Mon. and Th., 1.30, ; dental cases, daily at 8.45 to 11 a.m. at the National Dental Hospital (Dental depart. of U.C.H.), Gt. Portland Street, W.; skin, M., 9.30; Th., 9.30; eye, Mon., Tu., Th. and F., at 1.30; ear, nose and throat, Tu. and Th. 5.30; Tu., F. and S., at 9 Tuberculosis Dispensary, Tu. and F., 1.30; Th. 8 p.m. Mental Diseases, W. at 2; Sat. at 10. Inoculation Dept., W. at 9.30. Electrical and radiographic daily. Visiting-days: Tu. and F., 4 to 5; Sun., 3 to 4. Children's ward, Sun., 3 to 4, parents or guardians only. *Sec.*, J. Gerald T. Buckle, B.A.

Royal Free Hospital, Gray's Inn Road, W.C. 1. For relief without letters of recommendation. Accidents and urgent cases received at all hours. Out-patients daily, at 12.30 p.m. diseases of women, W. and Sat. at 9.30 diseases of the eye, Tu. and F. at 9; throat, nose, and ear, M. and Th. at 9; skin, Tu. and F. at 9.30 a.m. Visiting-days: Sun., 3 to 4 Thur., 3.30 to 4.30. *Sec.*, Reginald R. Garratt.

St. George's Hospital, Hyde Park Corner, S.W. 1. Open at all times for accidents and urgent cases. In-patients, daily at 12.45 p.m. Out-patients, general, medical and surgical, daily at 11.30; throat, nose and ear, M. and F. at 1.30; eye, W. and Sat. at 1.30; skin, W. at 2 dental, M., W. and Fri. at 11.30; genito-urinary, Th. at 1.30; venereal diseases, in medical, surgical, obstetrical, skin, and genito-urinary departments, and on M., W. and F. at 6 p.m.; diseases of women, M. and Th. at 1.30 children, Th., 3 p.m.; vaccination, Th. at 1.30. Special Departments for electro-therapeutic and massage treatment. Visiting-days: Sun. and W., 3 to 4. The Atkinson Morley's Convalescent Hospital, Wimbledon, is attached. *Secretary-Superintendent*, James M. Churchfield. *Matron*, Miss J. M. T. Babtie.

St. Mary's Hospital, Praed Street, W. 2. In-patients at 1. Accidents and urgent cases free at all times. Out-patients, general, medical and surgical, daily (except Sat.) at 1 p.m.; Sat., 9.15; diseases of women, M. and Th. at 1 p.m. eye, Tu. and F. at 9.15; ear, nose and throat, M. and Th. at 9.15; dental, W. and Sat. at 9.15; skin, M. and Th. at 9.15; nervous diseases, Tu. at 9.15 mental diseases, T. at 9.15; inoculation, Tu. and F. 2. Visiting-days: Sun. and Pub. Hol., 3 to 4 W. and Sat., 4 to 5. *Sec.*, W. Parkes, D.S.O., M.C.

Seamen's Hospital Society, Greenwich, for Seamen of all Nations. Formerly maintained on board the Hospital Ship "Dreadnought," for seamen suffering from disease or accident who are admitted without any recommendation. *Establishments:* Dreadnought Hosp., Greenwich, to which is attached the *London School of Clinical Medicine* (*q.v.*); *Albert Dock Hospital, E.*; *The Hospital for Tropical Diseases*, Endsleigh Gardens, N.W., to which is attached the *London School of Tropical Medicine* (*q.v.*) *King George's Sanatorium for Sailors*, Bramshott, Hants. Dispensary for out-patients, East India Dock Road, E., The Angas Convalescent Home, at Cudham. *Sec.*, Sir P. J. Michelli, C.M.G.

Westminster Hospital, near Westminster Abbey. In-patients. Urgent cases admitted on any day at any hour. Visiting-days: Sun. between 2 and 3; Th., 4 to 5. *Matron*, Miss Edith Smith.

[*All the preceding have Medical Schools attached.*

ANTI-VIVISECTION HOSPITAL: BATTERSEA GENERAL HOSPITAL (Incorporated), Battersea Park, S.W. 11. Out-patients, M., F., 5; Tu., 2; surgical, F., 2.45; ear, throat, nose, F., 1.30; eye, M., 1.30; dental, Tu., 4; cancer, W., 2; elect., ther. and X-ray, daily, 11 to 1; massage, M., W., Th. and Sat., 2; dressings, daily, 9.30. Accidents free at all hours. Five public wards, one private ward. Special department for cancer treatment. Visiting-days: Th. and Sun. Board of Management (18): *Sec.*, Harry W. Woolven. *Matron*, Miss A. Mossman.

BOLINGBROKE HOSPITAL (Free Accident and Emergency accommodation for 12 paying patients), Wandsworth Common, S.W. 11. In-patients, 954 out-patients. attendances, 21,370. *Resident Med. Officer*, H. H. Gellert, M.B., Ch.B.

FRENCH HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY (74 beds, open to all French-speaking foreigners), 172 Shaftesbury Av., W.C. 2. Out-patients daily at 10. The Convalescent Home at Brighton has 61 beds. *Pres. of Committee*, C. Pierret. *Hon. Treas.*, John Holman. *Sec.*, G. Pondepeyre.

GERMAN HOSPITAL, Dalston. In-patients daily, 10 a.m. to 4 p.m., except Sundays. Out-patients, males, Tu.; females, M. and F., at 2 p.m. Oculist, M. and F., 2. Visiting-days: W. and Sun., 3 to 4 p.m. *Sec.*, A. R. Charles.

HAMPSTEAD GENERAL AND N.W. LONDON HOSPITAL, Haverstock Hill, N.W. 3. 108 beds free to the poor of N.W. London. Out-patients Dept., Bayham St., Camden Town. Pay wing for local cases with 20 beds up to 105s. weekly. *Sec.*, Harold Wigg.

ITALIAN HOSPITAL, Queen Square, W.C. 1. *Sec.*, Hugo Antona-Traversi.

KENSINGTON, FULHAM AND CHELSEA GENERAL HOSPITAL, Richmond Road, Earl's Court, S.W. 5. Free to necessitous poor. *Sec.*, F. J. Jones.

LONDON HOMŒOPATHIC HOSPITAL (founded 1849), 172 beds, Great Ormond St. and Queen Square, W.C. 1. Accidents and urgent cases admitted at all hours. *Sec.*, Edward A. Attwood, F.C.I.S.

LONDON JEWISH HOSPITAL, Stepney Green, E. 1.—*Secretary*, G. E. Pitt.

LONDON RADIUM INSTITUTE, Riding House St., Portland Place, W. 1. *Med. Supt.*, A. E. Hayward Pinch, F.R.C.S. *Sec.*, Thomas A. Garner.

LONDON TEMPERANCE HOSPITAL, Hampstead Road, N.W. 1. (For treatment of patients without the ordinary administration of alcohol.) Casualty dept. open always. Med. Out-Patients, M., Tu., W., and Th. at 1; surgical, daily at 1; eye, M., and Th., 1, W., 1; ear, throat and nose, F., 1; skin, W., 1; dental, Tu. at 9; In-Patients, daily. *Sec.*, Alfred C. Adams.

METROPOLITAN HOSPITAL, Kingsland Rd., E. 8. Accidents and urgent cases admitted at all times, 137 beds. Out-Patients, M., Tu., W., Th., F., 1.30; Sat., 9. Dental, Tu., Th., 9; women, M., 1.30; throat and ear, Th., 2; eye, W., 1.30; electrical, M., W., F., 1.30. Visiting-days, Th., 3 to 4; Sun., 3 to 4.30. *Sec. and House Gov.*, H. F. Rutherford. *Matron*, Miss G. Farquhar.

MILLER GENERAL HOSPITAL for South-East London, Greenwich Road, S.E. 10. *Sec.*, Harry A. Bone.

POPLAR HOSPITAL FOR ACCIDENTS, Poplar, E. 14. Open free at all hours. Visiting-days, Tu. and Fri. 3 to 4, Sun. 2 to 4. *Sec. and House Gov.*, D. H. Lindsay.

PRINCE OF WALES'S GENERAL HOSPITAL, The Green, Tottenham, N. 15. 125 beds, all free. Visiting days Sun. and W., 2 to 3.30. *Director*, F. W. Drewett.

QUEEN MARY'S HOSPITAL FOR THE EAST END, Stratford, E. 155 beds. In-patients, 1922, 2,468; out-patients, 119,666. Visiting-days, Sun. 3 to 4.30; W. 3 to 4. Open day and night for urgent cases. *Secretary*, Maj. R. Jackson.

ROYAL NORTHERN HOSPITAL, Holloway, N. 7. In-patients every day between 10 and 4 p.m.; accidents and urgent cases admitted at all times. Out-patients, medical, M., 9, Tu., W., Th., and F., 1; surgical, M., W., 9, Tu., Th., and F., 1; dental, Tu., Sat., 9, Wed., 1; ear, nose and throat Tu. and F., 1; skin, W. and Th., 1; eye, M. and Th., 1; diseases of women, T., Th., 9. Visiting-days: *Gen. Wards*, Sun., 2.30 to 4; W., 1 to 2.30. *Contributory Wards*, Sun., 1.30 to 3; Tu., F., 5 to 6. *Private Wards*, Sun., 1.30 to 3; Weekdays, 4 to 6.30. Hospital of Recovery, Southgate; Reckitt Convales. Home, Clacton. *Secretary*, Gilbert G. Panter. *Matron*, Miss A. M. Bird, R.R.C.

ST. JOHN AND ST. ELIZABETH, HOSPITAL OF, 40 Grove End Road, N.W. 8. For medical and surgical cases. 127 beds. *Sec.*, M. J. Griffin.

WEST LONDON HOSPITAL, Hammersmith Road, W. 6., 160 beds. Accidents and urgent cases at all times. Out-patients daily at 8.30 and 2; dental cases, Tu. and F. at 9.30; throat, nose, and ear, Tu. and F. at 2; eyes, M., W., and Th. at 2. Women's cases, M. at 2. Skin diseases, W. and F. at 2. Med. dis. of children, W. and Sat. at 9.30. Electric cases, Tu. and F., women 9.30, men 11. Neurological cases, Th. 9.30. *Sec.*, H. A. Madge.

CANCER.

CANCER HOSPITAL (Free), Fulham Road, S.W. 3. Poor persons admitted free without letter of recommendation. Out-patients seen each week day, except Saturday, at 2 p.m. Also W. at 10 and Sat. at 11. Visiting-days, Tu. and Sun., 2 to 4. *Sec.*, J. Courtney Buchanan, C.B.E. *Matron*, Miss B. Sherratt.

CANCER CHARITY of the Middlesex Hospital, Nassau Street, W. 1. For cancer patients who are treated "until relieved by art, or released by death." Admission without subscriber's letter in order of application. *Secretary-Supt.*, Walter Kewley.

CHILDREN.

ALEXANDRA HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN WITH HIP DISEASE (in connexion with St. Bartholomew's Hospital). *Offices*, 1 Upper Woburn Place, W.C. 1. *Sec.*, Stanley Smith.

AUSTRALASIAN HOSPITAL, Girls' Village Home, Barkingside, Essex. (Dr. Barnardo's Homes.)

BELGRAVE HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN, THE (Incorporated), 1 Clapham Rd., S.W. 9. Surgical and medical, M., Tu., Th., and Fri. at 9 a.m.; dental, W., 9 a.m.; eye, Tu. & F., 2 p.m. *Matron*, Miss F. E. Barwell. *Sec.*, Thomas Clapham.

BRITISH HOSPITAL FOR MOTHERS AND BABIES, Woolwich, S.E. *Matron*, Mrs. Parnell. *Hon. Sec.*, Miss Alice Gregory.

CHEYNE HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN, Cheyne Walk, Chelsea, S.W. 3. For cases ineligible at General Hospitals. No out-patients. Weekly payment, 7s.; a few free and half-payment cots. Branch Hospital at St. Nicholas-at-Wade, near Birchington, Kent. *Sec.*, H. Kemp-Welch.

CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL FOR TREATMENT OF HIP DISEASE, Eardley Road, Sevenoaks. Admission by weekly payment. *Lady Supt.*, Miss M. Rose.

East London Hospital for Children and Dispensary for Women, Shadwell, E. 1. Open daily. *Lady Supt.*, Agnes Coulton. *Treasurer*, Robert J. Mumm. *Sec.*, W. M. Wilcox, B.A.

Evelina Hospital for Sick Children, Southwark Bridge Road, S.E. For the poor only. (Unless parents are unable to afford it, they are expected to pay 10s. per week towards maintenance). 76 cots, and large out-patients' dept. New cases daily, 9.30 to noon. Urgent cases and accidents at all times. Open to visitors any day, 2 to 4. *Sec.*, H. C. Staniland Smith.

Hospital and Home for Sick Children, Northcourt, College Crescent, Hampstead, N.W. 3. Visiting hours, 3 to 5 daily (64 beds). *Matron*, Miss Mackenzie-Rose. *Hon. Secs.*, E. Brown; A. Dewing.

Hospital for Sick Children, Gt. Ormond St., W.C. 1 (244 beds). *Matron*, Miss Caroline Tisdale, R.R.C. *Sec.*, James McKay.

Infants' Hospital (Incorporated), Vincent Square, Westminster, S.W. 1. Infants up to 5 years. 50 cots. Out-patients, 1.30 daily. Parents are expected to contribute according to means. *Matron*, Miss M. F. Hughes. *Sec.*, A. J. Small.

John Capel Hanbury Hospital, Boys' Garden City, Woodford Bridge, Essex (Dr. Barnardo's Homes).

Kensington Dispensary and Children's Hospital, 49 Church Street. Free on subscriber's recommendation. *Hon. Sec.*, E. A. Lewes.

Lord Mayor Treloar Cripples' Hospital and College, Alton, and Hayling Is., Hants (*London Office*, 25 Ely Place, E.C. 1.).—*Hon. Treas.*, Sir Wm. H. Dunn, Bart. *Sec.*, H. B. Harper.

Metropolitan Asylums Board. The following hospitals and homes are under the control of the Metropolitan Asylums Board :—

For Sick Children—Queen Mary's Hospital for Children, Carshalton, Surrey. The Downs Hospital for Children, Sutton, Surrey.

For Convalescent Children—St. Anne's Home, Herne Bay, Kent. White Oak (part), Swanley Junction, Kent.

For Ophthalmia—White Oak, Swanley Junction, Kent.

For Ringworm, and Other Diseases of the Skin and Scalp—Goldie Leigh Homes, Abbey Wood, S.E. 2.

Paddington Green Children's Hospital, London, W. 2. 46 cots. Free to all necessitous patients without letters. *Sec.*, James A. Hamlin. *Matron*, Miss J. T. Archibald. Convalescent Home for 16 children, "Fair View," Slough. *Matron*, Miss J. T. McDonald.

Queen's (Late North-Eastern) Hospital for Children, Hackney Rd., Bethnal Green, E. 2, and at Bexhill-on-Sea (164 beds). In- and out-patients daily at 12.30. Surgical cases, Thurs. 12.30, Tu., Fri. and Sat. 9.15; medical, W. 9.30 and 12.30, Sat. 9.15, other week-days, 12.30; eye, W. 12.30; skin, F. 12.30; ear, nose, and throat, M., Tu. and Th. 9.30; dental, twice a week. *Sec.*, T. Glenton-Kerr. *Lady Supt.*, Miss A. M. Bushby.

Royal Waterloo Hospital for Children and Women, Waterloo Rd., S.E. 1. *Hon. Treas.*, J. Topham Richardson.—*Sec.*, J. H. Teasdale.

Royal Sea-Bathing Hospital for Surgical Tuberculosis, Margate. 265 beds (90 for children and 68 for discharged sailors and soldiers). Admission with a Governor's recommendation on payment of 10s. 6*d.* to 21s., without letter 51s. 4*d.* per week. *Sec.*, A. Nash, 13 Charing Cross, S.W. 1.

South-Eastern Hospital for Children, Sydenham, S.E. 26.—*Matron*, Miss Raymond. *Hon. Sec.*, W. Mason, M.B.E. *Hon. Treas.*, P. W. Killby.

Victoria Hospital for Children, Tite Street, Chelsea, S.W. 3; Victoria Home, Broadstairs. Out-patients, Med., Surg., 9 and 11.30; Eye Tu., 1.30; Skin, M. at 1.30; Dental, Th., 1.30; Whooping Cough, F., 2 p.m. *Sec.*, D. St. J. Bamford.

West End Hospital for Nervous Diseases, 73 Welbeck St., W. 1. *Sec.*, J. P. Wetenhall, B.A.

CONSUMPTION AND CHEST DISEASES.

The number of deaths from tuberculosis in the United Kingdom and the rate per 100,000 of the population for each year since 1915 were as follows :—

Year.	Deaths.	Rate per 100,000.
1915	54,295	151·5
1916	53,858	152·9
1917	55,934	162·4
1918	58,073	169·4
1919	46,312	125·8
1920	42,545	112·8

The fall in the rate of 56·6 per 100,000 between 1918 and 1920 is attributable partly to the cessation of the War and consequent better living conditions, and partly to the valuable work done by Local Government Authorities. The increase of facilities for the treatment since 1912 is as follows :—

Year.	No. of beds in public institutions.	Dispensaries.
1912	1,500	8
1918	6,749	375
1921	9,879	470

At the same time the beds in voluntary institutions increased from 2,800 in 1912 to 7,568 in 1921, a total increase of beds from 4,300 in 1912 to 17,447 in 1921.

Brompton Hospital for Consumption. Visiting-days: Tuesday and Friday, 2 to 3; Sunday, 2 to 4. *Sec.*, Frederick Wood. *Res. Medical Officer*, C. E. Redman, M.R.C.S.

City of London Hospital for Diseases of the Heart and Lungs, Victoria Park, E. Out-patients daily at 2. *Secretary*, George Watts.

Margaret Street Hospital for Consumption. Out-patients, 26 Margaret St., W.; and Fairlight Sanatorium, Hastings. *Sec.*, Mrs. M. C. Hawthorne.

Metropolitan Asylums Board. The following sanatoria and hospitals are under the control of the Metropolitan Asylums Board :—

The King George V. Sanatorium, Godalming, Surrey. (*Men.*)

Pinewood, Wokingham, Berks. (*Women.*)

Colindale Hospital, Hendon, N.W. 9. (*Men.*)

St. George's Home, Milman's Street, Chelsea. (*Women.*)

St. Luke's Hospital, Lowestoft. (*Men and Women.*)

Princess Mary's Hospital For Children, Cliftonville, Margate.

High Wood, Brentwood, Essex. (*Children.*)

Millfield, Rustington, Littlehampton. (*Children.*)

Mount Vernon Hospital for Tuberculosis and Diseases of the Chest and Heart. Hospital at Northwood, Midx. Out-patients daily at 1.30, at 7 Fitzroy Square, W. 1. Visiting-day: Sun., 3 to 4. *Sec.*, W. J. Morton.

Royal Chest Hospital, City Road, E.C. 1 (branch of the Royal Northern Hospital, Holloway, N. 7). Open daily for admission of out-patients. Mondays to Fridays at 1; Saturdays, 9 a.m. *Secretary*, G. G. Panter.

Royal National Hospital for Consumption and Diseases of the Chest, Ventnor, *London Office*, 18 Buckingham Street, Strand, W.C. 2. *Sec.*, Charles W. Cox.

CONVALESCENCE.

Catherine Gladstone Convalescent Home. London Hospital, Whitechapel Road, E. 1.

Seaside Convalescent Hosp., Seaford. *Office*, 2 Mitre Court, E.C. 4. *Sec.*, Gordon D. Richards.

DENTAL.

National Dental Hospital, Dental department, Univ. Coll. Hosp., Gt. Portland St. and Devonshire St., W., daily, 9 to 11 a.m. *Clerk*, M. P. Collings.

Royal Dental Hospital of London, Leicester Sq., W.C. 2. For extraction under gas or stopping, a subscriber's or Governor's letter required. Daily, 9 till 11 a.m., and 1 to 3 p.m.; Sats., 9 to 11. *Sec.*, W. J. Wadham.

FEVER.

London Fever Hospital, Liverpool Road, Islington, N. 1. *Sec.*, Commr. T. J. Farrell, D.S.C.

Metropolitan Asylums Board. The following fever and smallpox hospitals are under the control of the Metropolitan Asylums Board:—

Eastern, Homerton Grove, Homerton, E. 9.
North-Eastern, St. Ann's Rd., S. Tottenham, N. 15.
North-Western, Lawn Road, Hampstead, N.W. 3.
Western, Seagrave Road, Fulham, S.W. 6.
South-Western, Landor Road, Stockwell, S.W. 9.
Grove, Tooting Graveney, S.W. 17.
South-Eastern, Avonley Rd., New Cross, S.E. 14.
Park, Hither Green, Lewisham, S.E. 13.
Brook, Shooters Hill, Woolwich, S.E. 18.

The following are designated the River Hospitals:—

Joyce Green (*Fever or Smallpox*), Dartford, Kent.
Orchard (*Fever or Smallpox*), Dartford, Kent.
Long Reach (*Smallpox*), Dartford, Kent.

For Convalescing Fever Cases:—

Northern (Convalescent), Winchmore Hill, N. 21.
Southern, Dartford, Kent.

FISTULA, PILES, &c.

Gordon Hospital, Vauxhall Bridge Road S.W. 1. (1884). For Rectal Diseases. Out-patients, M., W., Th. and F., at 2. *Sec.*, Lt.-Col. C. J. F. Cobbold.

St. Mark's Hospital, City Road, E.C. 1. Out-Patients, Tu., Th. and F., 4.30 p.m., Sat. at 1.30 p.m. Operations, M., W. and Th. at 2.30; open to the Profession and Students. *Matron*, Miss E. Hall. *Sec.*, Raymond Bull.

HEART DISEASE.

National Hospital for Diseases of the Heart, Incorporated, Westmoreland St., St. Marylebone (from Soho Square), 46 beds. Out-patients, M., Tu., W. and F., 9.30 and 2; Th., 2 and 6.30. *Chairman*, E. R. Morris, C.B.E., C.V.O. *Sec.*, Capt. R. G. Whitney.

INCURABLES.

British Home and Hospital for Incurables, Streatham, S.W. *Office*, 72 Cheapside, E.C. *Sec.*, Edgar Penman.

Midland Counties Home for Incurables, Leamington.—*Sec.*, J. D. Roney-Dougal.

Royal Hospital and Home for Incurables, Putney. *Offices*, Bond Court House, Walbrook, E.C. 4. *Sec.*, Charles Cutting.

St. Columba's Hospital, 98 Avenue Road, Swiss Cottage, N.W. *Sec.*, Arthur R. Godrich.

St. Cyprian's Home for Incurable Young Women, 31 The Grove, Hammersmith. *Lady Supt. and Hon. Sec.*, Miss Thorman.

St. Luke's Hospital for Advanced Cases, Hereford Road, Pembridge Square, W. 2. *Hon. Sec.*, Miss Helen E. Don.

The Hostel of God (Free Home for the Dying), 29 North Side, Clapham Common. Apply to Sister Superior.

LOCK HOSPITAL.

Lock Hospital. Female Hospital and Home, Harrow Road, W. 9. Admission daily. Male Hospital and Out-patient department, 91 Dean St., Soho, W. 1. Admission for In-patients daily from 10 to 5. Out-patients, Males, M., 1 to 2 and 6 to 8; Tu., 1 to 2 and 6 to 8; W., 6 to 8; Th., 1 to 2; Sat., 2 to 4; Females, Th., 5 to 7, M. and Fr., 5 to 7. There are facilities for daily irrigations for *women and children*: daily, 5 to 8.30 p.m., at 283 Harrow Road, W. 9; M., Tu. and W., 11 to 12.15; Th., 10 to 1; F., 1 to 6; S., 6 to 8 p.m., at 91 Dean Street, W. 1. *Males*, irrigation department, all day long, 91 Dean Street; entrance for males in Diadem Court. There are private wards for both sexes. All communications to the *Sec.*, Hy. J. Eason, 283 Harrow Road, W. 9.

MENTAL HOSPITALS.

Bethlem Royal Hospital, Lambeth Road, S.E. 1. For the reception and treatment of mental and nervous diseases. Patients of the educated classes suffering from presumably curable condition are alone eligible for admission. (In connexion with the above, a department for the treatment of Nervous Diseases has been instituted, in a separate building, at 52 Lambeth Road, where early cases can be dealt with as out-patients.) Visiting days: Males, 1st and 3rd M.; females, 2nd and 4th M. *Physician Supt.*, J. G. Porter Phillips, M.D., F.R.C.P.

Royal Earlswood Institution, for Mental Defectives, Redhill. *Office*, 14–16 Ludgate Hill, E.C. 4. *Sec.*, H. Howard.

St. Luke's, Old Street. Rebuilding at Gerrards Cross, Bucks. *Offices*, 19 Nottingham Pl., W. 1. *Sec.*, W. H. Baird.

METROPOLITAN ASYLUMS BOARD.

For Mentally Deficient and Harmless or Chronic Cases.

The following mental hospitals for cases from the Poor Law Unions in the Metropolis, and (by agreement) from County Councils throughout England and Wales:—

Leavesden, nr. King's Langley, Herts.—*Med. Sup.*, R. M. Stewart, M.D., M.R.C.P.
Caterham, Surrey.—*Med. Sup.*, J. L. Gordon, M.D.
Tooting Bec Mental Hosp., Tooting, S.W. 17. —*Med. Sup.*, Edwyn H. Beresford, M.R.C.S.
Fountain, Tooting, S.W. 17.—*Med. Sup.*, James Nicoll, M.D., C.M., D.P.H.
Darenth Training Colony, Dartford, Kent.—*Med. Sup.*, E. B. Sherlock, M.D.

HOME COUNTY POOR LAW UNIONS.

The following are for *rate-aided* persons of unsound mind from the Poor Law Unions:—

CITY OF LONDON.

Dartford.—*Med. Sup.*, R. H. Steen, M.D., F.R.C.P. (*Private patients received at 2 gs. weekly.*)

COUNTY OF LONDON.

Banstead.—*Med. Sup.*, P. C. Spark, M.R.C.S.

Bexley.—*Med. Sup.*, Geoffrey Clarke, M.D.

Cane Hill.—*Med. Sup.*, Lt.-Col. S.C. Elgee, O.B.E., L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S. (Ireland).

Claybury.—*Med. Sup.*, G. F. Barham, M.D. (*Male private patients received.*)

Colney Hatch.—*Med. Sup.*, S. J. Gilfillan, O.B.E., M.B.

Denmark Hill.—*Med. Sup.*

Ewell Neurological Hosp., Epsom.—*Med. Sup.* Maj. Norcliffe Roberts, O.B.E., M.D.

Hanwell.—*Med. Sup.*, A. W. Daniel, M.D.

Horton, Epsom.—*Med. Sup.*, Lt.-Col. J. R. Lord, O.B.E., M.B.

Long Grove, Epsom.—*Med. Sup.*, D. Ogilvy, M.D.

Manor, Epsom.—*Med. Sup.*, E. S. Litteljohn, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

MIDDLESEX.

Wandsworth Common (Springfield Mental Hosp.).—*Med. Sup.*, R. Worth, O.B.E., M.B.

SURREY.

Brookwood.—*Med. Sup.*, J. A. Lowry, M.D.

Netherne, Coulsdon.—*Med. Sup.*, P. C. Coombes, L.R.C.P.

KENT.

Barming Hoath.—*Med. Sup.*, H. W. Lewis, M.D., F.R.C.S.

Chartham.—*Med. Sup.*, M. A. Collins, O.B.E., M.D.

MATERNITY HOSPITALS, &c.

BRITISH HOSPITAL FOR MOTHERS AND BABIES, Samuel Street, Woolwich, S.E. 18. *Hon Sec.*, Miss Alice Gregory.

CLAPHAM MATERNITY HOSPITAL, Bromfield Rd., Jeffreys Road, S.W. Under Medical women. *Hon. Sec.*, M. Ritchie.

CITY OF LONDON MATERNITY HOSPITAL, City Road, E.C. (with training school for medical students, midwives, and monthly nurses). Inpatients and out-patients, W. and F., at 9. *Secretary*, Ralph B. Cannings.

EAST END MOTHERS' LYING-IN HOME (late Mothers' Lying-in Home, Shadwell), 394, 396, and 398 Commercial Rd., E. 1. *Res. Lady Supt.*, Miss Anderson. *Sec.*, H. A. Page.

GENERAL LYING-IN HOSPITAL, York Road, Lambeth. Patients requiring letters can see lady almoner on any day at 9 a.m. except Sat. Training school for midwives and nurses. *Matron*, Miss E. Tunbridge.

PLAISTOW MATERNITY CHARITY AND DISTRICT NURSES' HOME, Howards Road, E. 13. Branches at Victoria Docks, Stratford, N. Woolwich, Forest Gate, East Ham and Barking. Midwives and Nurses trained. *Lady Supt.*, Miss Davies.

QUEEN CHARLOTTE'S LYING-IN HOSPITAL AND MIDWIFERY TRAINING SCHOOL, Marylebone Road, N.W. For married women, and for the reception of unmarried women with their first child; married women are also attended at their own homes. Medical pupils, nurses, and midwives are trained. Maternity nurses supplied for private cases. *Secretary*, Arthur Watts.

ROYAL MATERNITY CHARITY OF LONDON (1757). To provide midwives and doctors (gratis) for poor married women in their homes. *Secretary*, Edith Elliott, 38 John St., Bedford Row, W.C. 1.

NERVOUS DISEASES, EPILEPSY, PARALYSIS, &c.

BRITISH HOSPITAL FOR MENTAL DISORDERS AND NERVOUS DISEASES, "Forbes Winslow Memorial," 72 Camden Road, N.W. 1. *Sec.*, D. Irving.

CASSEL HOSPITAL FOR FUNCTIONAL NERVOUS DISORDERS, Swaylands, Penshurst, Kent. *Sec.*,

HOSPITAL FOR EPILEPSY AND PARALYSIS, AND OTHER DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM (Incorporated), Maida Vale, near the end of St. John's Wood Road. Free and paying in- and out-patients are received. 85 beds, including 25 private wards. Out-patients daily, 2 p.m., except Sat. *Sec.*, H. W. Burleigh.

NATIONAL HOSPITAL FOR THE PARALYSED AND EPILEPTIC (Incorporated), Queen Sq., W.C. 1. 170 beds. Country Branch, East Finchley, 40 beds. Branches at Bloomsbury and Clapham Park (managed for Ministry of Pensions), 60 beds. Special wards for middle-class patients at £3 3s. per week. Out-patients, M., Tu., Th. and F., at 1. Visiting-days: Th., and Sun., 2 to 4. *Sec.*, G. H. Hamilton.

TAVISTOCK CLINIC (FOR FUNCTIONAL NERVE CASES), 51 Tavistock Square, W.C. 1. *Hon. Director*, H. Crichton Miller, M.D.; *Sec.* Mrs. Leith Ross.

WEST END HOSPITAL FOR NERVOUS DISEASES, In-patient Dept. with special wards for children, Gloucester Gate, Regent's Park, N.W. 1. Out-patient Dept., 73 Welbeck St., W. 1, M., W., Th., and F., 1.30; Tu. and F., 5.30. Visiting-days: Sun., 2 to 4; Wed., 3.30 to 4.30. *Secretary*, J. P. Wetenhall, B.A.

OPHTHALMIC.

CENTRAL LONDON OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL, Judd Street, W.C. 1. (40 beds). Attendance daily, at 1 p.m. Accidents and urgent cases seen at all hours. *Sec.*, Harry R. S. Druce.

ROYAL EYE OR ROYAL SOUTH LONDON OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL, St. George's Circus, Southwark, S.E. 1. Out-patients daily at 1.30 p.m. *Sec.*, Charles H. Warren.

ROYAL LONDON OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL (MOORFIELDS EYE HOSPITAL), City Rd., E.C. 1. Open free daily (except Bank Holidays and Saturday following Good Friday) to the poor, from 8.30 a.m. until the limit is reached. Visiting-days: Su. and W., 3 to 4. *Sec. Supt.*, Robert J. Bland.

ROYAL WESTMINSTER OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL, King William St., Strand, W.C. 2. Attendance daily, 12 to 1 p.m. Accidents at any time. Free to the poor on their own application.

WESTERN OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL, 155 Marylebone Road, N.W. 1. (1856). Out-patients, M., Tu., Th. and F. 1.30; W. and S. 9 a.m.

ORTHOPÆDIC.

ROYAL NATIONAL ORTHOPÆDIC HOSPITAL, with which is amalgamated the CITY ORTHOPÆDIC HOSPITAL, 234 Great Portland St., Regent's Park, W., Bolsover St., and Euston Road. Surgeons attend M., Tu., Wed., Th. and Fri. at 1.30 p.m.

PAY HOSPITALS.

FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE HOSPITAL, 19 Lisson Grove, N.W. 1.—For educated women with small incomes. Medical and surgical cases received. *Matron*, Miss F. K. Houghton; *Hon. Sec.*, Hugh Parker.

ST. ANDREW'S HOSPITAL, Dollis Hill, N.W. 2 (for the Professional and Middle Classes irrespective of nationality or creed. Resident and visiting medical staff. Medical and surgical cases are received, but those of a mental, contagious, consumptive or chronic nature are not admitted. Clinic for plastic surgery. 45 beds. Apply Matron.

St. Saviour's Hospital (for ladies of limited means), 10 Osnaburgh Street, Regent's Park, N.W. 1 From 2 to 5 guineas weekly.

St. Thomas's Home, St. Thomas's Hospital, S.E. The Res. Med. Officer can be seen daily at noon. For particulars apply to the *Steward.*

St. Marylebone Home (for Incurables), 61 Weymouth St., W.

Home for Confirmed Invalids, Aubert Park and Highbury Terrace, N. For invalid ladies of limited incomes.

SKIN.

The Hospital for Diseases of the Skin, Blackfriars, S.E. (1841). Out-patients, daily at 1. Radium, Finsen Light, and X-Ray treatment daily, 1: also Fri., 6. Free and paying patients received.

London Skin Hospital, 40 Fitzroy Sq., W. 1. Out-patients treated daily at 1.30 and 5.30 p.m.; Sat. 1.30 p.m. only. Application for admission to be made to the *Secretary.*

St. John's Hospital for Diseases of Skin (Incorp.), Leicester Sq., W.C. 2. (1863). In-patients' Dept., 262, Uxbridge Road, W. 12 (40 beds). Out-patients daily at Leicester Square, 2 to 3, and, except Sat., 6 to 7 p.m. Free and paying in-patients are received.

St. Paul's Hospital for Skin and Genito-Urinary Diseases, Endell St., W.C. 2. Out-patients (free): Men, Women and children, Week-days, 8 a.m. to 10 p.m.; Sundays and Bank Holidays, 10 to 12 noon, 6 to 8 p.m. In-patients (re-building).

Western Skin Hospital, 44-46 Hampstead Road, N.W. 1. M., Tu., W., Th., F., 1.30 p.m.; Tu. and Th., 5 p.m.; F., 5 p.m.

STONE AND URINARY DISEASES.

All Saints' Hospital for Genito-Urinary Diseases (Incorp.). *Out-patients*, [illegible]-57 Vauxhall Bridge Rd., S.W. 1. *In-patients*, 91, Finchley Road, N.W. 8. For free and paying cases.

St. Paul's Hospital, Red Lion Sq., W.C. 1. (See under Skin.)

St. Peter's Hospital for Stone, Stricture, and other Urinary Diseases, Henrietta St., Covent Garden. 32 beds, with 6 beds in Paying Ward. Out-patients, M. and Tu. at 2; M., W., Th., F., and Sat. at 5; women and children, F. at 2.

THROAT, NOSE, AND EAR.

Central London Throat, Nose and Ear Hosp., 330 Gray's Inn Rd., W.C. *Sec.*, Richard Kershaw.

Hospital for Diseases of the Throat, Ear, and Nose, Golden Sq., W. 1. Open daily (Sat. excepted), 1.30; Tuesday and Thursday evenings, 6.30; Sat., 9 a.m.

Metropolitan Ear, Nose and Throat Hospital (1838), Incorporated, 2 Fitzroy Sq., W.

Royal Ear Hospital (In-patients only), Dean Street, Soho, W. 1. Ear, Nose and Throat Dept. of University Coll. Hosp., where out-patients are seen on Tu., Fri. and Sat. at 9.15, and Tu. and Th. at 5.15.

TROPICAL DISEASES.

Hospital for Tropical Diseases, Endsleigh Gardens, Euston Road, N.W. 1., attached to the Seamen's Hosp., Greenwich.

Ross Institute for Tropical Diseases, 56 Queen Anne Street, W. 1.—*Director-in-Chief*, Sir Ronald Ross, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., F.R.S.; *Director of Tropical Hygiene*, Sir Wm. Simpson, C.M.G., M.D.; *Director of Tropical Medicine*, Aldo Castellani, C.M.G., M.D.; *Secretary*, Frederick Hornyik.

WOMEN.

Chelsea Hospital for Women, Arthur St., Chelsea, S.W. 3. (Convalescent Home at St. Leonards, *not limited to Hospital patients*). In-patients admitted free with subscriber's letter, or by weekly payments of from 10*s.* 6*d.* to 63*s.* Visiting-days: Wednesdays and Sundays, 3 to 4.30. Out-patients admitted by subscriber's letter, or upon payment of 1*s.* per weekly attendance (first attendance 2*s.*); seen daily at 2.15 p.m. (except Sat.).

Elizabeth Garrett Anderson Hospital, 144 Euston Road, N.W. The physicians and surgeons are all women. Out-patients seen daily at 1 o'clock. A charge of 1*s.* is made on attendance, and 6*d.* a week for medicine.

Grosvenor Hospital for Women, Vincent Square, S.W. Out-patients daily, 1.30 p.m., except Sat.

Hospital for Women, 29 Soho Square, W. 1. 68 beds. Open daily to out-patients Sat., 9 to 9.30; all other days, 12.30 to 1. Out-patients present a Governor's letter or pay 2*s.* at each visit. Paying patients received. Visiting-days: Sun. and W., 2 to 4.

Samaritan Free Hospital for Women, Marylebone Road, N.W. (for diseases peculiar to women). Free without letter. Out-dept. daily, 12 to 2, Sats. and B. Hols. excepted. Visiting-days: Sun., Thurs. and Sat., 2 to 3.30.

St. Mary's Hospital for Women and Children, Plaistow, E. 13. Urgent cases at all times. In-patients (1922) 1,046; out-patients, 8,418.

South London Hospital for Women (Incorp.), South Side, Clapham Common, S.W. 4. A General Hospital for Women and Children, staffed by medical women. Private wards at low, inclusive fees for women of limited means. Visiting Days, W. and Sun., 2.30 p.m. Out-patients' Department, 86-90 Newington Causeway, S.E. General, Women daily, 1.30. Children, Tu., F., Sat., 9 a.m. Eye, M., 1.30. Evening clinic, Tu., F., 6.30.

VETERINARY COLLEGES.

Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons,
10 Red Lion Square, W.C. 1.
President, Sir S. Stockman, M.R.C.V.S.
Sec., F. Bullock.
Diplomas, **M.R.C.V.S., F.R.C.V.S.**, and **D.V.S.M.**

Royal Veterinary Coll., Camden Town, N.W. 1.
Principal and Dean, Sir J. McFadyean, M.B.

Liverpool University School of Veterinary Science.
Director, Prof. Share-Jones, F.R.C.V.S.
Royal (Dick) Veterinary College, Edinburgh.
Principal, O. Charnock Bradley, M.D., D.Sc.

Veterinary College, Buccleuch St., Glasgow.
Principal, A. W. Whitehouse, M.A., M.R.C.V.S.

Royal Veterinary College of Ireland, Shelbourne Road, Ballsbridge, Dublin.
Principal, Prof. J. F. Craig, M.A., M.R.C.V.S.

Banks and Banking.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND, FOUNDED 1694

THE GOVERNOR, DEPUTY GOVERNOR, AND OTHER OFFICERS FOR THE YEAR 1923.

Governor, The Rt. Hon. Montagu Collet Norman, D.S.O.—*Deputy Governor*, Cecil Lubbock.

DIRECTORS.

Sir Charles Stewart Addis, K.C.M.G.
Sir Alan Garrett Anderson, K.B.E.
Charles George Arbuthnot.
Henry Cosmo Orme Bonsor.
George Macaulay Booth.
Lord Cullen, K.B.E.
Kenneth Goschen.
Edward Charles Grenfell, M.P.
Sir Everard A. Hambro, K.C.V.O.
Col. Lionel Hy. Hanbury, C.M.G.
George William Henderson.
William Douro Hoare, C.B.E.
Sir Robt. Molesworth Kindersley, G.B.E.
Hon. Ronald Dudley Kitson, D.S.O., M.C.
Robert Lydston Newman.
Edward Robert Peacock.
The Right Hon. Lord Revelstoke, G.C.V.O.
Sir Henry Babington Smith, G.B.E., C.H., K.C.B., C.S.I.
Michael Seymour Spencer-Smith, D.S.O., M.C.
Henry Alexander Trotter.
Frank Cyril Tiarks.
Robert Wallace.
Walter Kennedy Whigham.
Arthur Whitworth.

ACCOUNT FOR THE WEEK ENDING SEPTEMBER 26, 1923.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

	£		£
Notes issued...	145,578,205	Govt. Debt...	11,015,100
		Other Securities...........	8,734,900
		Gold Coin and Bullion	125,828,205
	£145,578,205		£145,578,205

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

	£		£
Proprietors' Capital	14,553,000	Govt. Securities	41,780,237
Rest	3,707,486	Other Securities	71,163,619
Public Deposits	13,516,990	Notes	21,576,065
Other Deposits	104,562,560	Gold and Silver Coin...	1,830,063
Seven-day and other Bills ...	9,948		
	£136,349,984		£136,349,984

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS.

Comptroller, Sir John Gordon Nairne, Bart.

Chief Accountants, F. S. Arnold, A. M. Walker.
Depy. Chief Accountant, W. M. Rowe.
Asst. do., C. W. Wise, O.B.E., M.C.
Chief Cashier, Sir E. M. Harvey, K.B.E.
Deputy Cashier, C. P. Mahon.
Assistant do., J. A. C. Osborne; A. G. Harradence.
Branch Banks Off., E. N. Travers.
Discount Office, Catesby Paget.
Secretary, H. Tilden.
Deputy do., R. C. G. Dale.
Assistant do., A. V. Alexander.

Western Branch, Burlington Gardens.
Agent, T. E. Boscawen.

Law Courts Branch.
Agent, M. J. Hardcastle.

COUNTRY BRANCHES AND AGENTS.

Birmingham, H. K. N. Thurston, M.B.E.
Bristol, B. F. Williams.
Hull, Osborn Symonds.
Leeds, J. H. Brand.
Liverpool, John Lea.
Manchester, E. H. Everett-Heath.
Newcastle, E. W. Lidderdale.
Plymouth, F. H. Smith.

THE "BIG FIVE."

Name.	Capital.	Capital Paid up.	Reserve Fund.	Dividend.	Branches and Sub-Branches.	Current, Deposit and Other Accounts.	Net Profit, 1922.	To Reserves, 1922.
		£	£			£	£	£
Barclays Bank, Ltd.	857,589 A Shares of £4 each, fully paid. 11,760,811 B Shares of £1 each, fully paid. 401,205 C Shares of £1 each, fully paid.	15,592,572	8,250,000	A Shares 10 B Shares 14% C Shares 14%	Over 1,700	321,167,218	1,873,731	400,000
London Joint City and Midland Bank, Ltd.	Authorised £45,200,000 Subscribed £38,117,103	10,860,852	10,860,852	18%	Over 1,700	347,900,203	2,253,492	800,000
Lloyds Bank, Ltd.	Subscribed £71,864,780	14,372,956	10,000,000	16⅔%	1,600	335,594,414	2,068,875	350,000
National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.	Authorised £60,000,000 Subscribed £43,447,080	9,309,416	9,000,000	16%	1,091	263,037,482	1,854,190	321,959
Westminster Bank, Ltd.	Authorised £33,000,000 Subscribed £30,216,688	9,003,718	9,003,718	20 on £20 Shares 12½ on £1 Shares	914	266,190,165	1,888,021	300,000

THE BANKERS' CLEARING HOUSE.

THE BANKERS' CLEARING HOUSE, in Post Office Court, Lombard Street, is the medium through which Bankers obtain the amount of Cheques and Bills in their hands for collecting from other Bankers. The amount passing through this channel is enormous. The total for the year ending December 31, 1922, was £37,161,461,000, an increase of £2,230,902,000 as compared with the year 1921. The Town Clearing in 1922 amounted to £32,780,635,000, an increase as compared with 1921 of £2,512,421,000; the Metropolitan Clearing to £1,574,661,000, a decrease of £85,505,000; and the Country Clearing to £2,806,165,000, a decrease of £196,014,000. The establishment is managed by a Committee of Bankers—*Chairman*, J. W. Beaumont Pease; *Deputy Chairman*, W. F. Courthope; *Hon. Sec.*, R. Holland-Martin, C.B.; *Acting Managers*, A. E. Salt (*Chief Inspector*); Herbert J. Woodcock (*Deputy Inspector*).

Principal Banks in the British Empire.

A list of the principal Banks in the British Empire, with the date of their establishment and particulars of their Capital, Reserve Fund, Deposits, and Dividends. *Banks with an asterisk * are Clearing Bankers, and those with ‡ are Army Agents; the reference for London Agents of Banks with no Office in London is to the numbers in the following list.*

London Banking Hours are 9 a.m. to 3.30 p.m. (Saturdays 12 noon.)

1B **AGRICULTURAL BANK OF EGYPT** (1902), *Cairo* (57½, Old Broad St., E.C. 2).—Capital, £3,740,000 (Ordinary and Deferred Shares £5, Preferred Shares £10 each, fully paid); Authorised Debenture Capital, £6,570,000; Reserve Funds, £860,237.

3 **ALEXANDERS DISCOUNT CO., LTD.** (1810), 24, Lombard St., E.C. 3.—Capital, authorised, £1,250,000; subscribed, £1,100,000; paid up, £600,000 (£10 Preference Shares, fully paid, £10 Ordinary, £5 paid); Reserve Fund, £400,000; Deposits, etc., £17,756,879; Dividend, 1921–22, 15 p.c. less Tax; Bonus 5*s*. per Share, Tax free.

3A **ALLAHABAD BANK, LTD.** (1865), *Calcutta*, India (*London Agents* 175).—Paid up Capital, Rs 35,50,000; Shares Rs 100 fully paid; Reserve Fund, Rs 35.50.000; Dividend, 1922–23, 18 p.c. (17 Branches and 17 Sub-agencies in India.)

4 **ALLAN (T. H.) & CO.**, 17, Gracechurch St., E.C. 3

ALLEN HARVEY AND ROSS (1888), 9, George Yard, E.C. 3.

4A **ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LTD.** (1874). *Simla*, India (40, Old Broad Street, E.C. 2). In liquidation.

ALLOWAY AND CHAMPION (1879), Main Office, 362, Main Street, *Winnipeg*, Manitoba (*London Agents*, 30).—Capital, $1,025,000; Deposits, $1,810,000, *add* Reserve, $215,000.

5 **AMERICAN EXPRESS CO.** Inc. The Subsidiary of American Express Co., New York (1841), 65, Broadway, *New York*, U.S.A.; 62A Lombard St., E.C. 3, ; (16, Bury St., St. Mary Axe, E.C. 3; 5 & 6, Haymarket, S.W. 1; and Hotel Cecil, Strand, W.C. 2). Liverpool, Southampton, Edinburgh, and Glasgow.—Capital, $18,000,000 (Shares fully paid).

ANGLO-AUSTRIAN BANK LTD., 24, Lombard St., E.C. 3.

ANGLO-BALTIC AND MEDITERRANEAN BANK, LTD., 92, Cannon Street, E.C. 4.—Capital, £1,002,500 in 200,500 Ordinary Shares of £5 (4,100 fully paid and 196,400 with £2 11*s*. paid).

ANGLO-CZECHOSLOVAKIAN BANK, Prague. London Office, 24-28, Lombard St., E.C. 3. —Capital, 120,000,000 Cz. Crowns. 29 Branches.

ANGLO-EASTERN BANK, LTD. (1910), 11, Peter St., *Manchester*.

9 **ANGLO-EGYPTIAN BANK, LTD.** (1864), 27, Clement's Lane, E.C. 4. Affiliated to Barclay's Bank, Ltd. — Capital, £1,800.000 (£15 Shares, £5 paid); Reserve Fund, £720,000; Deposits, £10,640,000; Dividend, 1918–19, £15 p.c. and bonus 2*s*. 6*d*. per Share. (23 Branches in Egypt and Mediterranean.)

ANGLO-MALTESE BANK (1809), Exchange Buildings, *Malta* (*London Agents*, 221).—Capital, £100,000 (£500 Shares, £400 paid).

10 **ANGLO-PALESTINE CO., LTD.** (1902), 10-12, Walbrook, E.C. 4 (*London Agents*, 122A). — Capital authorised, £1,000,000. Subscribed, £300,161 (£1 Shares, fully paid); Reserve Fund, £20,000; Deposits, etc., 1922, £1,229,771. (7 Branches in Orient.)

ANGLO-POLISH BANK, LTD., 31, Lombard St., E.C. 3.—Capital, P.M. 1.00.000; Reserve, P.M. 4.160.605; Current and Deposit Accounts, P.M. 1.713.063.439. Dividend, 1922, 30 p.c.

11C **ANGLO-SOUTH AMERICAN BANK, LTD.** (1888), 62, Old Broad St., E.C. 2. Bradford and Manchester. — Subscribed Capital, £8,733,750; Paid-up, £4,366,875 (£10 Shares, £5 paid); Reserve Fund, £4,000,000; Deposits, etc., £45,467,069; Dividend, 1921–22, 12 p.c. (34 Branches in Europe, the United States and South America. *Affiliated Banks*—BRITISH BANK OF SOUTH AMERICA, Ltd.; COMMERCIAL BANK OF SPANISH AMERICA, Ltd.)

12 **AUSTRALIAN BANK OF COMMERCE, LTD.**, George and King Streets, *Sydney*, N.S.W. (37, Threadneedle St., E.C. 2).—Capital, £1,200,000 (£1 Shares, fully paid); Reserve Fund, £330,000; Deposits, etc., £10,257,268; Dividend, 1922–23, 7 p.c. (175 Branches in N.S.W. and Queensland, also Melbourne, Victoria and Adelaide, South Australia.

BALLARAT BANKING CO., LTD. (1865), Lydiard St., *Ballarat*, Victoria (*London Agents*, 70).—Capital, paid up, £127,500; Reserve Fund, £60,000; Deposits, etc., £241,701. Dividend, 16 p.c. plus bonus 1 p.c.

BALMER, LAWRIE & CO. (1867), 103, Clive St., *Calcutta* (14, St. Mary Axe, E.C. 3.)

12B **BANCA COMMERCIALE ITALIANA** (1894), *Milan*, Italy (30A Threadneedle St., E.C. 2); 12, Waterloo Place, Regent St., S.W. 1; and 30, Old Compton St., W. 1).—Capital: *Lire* 400,000,000; Reserve, *Lire* 180,000,000; Deposits, *Lire* 5,214,000,000. Dividend, 1921, 12 p.c. Branches throughout Italy, also New York and Constantinople.

BANCO DE BILBAO (1857), *Bilbao* (Bilbao House, New Broad St., E.C. 2).—Capital, *Pesetas* 100,000,000; Paid-up Capital, *Pesetas* 60,000,000; Reserve Fund, *Pesetas* 63,000,000; Deposits, etc., *Pesetas* 145,617,320.

12C **BANCO DE CHILE** (1894), *Santiago* and *Valparaiso*, Chile (94, Gracechurch St., E.C. 3).—Capital, paid up, $100,000,000; Reserve Fund, $58,000,000; Deposits, etc., $275,315,231; Dividend, 1922–23, 18 p.c. (54 Branches in Chile.)

BANCO DI ROMA (1880), *Rome*. (Branches in Egypt, Palestine, and Malta.)

13 **BANCO ESPAÑOL DEL RIO DE LA PLATA** (1886), *Buenos Aires*, Argentine (7, Fenchurch St., E.C. 3). — Capital, $100,000,000; Reserve Fund, $49,937,871.15. Dividend, 1919, £6 p.c. (51 Branches in South America and Europe.)

Banco Nacional Ultramarino (1864), *Lisbon* (9, Bishopsgate, E.C. 2).—Capital, *Escudos* 24,000,000; Reserve Funds, *Escudos* 27,200,000. (72 Branches.)

Bangalore Bank, Ltd., *Bangalore*, India.—Capital, Rs. 4.55.000 (Shares of Rs. 130, fully paid); Reserve Fund, Rs. 1.22.308; Deposits, etc., Rs. 3.63.203.

Bank for Commerce and Industry in Warsaw, Ltd., *Warsaw* (31 & 33 Bishopsgate, E.C. 2). Capital, *Mkp.* 1,920,000,000; Reserves, *Mkp.* 574.979.776.21; Deposits and Current Account, *Mkp.* 88.146.489.804.96. 95 Branches in Poland; also Paris, Brussels and Rotterdam.

Bank of Abyssinia (1905), *Adis Ababa*, Abyssinia (Registered Office, *Cairo*, Egypt).—Capital, £500,000 (£5 Shares, £1 5s. paid). Dividend, 1921, 3 p.c. (3 Branches in Abyssinia.)

13A **Bank of Adelaide** (1865), *Adelaide*, South Australia (11, Leadenhall St., E.C. 3).—Capital, £875,000 (£5 Shares, fully paid); Reserve Fund, £720,000; Deposits, etc., £7,968,362; Dividend, 1921–22, £10 p.c. (98 Branches and Sub-branches.)

14 **Bank of Athens** (1894), *Athens*, Greece (22, Fenchurch St., E.C. 3).—Capital, Dr. 48,000,000 (Dr. 100 Shares, fully paid). (31 Branches.)

15 **Bank of Australasia** (1835) (4, Threadneedle St., E.C. 2).—Paid up Capital, £4.000,000 (£5 Shares, fully paid); Reserve Fund, £3,525,000; Deposits, etc., £37,580,814; Dividend, 1921–22, £13 p.c. (206 Branches in Australia and N.Z.).

Bank of Baroda, Ltd. (1908), *Mandvi-Baroda*, India (*London Agents*, 90).—Issued and Subscribed Capital, Rs. 60.00.000, Paid up Capital, Rs. 30.00.000 (Shares of Rs. 100 and Rs. 50 paid up); Reserve Fund, Rs. 18.00.000; Deposits, etc., Rs. 473.01.614; Dividend, 1921, 15 p.c. (10 Branches in India.)

Bank of Bermuda, Ltd. (1889), *Hamilton*, Bermuda (*London Agents*, 136).—Capital, £15,000 (£50 Shares, fully paid); Reserve Fund, £30,000.

17 **Bank of British West Africa, Ltd.** (1894), 37 Gracechurch St., E.C. 3).—Capital, authorised £4,000,000. Subscribed £3,000.000; paid up £1,200,000. Reserve Fund, £400,000; Deposits, £5,823,332. (51 Branches.)

Bank of East Asia, *Hong Kong*.

[illegible] **Bank of England** (1694), Threadneedle St., E.C. 2.—Capital, £14,553,000 (Fully paid Stock); Reserve Fund, £3,707,486; Deposits, etc., Sept. 26, 1923, £118,079,550; Dividend, 1922–23, 11½ p.c. (10 Branches in London and England.) *See also* p. 330.

20 **Bank of Hamilton** (1872), *Hamilton*, Ont., Canada (*London Agents*, 175).—Capital, $5,000,000 ($100 Shares, fully paid); Reserve Fund, $4,850,000; Total Assets, $74,471,630; Dividend, 1922–23, 12 p.c. (147 Branches in Canada.)

20A **Bank of India, Ltd.** (1906), *Bombay*, India.—Capital, Rs. 2.00.00.000 (Shares of Rs. 100, Rs 50 paid up); Reserve Fund, Rs. 72.50.000; Deposits, etc., Rs. 10.01.14.380; Dividend, 1921–22, 10½ p.c.

[illegible] **Bank of Ireland** (1783), College Green, *Dublin* (*London Agents*, 21, 75).—Capital, £2.769,230 Stock; Reserve Fund, £1,400.000; Deposits, etc., £49,000,000; Dividend, 1922, £13 p.c. (130 Branches and Sub-branches.)

21B **Bank of Liverpool and Martins, Ltd.** (1831), 7, Water St., *Liverpool* (68 Lombard St., E.C. 3, Kingsway, W.C. 2, and 43, Charing Cross, S.W. 1).—Capital, £18,791,120 (£20 Shares, £2 10s. paid up); Reserve Fund, £1,500,000; Deposits, etc., £63.934.396; Dividend, 1921–22, £16 p.c. (350 Branches and Sub-branches.)

Bank of Malta (1812), *Malta* (*London Agents*, 30, 132, 136, 221).

[illegible] **Bank of Montreal** (1817), *Montreal*, Canada (47, Threadneedle St., E.C. 2, and 9, Waterloo Place, S.W. 1).—Capital, $27,250,000 ($100 Shares, fully paid); Reserve Fund, $27,250,000; Deposits, etc., $653,608,249; Dividend, 1921–22, 12 p.c. and bonus 2 p.c. (Over 550 Branches in North America.)

22A **Bank of Morocco, Ltd.** (1884), Suffolk House, E.C. 3.—Capital, £500,000 (£4 Shares, £4 paid).

23 **Bank of New South Wales** (1817), *Sydney*, N.S.W. (29, Threadneedle St., E.C. 2.)—Capital, £5,000,000 (£20 Shares, fully paid); Reserve Fund, £3,600,000; Deposits, etc., £51,386,911; Dividend, 1919–20, £10 p.c. (360 Branches and Agencies in Australia and N.Z..)

24 **Bank of New Zealand** (1861), *Wellington*, N.Z. (1, Queen Victoria St., E.C. 4).—Capital, £3,904,988 (£529,988 4 p.c. Guaranteed Stock; £1,125,000 Preference and £2,250,000 Ordinary; Reserve Fund, £1,825,000; Deposits, etc., £30,003,926; Dividend, 1922–23, £13⅓ p.c. (Over 200 Branches and Agencies in New Zealand, also branches in Melbourne and Sydney.)

24B **Bank of Nova Scotia** (1832), *Halifax*, N.S., and *Toronto*, Ontario, Canada (*London Agents*, 136, 193).—Capital, $10,000,000 ($100 Shares fully paid); Reserve Fund, $19.500.000; Deposits etc., $221,647,324; Dividend, 1922–23, 16 p.c. (314 Branches.)

25 **Bank of Rumania, Ltd.** (1903), 64, Cornhill, E.C. 3.—Capital, £300,000 (£6 Shares, fully paid); Reserve Fund, £76,300.

26 **Bank of Scotland** (1695), Bank St., *Edinburgh* (30, Bishopsgate, E.C. 2).—Capital, £1,987,500 (Stock, £1,325,000 paid up); Reserve Fund, £800,000; Deposits, etc., £34,695,000; Dividend, 1922–23, £16 p.c. (215 Branches and Sub-branches.)

27 **Bank of Spain**, (1856), *Madrid*, Spain 37, New Broad St., E.C. 2).—Capital, *Pesetas* 150,000,000 (Shares of *Pesetas* 500, fully paid); Reserve Fund, *Pesetas* 30,000,000; Deposits, etc., *Pesetas* 550,000,000; Dividend, 1918–19, *Pesetas* 105 per share. (63 Branches in Spain.)

27A **Bank of Taiwan, Ltd.** (1899), *Taipeh*, Formosa (25, Old Broad St., E.C. 2).—Capital, *Yen* 60,000,000; Reserve Fund *Yen*, 11,780,000; Dividend, 1919-20, 10 p.c. (35 Branches.)

28 **Bank of Toronto** (1855), *Toronto*, Ontario, Canada (*London Agents*, 136).—Capital, $5,000,000 (Shares of $100, fully paid); Reserve Fund, $7,061,241; Deposits, etc., $73,678,737; Dividend, 1921–22, 12 p.c. (157 Branches in Canada.)

29 **BANK OF VICTORIA, LTD.** (1852), Collins St., *Melbourne*, Australia (69, King William St., E.C. 4).—Capital, £2,816,760 (£10 Preference, fully paid; £10 Ordinary, £5 paid); Reserve Fund, £650.000; Deposits, etc., £10,392.649; Dividend, 1921-22, 9 p.c. (115 Branches and Agencies.)

29C **BANQUE BELGE POUR L'ETRANGER, LTD.** (1902). *Brussels* (Moorgate Hall, Moorgate, E.C. 2 (tempy.) and Manchester.—Capital, *Francs* 100,000,000 (Shares *Fr.* 500); Reserve Fund, *Fr.* 21,852,279; Deposits, etc., *Fr.* 626,676,194; Dividend, 1921-22, 7 p.c. (13 Branches).

29B **BANQUE D'HOCHELAGA** (1874), *Montreal*, Canada (*London Agents*, 30 and 60).—Authorised Capital, $10,000,000 Paid-up Capital and Reserve, $8,000,000. (184 Branches and Sub-Agencies 175.)

BANQUE DU CONGO BELGE (1909), *Brussels* and *Antwerp* (20, Copthall Avenue, E.C. 2). (27 Branches in Belgian Congo.)

BANQUE D'ORIENT (1904). *Athens*, Greece (*London Agents*, 71).—Capital, *Francs* 25.000.000; Shares, *Fr.* 125, fully paid); Reserve Fund and Surplus, *Fr.* 3.964.922. (Branches at Alexandria and Cairo, Egypt.)

BANQUE NATIONALE DE CRÉDIT (1913) *Paris* (7, Lothbury, E.C. 2.)—Capital, *Fr.* 500,000,000 (Paid up *Fr.* 213,007,500). Reserve Funds *Fr.* 90,460,729; Current Account, *Fr.* 2,103,135,526. Over 400 Branches and Agencies in France.

BANQUE FRANCO-SERBE (1910), *Paris*, *Belgrade*, etc. (30, Coleman St., E.C. 2).—Capital, *Fr.* 20,000,000 (Shares, *Fr.* 500, fully paid). 8 Branches.

BANQUE FRANCAISE D'EGYPTE (1907), 7, Rue Auber, *Paris*, *Khartoum*, *Cairo* and *Obeid*, Sudan.

29D **BANQUE NATIONALE** (1860). *Quebec*, Canada (*London Agents*, 173).—Capital, $3,000.000 ($100 Shares, fully paid); Reserve Fund, $464,608.40; Deposits, etc., $41,273.904.17; Dividend, 1922-23, 6 p.c. (340 Branches and Agencies.)

BANQUE RUSSO-ASIATIQUE (1910), *Petrograd* (64 Old Broad St., E.C. 2).

BARBER & CO., LTD., J. LIONEL (1899). 411, Tower Building, *Liverpool*, and 5, Lothbury, E.C. 2.—Capital, £200,000.

30* **BARCLAYS BANK, LTD.** (1896), *Head Office*, 54, Lombard St., E.C. 3; Foreign Branch, 168 Fenchurch St., E.C. 3; City Office, 170 Fenchurch St., E.C. 3; Acton, 186, High St., W. 3; Aldersgate St., 28-29, Aldersgate St., E.C.; Alexandra Park, 11, Bedford Road, N. 22; Anerley, 113A, Anerley Rd., S.E. 20, and 137, Anerley Rd., S.E. 20; 122, Baker St., W. 1; Balham, 169, High Road, S.W. 12; 33, Barbican, E.C. 1; Barnes, 15, Church Road, S.W. 13; Basinghall St., 70, Basinghall St., E.C.; Battersea, 354-356, Battersea Park Rd., S.W. 11; Battersea Park, 278, Queen's Rd., S.W. 8; Bayswater, 103, Queen's Rd., W. 2; Bermondsey, 248, New Kent Rd., S.E. 1; 349-351 Bethnal Green Road, E. 2; 126, Bishopsgate, E.C. 2; 234, Bishopsgate, E.C. 2; Blackheath, Tranquil Vale, S.E. 3; Bloomsbury, 46, Southampton Row, W.C. 1; Borough, 222, Great Dover St., S.E. 1; 90 & 92, Bow Rd., E. 3; Bowes Park, Station Road, N. 22; British Museum; 28, New Oxford St., W.C.; 256, Brixton Hill, S.W. 2; Brixton, North, 275, Brixton Road, S.W. 9; Brixton, South, 463 & 465, Brixton Rd., S.W. 9; 137 Brompton Road, S.W. 3; Brondesbury, 318, High Rd., N.W. 6; 368, Caledonian Rd., N. 1; Camberwell Green, S.E. 5; Cambridge Circus, Shaftesbury Avenue, W.C. 2; Camden Town, 68 & 69, Park St., N.W. 1; Canning Town, 101 & 103, Barking Rd., E. 16; 48, Cannon St., E.C. 4; Catford, 166, Rushey Green, 191, Rushey Green, S.E. 6; Cavendish Sq., 4, Vere St., W. 1; Charing Cross, 448, Strand, W.C. 2; Charlton, Kent, 27, Church Lane, S.E. 7; 154 & 156, Cheapside, E.C. 2; Chelsea, 140, King's Rd., S.W. 3; Chingford, 24, Station Rd., E. 4; Chiswick, 153, High Rd., W. 4; Clapham, 188, High St., S.W. 4; Clapham Junction, 7, St. John's Hill, S.W. 11; Clapton, 204 & 206, Lower Clapton Rd., E. 5; Clerkenwell, 84, Rosebery Avenue, E.C. 1; 18, Coleman St., E.C. 2; 16, Conduit St., W. 1; Covent Garden, 5 & 6, Henrietta St., W.C. 2; Cricklewood, 30, Broadway, N.W. 2, 171, Broadway, N.W. 2; Crofton Park, 373, Brockley Rd., Brockley, S.E. 4; Crouch End, The Broadway, N. 8; Dalston, 2, High Street, Kingsland, E. 8; Deptford, 17, The Broadway; Dulwich, 117, Dulwich Village, S.E. 21; Dulwich, East, 68, Lordship Lane, S.E. 22; Ealing, 53, Broadway, W. 5; Earl's Court, 191, Earl's Court Rd., S.W. 5; Earlsfield, 376, Garrett Lane, S.W. 18; Eastern, 167, Whitechapel Rd., E. 1; East Ham, 202, High Street North, E. 6; 1, High St. South, E. 6; East Sheen 256, Upper Richmond Road, S.W. 14; 388, Edgware Rd., W. 2; Edmonton, Lower, The Broadway, N. 9; Edmonton, Upper, 210, Fore St., N. 18; Eltham, 29, High Street, S.E. 9; 344 & 346, Essex Rd., N. 1; Fenchurch St. Station, 109, Fenchurch St., E.C. 3; Finchley, Church End, 1, The Broadway, N. 9; Finchley, 24, The Broadway, N. 3; Finchley, East, 20, High Rd., N. 2; Finchley, North, 16, High St., N. 12, 71, High St., N. 12; Finsbury Park, 254, Seven Sisters Rd., N. 4; 82, Finsbury Pavement, E.C. 2; 19, Fleet St., E.C. 4; 132 & 134, Fleet St., E.C. 4; 1A, Fore St., E.C. 2; Forest Gate, 306, Romford Road, E. 7; Forest Hill, 1, London Road, S.E. 23; Friern Barnet, N. 11; Fulham, 859, Fulham Road, S.W. 6; Golden Sq., Lower John St., W. 1; Golders Green, 9, Golders Green Parade, N.W. 4; 56, Goswell Rd., 1 Clerkenwell Road, E.C. 1; 56, Great Portland St., W. 1; Great Tower St., E.C. 3; Green Lanes and Noel Park, 62, High Road, Wood Green, N. 22; Greenwich, East, 213, Trafalgar Rd., S.E. 10; Hackney, 300, Mare St., E. 8; Hackney, The Triangle, E. 8; Hackney Rd., 283 & 285 Hackney Rd., E. 2; Hammersmith, 8, Broadway, W. 6, and 172, King St., W. 6; Hampstead, 55, Englands Lane, N.W. 3; Hampstead, 28, High St., N.W. 3; Hampstead, Frognal, 503, Finchley Road, N.W. 3; Hampstead Garden Suburb, 7, Temple Fortune Arcade, Finchley Road, N.W. 4; Hampstead Heath, 43, South End Rd., N.W. 3; Hampstead South, 135, Finchley Rd., N.W. 3; Hampstead West, 174, West End Lane, N.W. 6; Hanwell, 155, Uxbridge Rd, W. 7; Harlesden, High St., N.W. 10; Harringay, Grand Parade, Harringay Park, N. 4; 478, Harrow Rd., W. 9; Hendon, Bell Corner, N.W. 4; 23, Brent St., N.W. 4; Hendon Aerodrome, Collingdale Avenue, The Hyde, N.W. 9; Hendon, West. 181, The Broadway, N.W. 9; Herne Hill, 5, Half Moon Lane, S.E. 24; Highams Park, 20. The Avenue, E. 4; Highbury, Highbury Corner, N. 5; Highgate, 345, Archway Rd.; Highgate, 54 and 56, High St., N. 6; 311–312, High Holborn, W.C. 1; Hither Green, 363, Hither Green Lane, S.E. 13; 20–23, Holborn, E.C. 1; 148, Holborn, E.C. 1; Holland Park, 127, Holland Park Avenue, W. 11; 403, Holloway Rd., N. 7; Holloway, Upper, 7, Highgate Hill, N. 19; 78, Honor Oak Park, S.E. 23; Hornsey, High St., N. 8; Hoxton, 150, Hoxton St., N. 1; Islington, 138, Upper St., N. 1; 412-4, Kennington Rd., S.E. 11; Kensal Rise, 83, Chamberlayne Road, Willesden, N.W. 10; Kensington High St., 74, Kensington High St., W. 8; 230, Kentish Town Rd., N.W. 5; 315, Kentish Town Rd., N.W. 5; Kilburn, 42, High Rd., N.W. 6; King's Cross, 23, Euston Rd., N.W. 1; 1, Kingsland High St., E. 8; Knightsbridge, 1 Brompton Road, S.W. 1; Ladywell, 332, High St., Lewisham, S.E. 13; Lavender Hill, 835, Wandsworth Rd., S.W. 8; 115, Leadenhall St., E.C. 3; 618, Lea Bridge Road, Leyton, E. 10; Lee Green, 2, Eltham Road, S.E. 12; Lewisham, 93–5, High St., S.E. 13; 239, Lewisham High Rd., S.E. 13; Leyton, 267, High Rd., E. 10; Leytonstone, 839, High Road, E. 11; Leytonstone Road., 178, High Rd, Leytonstone, E. 11; Limehouse, 819 & 821. Commercial Road East, E. 14; 167, Lordship Lane, N. 22; 53–55, Maida Vale, W. 9; Manor Park, 618, Romford Rd., E. 12; 863, Romford Rd., E. 12; Marylebone, 5A, High St., W. 1; Merton, 134, Kingston Rd., S.W. 19; 209, Merton Rd., South Wimbledon, S.W. 19; Mile End, 234–6, Whitechapel Rd., E. 1; Mile End Station, E.; Mill Hill, 21, Broadway, N.W. 1.; 9, Mincing Lane E.C. 3; 1. Minories, E. 1, 19–21, Moorgate St., E.C. 2; Mortlake, Sheen Lane, S.W. 14; Mount St., 119, Mount St., W.; Munster Park, 841, Fulham Rd., S.W. 6; Muswell Hill, 1, Station Parade, N. 10; 161–2, New Bond St., W. 1; 180, New Cross Rd., S.E. 14; 197, New Cross Rd., S.E. 14; 41 Newington Green, Stoke Newington, N. 16; New Southgate, corner of Station Road, N. 11; Norbury, London Rd., S.W. 16; Norwood, South, 251–3, Selhurst Road., S.E. 25; Norwood, Upper, 61, Westow Hill, S.E. 19; Norwood, West, 435, Norwood Road, S.E. 27; Notting Hill, 137, Ladbroke Grove, W. 11; Notting Hill Gate, 21, High St.; 23, Old Broad St., E.C. 2; Old St., 84 88, Great Eastern St., E.C. 2; Oxford Circus, 15, Great Portland St., W. 1; 5, Oxford St., W. 1; 451, Oxford St., W. 1; Paddington, 127–9, Edgware Rd., W. 2; 1, Pall Mall East, S.W. 1; Palmer's Green, 2, Alderman's Hill, N. 13; 2, The Promenade, N. 13; Peckham, 77, High St., S.E. 15; Peckham Rye, 229, Rye Lane, Peckham, S.E. 15; Penge, 119 and 121, High St., S.E. 20; Plaistow, 778, Barking Rd., E. 13; 41–43, Plumstead Common Road; Plumstead, High St., S.E. 18; Poplar, 187, East India Dock Rd., E. 14; Putney, 68 and 70, High St., S.W. 15; 114-114A, Queen Victoria St., E.C. 4; 145, Upper Richmond Rd., S.W. 15; Raynes Park, 42, Coombe Lane, Wimbledon, S.W. 20; 27, Regent St., S.W. 1; Roehampton, opposite Post Office, S.W. 15; 39, Roman Rd., Bow, E. 3; Rotherhithe, 1, Plough Rd., S.E. 16; 1 & 2, St. George's Circus, S.E. 1; St. John's Wood, 46A, Wellington Rd., N.W. 8; Shepherds Bush, 29A, Goldhawk Rd., W. 12; Shepherd's Bush, 330, Uxbridge Road, W. 12; Shoreditch, 113 & 114, High St., E. 1; Silvertown, 8, Albert Rd., E. 16; Soho, 42 Frith St., W. 1; South Ealing; Southgate, The Green, N. 14; South Kensington, 108, Queen's Gate, S.W. 7; Southwark, 43, Borough High St., S.E. 1; Spitalfields, 83, Commercial St., E. 1; 40, Stamford Hill, N. 16; 220, Stamford Hill, N. 16; Stepney, 368, Commercial Rd., E. 1; Stock Exchange, 8, Angel Court, E.C. 2; Stockwell, 256, Clapham Rd., S.W. 9; Stoke Newington, 159, High St., N. 16; 32, Strand, W.C. 2; 366, Strand, W.C. 2; 28, Stratford Broadway, E. 15; Stratford, 399 & 401, High St., E. 15; Streatham, 139–141, Streatham High Rd., S.W. 16; Streatham Common, 426, Streatham High Rd., S.W. 16; Streatham West, 123, Mitcham Lane, S.W. 16; Stroud Green, 181, Stroud Green Rd., N. 4; Sydenham, 13, Kirkdale, S.E. 26; Tooting, 262, Upper Tooting Rd., S.W. 17; Tooting Junction, 9, Furzedown Market, Mitcham Rd., Tooting, S.W. 17; Tottenham, 549, High Rd., N. 17; 814, High Road, N. 17; Tottenham South, 220, High Road, N. 15; 262, Tottenham Court Rd., W. 1; Tufnell Park, 158, Fortess Rd., N.W. 5; Tulse Hill, 335, Norwood Rd., West Norwood, S.E. 27; Upton Park, 249, Plashet Road, E. 13; Vauxhall, 5, Wandsworth Road, S.W. 8; Victoria Docks, 278 Victoria Dock Road, Custom House, E. 16; Walham Green, Bank Buildings, S.W., 6; and The Broadway, S.W. 6; Walthamstow, 10, St. James St., E. 17; 277, High St., E. 17; 278, Hoe St., E. 17; 179, Wood St., E. 17; 260, Walworth Rd., S.E. 17; Wandsworth Common, 32, Bellevue Rd., S.W. 17; Wandsworth, 83 & 85. High St., S.W. 18; Wandsworth Rd., 337, Wandsworth Road, South Lambeth, S.W. 8; Wanstead, 55, High St., E. 11; 185, Wardour St., W., and 95, Wardour St., W. 1; West Brompton, 202, Fulham Rd., S.W. 10; Westcombe Park. Vanbrugh Park, S.E. 3; West Ealing, 41, Broadway, W. 13; 207, Uxbridge Rd., W. 13; West End Foreign Branch, 1, Pall Mall East, S.W. 1; West Green, 261, West Green Rd., N. 5; West Kensington, 137, North End Rd., W. 14; Westminster, 78, Victoria St., and 95, Victoria St., S.W. 1; West Smithfield, 37 & 41, St. John's St., E.C. 1: Whetstone, 1, Bank Buildings, High Rd., N. 20; Wigmore St., 2, Mandeville Place, W. 1; Willesden Green, 5, High Rd., N.W. 10; Wimbledon, 37, Hill Rd., S.W. 19; 5, The Broadway, S.W 19; Wimbledon Common, High St., S.W. 19; Wimbledon Park, 72, Arthur Rd., S.W. 19; Winchmore Hill, 53, Station Rd., N. 21; Wood Green, 247, High Rd., N. 22; 32, Hardy Terrace, Lordship Lane, N. 22;

120, Wood St., E.C. 4: Woolwich, Wellington St., S.E. 18; Woolwich, 23, Hare St., S.E. 18 — Capital, £15,592.372 paid; (A Shares £4. fully paid; B Shares £1 fully paid. C Shares £1 fully paid); Reserve Fund, £8,250,000: Deposits, etc., £321,167,218; Dividend, 1922-23, A Shares 10 p.c., B Shares 14 p.c., C Shares 14 p.c. Over 1,700 Branches and Sub-branches: *Affiliated Banks* — The British Linen Bank; The Union Bank of Manchester; The Anglo-Egyptian Bank, Ltd., *q.v.*

30A Barclays Bank (Overseas) Ltd., *Chief Office*, 33, Rue du IV Septembre, Paris. 13 Branches in France.

31 Baring Brothers & Co., Ltd. (1890), 8, Bishopsgate, E.C. 2.—Capital, £1,025,000 (fully paid); Reserve Fund, £1,000,000; Deposits, etc., £18,255,809.

32 Belfast Banking Co., Ltd. (1827), *Belfast* (*Affiliated to* No. 136).—Capital, £2,500,000 (£12 10*s*. Shares, £2 10*s*. paid); Reserve Fund, £550,000; Deposits, etc., £17.908.049; Dividend, 1921-22, 20 p.c. & B 10*d*. (old), 8 p.c. & B 4*d*. (new). (97 Branches, and Sub-branches.)

Benson & Co., Frederick J. (1896), Imperial House, Kingsway, W.C. 2.

Benson, Robert, & Co. (1853), 24, Old Broad Street, E.C. 2.

Bevan, Churchill & Co., Ltd., Finsbury Court, Finsbury Pavement, E.C. 2.

Blandy Brothers & Co. (1815), *Funchal, Madeira* (106, Fenchurch St., E.C. 3)

Blandy Brothers & Co. (1886), *Las Palmas*, Grand Canary (106, Fenchurch St., E.C. 3).

B. W. Blydenstein & Co. (1858), 54, 55 & 56, Threadneedle St., E.C. 2. — Capital, £625,000; Deposits, etc., £12,525.787.

Bonbright, William P., & Co. (1895), 15 & 16, George Street, Mansion House, E.C. 4.

Boulton Brothers & Co., London, Limited, 39, Old Broad St., E.C. 2.

36 Boyle, Low, Murray & Co. (1833), 35, College Green, *Dublin* (*London Agents*, 223).

Brandt's (William) Sons & Co. (1805), 4, Fenchurch Avenue, E.C. 3.

Brightwen & Co. (1860), 34, Nicholas Lane, E.C. 4.

British and Foreign Mercantile Bank, Ltd. (1917), 34, Nicholas Lane, E.C. 4.

British and North European Bank Ltd. (1920), 31-33, Bishopsgate, E.C. 2.

38 British Bank for Foreign Trade, Ltd. (1911), 48, Bishopsgate, E.C. 2.—Subscribed Capital, £240,000; 240,000 Shares of £1 each fully paid; Deposits and Current Accounts, £231,276.

39 British Bank of South America, Ltd. (1863), 4, Moorgate, E.C. 2, and Manchester,—Capital, £2,000,000 (£20 Shares, £10 paid); Reserve Fund, £1,000,000; Deposits, etc., £16,579,322; Dividend, 1922, 10 p.c. (20 Branches in South America.)

39A British, Foreign and Colonial Corporation, Ltd. (1910), B. F. C. House, Gresham Street, E.C. 2.—Capital, issued, £385,000; Reserve, £37,320; Dividend, 1922, 5 p.c. (3 Branches.)

British Italian Banking Corporation, Ltd. (1916), 12, Nicholas Lane, E.C. 4. —Capital, authorised and fully paid, £1,000,000; Reserve (31/12/1922), £233,418.

40 British Linen Bank (1746), 38, St. Andrew Square, *Edinburgh* (Threadneedle St., E.C. 2). *Affiliated to* Barclays Bank, Ltd. —Capital, £1,250,000 fully paid; Reserve Funds, £1,450,000; Deposits, etc., £28,849,249; Dividend, 1922-23, 16 p.c. (173 Branches and Sub-Branches.)

41 British Mutual Banking Co., Ltd. (1857), Ludgate Circus, E.C. 4.—Capital, £200,000 (£5 Shares, £1 10*s*. paid); Reserve Fund, £57,000; Deposits, etc., £544,900; Dividend, 1921-22, 10 p.c.

42 British Oriental Bank, Ltd. (1909), *Smyrna* (1, Walbrook, E.C. 4).—Capital, £26,994 (£1 Shares, fully paid); Reserve Fund, £3,138; Deposits, etc., £2,281. (Figures of Dec., 1920.)

British Overseas Bank, Ltd. (1919), 33, Gracechurch Street, E.C. 3. Capital, £5,000,000; authorised, £2,000,000; paid in full, 200,000 A Shares of £5; 200,000 B Shares of £5; Deposits, £1,511,511; Dividend 6 p.c. p.a. on A Shares.

British Trade Corporation (1917), 13 & 14, Austin Friars, E.C. 2.—Capital Subscribed, £1,500,000 (200,000 Shares of £5, fully paid, and 500,000 Shares of £1 each); Deposits, etc., £1,460,064.

45 Brown, Shipley & Co. (1810), Founders Court, Lothbury, E.C. 2, & 123, Pall Mall, S.W. 1.

46 Buitenlandsche Bankvereeniging (1897), *Amsterdam* (20, Copthall Avenue, E.C. 2). —Capital, *Florins*, 2,400,000. (Shares, *Fl*. 150, fully paid.)

Bunge & Company, Limited, 33 & 34, Bury St., E.C. 3. (Branches, Leith and Hull.)

46A Canada Permanent Mortgage Corporation (1855), *Toronto*, Ontario, Canada (*London Agents*, 136).—Capital, $7,000,000 ($100 Shares, fully paid); Reserve Fund, $7,000,000; Deposits, $7,284,884.11; Dividend, 1922, 12 p.c. (8 Branches in Canada.)

47 Canadian Bank of Commerce (1867), *Toronto*, Ontario, Canada (2, Lombard St., E.C. 3).—Capital, £3,082,192 ($100 Shares, fully paid); Reserve Fund, £3,082,192; Total Assets, £83,446,988; Dividend, 1922, 12 p.c. + 1 p.c. (488 Branches in North America.)

Cater & Coy., Ltd. (1912), 4, Castle Court, Birchin Lane, E.C. 2.

Cattle Trade Bank, Ltd. (1920), Woodside, Birkenhead.

Central Bank of India, Ltd. (1911), *Bombay*.—Capital, Rs. 1,68,00,000; (Shares of Rs. 50, Rs. 25 paid); Reserve Fund, Rs. 1,00,00,000; Deposits, etc., Rs. 14,17,00,000; Dividend, 1922, 14 p.c. (16 Branches.)

Chalmers, Guthrie & Co., Ltd. (1793), 9, Idol Lane, E.C. 3.

53 Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China (1853), 38, Bishopsgate, E.C. 2. —Capital, £3,000,000 (£5 Shares, fully paid); Reserve Fund, £3,800,000; Deposits, etc., £42,408,289; Dividend, 1922, 20¼ p.c. (39 Branches and Agencies.)

57 Child & Co. (1599), 1, Fleet St., Temple Bar, E.C. 4.—Capital, £500,000; Reserve Fund, £91,441; Deposits, etc., £2,717,112.

Chinese Commercial Bank, Ltd. (1912).

Singapore, Straits Settlements.—Capital, Issued and Subscribed, $1,000,000,00; Reserve, $1,050,000,00; Deposits, etc., $3,000,984,45.

60 Clydesdale Bank, Ltd. (1838), St. Vincent Place, *Glasgow* (30, Lombard St., E.C. 3). *Affiliated to* No. 136.—Capital, £5,000,000 (£50 Shares, £10 paid); Reserve Fund, £1,300,000; Deposits, etc., £34,102,092; Dividend, 1921–22, 18 p.c. (184 Branches and Sub Branches.)

Coates & Co. (1919), 21, Old Change, E.C. 4.

65 Colonial Bank (1836), 29, Gracechurch St., E.C. 3.—Capital, £3,000,000 (£20 Shares, £6 paid); Reserve Fund, £300,000; Deposits, etc., £7,064,363; Dividend, 1923, 8 p.c. (57 Branches and Agencies.)

66 Commercial Bank of Australia, Ltd. (1893), Collins St., *Melbourne* (17, Moorgate, E.C. 2).—Subscribed Capital, £2,468,877 (£10 Preference, fully paid; 10s. Ordinary, fully paid); Reserve Fund, £100,000; Deposits, etc., £17,061,413; Dividend, 1922–23, 4 p.c. on Pref. shares, 15 p.c. on Ordinary shares. (395 Branches and Agencies.)

68 Commercial Bank of Scotland, Ltd. (1810), George St., *Edinburgh* (62, Lombard St., E.C. 3).—Capital, £5,500,000 (250,000 A shares of £20, each £5 paid); 500,000 B shares of £1 each fully paid); Reserve Fund, £1,600,000; Deposits, etc., £40,000,000; Dividend, 1921–22, 15 p.c. on A shares, and 1 p.c. Bonus on A shares; 10 p.c. on B shares. (278 Branches and Sub-Branches in Scotland.)

68A Commercial Bank of Spanish America, Ltd. (1904), 9, Bishopsgate, E.C. 2.—Capital, £500,000; Deposits, £2,674,457. (15 Branches and Agencies.)

Commercial Bank of Tasmania, Ltd. absorbed by English, Scottish & Australian Bank, Ltd.

69 Commercial Banking Co. of Sydney, Ltd. (1834), George St., *Sydney*, N.S.W. (18, Birchin Lane, E.C. 3).—Capital, £6,000,000 (£25 Shares, £12 10s. paid); Reserve Fund, £2,580,000; Deposits, etc., £34,446,065; Dividend, 1922–23, 20 p.c. (231 Branches in N.S.W. and Queensland.)

Commercial Mutual Credit Bank, Ltd., 117, Cheapside, E.C. 2 and 17, Kensington Park Road, W. 11 (*London Agents*, 175).—Deposits, etc., £13,575.

70 Commonwealth Bank of Australia (1912).—*Sydney*, N.S.W. (36–41, New Broad St., E.C. 2; Australia House, Strand, W.C. 2).—Owned and guaranteed by the Government of the Commonwealth. Empowered to issue capital up to £10,000,000. No issue yet made. Deposits (General Bank), June, '22, £44,550,163, (Savings Bank) £38,056,980; Reserve Fund, £2,000,829; Capital Redemption Fund, £2,000,829. (64 Branches in Commonwealth.) Note Issue Dept., £53,556,698.

Comptoir Financier et Commercial d'Egypte (1905), *Alexandria*, Egypt (*London Agents*, 132).—Capital, £160,000.

71 Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris (1889), 14, Rue Bergère, *Paris* (8–13, King William St., E.C. 4). *Manchester and Liverpool.*—Capital, £10,000,000 (Shares, *Francs* 500, fully paid); Reserve Fund, £2,988,645; Deposits, etc., £134,691,814; Dividend, 1921–22, 10 p.c. (268 Branches in France; 23 Agencies in French Colonies, Australia, Egypt, etc.)

73 Thomas Cook & Son (1841), Ludgate Circus, E.C. 4. (130 Branches in U.K. and Abroad.)

Copleys Bank, Ltd. (1916), 1, Queen Victoria St., E.C. 4, *Perth*, W.A., and *Melbourne*.

Cossart, Gordon & Co., Ltd. (1745), 75, Mark Lane, E.C. 3. Foreign House, Cossart Gordon & Co., Funchal, Madeira.

75* Coutts & Co. (1892), 440, Strand, W.C. 2; 15, Lombard St., E.C. 3; and 1, Park Lane, Hyde Park, W. 1.—Capital, £800,000; Reserve Fund, £800,000; Deposits, etc., £15,571,932.

Crédit Foncier d'Algérie et de Tunisie (1880), 43, Rue Cambon, *Paris*, (18, St. Swithin's Lane, E.C. 4).—Capital, *Francs* 125,000,000; Reserve, *Francs* 20,433,292; Deposits, *Francs* 449,235,931. (100 Branches.)

76A Credit Industriel et Commercial (1859), 66, Rue de la Victoire, *Paris* (126, Cannon St., E.C. 4).—Capital, £4,000,000. Issued 200,000 Shares of £20 (*Fr.* 500), 179,230 Registered Shares, *Fr.* 125 paid up, and 20,770 Shares fully paid to 31 Dec., 1921); Reserve Fund, £1,200,000; Deposits etc., £21,069,155. (53 Branches in Paris and Suburbs.)

77 Credit Lyonnais (1863), Palais du Commerce, *Lyons*, France (40, Lombard St., E.C. 3; 4, Cockspur St., S.W. 1).—Capital, *Francs* 250,000,000 (Shares, *Fr.* 500, fully paid); Reserve Fund, *Fr.* 200,000,000; Deposits, *Fr.* 4,585,029,835. (410 Branches in France, Algeria, Egypt and Abroad.)

77A Credito Italiano (1870), *Genoa* and *Milan*, Italy (22, Abchurch Lane, E.C. 4).—Capital, *Lire* 300,000,000 (Shares, *Lire* 500, fully paid); Reserve Fund, *Lire* 100,000,000; Deposits, etc., *Lire* 4,419,768,340; Dividend, 1922, 9 p.c.

81 Roger Cunliffe, Sons & Co. (1830), 28, Clement's Lane, Lombard St., E.C. 4.

Daniell, Cazenove & Co., 54, Cornhill, E.C. 3 (*London Agents*, 30).

De Pury, Gautschi & Co. (1902), 17, St. Helen's Place, E.C. 3.

82E Samuel Dobree & Sons (1770), 7, Moorgate, E.C. 2.

82F Dominion Bank (1871), King and Yonge Streets, *Toronto*, Canada (3, King William Street, E.C. 4).—Capital, $6,000,000 ($100 Shares, fully paid); Reserve Fund, $7,000,000; Deposits, etc., $98,353,997; Dividends, 12 p.c. plus 1 p.c. bonus. (131 Branches in Canada and Agency in New York.)

88 Messrs. Drummond (1717), 49, Charing Cross, S.W. 1.

89 William Duff & Son, Ltd., 113, Cannon St., E.C. 4.

90 Eastern Bank, Ltd. (1909), Crosby Square, E.C. 3.—Capital, £2,000,000 (£10 Shares, £5 paid); Reserve Fund, £320,000; Deposits, etc., £5,433,132; Dividend, 1921–22, 9 p.c. (Branches at Amara, Bagdad, Bahrein, Basra, Bombay, Calcutta, Colombo, Hillah, Mosul, Madras and Karachi.)

93 English, Scottish and Australian Bank, Ltd. (1893), 5, Gracechurch St., E.C. 3.—Capital, Paid up, £1,500,000 (£5 Shares,

£2 10s. paid); Reserve Fund, £1,450,000: Deposits, etc., £23,773,421; Dividend, 1921-22, 10 p.c., free of Income Tax. (355 Branches in Australia and Tasmania.)

93A EQUITABLE TRUST CO. OF NEW YORK (1871), 37, Wall St., *New York*, U.S.A. (3, King William St., E.C. 4).—Capital, $23,000,000 ($100 Shares, fully paid); Reserve Fund, $9,500,000; Deposits, etc., $301,000,000.

93B EQUITABLE BANK, LTD. (1900), *Halifax*, Yorks (*London Agents*, 221).—Capital paid up £44,000; Reserve Fund, £50,000; Deposits, etc., £1,184,488; Dividend, 1921-22, 16 p.c. (9 Branches in Yorkshire and Lancashire.)

94 ERLANGERS (1859). 8, Crosby Square, E.C. 3.

94A FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST CO., LTD. (1911). 26, Old Broad St., E.C. 2; 15, Cockspur St., S.W. 1.—Capital, £100,000 (£10 Shares, fully paid).

99B GILLETT BROTHERS DISCOUNT CO., LTD. (1867), 58, Lombard St., E.C. 3.

100*‡ GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE, HOLT & CO. (1753), 67, Lombard St., E.C. 3; 3, Whitehall Place, S.W. 1; 44, Charing Cross, S.W. 1.—Capital, £1,060,000 (Stock, all fully paid); Reserve Fund, £530,000; Deposits, etc., £27,984,752.

GORDON, GRANT & CO., LTD. (1911), Port of Spain, *Trinidad*, West Indies (*London Agents*, 75).

GORDON, LEITH & CO., 7, Lothbury, E.C.

GOSCHENS & CUNLIFFE, 12, Austin Friars, E.C. 2.

105‡ GRINDLAY & CO. (1828), 54, Parliament St., S.W. 1. Branches at Bombay, Calcutta, Simla and Delhi. Agencies: Port Said, Marseilles, Southampton.

105A GUARANTY TRUST CO. OF NEW YORK (1864), 140, Broadway, *New York*, U.S.A. (32, Lombard St., E.C. 3; 50, Pall Mall, S.W. 1; Bush House, Aldwych, W.C. 2.)—Capital, $25,000,000 ($100 Shares, fully paid); Reserve Fund, $15,000,000; Undivided Profits Account, $3,290,126. Deposits, $479,811,505.

105B GUERNSEY BANKING CO., LTD. (1827), High St., St. Peter Port, *Guernsey* (*London Agents*, 221).—Capital, £250,000 (£50 Shares, £10 paid); Reserve Funds, £101,263; Deposits, etc., £633,951; Dividend, 1921-22, 20 p.c., with additional Bonus, 7 p.c. (2 Branches, St. Sampson's, Guernsey, and St. Peter's, Guernsey; 1 *Agency*, Alderney.)

105C GUERNSEY COMMERCIAL BANKING CO., LTD. (1835), *Guernsey* (*London Agents*, 221).—Capital, £200,000 (£25 Shares, £5 paid); Reserve Fund, £52,000.

105D GUINNESS, MAHON & CO. (1836), 20, Bishopsgate, E.C. 2; 17, College Green, Dublin (*London Agents*, 221).

106 GUNNER & CO. (1809), Bishop's Waltham, Hants (*London Agents*, 30).

HAES & SONS (1790), 24, Throgmorton St., E.C. 2 and Stock Exchange.

HALIFAX COMMERCIAL BANKING CO., LTD. (1810), *Amalgamated with* the BANK OF LIVERPOOL and MARTINS.

HAMBROS BANK, LTD., Head Office, 70, Old Broad St., E.C. 2.; Registered Office, 41, Bishopsgate, E.C. 2; West End Branch, Norway House, Trafalgar Square, S.W. 1.—Capital, £4,000,000 (£10 shares, £2 10s. paid); Reserve, 1,050,000; Deposits, etc., £13,513,194; Dividend, 1922-23, 18 p.c.

114 HARROD'S LTD. (1889), 87-135, Brompton Rd., Knightsbridge, S.W. 1. Authorised Capital, £6,500,000; Issued Capital, £5,915,000; Reserve Fund, £669,097.

114A E. VON DER HEYDT & CO. (1911), 6, Austin Friars, E.C. 2.

115 HIBERNIAN BANK, LTD. (1825), College Green, *Dublin* (*London Agents*, 132).—Capital, £2,000,000 (£20 Shares, £5 paid); Reserve Fund, £475,000; Deposits, etc., £15,045,626; 3 Dividend, 1922-23, 10 p.c. (104 Branches and Sub-Branches.)

HIGGINSON & CO. (1907), 80, Lombard St., E.C. 3.

115A CHARLES HOARE & CO. (1673), 37, Fleet St., E.C. 4.—Capital and Reserve Fund, £500,000; Deposits, etc., £3,152,520.

HOHLER & CO. (1820), Banking and Discount Agents, 33, Cornhill, E.C. 3.

115D HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION (1865), *Hongkong* (9, Gracechurch St., E.C. 3).—Capital, $20,000,000 ($125 Shares, fully paid); Sterling Reserve Fund, £4,500,000; Silver Reserve Fund, $23,500,000; Deposits, etc., $480,871,429; Dividend, 1920-21, £8 per share. (39 Branches.)

115E FREDERICK HUTH & CO. (1809), 12, Tokenhouse Yard, E.C. 2.

115F IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA (1875), *Toronto*, Ontario (*London Agents*, 132).—Capital, $7,000,000 ($100 Shares, fully paid); Reserve Fund, $7,500,000; Deposits, $98,432,792; Dividend, 1920-21, 12 p.c., Bonus, 1 p.c. (212 Branches.)

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA (1920), *Calcutta*, *Bombay*, *Madras*. (*London Office*, 5, Whittington Avenue, E.C. 3). Capital, Rs. 11,25,00,000; Reserve, Rs. 4,11,82,805. (95 Branches.)

116 IMPERIAL BANK OF PERSIA (1889), *Teheran* Persia (25, Abchurch Lane, E.C. 4).—Capital, £650,000 (£6 10s Shares, fully paid); Reserve Fund, £340,000; Deposits, £3,996,064; Dividend, 9s. per share, 1922-23. (23 Branches and Agencies in India, Iraq and Persia.)

117 IMPERIAL OTTOMAN BANK (1863), *Constantinople*, Turkey (26, 27, Throgmorton St., E.C. 2).—Capital, £10,000,000 (£20 Shares, £10 paid); Reserve Fund, £1,250,000; Deposits, etc., £18,116,955; Dividend, 1921, 5 p.c. (paid August, 1922). (80 Branches in Turkey, Mesopotamia, Palestine, Syria, Egypt, Arabia, Persia, etc.)

118 INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION (1901), 60, Wall St., *New York*, U.S.A. (36, Bishopsgate, E.C. 2).—Capital and Reserves, $10,000,000; Undivided Profits, $5,500,000; Deposits, etc., $60,700,000; Dividend, 1921, 24 p.c., 1922, 22 p.c. (33 Branches.)

119 IONIAN BANK, LTD. (1839), Basildon House, Moorgate St., E.C. 2.—Capital, £485,580 (£5 Shares, fully paid); Reserve Fund, £155,000; Deposits, etc., £4,524,965; Dividend, 1922, 7 p.c. (15 Branches in Greece, Egypt and Turkey.)

120 IRONMONGER & CO., 31, Throgmorton St., E.C. 2.

121 ISLE OF MAN BANKING CO., LTD. (1865), *Douglas*, I. of M. (*London Agents*,

221).—Capital, £150,000 (£10 Shares, £2 paid); Reserve Fund, £72,000; Deposits, etc., £2,247,622; Dividend, 1922–23, 22½ p.c. (7 Branches.)

Italo-Belgian Bank, Ltd., *Antwerp* (50, Old Broad Street, E.C. 2.)—Capital, *Fr.* 50,000,000 (*Fr.* 500 Shares); Reserve Fund, *Fr.* 24,373,739.

J. Jackson & Sons (1866), 16, Leadenhall St., E.C. 3, and 7 and 8, Charing Cross, S.W. 1.

S. Japhet & Co., Ltd. (1921), 20, Copthall Avenue, E.C. 2; 1 Shorter's Court, E.C. 2.

122A Jewish Colonial Trust, Ltd. (1899), Brook House, Walbrook, E.C. 4; 90, High St., Whitechapel.—Capital, £385,232 (£1 Shares, fully paid); Reserve Fund, £4,528; Deposits, etc. £1,267,488.

122B N. Keizer & Co., 9, Drapers Gdns., E.C. 2.

122C A. Keyser & Co. (1853), 31, Throgmorton St., E.C., 2.

126 Kleinwort, Sons & Co. (1830), 20 Fenchurch St., E.C. 3; and at Liverpool.

129 Lancashire and Yorkshire Bank, Ltd. (1872), 43, Spring Gardens, *Manchester* (*London Agents*, 221).—Capital, £2,013,120 (£20 Shares, £10 paid); Reserve Fund, £1,006,560; Deposits, £26,662,045; Dividend, 1922, 20 p.c. (137 Branches and Sub-branches.)

Land Mortgage Bank of Victoria, Ltd. (1864), 374, Little Collins St., *Melbourne.*—Capital paid up, £76,529 5*s.* (£1 18*s.* Shares, 10*s.* 6*d.* paid).

131 Lazard Brothers & Co., Ltd., 11, Old Broad St., E.C. 2. (Antwerp and Brussels.)

132* Lloyds Bank Ltd. (1865), *Head Office*, 71, Lombard St., E.C. 3; *Colonial & Foreign Department*, 20, King William St., E.C. 4; *City Offices*, 72, Lombard St., E.C. 3, 39, Threadneedle St., E.C. 2; *Country Clearing Department*, 9, Bishopsgate, E.C. 2; *Trustee Department*, 39, Threadneedle St., E.C. 2; 16, St. James's St., S.W. 1; Law Courts, 222, Strand, W.C. 2; *Cox's Branch*, 16, Charing Cross, S.W. 1; *King's Branch*, 9, Pall Mall, S.W. 1; 44 & 45, Aldersgate St., E.C. 1; Battersea, 24, Battersea Park Road, S.W. 11; Bayswater, 32, Westbourne Grove, W. 2; 33, Belgrave Road, S.W. 1; Bermondsey, 56 & 58 Old Kent Road, S.E. 1; Brixton, 412, Brixton Road, S.W. 9; Brompton and South Kensington, 171, Brompton Road, S.W. 3; 62 & 64, Brook St., W. 1; Chapter House, E.C. 4; 15 & 16, Cheapside, E.C. 2; Clapham, 149, High St., S.W. 4; 210, 216, Commercial Rd., E. 1; Cornhill (King's Branch), E.C. 1; Covent Garden, 22 & 24, Southampton St., W.C. 2; Cricklewood, 82, Cricklewood, N.W. 2; Ealing, 45, The Broadway, W. 5; Eastern, 27 & 28, Whitechapel High St., E. 1; 72 & 74, Fenchurch St., E.C. 3; 22, Fenchurch St., E.C. 3; 164, Finchley Rd., N.W. 3; Finsbury Circus, 3, Broad St. Place, E.C. 2; 139, Finsbury Pavement, E.C. 2; 115, Fore St., E.C. 2; 8, Golders Green Rd., N.W. 11; 190–192, Great Portland St., W. 1; Hackney, 238, Mare St., E. 8: Hampstead, 40, Rosslyn Hill, N.W. 3; 296, High Holborn, W.C. 1; Holborn Circus, E.C. 1; 290, Holloway Rd., N. 7; Islington, 50, Upper St., N. 1; Islington, Metropolitan Cattle Market, N. 7; 112 & 114, Kensington High St., W. 8; Kilburn and Brondesbury, 301, High Road, N.W. 6; King's Cross, 344 & 346, Gray's Inn Rd., W.C. 1; and 347, Gray's Inn Rd., W.C. 1; Kingsway, International Buildings, W.C. 2; and Kingsway House, W.C. 2; Knightsbridge, 16, Brompton Rd., S.W. 1; Leicester Sq., 1, Coventry St., W. 1; 25, Ludgate Hill, E.C. 4; Monument, 31–32, King William St., E.C. 4; Newington Causeway, 151 & 153, Newington Causeway, S.E. 1; 45, New Oxford St., W.C. 1; 39, Old Bond St., W. 1; 97, Old St., E.C. 1; 399 & 403, Oxford St., W. 1; 123 & 125, Oxford St., W. 1; Paddington, 81, Edgware Rd., W. 2; and 195, Edgware Rd., W. 2; Peckham, 118, High St., S.E. 15; 35, Piccadilly, W. 1; 35, Queen Victoria St., E.C. 4; Shoreditch, 145, High St., E. 1; Stock Exchange, 21, Austin Friars, E.C. 2; Streatham, 55, High Rd., S.W. 16; Temple Bar, 28, Fleet St., E.C. 4; Temple Fortune, 12, Royal Parade, N.W. 11; 235 & 236, Tottenham Court Rd., W. 1; 38A, Victoria St., S.W. 1; Walham Green, 3, Town Hall Buildings, S.W. 6; Walthamstow, 1, Church Hill, E. 17; West Kensington, 34, Hammersmith Rd., W. 14; Westminster House, Millbank, S.W. 1; 66, West Smithfield, E.C. 1; 18, Wigmore St., W. 1; and Woolwich, 20, Green's End, S.E. 18—Subscribed Capital, £71,864,780 (£5 Shares, £1 paid); Reserve Fund, £10,000,000; Current, Deposit, and Other Accounts (30/6/1923), £335,594,414; Dividend, 1922, 16⅔ p.c. Over 1,600 Offices: *Affiliated Banks*—The National Bank of Scotland Ltd.; The London and River Plate Bank, Ltd. (*q.v.*). *Auxiliary*—Lloyds and National Provincial Foreign Bank Limited.

132A‡ Lloyds Bank, Ltd. (Messrs. Cox & Co.'s Branch), 16, Charing Cross, S.W. 1.

132B Lloyds and National Provincial Foreign Bank Ltd. (1911), 43, Boulevard des Capucines, *Paris*; 31, Threadneedle St., E.C. 2. West End Branch, 71, Haymarket, S.W. 1.—Capital, £1,200,000 (£50 Shares, £20 paid). (10 Branches in France; also, Brussels, Antwerp, Geneva and Cologne.)

133 London and Brazilian Bank, Ltd. (1862), 7, Tokenhouse Yard, E.C. 2, & 36, Charlotte St., Manchester. — Capital, £3,000,000 (£20 Shares, £10 paid); Reserve Fund, £1,500,000; Deposits, £19,684,399; Dividend, 1921–22, 10 p.c. (19 Branches and 2 Agencies.)

London and River Plate Bank, Ltd. (1862), 7, Princes St., E.C. 2.—Authorised Capital, £4,000,000; Paid up Capital, £2,040,000—£25 Shares, £17 paid; Reserve Fund, £2,100,000. (38 Branches in South America.)

136* London Joint City and Midland Bank, Ltd. (1836), 5, Threadneedle St., E.C. 2, *Chairman*, The Right Hon. Reginald McKenna, *Joint Managing Directors*, Frederick Hyde, Edgar W. Woolley. *Joint General Managers*, R. Richards, H. Mare, J. G. Buchanan, E. T. Parkes. *Secretary*, F. O. Free. *Principal City Offices*, 5, Threadneedle St., E.C. 2.; 5, Princes St., E.C. 2; 52, Cornhill, E.C. 3; 6, Lothbury, E.C. 2. *Overseas Branch*, 65

& 66, Old Broad St., E.C. 2. *Shipping Branch*, 5, Princes St., E.C. 2. *Metropolitan and Suburban Branches*, Acton, 199, High St., W. 3; 172, Aldersgate St., E.C. 1; Aldgate, 94, Fenchurch St. E.C. 3; 9, Angel Ct., Throgmorton St., E.C. 2; Balham, 117 & 119, High Rd., S.W. 12; Balham, 10, Station Parade, S.W. 12; Barbican, 62, Redcross St., E.C. 1; Barnes, 102, Church Rd., S.W. 13; Bedford Row, 44, Theobald's Rd., W.C. 1; Belgravia, 89 & 91, Buckingham Palace Rd., S.W. 1; Bermondsey, 98, Jamaica Rd., S.E. 16; 106, Bermondsey St., S.E. 1; 465 & 467, Bethnal Green Rd., E. 2; 171, Bishopsgate, E.C. 2; Bishop's House, 108, Bishopsgate, E.C. 2; Blackfriars, 1, Stamford St., S.E. 1; Bloomsbury, 127, High Holborn, W.C. 1; 51, Bread St., E.C. 4; Brixton, 512 & 514, Brixton Rd., Stockwell, S.W. 9; Brockley, 299, Brockley Rd., S.E. 4; 38, Brompton Rd., S.W. 3; Camberwell Green, 5–11, Denmark Hill, S.E. 5; Cambridge Circus, 138, Shaftesbury Avenue, W.C. 2; Camden Town, 176, High St., N.W. 1; 113, Cannon St., E.C. 4; 28, Catford Hill, S.E. 6; 123, Chancery Lane, W.C. 2; 6, Chancery Lane, W.C. 2; Charing Cross, 449, Strand, W.C. 2; 89, Charterhouse St., E.C. 1; Chelsea, 30 & 32, King's Rd., S.W. 3; Chiswick, 281, High Rd., W. 4; Clapham, 154, High St., S.W. 4; Clapham Junc., 240, Lavender Hill, Battersea, S.W. 11; Clerkenwell, 74, Goswell Rd., E.C. 1; 59, Coleman St., & 25–31, Moorgate, E.C. 2; 127–129, Commercial Rd. East, E. 1; Covent Garden, 20, Bow St., W.C. 2; Cricklewood, 147, Broadway, N.W. 2; Crouch End, 13, Broadway Parade, N. 8; 90 & 92, High St., Deptford, S.E. 8; Ealing, 46, The Broadway, W. 5; Ealing Common, 3, The Bridge, W. 5; 209 & 211, Earl's Court Rd., S.W. 5; 20, Eastcheap, E.C. 3; East Dulwich, 66, Lordship Lane, S.E. 22; East Ham, 118 & 120, High St. North, E. 6; 44, Fenchurch St., E.C. 3; Finchley, 6 & 7, The Market, Church End, N. 3; 305, Finchley Rd., N.W. 3; Finsbury, Electra House, 92, Moorgate, E.C. 2; 253, Seven Sisters Rd., Finsbury Park, N. 4; 117, Finsbury Pavement, E.C. 2; 174, Fleet St., E.C. 4; 100 & 101, Fore St., E.C. 2; Forest Gate, 40, Woodgrange Rd., E. 7; Forest Hill, 30, Dartmouth Rd., S.E. 23; 315, Fulham Rd., S.W. 10; Cross Roads, Golder's Green, N.W. 11; 153, Goswell Rd., E.C. 1; 60, Gracechurch St., E.C. 3; Gray's Inn, 49, High Holborn, W.C. 1; 25, Great Portland St., W. 1; 159, Great Portland St., W. 1; 94 & 95, Great Tower St., E.C. 3; Old Town Hall, Mare St., Hackney, E. 8; 157, Hackney Rd., E. 2; 22, King St., Hammersmith, W. 6; Hampstead, 132, Finchley Rd., N.W. 3; 33, Grand Parade, Green Lanes, Harringay, N. 4; 27, Haymarket, S.W. 1; Hendon, Edgware Rd., Corner of Colindale Avenue, N.W. 9; 120, High Holborn, W.C. 1; 33 & 34, Holborn Viaduct, E.C. 1; Holland Park & Shepherd's Bush, 5, Shepherd's Bush Green, W. 12; Islington, 39, High St., N. 1; 8 Bank Buildings, Metropolitan Cattle Market, N. 7; Kensington, 16, Leonard Pl., W. 8; 92, Kensington High St., W. 8; Kilburn, 165, High Rd., N.W. 6; 45, Kingsland High St., E. 8; 20, Kingsway, W.C. 2; Knightsbridge, 6, Sloane St., S.W. 1; 144, Leadenhall St., E.C. 3; Lee Green, 398, High Rd., Lee, S.E. 12; Leicester Sq., 8, New Coventry St., W. 1; Lewisham, 85 & 87, High St., S.E. 13; Leyton, 324, High Rd., E. 10; Leytonstone, 646, High Rd., E. 11; Limehouse, 660, Commercial Road East, E. 14; Loughborough Junction, 226, Coldharbour Lane, Brixton, S.W. 9; Lower Edmonton, Fore St., N. 9; 45 & 47, Ludgate Hill, E.C. 4; Manor Park, 668, Romford Rd., E. 12; Marylebone, 19, High St., W. 1; Marylebone, 15, Wigmore St., W. 1; Mayfair, 70, South Audley St., W. 1; 91, Mile End Rd., E. 1; Mincing Lane, 129, Fenchurch St., E.C. 3; 71, Mitcham Lane, S.W. 16; Monument, 47, King William St., E.C. 4; Muswell Hill, 6, Victoria Parade, N. 10; 129, New Bond St., W. 1; 65 & 66, New Broad St., E.C. 2; 331, New Cross Rd., S.E. 14; 25, New Cut, Lambeth, S.E. 1; 89, 90, & 91, Newgate St., E.C. 1; Notting Hill, 152 & 154, Portobello Rd., W. 11; 92, High St., Notting Hill Gate, W. 11; 36, Old Bond St., W. 1; Old Broad St., Winchester House, 50, Old Broad St., E.C. 2; 278 & 280, Old Kent Rd., S.E. 1; 672, Old Kent Rd., S.E. 15; Old St., 93, Gt. Eastern St., E.C. 2; Oxford Circus, 196 & 198, Oxford St., W. 1; 431 & 433, Oxford St., W. 1; 52, Oxford St., W. 1; Commerce House, 76, Oxford St., W. 1; Paddington, 219, Edgware Rd., W. 2; Paddington, 2, Craven Rd., W. 2; 69, Pall Mall, S.W. 1; Palmer's Green, 1, Alderman's Hill, N. 13; 47–49, Rye Lane, Peckham, S.E. 15; 69, High St., Peckham, S.E. 15; Putney, 155, Upper Richmond Rd., S.W. 15; 71A, Queen Victoria St., E.C. 4; 133, Regent St., W. 1; Rochester Row, 166, Vauxhall Bridge Rd., S.W. 1; Rotherhithe, 196, Lower Rd., S.E. 16, and 91 & 93, Union Rd., S.E. 16; Russell Sq., 1, Woburn Pl., W.C. 1; 66, St. James' St., S.W. 1; 70, St. Martin's Lane, W.C. 2; 30A, St. Paul's Churchyard, E.C. 2; Seething Lane, 13, Byward St., E.C. 3; 50, Shaftesbury Avenue, W. 1; 30 & 31, High St., Shoreditch, E. 1; Southfields, 249, Wimbledon Park Rd., S.W. 18; South Kensington, 5, Bank Buildings, Gloucester Rd., S.W. 7; South Tottenham, 259, High Rd., (corner of West Green Rd.), N. 15; South Kensington, 1, Sydney Place, Onslow Sq., S.W. 7; Southwark, 28, Borough High St., S.E. 1; 239, Southwark Park Rd., S.E. 16; Spitalfields, 94 & 96, Commercial St., Whitechapel, E. 1; Stepney, 595, Commercial Rd., East, E. 1; Stoke Newington, 150 & 152, High St., N. 16; 82 & 83, Strand, W.C. 2; Stratford, 384, High St., E. 15; 103, Streatham Hill, Brixton, S.W. 2; 213, Streatham High Rd., S.W. 16; Sydenham, 14, Sydenham Rd., S.E. 26; 90, Tooley St., S.E. 1; Tooting, The Broadway, S.W. 17; 159 & 160, Tottenham Court Rd.; W. 1; 237, Tottenham Court Rd., W. 1; Upper Tooting, 313, Balham High Rd., S.W. 17; Victoria, 47, Buckingham Palace Rd., S.W. 1; Walham Green, 567 & 569, Fulham Rd., S.W. 6; Walthamstow, 151 & 153, Hoe St., E. 17; Walworth, 598, Walworth Rd., S.E. 17; Wandsworth, 73, High St., S.W. 18; Waterloo Bridge, 134, Strand, W.C. 2; 62, Westbourne Grove, W. 2;

West Ealing, 128, Uxbridge Rd., W. 13; West Kilburn, 1, Malvern Rd., N.W. 6; Westminster, Wesleyan Hall, S.W. 1; Westminster, 22, Victoria St., S.W. 1; 60, West Smithfield, E.C. 1; Whitechapel, 110, High St., E. 1, and 151, Whitechapel Rd., E. 1; Willesden Green, 93, High Rd., N.W. 10; Willesden Junction, 62, High St., Harlesden, N.W. 10; Wimbledon, 20, Hill Rd., S.W. 19; Winchmore Hill, 52, The Broadway, N. 21; Wood Green, 2, Cheapside, High Rd., N. 22; 113, Wood St., E.C. 2; 108 & 110, Wood St., E.C. 2; Woolwich, 1 & 3, Powis St., S.E. 18; 16, York Rd., Lambeth, S.E. 1.—Subscribed Capital, £38,117,103, Paid up Capital £10,860,852 (2,869,079 Shares of £12 each, £2 10s. paid and 1,475,262 Shares of £2 10s. each fully paid); Reserve Fund, £10,860,852; Deposits, etc. (June 30, 1923,) £347,900,203; Dividend, 1922-23, 18 p.c. (Over 1,720 offices in England and Wales.) *Affiliations:* BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, LTD., and THE CLYDESDALE BANK, Ltd. *q.v.*) THE LONDON CITY AND MIDLAND EXECUTOR AND TRUSTEE CO., LTD.

137 LONDON MERCHANT BANK, LTD. (1873), 38, Lombard St., E.C. 3.—Capital, £1,500,000 (£20 Shares, £10 paid); Dividend, 1922, 2½ p.c.

LYON & TUCKER (1866), 34, Nicholas Lane, E.C. 4.

152A MANCHESTER AND COUNTY BANK, LTD. (1862), 55, King St., *Manchester* (*London Agents*, 175).—Capital, £5,460,200 (£20 Shares, £4 paid); Reserve Fund, £1,000,000; Dividend, 15 p.c., 1922, first half of 1923 16¼ p.c.. and Bonus of 1s. per share. (159 Branches and Sub-branches.)

153 MANCHESTER AND LIVERPOOL DISTRICT BANKING CO., LTD. (1829), Spring Gardens, *Manchester* (75, Cornhill, E.C. 3).—Capital, £9,480,000 (£15 Shares, £3 paid); Reserve Fund, £1,650,000; Deposits, etc., £53,873,989; Dividend, 1922, 18⅓ p.c. (347 Branches and Sub-branches.)

M. W. MARSHALL & CO. (1860), 33, Nicholas Lane, E.C. 4.

MAURITIUS COMMERCIAL BANK (1838), *Port Louis*, Mauritius (*London Agents*, 221).—Capital, Rs. 2,000,000; Reserve Fund, Rs. 1,680,000; Deposits, etc., Rs. 33,600,000.

MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LTD. (1892), 15, Gracechurch St., E.C. 3.—Capital, £1,050,000 (£25 Shares, £12 10s. paid); Reserve Fund, £1,200,000; Deposits, etc., £13,112,374; Dividend, 1922, 16 p.c.; First 6 months, 1922, 8 p.c. (18 Branches and Agencies.)

MERCHANTS BANK OF CANADA, *amalgamated with* the BANK OF MONTREAL.

164 MIDDLESEX BANKING CO., LTD. (1885), 89 & 90, Leadenhall St., E.C. 3.—Authorised Capital, £100,000; paid up, £29,480.

164A MILLER BROTHERS & CO., 83, Finsbury Pavement, E.C. 2.

164B THE MOLSONS BANK (1855), *Montreal*, Canada (*London Agents*, 221).—Capital, $4,000,000 ($100 Shares, fully paid); Reserve Fund, $5,000,000: Dividend, 1920-22, 12 p.c. (128 Branches in Canada.)

MONTREAL CITY AND DISTRICT SAVINGS BANK (1846), *Montreal*, Canada (*London Agents*, 22).—Capital, $1,498,570 ($100 Shares, $75 paid); Reserve Fund, $1,350,000; Deposits, etc., $46,353,339.03 (17 Branches in Montreal).

164C MORGAN GRENFELL & CO. (1838), 22, Old Broad St., E.C. 2; Private unlimited Coy. (1917)—Capital, £1,000,000 fully paid.

THOMAS MOSLEY & CO. (1829), *Gibraltar* (*London Agents*, 221) and 132.

165 MUNSTER AND LEINSTER BANK, LTD. (1885), South Mall, *Cork*, Ireland (*London Agents*, 175).—Capital, £1,250,000 (£5 Shares, £2 paid); Reserve Fund, £950,000; Deposits, £28,795,388; Dividend, June, 1923, 20 p.c. (186 Branches and Sub-branches.)

MURRIETA & CO., LTD. (1915), 19, Great Winchester St., E.C. 2.

THE MUSLIM BANK OF INDIA, LTD., *Lahore*. (*London Agents*, 221.)

168* NATIONAL BANK, LTD. (1835), 13-17, Old Broad St., E.C. 2; 52, Baker St.; Bayswater, 68, Gloucester Gardens; Belgravia, 19 & 21, Grosvenor Gardens; Camden Town, 189, High St.; 9 & 10, Charing Cross; Harrow Rd., 2, Elgin Avenue; Holborn, 10, Southampton Row, W.C. 1; Islington, 361 & 363, Goswell Rd.; King's Cross, 286, Pentonville Rd.; 21, Leadenhall St.; Notting Hill, 156 & 158, High St.; 274 & 276, Oxford St.; 3, Regent St.; 180, Strand; Willesden, St. Mary's Rd., Harlesden.—Capital, £7,500,000 (£50 Shares, £10 paid); Reserve Fund, £1,125,000; Deposits, etc., £42,011,746; Dividend, 10s. per share payable June, 1923, Free of Tax. (249 Branches and Sub-branches.)

169 NATIONAL BANK OF AUSTRALASIA, LTD. (1858), Collins St., *Melbourne* (7, Lothbury, E.C. 2).—Capital, £5,000,000 (£10 fully paid Shares; £8 Ordinary Shares, £5 paid); Reserve Fund, £1,725,000; Deposits, etc., £29,159,544; Dividend, 1921-22, Sept. 1921 (Interim) 10 p.c., Mar. 1922 (Final) 10 p.c.; Ord. and Pref. (286 Branches in Australia.)

170A NATIONAL BANK OF EGYPT (1898), *Cairo*, Egypt (6 & 7, King William St., E.C. 4).—Capital, £3,000,000 (£10 Shares, fully paid); Reserve Fund, £2,250,000; Deposits, etc., £21,496,974; Dividend, 1922, 15 p.c. (24 Branches in Egypt and the Sudan.)

171 NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD. (1863), 26, Bishopsgate, E.C. 2.—Capital, £4,000,000 (£25 Shares, £12 10s. paid); Reserve Fund, £2,700,000; Deposits, etc., £32,267,602; Dividend, 1921-2, 20 p.c. (28 Branches in India, British East Africa, etc.)

172 NATIONAL BANK OF NEW ZEALAND, LTD. (1872), 8, Moorgate, E.C. 2.—Capital, £4,500,000 (£7 10s. Shares, £2 10s. paid); Reserve Fund, £1,260,000; Deposits, £9,261,899; Dividend, 1921-22, 12 and B. 2 p.c. (71 Branches and Agencies.)

173 NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, LTD. (1825), 42, St. Andrew Square, *Edinburgh* (37, Nicholas Lane, E.C. 4). Affiliated to Lloyds Bank, Ltd.—Capital, £5,000,000 (£500 Stock, £110 paid); Reserve Fund, £1,200,000; Deposits, etc., £35,723,048; Dividend, 1920-21, 16 p.c. (133 Branches in Scotland.)

173A NATIONAL BANK OF SOUTH AFRICA LTD., (1891), *Pretoria* (Circus Place, London Wall, E.C. 2; 111, St. Martin's Lane, Trafalgar Sq., W.C. 2).—Capital, £2,965,000 (£10 Shares, fully paid); Deposits, etc., £39,551,834. (400 Branches and Agencies.)

173C National Bank of Turkey (1909), *Head Office, Galata, Constantinople* (50, Cornhill, E.C. 3).—Capital, £1,000,000 (£10 Shares, £2 10s. paid).

173D National City Bank of New York, 55, Wall St., *New York, U.S.A.* (36, Bishopsgate, E.C. 2, and 11, Waterloo Place, S.W. 7).—Capital, Surplus and Undivided Profits, $89,796,000; Deposits, $667,038,000; Dividend, 1920, 20 p.c., first half 1922, 10 p.c.

174 National Discount Co., Ltd. (1856), 35, Cornhill, E.C. 3.—Authorised Capital, £1,700,000—Issued £1,693,330. Paid up Capital £846,665; Reserve Fund, £500,000; Deposits, etc., £21,852,474. Dividend and Bonus, 1922, 16 p.c.

174A National Metal and Chemical Bank, Ltd., Adelaide Place, London Bridge, E.C. 4.

175* National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd. (1833), 15, Bishopsgate, E.C. 2; 2, Princes St., E.C. 2; 1, Lombard St., E.C. 3; 50, Cornhill, E.C. 3; Acton, 143, High St. W. 3; 185, Aldersgate St., E.C. 1; Aldwych, 57, Aldwych, W.C. 2; 69, Baker St., W. 1; Bayswater, 67, Bishop's Rd., W. 2; 24, Bedford Row, W.C. 1; Brixton, 494, Brixton Rd., S.W. 9; Catford, 133, Rushey Green, S.E. 6; 95, Chancery Lane, W.C. 2; 66, Charing Cross, S.W. 1; 30, Cheapside, E.C. 2; Chiswick, 56, High Rd., W. 4; 137, City Rd., E.C. 1; Cripplegate, 116, Fore St., E.C. 2; 88, Cromwell Rd., S.W. 7; Ealing, 62, The Mall, Uxbridge Rd., W. 5; 5 and 7, Eastcheap, E.C. 3; East Finchley, 67, High Rd., N. 2; 128 and 130, Edgware Rd., W. 2; 116, Fenchurch St., E.C. 3; 123, Fenchurch St., E.C. 3; 128, Finchley Rd., N.W. 3; Finsbury Circus, Salisbury House, London Wall, E.C. 2; Golder's Green, 14, Golder's Green Parade, N.W. 11; 24 & 24A, Goldhawk Rd., W. 12; Goswell Rd., 9 & 10, Charterhouse Buildings, E.C. 1; Gray's Inn, Holborn Hall, Gray's Inn Rd., W.C. 1; Hackney, 155, Mare St., E. 8; Hammersmith, 31, The Broadway, W. 6; Hampstead, 55, High St., N.W. 3; Hendon, 55, Church Rd., N.W. 4; 114, High Holborn, W.C. 1; 243, Hoe St., Walthamstow, E. 17; Holborn Circus, E.C. 1; Holloway, 43-45, Seven Sisters Rd., N. 7; Ilford, 6, Broadway Market; Islington, 218, Upper St., N. 1; Kensington, 55 & 57, High St., W. 8; Kensington, 138, High St., W. 8; 58, Kingsway, W.C. 2; Lancaster Gate, 1, Marlborough Gate, Hyde Park, W. 2; Lincoln's Inn, Carey St., W.C. 2; Liverpool St. Station, 216, Bishopsgate, E.C. 2; 1, Long Acre, W.C. 2; 120A, Lower Clapton Rd., E. 5; Mayfair, South Audley St., W. 1; Metropolitan Cattle Market, 6, Bank Buildings, Islington, N. 7; Mill Hill, 8, Broadway, N.W. 7; 128, Moorgate, E.C. 2; 12, Mount St., W. 1; Muswell Hill, 11, The Exchange, N. 10; New Bridge St., Blackfriars House, E.C. 4; North Audley St., 455, Oxford St., W. 1; North Finchley, 6, Market Parade, N. 12; Notting Hill Gate, 8, High St., W. 11; 53, Old Kent Rd., S.E. 1; 291B, Oxford St., W. 1; Paddington, 22, London St., W. 2; 208 & 209, Piccadilly, W. 1; Platt's Lane Corner, 575, Finchley Road, Hampstead, N.W. 3; Putney, 153, High St., S.W. 15; 250, Regent St., W. 1; St. James St., 162, Piccadilly, W. 1; 25, St. Mary Axe, E.C. 3; 25, Shaftesbury Avenue, W. 1; 74, Sloane St.; 153, Sloane St., S.W. 1; South Kensington, 18, Cromwell Place, S.W. 7; South Norwood, 76, High St., S.E. 5; 12-14, Southwark St., S.E. 1; Strand, Savoy Court, 96 & 97, Strand, W.C. 2; Streatham, 324, High Road, S.W. 16; Swiss Cottage, 1, College Crescent, South Hampstead, N.W. 3; 97, Tottenham Court Rd., W. 1; Tufnell Park, 155, Fortess Rd., N.W. 5; Uxbridge Rd., 2B, Shepherds Bush Green, W. 12; 117, Victoria St., S.W. 1; Walthamstow, 20, St. James St., E. 17; 110, Wardour St., W. 1.; Westminster, 61-63, Victoria St.; 256, Westminster Bridge Rd., S.E. 1; 59, West Smithfield, E.C. 1; 51, Wigmore St., W. 1; Willesden Green, 84, Walm Lane, N.W. 2; Wimbledon, 4, High St., S.W. 19; Wood Green, 162, High Rd., N. 22; Woolwich, 101, Powis St., S.E. 18.—Capital, £43,447,080 (£25 Shares, £3 10s. paid; £20 Shares, £4 paid and £5 fully paid); Reserve Fund, £9,000,000; Deposits, etc., £263,037,482; Dividend, 1922, 16 p.c. (1,091 Branches and Agencies.)

Nederlandsch Indische Handelsbank (1863), *Amsterdam;* and at *Hong Kong, Singapore, Bombay* and *Calcutta* (*London Agents*, 136 and 204B).

175A Netherlands Bank of South Africa (1888), *Amsterdam* (2, Great Winchester St., E.C. 2).—Capital, £240,000 (£60 Shares, fully paid); Reserve Fund, £49,989: Deposits, etc., £1,119,295; Dividend, 1921, 4 p.c. (17 Branches in South Africa.)

Neumann, Luebeck & Co. 286-294, Salisbury House, London Wall, E.C. 2.

North Borneo, State Bank of (1921), *Sandakan* (*London Agents*, 53). Branch at *Jesselton.*

176 North of Scotland Bank, Ltd. (1836), *Aberdeen* (*London Agents*, 30, 136, 175).—Capital, £3,260,000 (£20 Shares, £4 paid); Reserve Fund, £800,000; Deposits, etc., £20,528,330; Dividend, 1922-23, 18 p.c. (157 Branches in Scotland.)

178 Northern Banking Co., Ltd. (1824), *Belfast* (*London Agents*, 100, 30).—Capital, £3,000,000 (£10 Shares, £2 paid); Capital, paid up, £600,000; Reserve Fund, £650,000; Deposits, etc., £14,652,213; Dividend, 1922-23, 17½ p.c. A shares, 8¾ p.c. B shares. (190 Branches and Sub-branches.)

The P. & O. Banking Corporation, Ltd. (1920), 122, Leadenhall Street, E.C. 3. Authorised Capital, £5,000,000 (£10 Shares, fully paid). Issued Capital, £2,594,160. Reserve, £115,000; Deposits, £10,360,705. Branches at the principal sea ports in the East.

179 Parry, Murray & Co. (1908), 54, Old Broad St., E.C. 2.

180 Peddie, Harker & Martin, Ltd. (1917), 156 & 157, Leadenhall St., E.C. 3.

Leopold Pollack & Co., *Cairo*, Egypt (*London Agents*, 221).

181 Provincial Bank of Canada (1900), Place d'Armes, *Montreal* (*London Agents*, 132).—Capital, $3,000,000 ($100 Shares, fully paid); Reserve Fund, $1,525,000;

Deposits, etc., $35,337,786; Dividend, 1922–23, 9 p.c. (312 Branches and Sub-branches.)

183 Provincial Bank of Ireland, Ltd. (1825), 8, Throgmorton Avenue, E.C. 2.—Capital, £4,080,000 (£100 Old Shares, £12 10s. paid; £20 New Shares, £10 paid); Reserve Fund, £510,000; Deposits, etc., £16,888,753; Dividend, 1921-22, 13½ p.c. (132 Branches and Sub-branches.)

184 Queensland National Bank, Ltd. (1872), *Brisbane* (8, Princes St., E.C. 2).—Capital subscribed and paid up, £1,200,000; Reserve Fund, £400,000; Deposits, etc., £7,519,293; Dividend, 1922-23, 10 p.c., bonus, 2½ p.c. (89 Branches in Queensland and New South Wales).

185 Gerald Quin, Cope & Co. (1892), 29, Royal Exchange, E.C. 3.

186 Reeves, Whitburn & Co. (1859), 27, Clement's Lane, E.C. 4.

186A Reid, Castro & Co. (1850), *Funchal*, Madeira (119, Cheapside, E.C. 2).

187A Reliance Bank, Ltd. (1900), 103, Queen Victoria St., E.C. 4.—Capital, £60,000; Reserve Fund, £10,000.

188 Richardson & Co. (18th century), 26, King St., St. James's, S.W. 1.

Rodocanachi, Sons & Co. (1830), Palmerston House, Old Broad St., E.C. 2.

G. Ross & Co. (1860), 80, Bishopsgate, E.C. 2.

189C N. M. Rothschild & Sons (1805), New Court, St. Swithin's Lane, E.C. 4.

189D Royal Bank of Australia, Ltd. (1888) *Melbourne* (18, Bishopsgate, E.C. 2).-Paid up Capital £750,000; 270,000 Shares paid up to £1; 120,000 Shares paid up to £4; Reserve Fund, £520,000; Deposits, etc., £4,901,578; Dividend, 1922-23, 10 p.c. (8 Branches in Victoria, N.S.W. and W.A.)

190 Royal Bank of Canada (1869), *Montreal* (2, Bank Buildings, Princes St., E.C. 2). Capital, $20,400,000 ($100 Shares, fully paid); Reserve Fund, $20,400,000; Deposits, $391,000,000; Dividend, 1920-21, 12 p.c. and 2 p.c. Bonus. (695 Branches in North, South and Central America.)

191 Royal Bank of Ireland, Ltd. (1836). Foster Place *Dublin* (*London Agents* 221).—Capital, £1,500,000 (£50 Shares. £10 paid); Reserve Fund, £150,000; Deposits, etc., £7,625,982; Dividend, 1922–23, 20 p.c. (68 Branches and Sub-offices.)

193 Royal Bank of Scotland (1727), St. Andrew Square, *Edinburgh* (3, Bishopsgate, E.C. 2).—Capital, £2,000,000 (£100 Stock, fully paid); Reserve Fund, £1.403,735; Deposits, etc., £40,265,016; Dividend, 1921-22, 12 p.c. and 2 p.c. Bonus. (191 Branches.)

194 A. Ruffer & Sons (1872), 39, Lombard St., E.C. 3.

Russian and English Bank, (1911), *Petrograd* (4, Moorgate, E.C. 2).

195 Russian Bank for Foreign Trade (1871), *Petrograd* (61 & 62, Gracechurch St., E.C. 3).—Capital, *Roubles* 60,000,000 (Shares *Rs.* 250, fully paid); Reserve Fund, *Rs.* 22,388,597. (60 Branches in Russia before 1918.)

197 Russo-Asiatic Bank (1910). *Petrograd* (64, Old Broad St., E.C. 2).—Capital, *Roubles* 55,000,000; Reserve Fund, *Rs.* 26,961,432 and Kouping Taels, 3,500,000. (110 Branches.)

197B Samuel, Montagu & Co. (1853), 60, Old Broad St., E.C. 2.

J. Henry Schröder & Co. (1804), 145, Leadenhall St., E.C. 3.

A. Scott & Co. (1855), *Rangoon*, Burma.

Seligman Brothers (1864), 18, Austin Friars, E.C. 2.

Seyd & Co., Ltd. (1858), 38, Lombard St., E.C. 3.

Sheffield Banking Co., Ltd. (1831), *Amalgamated with* National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

201B Société Belge de Credit Industriel (1903), *Brussels* (124, Cannon St., E.C. 4).—Capital, *Francs* 20,000,000 (*Fr.* 500 Shares, 2,000 fully paid; 38,000, *Fr.* 100 paid); Reserve Fund, *Fr.* 1,980,125; Deposits, etc., *Fr.* 50,192,030. (Branch at Geneva.)

202 Société Générale (1864), 29, Boulevard Haussmann, *Paris* (53, Old Broad St., E.C. 2; 65, Regent St., W. 1).—Capital, *Francs* 500,000,000 (*Fr.* 500 Shares, *Fr.* 250 paid); Reserve Fund, *Fr.* 55,601,000; Deposits, etc., *Fr.* 5,119,019,000; Dividend, 1922, 9 p.c. (Over 1,200 Branches and Agencies in France, Algeria, etc.)

Standard Bank, Ltd. (1912), *Bombay*, India.

202A Standard Bank of Canada (1873), *Toronto*, Ontario (*London Agents*, 173).—Paid up Capital, $4,000,000; Reserve Fund, $2,750,000; Deposits, etc., $60,640,000; Dividend, 1923-24, 12 p.c. (159 Branches in Canada.)

203 The Standard Bank of South Africa, Ltd. (1862), 10, Clements Lane, E.C. 4, 63, London Wall, E.C. 2, and 9, Northumberland Avenue, W.C. 2.—Authorised Capital, £10,000,000; Subscribed Capital, £8,916,660; Paid up Capital, £2,229,165; Reserve Fund, £2,893,335; Deposits, etc., £48,947,000; Dividend, 1922-23, 14 p.c. (Over 320 Branches and Agencies in South and East Africa, also at Rotterdam, Hamburg and New York.)

203A Sterling Bank of Canada (1906), *Toronto*, Ontario (*London Agents*, 30, 173, 68).—Capital, $1,234,100.00 ($100 Shares, fully paid); Reserve Fund, $537,564; Deposits, $17,515,858.99; Dividend, 1922-23, 8 p.c. (83 Branches in Canada.)

George Steuart & Co. (1843), *Colombo*, Ceylon (*London Agents*, 30).

204 Stilwell & Sons (1774), absorbed by Westminster Bank Ltd., 26, Haymarket, S.W. 1.

204A John Stuart & Co., Ltd. (1834), *Manchester* (*London Agents*, 175).—Capital, £40,000; Issued, £32,700 Preference; 2,500 Ordinary (£5 Shares, fully paid).

Sumitomo Bank, Ltd. (1895), Osaka, Japan (67, Bishopsgate, E.C. 2). 40 Branches in Japan, India, China, and U.S.A.

204B Swiss Bank Corporation (1872), *Basle* (43, Lothbury, E.C. 2; 11C, Regent Street, S.W. 1)—Capital, £4,800,000 (£20 Shares, fully paid); Reserve Fund, £1,320,000; Deposits, etc., £35,000,000; Dividend, 1922, 8 p.c. (10 Offices, 22 Branches and Agencies.)

B. Tagliaferro & Sons (1812), *Malta* (*London Agents*, 221).

TEXTILE CORPORATION, LTD. (1920), 21, Ironmonger Lane, E.C. 2.—In voluntary liquidation.

LUKE THOMAS & CO., LTD., 138, Leadenhall St., E.C. 3, and at Aden.

J. C. IM THURN & SONS, 17, Throgmorton Avenue, E.C. 2.

TRANSVAALSCHE BANK- EN HANDELS-VEREENIGING (Transvaal Commercial Bank) (1898), 278 Salisbury House, E.C. 2; *Amsterdam*, Netherlands, *Johannesburg*, South Africa and *Hamburg*, Germany.—Authorised Capital, *Fl.* 3,600,000; Issued Capital, *Fl.* 2,400,000; Reserve, *Fl.* 1,050,000; Dividend, 1921, 5½ p.c.

TURNBULL AND SOMERVILLE (1871), *Valetta*, Malta (*London Agents*, 123).

206 ULSTER BANK, LTD. (1836), Waring Street, *Belfast* (*Affiliated to* No. 221).—Capital, £3,000,000 (£15 Shares, £2 10*s.* paid); Reserve Fund, £700,000; Deposits, etc., £23,039,108; Dividend, 1921–22, 21¼ p.c. (114 Branches, 109 Agencies.)

208 THE UNION BANK OF AUSTRALIA, LTD. (1837), 71, Cornhill, E.C. 3.—Capital Authorised and Issued, £9,000,000 (£15 Shares, £5 paid); Reserve Fund, £3.350,000; Deposits, etc., £31,390,819; Dividend, 1921–22, 15 p.c. (143 Branches in Australia, 47 Branches in New Zealand.)

208A UNION BANK OF CANADA (1865), *Winnipeg*, Man. (6, Princes St., E.C. 2).—Capital authorised, $15,000,000: Issued, $8,000,000; Reserve Fund, $1,750,000; Deposits, $95,000,000; Dividend, 1923, 8 p.c. (340 Branches in Canada.)

210 UNION BANK OF MANCHESTER, LTD. (1836), York St., *Manchester* (*London Agents* 30). *Affiliated to* Barclays Bank, Ltd.—Capital, £1,500,000 (£5 Shares, £2 10*s.* paid); Reserve Fund, £525,000; Deposits, etc., £19,522,479; Dividend, 1920–21, 20 p.c. (over 150 Branches in Lancashire, Cheshire, and West Riding of Yorkshire, etc.)

211 UNION BANK OF SCOTLAND, LTD. (1830), 191, Ingram St., *Glasgow*; 64, George St., *Edinburgh* (62, Cornhill, E.C. 3).—Capital, £5,000,000 (£50 Shares, £10 paid); Reserve Fund, £1,200,000; Deposits, etc., £31,740,996; Dividend, 1922–23, 18 p.c. (165 Branches in Scotland.)

UNION BANK OF WARSAW, 11–12 Blomfield Street, E.C.

213 UNION DISCOUNT COMPANY OF LONDON, LTD. (1885), 39, Cornhill, E.C. 3.—Capital, £2.000,000 (£10 Shares, £5 paid): Reserve Fund, £1,200,000.

220 WESTERN AUSTRALIAN BANK (1841), *Perth*, W.A. (11, Leadenhall St., E.C. 3).—Capital, £250,000 (£10 Shares, fully paid); Reserve Fund, £750,000; Deposits, £3,326,672; Dividends, 1921–22, 20 p.c. (62 Branches in Western Australia.)

WESTERN BANK, LTD. (1919), 85–90, Dashwood House, New Broad St., E.C. 2.—Capital, £200,000 (fully paid).

221 WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD. (1836). John Rae, *Chief General Manager*; J. J. Brown, F. W. Ingall, P. H. Mortimer, W. J. Woolrich, *Joint General Managers*; J. Harriss, E. F. Robinson, *Assistant General Managers*; E. D. Hyatt, *Registrar*; F. Mytton, *Secretary Head Office*, 41, Lothbury, E.C. 2; J. J. Brown, *Manager*; F. Lees, *Deputy Manager*; W. W. Woodhams, *Asst. Manager*; C. C. Simpson, *Principal, Colonies & Agencies Department*; G. Paget, *Manager, Trustee Department. Lombard Street Office*, 21, Lombard Street, E.C. 3: W. J. Woolrich, *Manager*; A. P. Milsted. *Deputy Manager*; J. Greenhill, *Assistant Manager. Bartholomew Lane Office*, 4, Bartholomew Lane, E.C. 2: W. B. Alldritt, *Manager*; W. J. R. Lane, *Asst. Manager. West End Office*, 1, St. James's Sq., S.W. 1: G. P. Fisher, *Manager*; H. E. Shipp, *Asst. Manager. Foreign Branch Office*, 82, Cornhill, E.C. 3: D. Withers, *Manager*; F. J. Jacobs, A. J. H. Ruch, *Asst. Managers.* Acton, 139, High St., W. 3; Acton Park, 2, The Vale, W. 3; Aldersgate St., 134, Aldersgate St., E.C. 1; Baker St., 133, Baker St., W. 1; Balham, 128 & 130, Balham High Rd., S.W. 12; Barking, Essex, 32, East St.; Battersea, 341, Queen's Rd., S.W. 8; Bayswater, 74 & 76, Westbourne Grove W. 2; Berners St., 112 & 114, Oxford St., W. 1; Blackfriars, 17, Stamford St., S.E. 1; Blackheath, Lee Rd., S.E. 3; Bloomsbury, 126, High Holborn, 214, High Holborn, W.C. 1; Borough, 34, Borough High St,. S.E. 1; Bow, 161, Bow Rd., E. 3; Bow St., 30, Bow St., W.C. 2; Brixton, 369 & 371, Brixton Road, S.W. 9; Brixton Hill, 504, Brixton Rd., S.W. 9; Brompton Sq., 1, Brompton Sq., S.W. 3; Brondesbury, 333, High Rd., N.W. 6; Camberwell, 17, Camberwell Green, S.E. 5; Camden Town, 166, High St., N.W. 1; Canning Town, 51 & 53, Barking Rd., E. 16; Cannon St., 7, Cannon St., E.C. 4; Catford, 159, Rushey Green, S.E. 6; Cavendish Sq., 1, Cavendish Sq., W. 1; Caxton House, 6, Tothill St., Westminster, S.W. 1; Chadwell Heath, 13, High Rd.; Chancery Lane and Holborn, 329, High Holborn, W.C. 1; Charing Cross, 10, St. Martin's Pl. W.C. 2; Chelsea, 224, King's Rd., S.W. 3, 300, King's Rd., S.W. 3; Chiswick, 23, High Rd.; 314, High Rd., W. 4; City Rd., 227c, City Rd., E.C. 1; Clapham, 145 & 147, High St., S.W. 4; Clapham Junction, 217, Lavender Hill, S.W. 11; Clerkenwell, 84, Clerkenwell Rd., E.C. 1; Covent Garden, 34, Henrietta St., W.C. 2; Cricklewood, 59 & 61, Broadway, N.W. 2; Crouch End and Hornsey, The Broadway, Crouch End, N. 8; Croydon, 1, High St.; Deptford, 41 & 42, Broadway, S.E. 8; Ealing, The Mall, W. 5; Earl's Court, 199 & 201, Earl's Court Rd., S.W. 5; East Greenwich, 185, Trafalgar Rd., S E. 10; Eastern, 130, High St., Whitechapel, E. 1; Eltham, High St., S.E. 9; Enfield, 9, The Town; Euston Rd., 2, Hampstead Rd., N.W. 1; Fenchurch St., 93, Fenchurch St., E.C. 3; Finchley Rd., Heath Drive, 280, Finchley Rd., N.W. 3; Finsbury Park, 294, Seven Sisters Rd., N. 4; Finsbury Sq., 1, Finsbury Sq., E.C. 2; Fleet St., 87, Fleet St., E.C. 4; Fore St., 12, Fore St., E.C. 2; Forest Gate, 298 & 300, Romford Rd., E. 7; Golders Green, 21, Golders Green Rd., N.W. 4; Goodmayes, Ilford, 548, High Rd.; Gray's Inn, 1, John St., Bedford Row, W.C. 1; Gt. Portland St., 96, Gt. Portland St., W. 1; Greenwich, 2, Church St., S.E. 10; Hackney, 20, Amhurst Rd., E. 8; Hammersmith, 12, King St. West, W. 6;

Hampstead, 106, Finchley Rd., N.W. 3; Hanover Sq., 21, Hanover Sq., W. 1; Harlesden, 53A High St., N.W. 10; Harley St., 154, Harley St., W. 1; Harrow Road, 332 & 334, Harrow Rd., W. 9; Haverstock Hill, 185, Haverstock Hill, N.W. 3; Haymarket, 26, Haymarket, S.W. 1; Hendon, 1, Strathavon Terrace, Brent St., N.W. 4; Herne Hill, 140, Herne Hill, S.E. 24; Highbury, Highbury Corner, N. 5; Highgate, 349, Archway Rd., N. 6; Holborn Circus, 8, Holborn Circus, E.C. 1; Holland Park and Shepherd's Bush, 14, Shepherd's Bush Green, W. 12; Holloway, 490 & 492, Holloway Rd., N. 7; Ilford, The Broadway; Islington, 4 & 5, Upper St., N. 1; Kennington, Upper Kennington Lane, S.E. 11; Kensington, 1, Kensington High St.; 88, Kensington High St.; 94 & 96, Kensington High St., W. 8.; Kilburn, 74, High Rd., N.W. 6; King's Cross, 266 & 268, Pentonville Rd., N. 1; Kingsland, 74 & 76, High St., E.8; Knightsbridge, 64, Knightsbridge, S.W. 1; Lambeth, 91, Westminster Bridge Rd., S.E. 1; Law Courts, 263, Strand, W.C. 2; Lee Green, 1, Eltham Road, S.E. 12; Lewisham, 80 & 82, High St., S.E. 13; Leyton, 340, High Rd., E. 10; Leytonstone, 694, High Rd. E. 11; Limehouse, 52, East India Dock Rd. E. 14; Lower Sloane St., 34 & 35, Sloane Sq., S.W. 1; Maida Vale, 298, Elgin Avenue, W. 9; Marylebone, 1, Stratford Pl., Oxford St., W. 1; Mayfair, Carlos Pl., Grosvenor Sq., W. 1; Mile End, 2, Mile End Rd., E. 1; Millwall, 122, East Ferry Rd., Poplar, E. 14; Mincing Lane, 4; Mincing Lane, E.C. 3; Moorgate, 147, Moorgate, E.C. 2; Newington Butts, 16 & 18, Newington Butts, S.E. 1; Norbury, 6, Albion Parade, London Rd., S.W. 16; Northfields, 78, Northfields Avenue, West Ealing, W. 13; Norwood, Westow Hill, S.E. 19; Notting Hill Gate, 74 High St., W. 11; Old St., 98 & 100, City Rd., E.C. 1; Oxford St., 109 & 111, New Oxford St., W.C. 1.; Paddington, 1 Connaught St., Edgware Rd., W. 2; Palmer's Green, Green Lanes, N. 13; Peckham, 18B, Rye Lane, S.E. 15; Piccadilly, 65, Piccadilly, W. 1; Piccadilly Circus, 4 & 6, Glasshouse St., W. 1; Pitshanger, 46, Pitshanger Lane, W. 5; Plaistow, 386, Barking Road, E. 13; Putney, 2, Putney Hill, S.W. 15; Regent St., 239, Regent St., W. 1.; St. James's St., 36, St. James's St., S.W. 1.; St. John's Wood, 102, High St., N.W. 8; St. Mary Axe, 27, 29 & 31, St. Mary Axe, E.C. 3; St. Paul's, 5, St. Paul's Churchyard, E.C. 4; Seething Lane, 15, Seething Lane, E.C. 3; Seven Kings, Ilford, 11, The Pavement; Shaftesbury Avenue; 75 & 77, Shaftesbury Avenue, W. 1; Shoreditch, 180, 181 & 182, Shoreditch, E. 1; Silver Town, 13, Institute Pl., Albert Rd., E. 16; Sloane Sq., 14, Sloane Square, S.W. 1; South Croydon, South End; South Kensington, 25, Sussex Pl., Queen's Gate, S.W. 7; Southfields, Wimbledon Park Rd., S.W. 18; Southwark, 8, Borough High St., S.E. 1; Stamford Hill, 5, Amhurst Parade, N. 16; Stockwell, 272, Clapham Rd., S.W. 9; Stratford, 49, Broadway, E. 15; Streatham, 266 & 268, Streatham High Rd., S.W. 16; Streatham Common, 432, Streatham High Rd., S.W. 16; Streatham Hill, 54 & 56, Streatham High Rd., S.W. 16; Sussex Gardens, Paddington, 2, Sussex Gardens, W. 2; Temple Bar, 217, Strand, W.C. 2; Temple Fortune, Golders Green, 9, Temple Fortune Parade, Finchley Rd., N.W. 11; Threadneedle St., 52, Threadneedle St., E.C. 2; Tooting, 30 High St., S.W. 17; Tottenham, 530, High Rd., N. 17; Tower Bridge, Tooley St., S.E. 1; Upper Clapton, 98 & 100, Upper Clapton Rd., E. 5; Upper Holloway, 820, Holloway Rd., N. 19; Vauxhall Bridge Rd., 172, Vauxhall Bridge Rd., S.W. 1; Victoria, 173, Victoria St., S.W. 1; Victoria Street, 62, Victoria St., S.W. 1; Walham Green, 460, Fulham Rd., S.W. 6; Walthamstow, 191, Hoe St., E. 17; Wandsworth, 98 & 100, High St., S.W. 18; Wandsworth Common, 27 & 28, Bellevue Rd., Upper Tooting, S.W. 17; Wanstead, 53, High St.; Wembley, 118, High Rd.; West Croydon, 5, Royal Parade, London Rd.; West Ealing, 162, Uxbridge Rd., W. 13; West Hampstead, 102, West End Lane, N.W. 6; West Kensington, 85–87, Hammersmith Rd., W. 14; West Norwood Tulse Hill, 138, Norwood Rd., S.E. 27; Westbourne Grove, 133 Westbourne Grove, W. 2; Westminster Bridge Rd., 235, Westminster Bridge Rd., S.E. 1; Willesden Green, 8, Station Parade, N.W. 2; Wimbledon, 16, Wimbledon Hill Rd., S.W. 19; Wimbledon Common, 98, High St., S.W. 19; Wimbledon Park, 71, Arthur Rd., S.W. 19; Wood Green, 208, High Rd., N. 22; Wood St., 90, Wood St., E.C. 2; Woodford, George Lane, E. 18; Woolwich, 71, Powis St., S.E. 18.—Capital, £33,000,000 (1,500,000 Shares of £20 Shares each (£5 paid), and 3,000,000 Shares of £1 each); Reserve Fund, £9,003,718; Deposits, etc., £266,190,165; Dividend, 1922, 20 p.c. £20 Shares, 12½ p.c. £1 Shares. (914 Branches, Sub-branches and Agencies.) *Affiliated Banks*, WESTMINSTER FOREIGN BANK, LTD.; ULSTER BANK, LTD. (*q.v.*).

221A WESTMINSTER FOREIGN BANK, LTD., 41, Lothbury, E.C. 2.

222 WILLIAM WHITELEY, LTD. (1899), Queen's Rd., Bayswater, W. 2.

223* WILLIAMS DEACON'S BANK, LTD. (1836), Head Office, Mosley St., *Manchester* (20, Birchin Lane, E.C. 3; 3, Coleherne Court, Old Brompton Rd., S.W. 5; 2, Cockspur St., S.W. 1; 127, Cheapside, E.C. 2; Great Central Station, Marylebone Rd., N.W. 1; 22, St. Mary Axe, E.C. 3; 21 and 23, Victoria St., S.W. 1).—Capital, £8,125,000; Reserve Fund, £1,150,000; Dividend, 1922, A Shares 13⅛ p.c., B Shares 12½ p.c. (175 Branches and Sub-branches.)

WOGAU & CO. (1839), 4, Eastcheap, E.C. 3.

225 YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LTD. (1880), *Yokohama*, Japan (7, Bishopsgate, E.C. 2).—Capital, *Yen* 100,000,000 (*Yen* 100 Shares, fully paid); Reserve Fund, *Yen* 69,000,000; Deposits, etc., *Yen* 473,616,461; Dividend, 1921–22, 12 p.c. (39 Branches.)

227 YORKSHIRE PENNY BANK, LTD. (1911), 2, Infirmary St., *Leeds* (27, King St., E.C. 2).—Capital, £1,250,000 (£5 Shares, £3 paid); Reserve Fund, £750,000; Deposits, etc., £29,817,632. (130 Branches and Sub-branches.)

Country Banks, England and Wales.

The Numbers represent the Names of Banks in the Alphabetical List on pages 331–344.
(H.O.) signifies the Head Office; an asterisk denotes Fair and Market Days.

Abbey Town—136 (*F.*).
Abbots Bromley—30 (*M.*).
Abbots Langley—30 (*Th*), 132 (*Th.*).
Aberaman—132 (*M. W. & F.*)
Aberavon—30, 132.
Aberayron—30, 136. 175.
Aberbargoed—30, (*M. & F.*), 132 (*M. & Th.*), 175 (*Tu. & F.*).
Aberbeeg—136 (*Tu., Th. & S.*), 30 (*Tu. & F.*).
Abercarn—30, 132, 136.
Abercrave—30, 136. (*W.*).
Abercwmboi—132 (*Th.*).
Abercynon—30 (*Tu. & F.*), 132 (*M., W. & F.*).
Aberdare—30, 132, 136.
Aberdaron—30 (*Th.*), 136 (*F.*), 175 (*Tu.*).
Aberdovey—30, 136, 175.
Aberfan—30 (*M., W. & F.*), 132 (*M., W. & F.*), 136 (*M., W. & F.*).
Aberford—136 (*Th.*).
Abergavenny—30, 132, 136, 175.
Abergele—30, 136, 175.
Abergwnolwyn—136 (*alt. S.*), 175 (*alt. S.**).
Abergwynfi—132 (*Tu. & W.*), 136 (*Daily ex. S.*).
Aberkenfig—30 (*Tu.*), 132 (*W.*), 175 (*M.*).
Aberporth—132 (*Th.*). 136. 175 (*W.*).
Abersoch—30 (*Tu. & F.*). 136 (*Tu.*), 175 (*M. & F.*).
Abersychan—30, 132, 136.
Abertillery—30, 132, 136, 175 (*M.*).
Abertysswg—30 (*Tu.*).
Abertridwr—30 (*M. & F.*), 132 (*M. & F.*), 175 (*Tu. & S.*).
Aberystwyth—30, 132, 136, 175.
Abingdon—30, 136, 221.
Abbots Langley—30, 132 (*Th.*).
Accrington—129, 132, 152A, 153, 210, 227.
Ackworth—30 (*Tu. & F.*).
Ackworth Moor Top—30 (*Tu. & F.*), 136 (*F.*).
Acle—30, 132 (*Th.*).
Acock's Green—132.
Acomb—30, 136 (*Tu. & S.*).
Addiscombe—30, 135.
Addingham—21B, 132 (*Tu. & F.*).
Addlestone—30, 221.
Adlington—152A, 153, 223.
Adwick-le-Street—136 (*M.*).
Aigburth—21B, 136, 221.
Ainsdale—136 (*Tu. & F.*), 223 (*Tu. & F.*).
Ainsworth—223 (*M., W. & F.*).
Aintree—21B.
Albrighton—132 (*F.*).
Alcester—132, 136.
Aldbrough (Yorks.)—136 (*F.*).
Aldborough (Norfolk)—30 (*Th.*).
Aldeburgh (Suffolk)—30, 132.
Alderley Edge—153, 210, 223.
Alderney—105B, 105C, 132.
Aldershot—30, 132, 136, 175. 221.
Alford (Linc.)—30, 132, 136.
Alfreton—136, 221.
Alfriston—30 (*M. & F.*).
Allendale—132, 136.
Allenheads—132 (*W.*), 136 (*W.*).
Allerton—30 (*Tu. & Th.*).
Allonby—136 (*Tu.*).
Almondsbury—175 (*F.*).
Alnmouth—21B (*M., W. & F.*).
Alnwick—21B, 30, 132, 136.
Alresford—132, 175.
Alsager—153, 221.
Alston—21B, 136.
Alton (Hants)—132, 175, 221.
Altrincham—129, 132, 152A, 153, 210, 221, 223.
Alvechurch—132 (*S.*).
Alverstoke—132 (*Tu. & Th.*).
Amble—21B, 136.
Amblecote—30.
Ambleside—21B, 136, 153.
Amersham—132, 175.
Amersham-on-the-Hill—30, 132, 175.
Amesbury—132, 136.
Amlwch—132, 136, 175.
Ammanford—30, 132, 136, 175.
Ampthill—30, 221.
Ancoats—136, 153.
Andover—30, 132, 136. 221.
Andoversford—132, 175 (*alt. F.*).
Angmering—30 (*S.*), 132 (*S.*), 221.
Annfield Plain—21B, 132.
Ansdell—129, 136, 152A, 153, 210.
Anston—175 (*F.*).
Ansty—221 (*S.*), 175 (*F.*).
Appleby—21B, 136.
Appledore—132 (*F.*).
Apsley—175.
Apsley End—175. 221.
Ardwick—136, 152A, 210, 223.
Argoed—30 (*W.*).
Arlesey—30 (*Th.*).
Armley—132, 136.
Arnold—136.
Arnside—21B (*M., W. & F.*), 153 (*M., W. & F.*).
Arundel—132, 221.
Ascot—30, 132.
Ash—132 (*Tu. & F.*), 221 (*T. & F.*).
Ashbourne—30, 132. 221.
Ashburton—132, 175.
Ashby (Linc.)—30 (*Tu.*), 175 (*M.*).
Ashby-de-la-Zouch—132, 136, 221.
Ashford—30, 132, 175, 221.
Ashford Market—135 (*Tu.*).
Ashford (Middlesex)—30.
Ashington—30, 21B, 132, 136.
Ashover—221 (*F.*).
Ashtead—132 (*M., W. & F.*), 221 (*M., W. & F.*).
Ashton-in-Makerfield—210, 221.
Ashton-on-Mersey—153.
Ashton-under-Lyne—129, 152A, 153, 210, 221, 223.
Ashwell—30 (*Th.*).
Askam-in-Furness—21B (*M. & F.*), 153 (*Tu. & F.*).
Askern—221 (*Tu.*), 136 (*Tu.*).
Askrigg—136 (*Th. & Fair Days*).
Aspatria—21B (*W.*), 136, 153.
Astley—210 (*Tu. & Th.*).
Astley Bridge—152A, 223
Aston—136.
Aston Clinton—175 (*F.*).
Aston Cross—30, 136.
Aston Manor—136, 175
Aston Road—132.
Aston Street—136.
Astwood Bank—132.
Atherstone—132, 136.
Atherton—152A, 210, 221, 223.
Attercliffe—136, 175, 223, 227.
Attleborough—30, 132.
Audenshaw—136.
Audlem—153 (*Th.*), 210 (*Th.*).
Audley—175 (*Tu., F. & S.*).
Aughton, Town Green—153 (*Tu.*).
Avonmouth—132, 136, 175, 221.
Axbridge—132, 221.
Axminster—132, 136, 175.
Aylesbury—30, 132, 136, 175, 221.
Aylestone Park—30, 136.
Aylsham—30.
Babbacombe—132, 136, 175
Bacup—129, 152A, 210.
Badminton—175 (*Th. & S.*).
Bagillet—136 (*Tu.*), 175 (*Th*).
Bagshot—30.
Baildon—30.
Bakewell—221, 223.
Bala—30, 136, 175.
Balcombe—30 (*W.*).
Baldock—30, 132.
Balsall Heath—136.
Bamber Bridge—136 (*M., W. & F.*), 153 (*M., W. & F.*).
Bamford—223 (*Th.*), 223.
Bampton (Devon)—132 (*Fair Days*, 221 (*F.*); 175 (*F.**).
Bampton (Oxon)—30 (*F.*), 136.
Banbury—30, 132, 136, 221.
Bangor—30, 132, 136, 175.
Banks (Southport); 136 (*M., W., F. & S.*), 153 (*M., W., F. & S.*).
Banstead—30.
Banwell—132 (*Tu. & S.*), 221 (*Tu. & S.*).
Barcombe—30 (*Th.*).
Bardfield—30 (*Fr.*).
Bardney—132 (*Th.*).
Bardon Mill—136 (*F.*).
Bare—153 (*M., W. & F.*)
Barford—136 (*M. & F.*)
Bargoed—30, 132, 175.
Barlaston—153 (*Th.*),
Barmouth—136, 175.
Barnard Castle—21B, 30, 132, 136, 175, 227 (*W. & S.*).
Barnes—30, 136.
Barnet—30, 221.
Barnetby—30 (*alt. Tu.*), 175 (*Tu.*).
Barnham—30 (*M. & F.*), 132 (*M. & F.*).
Barnham Market—221 (*M. & F.*).
Barnoldswick—21B, 136, 227.
Barnsley—30, 136, 175. 227.
Barnstaple—30, 132, 136, 175.
Barnton—210, 221 (*W. & S.*).
Barrow-in-Furness—21B, 30, 132, 136, 153. 221.
Barrow-on-Humber—30 (*F.*), 136 (*F.*).
Barrow-on-Soar—136 (*Tu. & F.*), 221 (*Tu. & F.*).
Barrowford—21B (*M., W. & F.*) 152A (*M., W. & F.*).
Barry—30, 175.
Barry Docks—30, 132, 136, 175.
Barton—153 (*W. & S.*).
Barton-on-Humber—30, 136, 175.
Barwell—136, 221.
Baschurch—132 (*M. & Th.*).
Basford—175.
Basingstoke—30, 132, 136, 221.
Baslow—223 (*Tu. & F.*).
Bastwell—136.
Bath—30, 132, 136, 175, 221.
Bath, Moreland Rd.—30 (*M. W. & F.*).
Batley—129, 132, 136, 175, 227.
Battle—30, 221.
Batley Carr—21B.
Bawtry—136 (*Th.*), 221 (*Th.*).
Beaconsfield—30, 132, 221 (*M. & Th.*).
Beaminster—132, 136 (*Tu., Th. & F.*).
Bearwood—30.
Beaufort—30 (*M. & Th.*).
Beaulieu—132 (*Tu. & F.*).
Beaumaris—132, 136, 175.
Beccles—30, 132, 136.
Beckenham—30, 136, 221.
Beckermet—136 & 221 (*Tu. & F.*), 153 (*Tu. & F.*).
Beckley—221 (*F.*).
Bedale—30, 136; 175.
Beddgelert—136 (*M.*).
Bedford—30, 132, 136, 175, 221.
Bedlington—21B, 136.
Bedlington Station—136, 21B (*Daily ex. W.*).
Bedlinog—132 (*Tu.*).
Bedminster (Glos.)—132, 136, 175, 221.
Bedwas—30, 132 (*Tu. & S.*), 175.
Bedworth—30, 136, 132.
Beer—132 (*Tu. & F.*).
Beeston—30, 136, 221.
Beeston Castle—30 (*M.*), 136 (*Auction Day*), 153 (*M.*), 175 (*M.*).
Beighton—175 (*M. & F.*).
Belford—21B, 132.
Bellingham—21B, 132.
Belmont—30 (*M., W. & F.*).
Belper—136, 221, 223.
Belsay—132 (*S.*).
Belton, Doncaster—136 (*M.*)
Belvedere—30, 132.
Bembridge—132 (*Daily ex. S.*)
Benenden—132, 221.
Benllech—136 (*Tu.*).

Ben Rhydding—136 (*Tu., Th. & S.*).
Bentham—21B, 136, 153.
Benwell—21B, 132.
Benwick—30 (*Th.*).
Bere Alston—132 (*W.*).
Berkeley—175.
Berkhampstead, Great—132, 175, 221.
Berwick-on-Tweed—21B, 26, 30, 40, 68, 173.
Bethesda—30, 132, 136, 175 (*M. & Sat.*).
Betley—153 (*W. & F.*).
Bettws-y-Coed—30 (*M.*), 136.
Beverley—30, 136, 175, 221, 227 (*M. & S.*).
Bewdley—136.
Bexhill—30, 132, 136 175, 221.
Bexley & Bexley Heath—21B, 30, 221.
Bicester—30, 132, 136.
Biddenden—132 (*Th.*).
Biddulph—153.
Bideford—132, 136, 175.
Bidford—132 (*M., W., F. & S.*).
Biggin Hill—221 (*F.*).
Biggleswade—30, 132, 221.
Bildeston—30 (*F.*).
Billericay—30.
Billingborough—30 (*F.*), 132 (*F.*).
Billingham—21B, 132 (*M. & Th.*).
Billinghay—132 (*Th.*), 136 (*Th.*).
Billingshurst—30, 221 (*Daily ex. S.*).
Bilston—30, 136.
Binfield—136.
Bingham—175 (*M., Tu., Th. & F.*).
Bingley—21B, 30, 175, 227.
Birchington-on-Sea—132, 221.
Birkdale—21B, 136, 152A, 153, 221, 223.
Birkenhead—21B, 129, 132, 136, 153, 168, 210, 221.
Birkenshaw—136 (*M., W. & F.*).
Birmingham—21, 30, 132, 136, 175, 221.
Birstall—129, 136.
Birtley—21B, 30, 132.
Bishop Auckland—21B, 30, 132, 136, 175, 227.
Bishops Castle—30, 136, 175.
Bishopston—132, 221.
Bishop Stortford—30, 132, 175, 221.
Bishops Sutton—30 (*F.*).
Bishops Waltham—30, 106, 132.
Bispham—136 (*Tu. & Th.*), 153 (*M. & Th.*).
Bitterne—132 (*Tu. & F.*).
Blackburn—129, 132, 136, 152A, 153, 175, 210, 221, 223, 227.
Blackdown Camp—221 (*F.*).
Blackdown and Deep Cut—136 (*F.*).
Blackhall Colliery—30 (*M. & F.*), 132 (*Tu. & Th.*).
Blackheath (Staffs)—30, 136.
Blackhill—21B, 132, 136.
Blackley—153, 210.
Blackpool—129, 136, 152A, 153, 210, 223, 227.
Blackrod—223 (*Th.*).
Blackwood—30 (*M.*), 132, 136, 175.
Blaenau-Festiniog—30, 136, 175.
Blaenavon—132, 136, 175.
Blaenclydach—136 (*Tu. & F.*).
Blaengarw—30 (*M. & F.*), 132 (*M. & F.*), 136 (*M. & F.*).
Blaenrhondda—132 (*M. & F.*).
Blagdon—132 (*Th.*), 221 (*Th.*).
Blaina—132.
Blakeney (Norfolk)—30 (*Tu.*).
Blakeney (Glos.)—132 (*M., W. & F.*).
Blakesley—175 (*F.*), 221 (*Th.*).
Blandford—132, 136, 175.
Blaydon-on-Tyne—132.
Bletchingley—30 (*Tu. & F.*).
Bletchley—30, 132.
Blockley—132 (*M. & F.*), 136 (*M. & F.*).
Bloxwich—132, 136.
Blundellsands—21B, 153, 221.
Blyth—30, 132, 136, 175.
Blythe Bridge—153 (*M. & F.*).
Bodmin—30, 132, 136.
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Boldmere—136 (*M., W. & F.*).
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Kinglassie—211 (*Tu.*).
Kingussie—26, 40.

Kinlochleven—193 (*W.*).
Kinross—40, 60, 193.
Kintore—176.
Kirkcaldy—26, 40, 60, 68, 173, 176, 193, 211.
Kirkconnel—40 (*M. & F.*).
Kirkcudbright—26, 68, 173.
Kirkintilloch—68, 173, 193.
Kirkwall—26, 68, 173, 176, 193, 211.
Kirn—40 (*Tu. & F.*), 60 (*Tu. & F.*).
Kirriemuir—26, 40, 173, 211.
Kyle—26, 68.
Ladybank—68, 211.
Lairg—26.
Lamlash—26.
Lanark—40, 60, 68, 193.
Langholm—40, 173.
Larbert—60.
Largo—173.
Largs—40, 193, 211.
Larkhall—155 193, 211.
Lasswade—26.
Lauder—26.
Laurencekirk—68, 176.
Leith—26, 40, 60, 68, 173, 193, 211.
Leith Walk—26, 40, 60, 173, 193, 211.
Lenzie—68, 173.
Lerwick—68, 176, 211.
Leslie—211.
Lesmahagow—40, 193.
Leven—40, 68, 173, 193.
Linlithgow—40, 68.
Loanhead—40.
Lochboisdale—68.
Lochcarron—26.
Lochee—176, 193.
Lochgelly—68, 211.
Lochgilpheap—60, 211.
Lochinver—68.
Lochmaben—173.
Lochmaddy—26.
Lochwinnoch—173.
Lockerbie—26, 60, 68, 193
Longside—176.
Lonmay—176.
Lossiemouth—26, 68, 176.
Lumphanan—176.
Lybster—68, 176.
Macduff—26, 176, 211.
Mallaig—26.
Markinch—68, 193.
Maryhill—193, 211.
Mauchline—68.
Maud—68, 176.
Maxwelltown—60.
Maybole—68, 193, 211.
Mearns—211 (*M., W. & F.*).
Meigle—193.
Melrose—40, 68, 193.
Methil—40, 68, 173, 193.
Methlick—176.
Midcalder—60.
Millport—211.
Milnathort—40 (*M.*), 60, 68.
Milngavie—26, 193.
Mintlaw—176.
Moffat—26, 40, 211.
Moniaive—211.
Monifieth—193.
Montrose—26, 40, 68, 173, 176, 193.
Motherwell—26, 40, 60, 68, 155, 173, 193.
Muir of Ord—26, 58.
Muirkirk—60.
Munlochy—193.
Musselburgh—68, 173, 193.
Nairn—26, 40, 173, 176, 193.
Neilston—60.
New Aberdour—211 (*Tu. & F.*).
Newburgh (*Aberdeen*)—176.
Newburgh (*Fife*)—68, 176.
Newcastleton—40.
New Cumnock—26, 68.
New Deer—176.
New Galloway—60.
Newhaven (*Edin.*)—193.
Newmains—60.
Newmill—176.
Newmilns—60, 68, 193.
New Pitsligo—211.
Newport—60.
Newtonmore—26 (*June-Oct*), 40 (*F.*).
Newton-Stewart—40, 60, 68, 173, 193.
Newtown St. Boswells—40, 68 (*alt. M. & special sale days*), 193.
North Berwick—40, 60.
Oban—26, 40, 60, 68, 173, 176, 193.
Old Deer—176.
Old Kilpatrick—60.
Old Meldrum—176.
Paisley—26, 40, 60, 68, 173, 176, 193, 211.
Partick—26, 40, 60, 68, 155, 173, 193, 211.
Pathhead—68, 173.
Peebles—26, 40, 68.
Penicuik—60.
Perth—26, 40, 60, 68, 173, 176, 193, 211.
Peterhead—60, 68, 173, 176, 211.
Pitlochry—26, 68, 211.
Pittenweem—60, 173.
Pollokshaws—40, 60, 68.
Polmont—40.
Port Ellen—193.
Port Glasgow—26, 60, 193, 211.
Portgordon—176.
Port William—40.
Portknockie—176, 211.
Portobello—60, 68, 173, 193.
Portpatrick—40 (*Th.*), 193 (*W.*).
Portree—26, 173, 176.
Portsoy—176, 211.
Prestonpans—68, 193.
Prestwick—26, 60.
Renfrew—40, 68, 193, 211.
Renton—60 (*ex. S.*).
Rhynie—176.
Rosehearty—211.
Rosyth—26, 60.
Rothes—26, 176.
Rothesay—26, 60, 193.
Rothie-Norman—176.
Rutherglen—60, 68, 173, 193.
St. Abb's—68 (*Th.*), 193 (*Tu.*).
St. Andrews—26, 40, 60, 68, 193.
St. Boswells—40, 173 (*S.*), 193 (*Tu., Th. & S.*).
St. Margaret's Hope—211.
St. Monance—60, 173.
Saltcoats—26, 173, 193.
Sandbank—60 (*F.*).
Sanquhar—40, 193.
Sauchen—176.
Scalloway—68 (*Tu. & F.*), 211 (*Tu. & F.*).
Scotstoun—26.
Selkirk—40, 68, 173.
Shettleston—211.
Shotts—68.
Skelmorlie—60.
Slamannan—26.
South Queensferry—60.
Stenhousemuir—60.
Stevenston—26, 40, 60.
Stewarton—60, 193, 211.
Stirling—26, 40, 60, 68, 173, 176, 193, 211
Stonehaven—26, 176.
Stonehouse—211
Stornoway—26, 40, 173.
Strachur—211 (*Th.*).
Stranraer—40, 60, 68, 173, 193, 211.
Strathaven—26, 193, 211.
Strathdon—176.
Strathmiglo—26.
Strathpeffer—26 (*June-Sept.*), 68 (*daily June-Sept., M. & F. Oct.-May*).
Strichen—68, 176.
Stromness—68 173, 211.
Strone—60 (*W.*).
Stronsay—211 (*during Season*).
Tain—26, 40, 68, 176.
Tarbert—60, 211.
Tarbert (*Harris*)—26,
Tarland—175, 211.
Tarves—176.
Tayport—176.
Thornhill—40, 211.
Thornton—211 (*M.*°), *Fife*—68 (*daily*).
Thurso—26, 40, 68, 173, 176, 193.
Tighnabruaich—193.
Tillicoultry—60, 211.
Tobermory—60, 176.
Tollcross—60, 173, 211.
Tomintoul—68, 176.
Torphins—176.
Tranent—68, 193.
Troon—40, 60, 68, 211.
Turriff—68, 176, 211.
Uddingston—26, 40.
Udny—176.
Uig—26.
Ullapool—173.
Uphall—40, 68.
Wemyss Bay—60.
West Calder—68.
West Kilbride—60, 68.
West Linton—26.
Whitburn—68.
Whiteinch—40, 60.
Whithorn—60, 173.
Whiting Bay—26.
Wick—26, 40, 68, 176, 211.
Wigtown—40, 60, 173.
Wishaw—26, 40, 60, 68, 173, 176, 193.
Yoker—68.

BANK HOLIDAYS.

ENGLAND AND WALES.—Bank of England and the Exchequer: January 1, Good Friday, Easter Monday, Whit Monday, First Monday in August, Christmas Day, and Boxing Day. The Stock Exchange is closed on Good Friday, Christmas Day, and Bank Holidays, and on May 1, and November 1.

SCOTLAND.—New Year's Day, Good Friday, First Monday in May, First Monday in August, and Christmas Day.

SCOTLAND has also special Term (Quarter) Days, and there are Spring and Autumn holidays in Edinburgh and Glasgow. The Scottish *Quarter Days* are Candlemas, Feb. 2; Whitsunday, May 15; Lammas, Aug. 1; and Martinmas, Nov. 11.

THE BANK RATE.

AVERAGE Minimum Rate per Cent.

Month.	1914.	1922.	1923.
	%	%	%
January	4·35	5	3
February	3	4·76	3
March	3	4½	3
April	3	4·2	3
May	3	4	3
June	3	3·73	3
July	3·19	3·19	3·84
August	5·87	3	4
September	5	3	4
October	5	3	
November	5	3	
December	5	3	
Year	4·03	3·69	3·31

LIFE ASSURANCE.

THE list on the following two pages contains the names of all the more important British Life offices, and of eight Colonial companies (marked C), all of which transact business in this country.

CLASS OF BUSINESS.—The second column shows whether the company is conducted on the Mutual system whereby the whole of the divisible profit is allotted to participating policy-holders (M), or whether the company has proprietors by whom part (usually a very small proportion) of such profit is received (P). Life offices transacting other insurance business are marked O in this column, and those having an Industrial branch are indicated by letters I. In such cases the Life funds are kept separately, and are not liable for the claims of other departments. The Share Capital is usually liable for the claims of all branches.

FIGURES.—These are taken from the latest annual accounts available at date of going to press, and in the majority of cases refer to annual reports for the financial year ended 31 December, 1922.

LIFE FUNDS.—The amounts of these funds, though interesting, are not in themselves a sufficient indication of the financial stability of a company, which cannot be judged unless liabilities are actuarially compared with assets.

PREMIUM INCOME.—The annual premium income is in all cases stated after deduction of the amount paid to other companies for reassuring parts of the risks.

EXPENSES.—The expenses of a Life office include, in all cases where paid, commission to agents. The amount of expenses is less important in itself than in relation to premium income, consequently the percentage of the premium income absorbed in expenses is shown. The average percentage of British offices is about 12½%, of which about 5% is expended on commission and 7½% on other expenses. This ratio taken by itself is frequently misleading, because, if the proportion of new business is large, the percentage of the total premiums absorbed in expenses may legitimately be higher than where the new business is small. Moreover, where rates of premium are below the average any comparisons of percentage should be considered, with due regard to this feature, a gain to the policyholder through reduced premium being equivalent to an immediate cash bonus.

INTEREST.—The rate of interest earned is important for comparison with the rate assumed in valuing liabilities, since the greater the margin between these rates the greater is the surplus available from this source for bonus. The rate of interest given is less Income Tax except where marked (G)—gross.

VALUATIONS.—The last two columns of the table are derived from the valuation returns made by the companies to the Board of Trade. A valuation indicates liability under existing policies, after making allowance for the amounts to be paid and received. It is assumed that deaths will occur in accordance with a mortality table, and that interest will be earned at a certain rate. Various mortality tables are employed, those most usual being known as the H^m and O^m, and the corresponding Tables $H^{m(5)}$ and $O^{m(5)}$ which exclude mortality in the first five years of assurance. If a company assumes that it will earn a high rate of interest in the future, the net liability will appear less than if it assumes a low rate, while the liability on account of mortality appears greater by some tables than by others. The position of an office is most satisfactory when a stringent basis of valuation is adopted, because the margin between the calculated and experienced liability is larger and the surplus available for bonuses is greater. The O^m and $O^{m(5)}$ tables in conjunction are more stringent than the O^m table alone, the H^m is more stringent than the American, and with every table the lower the rate of interest assumed the more stringent is the valuation.

FIRE INSURANCE RATES.

MOST large fire offices belong to the tariff association, charging identical rates of premium. There are, however, a number of non-tariff offices which claim to assess individual risks independently on merits. Tariff rates of premium per £100 insured against fire for the more common classes of risk are as follows:—

Private Dwelling Houses, built of brick or stone and tiled or slated and in no hazardous proximity, *1s. 6d.*

Household goods therein, usually *2s.*

Policies are issued by a number of companies embracing all risks incidental to private houses, in one amount.

Shops and Warehouses, similarly built and circumstanced, in which no hazardous goods are deposited nor hazardous trades carried on, from *2s.*

Stock and Utensils in trade, fixtures, and household furniture in such shops and warehouses, from *2s.*

Private Dwelling Houses, brick and timber built and tiled or slated, in no hazardous proximity, from *2s. 6d.*

Most fire insurance companies transact accident and miscellaneous business, and if a strong company be selected with a reputation for liberal dealing it will probably be found to the advantage of a householder that he should effect with it all such policies as he may require, in place of dividing them amongst several companies. A number of fire offices are prepared to issue policies of an inclusive character for household purposes, combining in one contract protection against damage by fire to the contents of a house, or from burglary, housebreaking, larceny, theft, &c., and insurance against domestic servants' employers' liability, damage from storm or tempest, third party risks, and other hazards. This can usually be arranged for an annual premium of 5s. per £100 of the full value of the contents of the house. Fire insurance of the house itself is not included, however, in this estimate. The advantage of a policy of this description is that it obviates the inconvenience of payments of small amounts in insurance premiums at different dates, and that in one comprehensive form it supplies protection at a moderate cost for all a householder's ordinary insurance requirements.

PRINCIPAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANIES.

Established.	Class.	Name of Office.	Annual Accounts Published in 1923.				Valuation.	
			Life Funds.	Life Premium Income.	Expenses. °/. of Premiums.	Rate of Interest earned.	Mortality Table.	Interest °/. Assumed
			£	£		£ s. d.		£ s. d.
1883	P O	Abstainers & General .	1,537,877	195,369	23·38	4 15 9	O^m & H^m	3 & 3½
1824	P O	Alliance*	18,648,732	1,185,665	9·93	4 7 2(G)	O^m	3 0 0
1808	P O	Atlas	3,606,728	412,012	12·70	4 12 6	$O^{m(5)}$	3 & 3½
1849	M	Australian Mutual (C)	45,934,675	3,761,493	13·97	5 6 2	H^m	3 0 0
1866	P I	Britannic (Ordinary)...	3,079,298	552,481	16·75	5 1 5	O^m	3 0 0
1854	P O	British Equitable	1,479,287	130,495	19·99	4 5 8(G)	O^m	3 0 0
1833	P O	Caledonian	4,398,168	445,013	13·86	...	O^m	3 0 0
1847 1902	P	Canada Life (C)	17,200,756	2,558,168	31·02	6 3 7(G)	H^m	3 & 3½
1824	P	Cleric'l, Medic'l & Gen.	7,493,768	568,308	15·25	4 14 0	$O^{m(5)}$	2 10 0
1873	M O	Colonial Mutual (C) ...	5,858,729	665,085	23·18	5 5 2	O^m	3 10 0
1861	P O	Commercial Union* ...	10,211,458	1,046,851	12·46	4 4 11	O^m	3 0 0
1871	P	Confederation (C)	6,755,352	1,164,125	27·91	5 16 3	$O^{m(5)}$ & Brit. Office '93.	3 & 3½
1867	P	Co-operative...............	1,473,575	371,516	23·80	4 10 0	O^m	3 10 0
1807	P O	Eagle, Star & B. Dom.	13,891,434	1,170,716	12·95	4 12 11	O^m	3 & 3½
1762	M	Equitable (*c*)	5,158,575	296,140	6·89	5 3 3(G)	O^m	2 10 0
1844	P	Equity & Law*	5,153,337	392,784	14·91	4 8 1	O^m & $O^{m(5)}$	3 0 0
1832	M	Friends' Provident & Century	4,029,259	376,283	19·95	5 6 0	O^m & $O^{m(5)}$	3 0 0
1837	P	General	2,226,251	195,188	23·77	4 7 9	O^m H^m & Carlisle	3 0 0
1885*	P O	General Accident	456,367	72,732	17·5	5 3 0(G)	O^m	3 0 0
1848	P	Gresham	6,520,189	812,620	26·89	4 6 0	H^m	3 10 0
1821	P O	Guardian	4,547,021	442,047	13·32	4 19 11	O^m Carl. $O^{(am)}$ & $O^{(af)}$	3 0 0
1806	P O	Law Union & Rock ...	9,005,577	630,066	17·17	5 2 10	O^m	3 0 0
1836	P O	Legal & General*	13,737,424	1,317,950	15·04	5 0 1(G)	O^m	3 0 0
1838	P	Life Assoc. of Scotland	5,670,138	423,549	17·73	4 19 8(G)	O^m & Carlisle	3 0 0
1836	P O	L'pool & Lond. & Globe	5,815,179	515,445	10·0	4 6 6	O^m & $O^{m(5)}$	2 15 0
1862	P O	London & Scottish* ...	4,471,952	498,875	20·38	4 12 7(G)	O^m	3½
1869	P I	Lond'n & Manch. (Ord.)	1,352,966	302,113	15·18	5 5 9	O^m	3 0 0
1720	P O	London Assurance	3,380,986	349,709	15·81	4 18 3(G)	O^m	3 0 0
1806	M	London Life (*c*)*	7,544,056	760,631	6·02	4 8 2	$O^{m(5)}$	3 & 2½*
1887	P	Manufacturers' Life (C)	8,233,555	1,745,051	30·35	6 10 0(G)	H^m, American, &c.	3 10 0
1852	M	Marine & General*......	2,453,020	211,812	17·35	4 18 2	O^m	3 0 0
1835	M	Metropolitan (*c*)	2,367,499	176,996	8·03	4 2 2	$O^{m(5)}$	3 0 0
1906	P O	Motor Union	83,431	21,639	15·00	4 3 0	O^m	3 0 0
1886	...	Mu.&Citizens'(C)(Ord.)	11,062,098	961,740	14·13	5 0 9	H^m & Gov. 1883	3 0 0
1830	M	National Mutual*	3,798,916	274,033	17·23	4 18 2(G)	O^m & Carlisle	3 0 0
1869	M	Natl. Mut. of Austral (C)	16,587,659	1,833,686	14·56	5 8 2	H^m	3 10 0
1835	M	National Provident ...	7,984,327	624,429	12·98	5 7 8(G)	O^m	3 0 0
1823	P O	Nth. Brit. & Mercantile	20,209,650	1,555,951	17·12	not stated.	O^m	3 0 0
1836	P O	Northern	5,033,138	380,128	10·94	4 14 5(G)	O^m	3 0 0
1808	M	Norwich Union Life*...	20,418,689	2,551,068	16·89	5 1 3	O^m	2 10 0
1864	P I O	Pearl (Ordinary)	12,050,337	2,461,220	12·13	4 17 10	H^m	3 0 0
1797*	P O	Phœnix	11,718,965	938,112	14·03	4 18 10	O^m	3 0 0
1877	P I	Prov. Assoc. of London	1,066,034	175,739	16·35	4 14 7	O^m	2 10 0
1840	M	Provident Mutual	3,931,655	542,269	14·41	5 0 3(G)	O^m	3 0 0
1848	P I O	Prudential (Ord.)	68,693,341	9,615,590	13·60	4 10 1	H^m	3 0 0
1864	P I	Refuge (Ordinary) ...	16,631,456	2,628,412	14·85	4 14 8	H^m	3 0 0
1845	P O	Royal	14,743,376	1,318,122	14·77	4 13 2	O^m & $O^{m(5)}$*	3 0 0

For Notes see next page.

PRINCIPAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANIES—*continued.*

Established.	Class.	Name of Office.	Annual Accounts Published in 1923.				Valuation.	
			Life Funds.	Life Premium Income.	Expenses. % of Premiums.	Rate of Interest Earned.	Mortality Table.	Interest % Assumed.
			£	£		£ s. d.		£ s. d.
1720	P O	Royal Exchange	5,602,764	556,514	17·59	4 17 4	O^m	3 0 0
1861	P I	Royal London (Ord.)	1,949,577	468,689	22·66	4 19 9	O^m	3 0 0
1826	M	Scottish Amicable	7,661,458	575,116	14·37	4 19 9	$O^{m(5)}$*	3 0 0
1831	M	Scottish Equitable	6,918,455	578,421	14·17	5 6 0(G)	O^m	3 0 0
1877	P O	Scottish Insurance	591,026	79,217	17·25	4 17 0(G)	$O^{m(5)}$ & Carlisle	3 0 0
1881	P O	Scottish Life	3,502,450	365 324	15·16	5 0 6(G)	O^m	3 0 0
1837	M	Scottish Provident	16,930,749	988,008	15·58	4 9 9(G)	O^m	3 0 0
1883	P	Scottish Temperance	3,692,722	427,714	14·71	5 4 7(G)	O^m	3 0 0
1824	P O	Scottish Union & Nat.*	8,932,182	642,440	16·14	5 10 1(G)	O^m	3 0 0
1815	M	Scottish Widows'	23,411,075	1,598,339	11·91	4 12 2(G)	$O^{m(5)}$*	3 0 0
1825	P	Standard	13,533,105	878,713	20·18	5 6 0(G)	$O^{m(5)}$ with O^m	3 0 0*
1810	P	Sun Life	13,737,548	1,578,468	19·47	4 18 1(G)	O^m	3 0 0
1865	P	Sun Life of Canada (C)	34,784,778	5,355,425	26·27	5 17 1	$O^{m(5)}$	3 & 3½
1915	P O	United British	34,910	4,336	14·99	not stated	O^m	3 0 0
1840	M	United Kingdom Prov.	11,332,223	1,005,242	13·71	5 6 1(G)	O^m & $O^{m(5)}$	3 0 0
1825	P	University Life	986,477	71,934	9·66	3 18 9	$O^{m(5)}$	3 5 0
1841	M I	Wesleyan & Gen. (Ord.)	2,510,797	375,464	17·50	4 16 6	O^m	3† & 3½‡
1824	P O	Yorkshire	3,885,351	380,282	15·40	4 16 9(G)	O^m & $O^{m(5)}$	2½ & 3
		INDUSTRIAL COMPANIES.						
1866	P	Britannic	4,050,090	1,850,567	42·94	5 1 5	Eng. No. 6	3 10 0
1869	P	London & Manchester	2,418,725	1,253,405	44·65	5 6 2	Eng. No. 6	3 0 0
1864	P	Pearl	11,866,444	4,689,813	37·30	4 13 0	Eng. No. 6	3 0 0
1848	P	Prudential	75,999,869	14,386,588	32·12	4 9 6	Eng. No. 3 and No. 6	3 0 0
1864	P	Refuge	5,917,129	3,493,564	41·04	4 19 7	Eng. No. 3	3 0 0
1850	M	Royal Liver Friendly	7,716,645	2,202,007	...	...	...	...
1861	P	Royal London	7,256,745	2,415,142	45·67	4 13 10	Eng. No. 3	...
1841	M	Wesleyan & General	2,379,335	1,079,833	48·80	4 16 4	E. L. No. 6	3 10 0

C = Colonial Office.

c = Does not pay Commission.

* Alliance. Including funds of acquired businesses.

* Commercial Union. Including figures of acquired businesses.

* Equity and Law. Gross interest yield on funds excluding reversions and unproductive assets.

* General Accident. Life business commenced 1906.

* Legal and General. Gross interest yield on funds excluding reversions.

* London and Scottish. Includes figures of acquired Scottish Metropolitan business.

* London Life. 2½ per cent. on Reversionary Bonus Policies.

* Marine and General. Also insures Mariners', &c., transit risks, figures in regard to which are excluded in statement of premiums.

* National Mutual. Net interest yield excluding reversions.

* Norwich Union Life. Includes figures of acquired Scottish Imperial business.

* Phœnix. Percentage of expenses do not include Annuity expenses.

* Royal. O^m and $O^{m(5)}$ in conjunction with O^m select net premiums.

* Scottish Amicable Combined with O^m net premiums.

* Scottish U. and N. Includes acquired City of Glasgow business.

* Scottish Widows. $O^{m(5)}$ in conjunction with O^m net premiums.

* Sun Life. Interest assumed for Bonuses £4 per cent.

* Wesleyan General. † With profit business. ‡ Without profit business.

INCOME TAX ALLOWANCES ON PREMIUMS PAID.

Where an allowance is due in respect of premiums paid for Life Assurance or for contracts for Deferred Annuities, the allowance is deducted from the amount of tax on the "Taxable Income" (i.e., that part of the income on which the tax is actually charged—the first £225 of the taxable income being charged at half the standard rate of tax; the remainder at the standard rate of tax). The allowance is made on the premiums paid, and is calculated at the following rates:—one-half the standard rate in the £ on the amount of the premium paid on policies taken out since June 22, 1916, irrespective of the claimant's total income; and on policies taken out before June 22, 1916, a deduction of tax at one-half the standard rate in the £ is allowed on the premiums paid by a claimant whose income does not exceed £1,000, of three-fourths of the standard rate in the £ where his income exceeds £1,000 and does not exceed £2,000, and at the standard rate in the £ where his income exceeds £2,000. The *Repayments* of Income Tax on account of Life Insurance Premiums are shown for a series of years on p. 363.

BONUSES.

The following table shows the average annual rate of Bonus declared on Whole Life and Endowment Assurances for £100. In each case the rate given is in respect of a policy effected at age 30 next birthday, and the Endowment Bonus is based on a Policy maturing at age 60. It will be noticed, in the case of the Offices whose Valuations are made quinquennially, that the last Valuation included part of the War period, when conditions were abnormal. Owing to the depreciation in securities, and the strain of War claims, etc., some Offices were only able to grant a low rate of Bonus, whilst others declared no Bonus at all. At the next Valuation, however, these Offices should resume their pre-War rate at least, but intending Assurers would be well advised to ascertain the possibilities of this before effecting a Policy.

Office.	Last * Valuation.	Annual rate of Bonus declared on Whole Life Assurances.	Annual rate of Bonus declared on Endowment Assurances.	Interim Bonus.
Abstainers and General	1920	10s. from Jan. 1913, to Dec. 1917, and £1 from Jan. 1918 to Dec. 1920.		21s. per annum
Alliance	1918	None—surplus carried forward.		Modified scale
Atlas	1922*	30s. compound for 1920-1-2		30s. compound
Australian Mutual	1922A	£3 2s.	£2 12s.	—
Britannic	1922A	£1 10s.		—
British Equitable	1919*	No bonus declared		10s.
Caledonian	1922	£1 13s.		£1 10s.
Canada Life	1922	£1 13s. 5d.		According to age, &c.
Clerical, Medical and General	1921*	£1 19s. 10d.	£2 0s. 4d.	Whole Life—25 premiums paid during current quinquennium, on Policies effected since July 1, 1921. Endowment at death ½ Whole Life. By survival—1921 Bonus for each premium paid
Colonial Mutual	1922A	£2		—
Commercial Union	1922A	£1 11s. 9d.		Full rate
Confederation	1921	£1 6s. 10d.	£1 7s. 7d.	According to age, &c.
Co-operative	1920	£1		£1
Eagle, Star and British Dominions	1921	£1 10s.		£1 10s.
Equitable	1921*	£1 19s.	£1 10s.	At death—26s. to 58s. By survival—30s. compound plus 5s. simple
Equity and Law	1919	£1		£1
Friends Provident and Century	1919*	1918—Nil. 1919 (New Series) £1 10s. compound		At death—25s. compound By maturity—30s. compound
General	1922	Present series—25s. compound		—
General Accident	1920	10s.		10s.
Gresham	1919	15s. 10d.	£1 0s. 7d.	One-fifth last Bonus rate for each year
Guardian	1919	15s.		15s.
Law Union and Rock	1919	No Bonus declared—surplus carried forward		Granted—but not stated
Legal and General	1921	£2 5s. 7d.		At death—30s. By maturity—full rate
Life Assoc. of Scotland	1921*	15s. from April, 1919		£1 10s.
Liverpool and London and Globe	1918	£1 15s.		Policies of 5 years' duration—30s.
London and Scottish	1922	£1		—
London and Manchester	1923A*	£1 12s.		—
London Assurance	1920	No Bonus declared		£1 5s. compound
London Life	1922A	£1 15s.		—
Manufacturers Life	1922	£1 4s. 8d.	£1 4s. 6d.	—
Marine and General	1919	No Bonus declared		Nil
Metropolitan	1922A	Profits applied to reduce premiums		—
Motor Union	1922	£1 10s.		£1 10s.
Mutual Life	1922A	£3 4s.	£2 7s.	Granted—but not stated
National Mutual of Australasia	1922*	£2 13s 4d.	£2 6s.	Same as last Bonus declared
National Mutual	1918	No general distribution		From 1919—25s.
National Provident	1922*	£2	£2 3s.	Same as last Bonus declared
North British and Mercantile	1922*	For years 1921-22 £3 10s.		£1 5s.

Office.	Last * Valuation.	Annual rate of Bonus declared of Whole Life Assurances.	on Endowment Assurances.	Interim Bonus.
Northern	1920	No Bonus declared		£1 10s.
Norwich Union	1920*	£1	15s.	Pre-war rate
Pearl	1922A	£1 10s.		—
Phenix	1920	No Bonus declared		From £1 to £1 10s.
Provident Association of London	1922A	£1 14s.		—
Provident Mutual	1922	£1 5s.		£1 5s.
Prudential	1922A	£1 12s.		—
Refuge	1922A	£1 12s.		—
Royal Exchange	1920	No Bonus declared		1921-22—25s. Subsequently—30s.
Royal	1919	£1 10s.		£1 10s.
Royal London	1920*	1915-19, £1	1920, £1 5s.	£1
Scottish Amicable	1920	£1 15s. 5d.		£1 10s. compound
Scottish Equitable	1923*	From £1 10s.		£1 10s.
Scottish Insurance	1920	No Bonus declared		£1
Scottish Life	1920	£1		20s. for years 1921-22 40s. for years 1923-4-5
Scottish Provident	1918	No Bonus declared		Whole Life — corresponding rate to first addition Endowment—compound Bonus fixed from time to time
Scottish Temperance	1922	£1 12s. compound	£1 12s. simple	Whole Life—25s. compound Endowment at death—25s. simple By survival—32s. simple
Scottish Union	1922*	£1 10s. simple		£1 10s.
Scottish Widows	1918	No vested Bonus declared		£1 14s. compound
Standard	1920	£2		Whole Life—£1 Endowment—£1 10s.
Sun Life	1921	£1 12s. 5d.		At death—80 of normal Bonus By survival—full normal Bonus
Sun Life of Canada	1922A	£1 3s. 3d.	£1 5s. 2d.	According to age, &c.
United Kingdom	1920	No Bonus declared		Whole Life—32s.-34s. Endowment—32s.
University Life	1920	No Bonus declared		Policies 5 years in force—30s.
Wesleyan and General	1922A	£1 10s.		—
Yorkshire	1920	£1 9s. 7d.		Whole Life—⅔ previous rate Endowment—same as ,,

* Note.—The Valuation period is for the 5 years ending in December of the year stated, unless otherwise marked.

A.—Annual Valuation.

Atlas.—Three years ending December 31, 1922.

British Equitable.—Five years ending January 31, 1919.

Clerical, Medical and General.—Five years ending June 30, 1921.

Equitable.—Two years ending December 31, 1921.

Friends Provident.—Two years and 41 days ending December 31, 1919.

Life Association of Scotland.—Five years ending April 5, 1921.

London and Manchester.—One year ending March 24, 1923.

National Mutual of Australasia.—Three years ending September 30, 1922.

National Provident.—Five years ending November 20, 1922.

North British and Mercantile.—Two years ending December 31, 1922.

Norwich Union.—Four and a half years ending December 31, 1920.

Royal London.—Four years ending December 31, 1920.

Scottish Equitable.—Five years ending March 1, 1923.

REPAYMENTS OF INCOME TAX ON PREMIUMS.

(*See also* p. 361.)

The amounts repaid by the Income Tax Commissioners on account of Life Insurance Premiums during the years 1911-12 to 1921-22 are shown below. These amounts *repaid* are additional to the *allowances* made on assessment (*see* p. 361).

Year.	Number.	Amount. £
1911-12	25,585	129,501
1912-13	24,489	122,423
1913-14	24,691	128,767
1914-15	24,942	144,185
1915-16	25,005	179,678
1916-17	32,902	343,189
1917-18	37,929	537,761
1918-19	37,920	551,073
1919-20	38,787	585,637
1920-21	—	679,337
1921-22	83,981	784,433

ANNUAL PREMIUMS FOR WHOLE LIFE ASSURANCE.

Life assurance may be effected either with or without participation in profits. If without participation, both sum assured and premium remain unchanged. If with participation, a higher premium is charged, and bonuses can either be payable with the sum assured, applied to reduce the premium, or surrendered for cash. An alternative plan is available in some offices whereby future bonuses are anticipated and used to reduce premiums from the outset. This is called the "Discounted Bonus" or "Cost Price" system. If the bonuses actually declared exceed those anticipated, the difference is credited to the policyholder; if, however, the anticipated bonuses exceed those declared, the balance has to be liquidated by the policyholder or remains as a debt. Policies should only be effected on this system in companies which can point to good and consistent bonus records, and whose valuation reserves are particularly strong.

The ages applicable to the life and endowment assurance (but not the annuity) rates as hereafter given are "next birthday" unless otherwise stated.

AVERAGE ANNUAL PREMIUMS FOR WHOLE LIFE ASSURANCE OF £100.

Age at Entry.	With Profits.			Without Profits.			Discounted Bonus.			Age at Entry.	With Profits.			Without Profits.			Discounted Bonus.			Age at Entry.	With Profits.			Without Profits.			Discounted Bonus.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
21	1	19	4	1	11	2	1	12	2	31	2	10	0	2	0	2	2	0	2	41	3	6	11	2	15	4	2	13	11
22	2	0	1	1	11	10	1	12	9	32	2	11	3	2	1	4	2	1	2	42	3	8	10	2	17	3	2	15	9
23	2	1	1	1	12	7	1	13	4	33	2	12	8	2	2	7	2	2	4	43	3	11	1	2	18	4	2	17	9
24	2	2	1	1	13	5	1	14	0	34	2	14	2	2	3	11	2	3	6	44	3	13	6	3	0	7	2	19	9
25	2	3	1	1	14	3	1	14	9	35	2	15	9	2	5	5	2	4	10	45	3	16	0	3	4	0	3	1	11
26	2	4	1	1	15	2	1	15	5	36	2	17	3	2	6	11	2	6	2	46	3	18	8	3	6	7	3	4	3
27	2	5	2	1	16	1	1	16	3	37	2	18	11	2	8	6	2	7	6	48	4	4	6	3	12	1	3	9	3
28	2	6	4	1	17	1	1	17	3	38	3	0	8	2	10	1	2	9	0	50	4	11	0	3	17	10	3	15	0
29	2	7	6	1	18	1	1	18	2	39	3	2	8	2	11	9	2	10	7	55	5	11	9	4	16	6	4	13	1
30	2	8	9	1	19	1	1	19	1	40	3	4	8	2	13	6	2	12	3	60	6	19	8	6	1	10	5	16	3

The next table shows the annual premiums payable throughout life for a policy of £100 payable at death, with profits. It is not sufficient to judge a life office by premium rates only. An office charging a high premium may give higher bonuses than one charging a low premium, and therefore bonus results and prospects as well as premiums have to be considered. Some offices only allow bonuses to be taken in reduction of premium, and on this plan the rates are usually high to commence with, but are greatly reduced after a few years. Some reserve bonuses for the older classes of policyholders, and in these cases lower premiums than the average are usually charged. Most offices grant interim bonuses between valuation periods, and it is important to ascertain if this is the case before an assurance is effected, and how such interim bonuses compare with valuation bonuses, especially in cases of endowment assurance.

ANNUAL PREMIUMS FOR ASSURANCE OF £100 PAYABLE AT DEATH, WITH PROFITS.

NAME OF OFFICE.	Age 21.			Age 25.			Age 30.			Age 35.			Age 40.			Age 45.			Age 50.			Age 55.			Age 60.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
a Abstainers' Gen....	1	13	9	1	16	2	2	0	11	2	7	3	2	15	10	3	7	4	4	2	3	5	2	11	6	11	4
Alliance	2	0	9	2	3	6	2	8	9	2	15	7	3	4	5	3	16	0	4	10	9	5	10	6	6	17	1
Atlas	2	0	6	2	4	6	2	9	3	2	15	5	3	3	7	3	14	6	4	8	8	5	8	0	6	14	3
Australian Mutual	1	18	5	2	2	8	2	8	2	2	15	4	3	4	5	3	16	0	4	9	10	5	12	2	7	1	4
Britannic	1	18	3	2	2	1	2	7	9	2	15	0	3	4	0	3	15	7	4	11	1	5	11	11	6	19	1
British Equitable ...	1	18	10	2	2	9	2	8	8	2	15	11	3	4	11	3	16	7	4	11	9	5	12	0	6	19	4
Caledonian	2	0	2	2	3	6	2	8	9	2	15	6	3	4	6	3	14	6	4	8	6	5	9	6	6	15	9
Canada Life	1	18	9	2	2	6	2	8	5	2	15	10	3	5	4	3	17	10	4	14	2	5	15	11	7	5	4
Clerical, Medical & General	1	18	8	2	2	1	2	7	6	2	15	3	3	5	2	3	18	1	4	14	10	5	16	11	7	5	11
Colonial Mutual	1	18	5	2	2	7	2	8	9	2	16	0	3	5	1	3	15	11	4	9	10	5	11	11	7	1	1
Commercial Union	1	18	10	2	2	2	2	7	10	2	15	4	3	5	2	3	16	10	4	12	4	5	14	0	7	2	0
Confederation	1	18	10	2	2	7	2	8	6	2	15	11	3	5	2	3	17	8	4	14	1	5	16	2	7	6	5
Co-operative Ins. ...	1	18	1	2	1	8	2	7	4	2	14	4	3	3	1	3	14	9	4	10	1	5	10	7	6	18	7
†Eagle,Star&B.Dom.	2	0	6	2	4	2	2	9	9	2	17	0	3	6	3	3	18	2	4	13	8	5	13	7	6	19	1
Edinburgh	1	18	10	2	2	2	2	7	10	2	15	4	3	5	2	3	16	10	4	12	4	5	14	0	7	2	0
Equitable	2	4	0	2	8	0	2	14	0	3	0	0	3	8	0	3	18	0	4	12	0	5	8	0	6	8	0
Equity and Law ...	2	0	7	2	3	2	2	8	10	2	15	10	3	4	6	3	15	7	4	10	9	5	12	6	7	2	5
Friends' Provident & Century	1	19	0	2	2	6	2	8	0	2	15	2	3	4	3	3	15	2	4	9	9	5	9	4	6	16	0

NAME OF OFFICE.	Age 21.			Age 25.			Age 30.			Age 35.			Age 40.			Age 45.			Age 50.			Age 55.			Age 60.		
	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*
General	2	0	0	2	4	0	2	9	10	2	16	6	3	5	4	3	16	8	4	12	8	5	11	8	6	18	0
General Accident	2	0	2	2	3	8	2	9	2	2	16	1	3	4	11	3	16	5	4	11	3	5	10	7	6	16	1
Gresham	1	18	9	2	2	2	2	7	6	2	14	3	3	2	10	3	14	0	4	8	6	5	7	5	6	12	3
Guardian	1	18	2	2	2	4	2	8	10	2	16	7	3	4	6	3	15	2	4	9	3	5	8	4	6	14	6
Law Union & Rock	1	18	6	2	2	6	2	8	4	2	15	2	3	4	0	3	15	5	4	9	10	5	10	6	6	16	0
‡Legal & General	2	3	1	2	7	1	2	13	2	3	0	8	3	10	0	4	1	9	4	16	8	5	15	9	7	0	5
Life Assoc. of Scot.	1	19	3	2	3	3	2	8	11	2	16	1	3	4	10	3	16	3	4	11	1	5	10	9	6	16	10
L'pool & Lond. & Gl.	2	0	4	2	4	2	2	9	10	2	16	10	3	5	9	3	17	0	4	11	3	5	12	4	6	18	8
London & Scottish	1	19	3	2	2	11	2	8	9	2	15	10	3	4	9	3	16	2	4	11	2	5	11	4	6	17	8
London Assurance	1	19	9	2	3	3	2	9	0	2	15	9	3	4	8	3	15	10	4	10	2	5	8	5	6	14	11
§London Life	1	18	6	2	1	10	2	7	0	2	13	6	3	1	8	3	12	0	4	5	4	5	2	7	6	5	0
Manufacturers	1	18	10	2	2	7	2	8	6	2	15	11	3	5	2	3	17	8	4	14	1	5	16	2	7	6	5
Marine & General	1	19	7	2	3	3	2	8	10	2	16	0	3	5	0	3	16	7	4	11	6	5	11	1	6	16	8
Metropolitan	2	0	5	2	4	0	2	9	9	2	17	5	3	6	4	3	18	11	4	12	0	5	14	0	7	0	0
Motor Union	1	19	9	2	3	3	2	8	9	2	15	7	3	4	11	3	16	6	4	11	6	5	10	6		—	
Mutual and Citizens'	1	18	6	2	2	8	2	8	9	2	16	1	3	5	3	3	15	7	4	9	9	5	11	6	7	0	10
National Mutual	2	0	9	2	3	4	2	8	4	2	14	11	3	3	7	3	14	11	4	9	6	5	9	4	6	16	2
National Mut. of Aust.	1	17	7	2	1	3	2	6	8	2	13	3	3	1	6	3	12	4	4	7	2	5	9	1	6	18	10
National Provident	2	0	3	2	4	3	2	10	2	2	17	5	3	6	3	3	17	4	4	11	1	5	8	8	6	11	10
Nth. Brit. & Mercan.	1	19	1	2	3	5	2	9	10	2	17	0	3	6	1	3	16	7	4	11	11	5	11	2	6	16	2
Northern	2	1	2	2	3	10	2	9	0	2	15	9	3	4	8	3	16	2	4	10	10	5	10	8	6	17	4
Norwich Union	2	3	5	2	6	8	2	11	9	2	18	2	3	6	6	3	17	7	4	12	5	5	12	6	7	3	0
Pearl	1	19	10	2	3	7	2	9	0	2	16	0	3	5	0	3	16	11	4	12	0	5	12	10	7	6	2
Phœnix	2	0	11	2	3	9	2	8	11	2	15	9	3	4	7	3	16	1	4	10	8	5	10	3	6	16	6
Prov. Assoc. of Lond.	2	1	8	2	5	7	2	11	7	2	19	1	3	8	5	4	0	2	4	15	7	5	17	5	7	6	4
Provident Mutual	2	1	0	2	5	0	2	11	0	2	18	8	3	8	8	3	19	8	4	15	0	5	14	8	7	0	0
Prudential	1	18	10	2	3	2	2	9	6	2	16	8	3	5	11	3	16	6	4	11	11	5	15	4	7	6	11
Refuge	1	18	8	2	3	0	2	9	3	2	16	6	3	5	9	3	16	6	4	11	9	5	15	2	7	6	8
Royal	2	0	4	2	3	8	2	8	8	2	15	8	3	4	4	3	16	0	4	10	4	5	10	0	6	17	0
Royal Exchange	1	18	5	2	3	3	2	9	0	2	16	0	3	4	9	3	15	10	4	10	2	5	9	11	6	16	4
Scottish Amicable	2	3	0	2	6	5	2	11	9	2	18	2	3	6	3	3	16	3	4	10	1	5	11	0	7	0	0
Scottish Equitable	2	1	7	2	5	0	2	10	0	2	16	10	3	5	5	3	16	2	4	10	6	5	10	8	6	17	5
Scottish Insurance	1	18	10	2	2	6	2	8	0	2	14	8	3	3	2	3	14	4	4	9	4	5	9	7	6	16	2
Scottish Life	2	0	0	2	3	6	2	9	5	2	16	1	3	4	6	3	15	10	4	10	5	5	10	6	6	16	6
**Scottish Provident	1	14	4	1	17	5	2	2	4	2	8	6	2	16	6	3	8	2	4	3	2	5	2	3	6	6	9
Scot. Temperance	1	19	7	2	3	0	2	8	6	2	15	3	3	3	9	3	15	0	4	9	10	5	9	8	6	16	10
Scottish Union & Nat.	2	0	8	2	4	8	2	10	0	2	17	0	3	5	8	3	17	0	4	12	0	5	11	0	6	15	8
Scottish Widows	2	3	1	2	6	6	2	11	9	2	18	2	3	6	3	3	16	4	4	10	7	5	13	8	7	4	9
Standard	1	18	9	2	2	11	2	8	11	2	15	8	3	4	5	3	14	6	4	9	0	5	11	2	7	1	0
††Sun Life	1	17	11	2	2	6	2	9	2	2	16	8	3	6	6	3	17	8	4	14	2	5	14	10	7	0	10
¶Sun Life of Canada	1	18	9	2	2	6	2	8	5	2	15	10	3	5	4	3	17	10	4	14	2	5	15	11	7	5	4
United British	1	19	9	2	3	3	2	8	9	2	15	7	3	4	11	3	16	6	4	11	6	5	10	6		—	
United King. Temp.	2	0	10	2	4	6	2	10	3	2	17	4	3	6	7	3	18	1	4	12	7	5	11	4	6	17	0
‡‡University Life	2	2	7	2	6	6	2	12	4	2	19	8	3	8	9	4	0	2	4	14	10	5	13	7	6	17	11
§§Wesleyan & General	1	18	5	2	2	2	2	8	1	2	16	1	3	5	8	3	16	9	4	13	10	5	15	11	7	5	4
Yorkshire	2	0	4	2	3	10	2	9	1	2	15	11	3	4	9	3	16	4	4	11	7	5	12	0	6	19	11
Post Office (without profits)	1	14	0	1	17	6	2	3	0	2	9	6	2	18	0	3	9	6	4	4	0	5	4	0	6	10	6

° Clerical, Medical & General—Lower rates quoted under Discounted Bonus Scheme.

† Eagle, Star & British Dominions—Lower rates are quoted for "Sceptre Abstainers' Section."

‡ Legal & General—With guaranteed Bonus of 30/- per cent. per annum. Ordinary with profit Policies are not now issued.

§ London Life—These rates are for "age not exceeding" that referred to, allowances being made for quarters of age, and are under the Society's (full participation) reversionary bonus plan.

a Abstainers' Rates.

¶ Sun Life of Canada—rates quoted are for nearest birthday.

°° Scottish Provident—Non-medical examination up to £1,000 in suitable cases.

†† Sun Life—Reductions granted to total abstainers.—Non-medical business is also transacted.

‡‡ University Life.—Total Bonuses guaranteed to amount to at least 30/- per cent. per annum for first 10 years and 35/- per cent. per annum thereafter.

§§ Wesleyan and General—rates quoted are for nearest birthday.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES.

Endowment Assurances are very popular, and are extremely attractive to persons who desire to combine a provision for their dependants, in event of premature death, with the investment of savings for the realisation of a fund for their own personal enjoyment in later life. For the investment of small annual sums there is no medium promising more satisfactory results than an Endowment assurance participating in profits in a good bonus-paying life office. The selection of such an office is all-important, as so much depends upon profit-earning capacity—see first page of Life Assurance section.

ANNUAL PREMIUMS FOR ENDOWMENT ASSURANCE OF £100. WITH PROFITS.

Under endowment assurances the sum assured is paid after a given number of years, or on the attainment of a fixed age. Should the life assured, however, die during the endowment period, the sum assured is paid at death.

The following table shows the annual premiums, for various ages at entry, charged by the offices named, to secure £100 with profits at the age of 55 or 60, or at death, if previous.

Name of Office.	Sum Assured Payable at Age 55 or at Previous Death.															Sum Assured Payable at Age 60 or at Previous Death.														
	Age 25.			Age 30.			Age 35			Age 40.			Age 45.			Age 25.			Age 30.			Age 35.			Age 40.			Age 45.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Abstainers&Genrl.*a*B	3	2	1	3	16	6	4	18	0	6	14	9	...			...			3	4	2	3	19	2	5	1	0	6	18	4
Alliance I	3	3	9	3	18	7	5	1	0	6	18	8	10	15	0	2	15	7	3	6	4	4	1	6	5	4	5	7	3	2
Atlas I	3	5	7	4	0	5	5	2	11	7	0	8	...			2	17	5	3	8	3	4	3	5	5	6	4	7	5	2
Australian Mutual I	3	3	4	3	17	9	4	18	11	6	14	3	10	3	9	2	15	10	3	6	4	4	1	2	5	3	1	6	18	10
Britannic I	3	5	9	4	0	7	5	4	3	7	1	6	10	14	6	2	16	9	3	7	9	4	3	1	5	7	2	7	4	11
British Equitable ...B	3	4	4	3	19	3	5	1	6	6	18	5	10	11	9	2	16	0	3	7	0	4	2	3	5	5	0	7	2	7
Caledonian I	3	3	1	3	17	10	4	19	8	6	15	7	...			2	14	7	3	5	6	4	0	6	5	2	9	6	19	10
Canada Life I	3	3	11	3	19	0	5	1	11	7	0	4	10	16	6	...			3	6	4	4	2	0	5	5	9	7	5	0
Clerical, Med.&Gen. B	3	7	3	4	4	1	5	9	11	7	13	10	12	3	5	2	17	4	3	9	4	4	6	9	5	13	3	7	17	8
Colonial Mutual......I	3	3	3	3	17	7	4	18	9	6	15	7	10	9	8	2	15	8	3	6	3	4	1	0	5	2	11	6	18	8
Commercial Union...I	3	6	1	4	2	4	5	7	2	7	8	10	11	12	8	2	16	8	3	8	9	4	5	5	5	10	8	7	13	1
Confederation.........I	3	4	5	3	19	11	5	1	1	6	19	4	10	16	2	...			3	7	0	4	2	10	5	4	6	7	3	8
Co-operative	3	4	2	3	18	9	5	2	10	7	1	8	10	17	1	2	15	10	3	18	9	4	1	6	5	6	1	7	6	0
*Eagle,Star&B.D'm.I	3	6	11	4	2	5	5	6	1	7	4	6	11	1	7	2	17	11	3	9	1	4	5	1	5	9	3	7	8	1
Edinburgh I	3	6	1	4	2	4	5	7	2	7	8	10	11	12	8	2	16	8	3	8	9	4	5	5	5	10	8	7	13	1
Equitable..............I	3	6	0	4	0	0	5	2	0	6	18	0	...			2	16	0	3	6	0	4	1	0	5	4	0	7	2	0
Equity and Law......I	3	5	3	4	0	4	5	3	1	7	0	10	...			2	16	8	3	7	9	4	3	2	5	6	4	7	5	2
Friends'Prov.&Cent.I	3	6	2	4	0	7	5	2	0	6	17	3	10	6	8	2	17	7	3	8	2	4	2	11	5	4	10	7	0	6
General I	3	5	7	4	1	10	5	6	4	7	7	2	...			2	18	4	3	10	0	4	5	9	5	9	6	7	11	0
General Accident ...I	3	4	5	3	19	0	5	1	3	6	18	9	...			2	16	0	3	6	6	4	1	6	5	4	3	7	3	6
Gresham ....B	3	2	4	3	16	6	4	18	3	6	14	9	...			2	14	2	3	4	4	3	19	0	5	1	2	6	18	3
Guardian ....B	3	4	5	3	17	10	5	1	7	7	1	0	...			2	17	0	3	6	9	4	0	10	5	5	0	7	5	6
Law Union & Rock .I	3	5	0	4	0	0	5	2	8	6	19	1	...			2	16	6	3	7	6	4	3	0	5	5	6	7	3	6
LifeAssoc.ofScotlndB	3	4	9	3	19	5	5		1	6	17	10	10	9	11	2	16	0	3	7	4	4	2	2	5	4	8	7	1	6
L'pool & Lond. & Gl.I	3	7	1	4	1	9	5	3	7	7	0	7	10	14	10	2	18	5	3	9	2	4	4	2	5	7	0	7	4	11
London & Scottish I	3	6	3	4	1	1	5	3	2	6	19	9	10	12	1	2	17	3	3	8	4	4	3	6	5	6	2	7	3	2
London Assurance...I	3	4	11	3	19	6	5	1	2	6	16	7	10	6	0	2	16	1	3	7	2	4	2	2	5	4	5	7	0	2
‡London Life I	3	2	6	3	17	2	4	18	8	6	13	6	10	1	8	2	14	6	3	4	5	3	19	6	5	1	5	6	16	8
Manufacturers I	3	4	5	3	19	11	5	1	1	6	19	4	10	16	2	...			3	7	0	4	2	10	5	4	6	7	3	8
Marine and General I	3	5	4	3	19	11	5	2	1	6	19	2	10	13	7	2	16	9	3	7	5	4	2	4	5	5	0	7	2	7
Metropolitan I	3	7	4	4	3	5	5	6	11	7	4	5	...			2	17	11	3	9	11	4	6	4	5	10	3	7	8	7
Motor Union.......	3	5	9	3	19	9	5	0	10	6	16	11	...			2	17	4	3	7	8	4	2	0	5	4	6	7	1	2
Mutual & Citizens'.B	3	1	11	3	16	8	4	18	9	6	15	9	10	9	11	2	13	8	3	4	4	3	19	3	5	1	6	6	18	8
National Mutual ...I	3	4	9	3	18	8	5	0	1	6	16	5	10	9	3	2	16	4	3	6	4	4	0	10	5	3	1	7	0	1
Nat. Mutual of Aust.I	3	0	10	3	15	11	4	18	3	6	15	0	10	5	8	2	12	6	3	3	6	3	18	9	5	1	4	6	18	4
National Provident B	3	6	4	4	1	2	5	3	2	6	19	1	...			2	18	8	3	9	11	4	5	4	5	7	10	7	4	3
NorthBrit&Mercan.I	3	6	2	4	1	1	5	3	0	6	18	10	...			2	17	6	3	8	8	4	3	9	5	6	1	7	2	11
Northern I	3	5	8	3	19	8	5	1	1	6	16	11	10	9	8	2	17	2	3	7	4	4	1	11	5	4	1	7	0	8
Norwich Union I	3	4	4	3	17	5	4	19	4	6	15	6	10	6	6	2	16	7	3	6	7	4	1	3	5	3	0	7	0	6
Pearl I	3	6	1	4	1	9	5	5	5	7	5	0	10	17	10	2	17	4	3	8	10	4	5	1	5	9	5	7	9	9
Phœnix..................B	3	6	4	4	0	5	5	1	9	6	18	1	10	12	3	2	17	9	3	8	0	4	2	8	5	4	8	7	1	8
Prov. Assoc. of Lon. I	3	9	10	4	5	4	5	8	5	7	6	6	...			3	0	8	3	12	0	4	7	11	5	11	5	7	9	11
Provident Mutual...B	3	9	0	4	4	4	5	7	4	7	5	0	11	0	4	2	19	8	3	11	0	4	7	0	5	10	4	7	8	8
Prudential I	3	7	9	4	4	3	5	7	10	7	9	5	...			2	18	1	3	10	5	4	7	8	5	10	10	7	12	9
Refuge I	3	4	3	4	0	8	5	5	2	7	6	2	...			2	14	10	3	6	9	4	4	0	5	8	6	7	10	4
Royal......................I	3	5	8	4	0	0	5	1	8	6	17	4	10	12	0	2	17	0	3	7	8	4	2	8	5	4	8	7	0	8
Royal Exchange......I	3	5	10	4	0	5	5	2	4	7	0	5	10	14	8	2	17	3	3	7	11	4	2	10	5	5	2	7	3	10

Name of Office.	Sum Assured Payable at Age 55 or at Death if Previous.															Sum Assured Payable at Age 60 or at Death if Previous.														
	Age 25.			Age 30.			Age 35.			Age 40.			Age 45.			Age 25.			Age 30.			Age 35.			Age 40.			Age 45.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Scottish Amicable ...I	3	7	10	4	2	2	5	3	4	7	0	8	10	14	5	2	19	6	3	10	0	4	4	7	5	6	3	7	3	10
Scottish Equitable...I	3	6	0	4	0	0	5	1	6	6	17	6		...		2	17	0	3	8	0	4	2	6	5	4	0	7	0	6
Scottish Insurance I	3	3	10	3	18	8	5	1	2	6	18	7	10	13	6	2	14	11	3	5	9	4	1	1	5	4	0	7	2	0
Scottish Life ....B	3	7	3	4	1	10	5	3	2	7	1	2		...		2	18	4	3	9	2	4	4	1	5	5	10	7	4	2
††Scottish Provident I	3	9	0	4	3	2	5	4	5	6	19	8		...		3	0	5	3	10	11	4	5	5	5	7	2	7	2	11
Scottish Temp. ...*a* B	3	4	11	3	19	7	5	1	10	6	19	4	10	17	0	2	16	7	3	7	3	4	2	3	5	4	11	7	3	6
Scottish Un. & Nat. B	3	6	6	4	1	0	5	3	2	6	19	8		...		2	17	8	3	8	6	4	3	6	5	6	0	7	3	2
Scottish Widows' ...I	3	6	6	4	1	1	5	2	10	7	0	0		...		2	17	7	3	8	5	4	3	8	5	5	8	7	3	1
Standard I	3	6	4	4	1	4	5	3	7	7	0	0		...		2	17	8	3	8	9	4	3	11	5	6	2	7	2	10
‖Sun Life I	3	4	9	3	19	9	5	2	1	6	19	2	10	11	8	2	16	4	3	7	6	4	3	0	5	6	4	7	3	11
‡‡Sun of Canada ...I	3	5	10	4	0	5	5	2	0	7	0	8	10	19	7	2	16	10	3	8	2	4	3	3	5	5	6	7	5	0
United British	3	5	9	3	19	9	5	0	10	6	16	11		...		2	17	4	3	7	8	4	2	0	5	4	6	7	1	2
United King. Temp. I	3	7	10	4	2	5	5	4	3	7	0	1		...		2	18	9	3	9	11	4	4	11	5	7	2	7	3	6
¶University Life	3	9	10	4	4	8	5	6	8	7	3	0	10	14	9	3	1	0	3	11	11	4	7	1	5	9	7	7	6	4
**Wesleyan & Gen. I	3	5	3	4	1	4	5	5	8	7	7	1		...		2	16	3	3	7	10	4	4	3	5	9	0	7	11	1
Yorkshire..............B	3	5	6	4	0	2	5	2	7	7	0	1	10	15	8	2	16	8	3	7	3	4	2	5	5	5	6	7	3	10
Post Office (without profits)................	2	17	6	3	11	0	4	10	6	6	2	6	9	3	6	2	9	6	2	19	6	3	13	6	4	13	6	6	6	6

Clerical, Medical & General—Lower rates quoted under Discounted Bonus Scheme.
B Matures on birthday of assured. I Matures on anniversary of issue.
* Eagle and British Dominions—Lower rates are quoted for "Sceptre Abstainers' Section."
‡ London Life, see note to preceding table. *a* Abstainers' Rates.
†† Scottish Provident. Non-medical examination up to £1,000 in suitable cases.
‖ Sun Life—Reductions granted to total abstainers. Non-medical business also transacted.
‡‡ Sun Life of Canada—rates quoted are for nearest birthday.
¶ University Life—Total Bonuses guaranteed to amount to at least 30s. per cent. per annum for first ten years, and 35s. per cent. per annum thereafter.
** Wesleyan and General—rates quoted are for "nearest" birthday.

LIFE ASSURANCE PROGRESS.

The business of foreign and colonial companies doing business in the United Kingdom is not included in the following table:—

	Ordinary Life Companies.		Industrial Life Companies.	
	1882.	1920.	1882.	1920.
Premiums (less re-assurances)	£11,658,319	£41,246,118	£1,941,994	£25,349,822
Consideration for Annuities	590,911	2,262,073	...	...
Interest and Dividends (less Income Tax)	5,369,007	16,180,716	45,716	3,106,465
Miscellaneous..	44,571	1,515,002	1,832	624,501
Total Income	17,907,538	61,203,909	1,989,683	29,080,788
Claims (including Reversionary Bonuses).........	9,850,250	30,730,140	697,778	9,828,359
Cash Bonuses and Reduction of Premium	854,297	840,716	...	...
Surrenders	734,051	2,190,459	2,533	234,448
Annuities	512,214	2,612,400	15	...
Commission and Expenses	1,572,816	6,110,571	935,180	10,985,891
Interest on Capital and Dividends and Bonuses to Shareholders	706,658	446,700	2,661	814,133
Loss or Depreciation	101,844	3,516,366	422	...
Miscellaneous..	7,631	...	345	621,306
Increase in Funds	3,567,777	14,756,557	350,749	6,596,651
Total	17,907,538	61,203,909	1,989,683	29,080,788
Life and Annuity Funds	128,659,580	425,932,087	1,529,965	80,519,449

	Ordinary Life Assurances.		Industrial Life Assurances.	
	No. of Policies.	Net Sums Assured.	No. of Policies.	Net Sums Assured.
		£		£
Assurances in Force as shown by the Dec., 1915, Returns published by the Board of Trade ...	3,233,771	869,738,964	38,004,956	433,900,645

IMMEDIATE ANNUITIES.

THIS Table shows amount of Annuity granted for every £100 paid. The age is calculated from the last birthday, but many offices quote intermediate rates for every half or quarter year. By some a proportionate amount is payable to *day of death*. Some Companies pay whole or part of stamp duty. See note as to rates on introductory page.

The Annuity is calculated as payable half-yearly. In some cases the quarterly rate is the same; in others it is a little less. Some offices grant special terms in case of impaired lives.

Office.	Males.												Females.														
	Age 55.			Age 60.			Age 65.			Age 70.			Age 50.			Age 55.			Age 60.			Age 65.			Age 70.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Alliance	7	18	6	9	1	8	10	13	0	12	15	9	6	8	5	7	2	5	8	1	5	9	7	8	11	4	4
Atlas	8	3	8	9	8	6	11	2	6	13	9	4	6	14	8	7	8	4	8	7	10	9	16	6	11	18	10
*Australian Mutual	7	9	8	8	13	4	10	5	5	12	9	8	5	19	10	6	12	9	7	11	1	8	17	10	10	16	11
*Britannic	7	14	4	8	17	8	10	9	9	12	12	8	6	7	8	7	0	8	7	19	0	9	6	0	11	5	8
Canada Life	8	9	9	9	14	7	11	8	4	13	15	1	7	1	9	7	15	5	8	14	10	10	3	5	12	5	8
Clerical, Med., & Gen.	8	4	10	9	9	0	11	1	10	13	7	4	6	17	8	7	10	10	8	9	8	9	16	2	11	15	4
*Colonial Mutual	7	16	8	9	0	4	10	12	8	12	17	0	6	10	0	7	3	0	8	1	8	9	9	0	11	9	4
Commercial Union	7	8	2	8	11	6	10	4	2	12	9	2	6	0	4	6	14	8	7	15	6	9	5	8	11	8	2
Confederation	8	8	7	9	14	7	11	9	11	13	17	0	6	18	1	7	12	8	8	15	1	10	5	6	12	8	1
Co-operative Ins.	8	13	6	9	17	6	11	9	10	13	13	4	7	4	0	7	17	4	8	16	8	10	3	8	12	1	3
Eagle, Star & British Dominions	8	8	6	9	13	0	11	6	8	13	11	10	7	0	10	7	14	4	8	13	6	10	2	0	12	2	10
Edinburgh	7	11	6	8	15	2	10	7	6	12	11	10	6	1	0	6	15	2	7	14	8	9	1	6	10	19	4
Equitable	8	0	8	9	5	2	10	18	8	13	4	0	6	12	10	7	6	6	8	5	10	9	14	2	11	15	0
Equity & Law	7	19	10	9	4	2	10	17	6	13	3	8	6	12	2	7	5	8	8	4	10	9	11	6	11	10	0
Friends' Provident & Century	8	3	6	9	9	10	11	2	10	13	8	6	6	18	2	7	11	6	8	10	6	9	18	6	11	19	10
General	7	7	6	8	11	1	10	3	4	12	7	8	6	0	10	6	14	0	7	12	8	9	0	0	11	0	0
Gresham	7	19	0	9	3	4	10	16	7	13	2	4	6	11	8	7	5	0	8	4	1	9	12	4	11	13	9
Guardian	7	19	0	9	3	4	10	16	6	12	19	0	6	11	6	7	5	0	8	4	2	9	12	4	11	11	8
Law Union and Rock	7	19	2	9	3	6	10	16	8	13	2	8	6	11	8	7	5	2	8	4	4	9	12	6	11	14	0
Legal and General	8	2	8	9	6	4	10	11	0	12	12	4	6	11	4	7	7	0	8	8	0	9	10	4	10	18	4
Life Association of Scotland	7	18	6	9	3	4	10	17	2	13	3	10	6	10	6	7	4	4	8	3	10	9	12	6	11	11	2
Liverpool & London & Globe	8	3	10	9	7	10	11	0	4	13	6	0	6	16	10	7	10	0	8	8	8	9	16	8	11	17	6
London Assurance	8	2	0	9	6	4	10	19	4	13	4	8	6	10	10	7	5	4	8	5	0	9	12	6	11	11	2
London and Scottish	8	2	4	9	7	0	11	1	0	13	7	8	6	14	4	7	8	0	8	7	6	9	16	4	11	18	6
†London Life	8	2	4	9	6	10	11	0	5	13	6	10	6	14	7		...		7	4	0	9	15	10	11	17	9
Marine and General	7	11	8	8	15	0	10	6	4	12	9	2	6	5	4	6	18	4	7	16	8	9	3	6	11	2	6
Metropolitan	8	9	10	9	14	6	11	8	6	13	15	4	7	1	8	7	15	4	8	14	10	10	3	6	12	5	10
Motor Union	8	6	0	9	8	10	11	0	0	13	3	2	7	0	4	7	12	10	8	10	6	9	16	6	11	15	0
*Mutual and Citizens'	7	10	4	8	14	4	10	6	4	12	11	0	6	3	4	6	16	8	7	15	8	9	3	0	11	3	4
National Mutual	7	11	0	8	15	2	10	8	2	12	13	0	6	3	8	6	17	2	7	16	4	9	4	4	11	5	2
Nat. Mut. of Aust.	7	19	10	9	4	4	10	17	8	13	3	8	6	12	2	7	5	10	8	5	0	9	13	4	11	14	10
National Provident	8	8	6	9	11	6	11	2	8	13	5	8	7	2	6	7	15	0	8	13	0	9	19	8	11	18	6
N. Brit & Mercantile	8	8	10	9	13	6	11	7	4	13	14	0	7	1	0	7	14	6	8	13	10	10	2	6	12	4	8
Northern	8	7	9	9	12	2	11	5	5	13	11	6	7	0	5	7	13	8	8	11	6	9	18	3	11	16	3
Norwich Union Life	7	12	4	8	16	4	10	9	1	12	13	6	6	3	3	6	18	1	7	18	11	9	8	4	11	11	11
Pearl	8	14	10	9	18	8	11	11	2	13	15	10	7	4	2	7	18	0	8	17	4	10	4	2	12	2	4
Phœnix	8	0	8	9	5	2	10	18	8	12	18	0	6	12	10	7	6	6	8	5	10	9	14	2	11	11	6
Provident Assoc. of London	8	10	0	9	14	4	11	7	6	13	13	8	7	2	6	7	15	10	8	14	10	10	3	0	12	4	6
Provident Mutual	8	0	6	9	4	6	10	16	11	13	1	5	6	13	2	7	6	7	8	5	6	9	13	3	11	13	8
Prudential	8	4	4	9	7	6	10	18	10	13	2	2	6	14	6	7	8	2	8	7	0	9	13	0	11	9	10
Refuge	7	5	5	8	8	2	9	18	11	12	1	0	5	19	6	6	12	4	7	10	4	8	16	8	10	14	11
Royal	8	10	0	9	10	4	10	17	0	12	15	8	7	1	8	7	14	8	8	12	4	9	17	8	11	13	0
Royal Exchange	8	4	8	9	4	4	10	11	0	12	7	10	6	19	10	7	9	4	8	2	0	9	0	2	10	7	6
Scottish Equitable	8	4	4	9	8	2	11	1	0	13	6	0	6	13	4	7	7	8	8	7	2	9	14	4	11	12	8
Scottish Insurance	7	12	8	8	17	0	10	10	4	12	16	4	6	5	0	6	18	8	7	17	10	9	6	2	11	7	8
Scottish Life	8	9	10	9	14	8	11	8	6	13	15	6	6	19	6	7	14	0	8	14	0	10	1	10	12	1	0
Scottish Provident	8	3	9	9	8	7	11	2	5	13	9	4	6	15	9	7	9	4	8	8	9	9	17	6	11	19	11
Scottish Temperance	8	1	10	9	5	7	10	17	10	13	2	9	6	15	2	7	8	2	8	6	8	9	14	2	11	14	7
Scottish Union & Nat.	7	16	2	9	0	8	10	13	10	12	19	8	6	4	8	6	19	4	7	19	4	9	7	2	11	6	2
Scottish Widows'	8	2	8	9	7	0	11	0	4	13	6	2	6	13	4	7	6	4	8	4	10	9	12	0	11	11	10
Standard	8	9	3	9	14	1	11	7	11	13	4	9	7	1	3	7	15	0	8	14	5	10	3	3	12	5	5
Sun Life	7	16	0	8	17	10	10	7	6	12	8	4	6	11	6	7	3	8	8	0	8	9	5	6	11	2	0
Sun Life of Canada	8	7	4	9	12	7	11	4	2	13	7	7	6	18	9	7	12	9	8	12	7	10	1	9	12	1	9
United British	8	6	0	9	8	10	11	0	0	13	3	2	7	0	4	7	12	10	8	10	6	9	16	6	11	15	0
United Kingdom	8	4	10	9	9	2	11	2	0	13	7	4	6	17	0	7	11	2	8	10	8	9	17	10	11	16	4
Wesleyan & General	8	13	8	9	17	0	11	8	10	13	12	8	7	3	6	7	17	4	8	16	2	10	2	6	11	19	10
Yorkshire	8	8	10	9	13	10	11	7	8	13	14	6	7	1	0	7	14	8	8	14	0	10	2	10	12	5	2
Post Office	These rates vary according to prices of Consols.																										

* Australian Mutual, Britannic, Colonial Mutual, and Mutual and Citizens' Rates are for quarterly payments.
† London Life Rates are for exact age stated, but are apportioned for actual age at time of purchase.

ABBREVIATIONS.—A=Accident or Employers' Liability (Workmen's Compensation Claims); Bo=Boiler; Bu=Burglary; Ca=Horse and Cattle; F=Fire; G=Guarantee; H=Hailstorm; L=Life; Li=Licences; Ma=Machinery; M=Marine; Mo=Mortgage; Mc=Motor Car; P=Plate Glass; Pu=Public Liability; Re=Reinsurances; V=Various classes.

NOTE.—Most companies transacting fire also transact burglary insurance.

Est'd.	Nature of Business.	Name of Company.	Address of Head and London Offices
1883	L, F, Bu, P, Mc, A, Pu	Abstainers and General	142, Edmund-street, *Birmingham*; Insurance House, Kingsway, W.C. 2.
1824	All classes	Alliance	Bartholomew-lane, E.C. 2.
1904	All classes except Life	Army, Navy, and General	Piccadilly, W. 1.
1808	F, L, A, Bu, G, M, Mc, P, Pu	Atlas	92, Cheapside, E.C. 2.
1849	L	Australian Mutual Provident	*Sydney*; 73–76, King William-street, E.C. 4.
1904	All classes	Autocar, Fire and Accident	77, Cheapside, E.C. 2.
1866	L	Britannic	Broad St. Corner, *B'ham*; 44–46, Kingsway, W.C. 2.
1863	M	British and Foreign Marine	5, Castle St., *L'pool*; 1, Old Broad-street, E.C. 2.
1878	B, V	British Engine, &c.	24, Fennel-st., *Manchester*; 56, Kingsway, W.C. 2.
1854	L, F, A, Bu, Mc, P	British Equitable	1, 2 & 3, Queen-street-place, E.C. 4.
1904	L, F, A, G, V, M	British General	66, Cheapside, E.C. 2.
1888	F, A	British Law	5, Lothbury, E.C. 2.
1863	L	British Legal Life	78, New Oxford-street, W.C. 1.
1896	L	British Life	7, West George-street, *Glasgow*.
1908	All cl. ex. L.	British Oak	63 & 64, Gracechurch-street, E.C. 3.
1902	L	British Widows	1, Old-street, E.C. 1
1881	A	Builders' Accident	31 & 32, Bedford-street, Strand, W.C. 2.
1805	F, L, Bu, A, Mc, M	Caledonian	19, George-st., *Edin.*; 82, King William-st., E.C. 4.
1902	L	Canada Life	15, King-street, E.C. 2.
1903	A, Ma, Bu, V, Mc, F	Car and General	83, Pall Mall, S.W.
1899 1906	F	Central	1, Cornhill, E.C. 3.
1885	A, F, G, V, M	Century	18, Charlotte-sq., *Edin.*; 42, Kingsway, W.C. 2.
1824	L	Clergy Mutual	2 & 3, Sanctuary, Westminster, S.W. 1.
1886	Annuities	Clergy Pensions.	11, Norfolk-street, Strand, W.C. 2.
1824	L	Clerical, Medical, and Gen.	15, St. James's-square, S.W. 1.
1873	L, A	Colonial Mutual	33, Poultry, E.C., 2.
1861	F, L, M, A, V	Commercial Union	24–26, Cornhill, E.C. 3.
1871	L	Confederation	*Toronto*; 23–28, Fleet-street, E.C. 4.
1903	L & Re all cl.	Consolidated	37–41, Gracechurch-street, E.C. 3.
1867	F, L, A, V	Co-operative	Corporation-st., *Manch.*; 14, Red Lion-sq., W.C. 1
1905	A, F, M, Pu	Cornhill	32, Cornhill, E.C. 3.
1807 1906	F, A, V	County Fire	50, Regent-street, W. 1.
1909	A, F, P, V, Bu, Pu, Mc	Drapers' and General	104 and 105, Newgate-street, E.C. 1.
1807	All classes	Eagle, Star and British Dom.	Royal Exchange-avenue, E.C. 3.
1887	F, Bu, P, A, L	Ecclesiastical	11, Norfolk-street, Strand, W.C. 2.
1823	All classes exc. Marine	Edinburgh	26, George-st., *Edin.*; 3, Birchin-lane, E.C. 3.
1880	A, G, F, V	Employers' Liability	Hamilton House, Victoria Embankment, E.C. 4.
1762	L	Equitable	Mansion House-street, E.C. 2.
1844	L	Equity and Law	18, Lincoln's Inn-fields, W.C. 2.
1802	F, A	Essex and Suffolk	*Colchester*; 56–62, New Broad-st., E.C. 2.
1894	All cl. ex. L	Excess	25, Birchin-lane, E.C. 3.
1890	A, V	Fine Art and General	89 and 90, Cheapside, E.C. 2.
1832	L, Annuity	Friends' Prov. and Century	42, Kingsway, W.C. 2.; 18, Charlotte st, *Edin.*
1885	A, L, F G, V	General Accident	*Perth*; Aldwych, Strand, W.C. 2.
1837	L	General Life	103, Cannon-street, E.C.
1848	L	Gresham Life	St. Mildred's House, Poultry, E.C. 2.
1910	A, Bo, Bu, F, G, Ma, P, Mc & Pu, V	Gresham Fire and Accident	St. Mildred's House, Poultry, E.C. 2.
1840	F, A, Bu, G, V	Guarantee Society	19, Birchin-lane, E.C. 3.
1821	F, A, L, Bu, M, G, P	Guardian	68, King William-street, E.C. 4.
1903	L, Bu, F, A, V	Hearts of Oak	40, Holborn-viaduct, E.C. 1.
1908	F, A, G, Mc	Hibernian	48 & 49, Dame-st., *Dublin*.
1878	Ca, V	Imp. Acc. Live Stock & Gen.	Imperial House, Cavendish-square, W. 1.
1824	M	Indemnity Mutual	1, Old Broad-street, E.C. 2.

Est'd.	Nature of Business.	Name of Company.	Address of Head and London Offices.
1881	A	Iron Trades Employers'	**82**, Victoria-street, S.W. 1.
1892 1907	A, G, Bu, V	Law Accident	**215**, Strand, W.C. 2.
1845 1907	F, A, V	Law Fire	**114**, Chancery-lane, W.C. 2.
1806	F, A, L, V	Law Union and Rock	7, Chancery-lane, W.C. 2.
1907	All classes except Life	Legal	Legal Ins.-building, **231**, Strand, W.C. 2
1836	All classes except Mar.	Legal and General	**10**, Fleet-street, E.C. 4.
1890	All classes except Life	Licences and General	**24–28**, Moorgate-street, E.C.
1838	L	Life Assoc. of Scotland	82, Princes-st., *Edinb.*; **28**, Bishopsgate, E.C. 2.
1836	F, L, A, M, Bo, Bu, Ca, G. Ma, P, V	L'pool & London & Globe	1, Dale-street, *Liverpool*; 1, Cornhill, E.C. 3.
1862	F, A, M, V	London & Lancashire	7, Chancery-lane, W.C. 2 (Chief Administration); 155, Leadenhall-street, E.C. 3.
1862	L, F, A, Bo, Bu, G, Li, Mc, V, M.	London and Scottish	66 & 67, Cornhill, E.C. 3.
1869	L	London and Manchester	50, Finsbury-square, E.C. 2.
1860	M, F, A	London and Provincial Marine	3 & 4, Royal Exchange-buildings, E.C. 3.
1720	F, M, L, A, V	London Assurance	1, King William-street, E.C. 4; 7, Royal Exchange, E.C. 3. (Marine.)
1906	L, A, F, Mc	London General	158–160, City-road, E.C. 1.
1806	L	London Life	81, King William-street, E.C. 4.
1854	Bo	Manchester Steam Users	9, Mount-street, *Manchester*.
1887	L	Manufacturers'	*Toronto*; 7, Gracechurch-street, E.C. 3.
1836	M	Marine	20, Old Broad-street, E.C. 2.
1852	L, M	Marine and General	14, Leadenhall-street, E.C. 3.
1864	M	Maritime	Brown's Bldngs, *Liver.*; 11, Royal Exch. E.C. 3.
1871	M	Merchants' Marine	36 38, Cornhill, E.C. 3.
1835	L	Metropolitan Life	13, Moorgate-street, E.C. 2.
1896	P	Midland Mutual Plate Glass	200, Wolverhampton-street, *Dudley*.
1906	Mc, F, L, A, M	Motor Union	10, St. James's-street, S.W. 1.
1903	F, V	Municipal Mutual	16 & 17, Finsbury-square, E.C. 2.
1886	L, A	Mutual Life and Citizens'	1, Arundel-street, Strand, W.C. 2.
1864	Bo, Ma	National Boiler	*Manchester*; 60, Queen Victoria-street, E.C. 4.
1897	F, A, V	National of Great Britain	*Glasgow*; 81, Cannon-street, E.C. 4.
1863	G	National Guaran. & Suretyship	*Edinburgh*; Finsbury Pavement House, E.C. 2.
1894	F, V	Natl. Insurance and Guarantee	231-232, Strand, W.C. 2.
1830	L	National Mutual	39, King-street, Cheapside, E.C. 2
1869	L	National Mutual of Austral.	5, Cheapside, E.C. 2.
1835	L	National Provident	48, Gracechurch-street, E.C. 3.
1854	P	National Prov. Ins. Co., Ltd.	66, Ludgate-hill, E.C. 4.
1909	All classes except L & A	North and South	1, Tithebarn-street, *Liverpool*.
1809	F, L, A, M	North British and Mercantile	64, Princes-street, *Edinburgh*; 61, Threadneedle-street, E.C. 2.
1836	F, L, A, M	Northern	1, Union-ter., *Aberdeen*; 1, Moorgate, E.C. 2.
1797	F, A, M	Norwich Union Fire	*Norwich*; 50, Fleet-street, E.C. 4.
1808	L	Norwich Union Life	*Norwich*; 49, Fleet-street, E.C. 4.
1871	A, G, V, F, Mc, Bu	Ocean Accident	Moorgate, E.C. 2.
1859	M	Ocean Marine	2, Old Broad-street, E.C. 2.
1864	L, F, Bu, A, Mc, P, Pu	Pearl	252, High Holborn, W.C. 1.
1782	F, L, A, M	Phoenix	Phoenix House, King William-street, E.C. 4.
1891	L, A	Pioneer	67, Dale-street, *Liverpool*.
1901	Loss of Inc.	Profits and Income	37–41, Gracechurch-street, E.C. 3.
1840	L	Provident Mutual Life	25–31, Moorgate, E.C. 2.
1865	A, Bu, Ca, Mc, Pu, F, G, P, V	Provident Accident and Guarantee	61–62, Coleman-street, E.C. 2.
1877	L	Provident Assocn. of London	Provident House, Bishopsgate, E.C. 2.
1903	A, Bu, F, P, V	Provincial	*Kendal*; 32, Old Jewry, E.C. 2.
1848	All classes	Prudential	Holborn-bars, E.C. 1.
1849	A, Bu, Ca, G, Mc, P, Pu, V	Railway Passengers	64, Cornhill, E.C. 3.
1864	L	Refuge	Oxford St., *Manchester*; 133, Strand, W.C. 2.
1845	F, L, A, M, V	Royal	*Liverpool*; 24-28, Lombard-street, E.C. 3.
1720	F, L, M, A, V, P	Royal Exchange	Royal Exchange, E.C. 3.
1850	L	Royal Liver	*Liverpool*.

Est'd.	Nature of Business.	Name of Company.	Address of Head and London Offices.
1861	L. F, &c.	Royal London	Royal London House, Finsbury-square, E.C. 2.
1887	Pensions	Royal Nat. Pension (Nurses)...	15, Buckingham-street, Strand, W.C. 2.
1867	L	Salvation Army	107, Queen Victoria-street, E.C. 4.
1826	L	Scottish Amicable	*Glasgow*; 17, Tokenhouse-yard, E.C. 2.
1881	Bo	Scottish Boiler	*Glasgow*; 128A, Queen Victoria-street. E.C. 4.
1831	L	Scottish Equitable	28, St. Andrew-sq., *Edinb.*; 13, Cornhill, E.C. 3.
1877	A, L, F, V, Mc	Scottish Insurance	115, George-st., *Edinb.*; 14, Nicholas-lane, E.C. 4.
1852	L (Ind.)	Scottish Legal	Wilson-street, *Glasgow*; Room 22, Adelphi-ter. House, W.C. 2.
1881	L, A	Scottish Life	19, St. Andrew-sq., *Edinb.*; 9, King-st., E.C. 2.
1876	L,A,F,V,Mc,M	Scottish Metropolitan	25, St. Andrew-sq., *Edinb.*; 67, Cornhill, E.C. 3.
1837	L	Scottish Provident	6, St. Andrew-sq., *Edinb.*; 3, Lombard-st., E.C. 3.
1883	L	Scottish Temperance	109, St. Vincent-st., *Glasg.*; 3, Cheapside, E.C. 2.
1824	F, L, A, V, M	Scottish Union and National	35, St. Andrew-sq., *Edinb.*; 5, Walbrook, E.C. 4.
1815	L	Scottish Widows'	9, St. Andrew-sq., *Edinb.*; 28, Cornhill, E.C. 3.
1875	M	Sea	Exchange Bldgs., *Liverpl.*; 31, Cornhill, E.C. 3.
1872	F, M, A	South British	2, Cowper's-court, Cornhill, E.C. 3.
1825	L	Standard	3, George-st., *Edinb.*; 11c Cannon-st., E.C. 4.
1891	F, A, M	State	*Liverpool*; 112, Cannon-street, E.C. 4.
1710	F, A, Bu, Ca, G, M, Mc, P, Pu	Sun	63, Threadneedle-street, E.C. 2.
1810	L	Sun Life	63, Threadneedle-street, E.C. 2.
1865	L	Sun Life of Canada	*Montreal*; Astor Ho., Victoria Embankment, W.C. 2.
1860	M	Thames and Mersey	*L'pool*; 13, Royal Exchange, E.C. 3.
1887	Trustees & Executors	Trustees Corpn., Ltd.	Winchester House, Old Broad-street, E.C. 2.
1714 1907	F, A, V	Union Assurance	1 & 2, Royal Exchange-buildings, E.C. 3.
1863	M	Union Marine	11, Dale-st., *Liverpool*; 71, Old Broad-st., E.C. 2.
1915	All classes	United British	10, St. James'-street, S.W. 1.
1902	A, G, Bu, V. Bo. Ca, G, Ma, P	United Legal Indemnity	6, Norfolk-street, Strand, W.C. 2.
1840	L	United Kingdom Prov.	196, Strand, W.C. 2.
1825	L	University	25, Pall-mall, S.W. 1.
1919	Re	Victory Insurance Co., Ltd.	Lombard Ho., George-yd., Lombard-st., E.C. 3.
1859	Bo, V	Vulcan	*Manchester*; 78, Queen Victoria-street, E.C. 4.
1868	Ca, V	Warden	21, Ironmonger-lane, E.C. 2.
1841	L	Wesleyan and General	*Birmingham*; 20 & 23, Holborn, W.C.
1798	Pensions, &c.	Wesleyan Methodist Preachers	70a, Basinghall-street, E.C. 2.
1851	F, M	Western	14, Cornhill, E.C. 3.
1886	F, Bu, A	West of Scotland	*Glasgow*; 5, Walbrook, E.C. 4.
1717 1906	All classes except L&M	Westminster Fire	27, King-street, Covent-garden, W.C. 2.
1919	F, M	World Auxily. Ins. Corpn., Ltd.	3-4, Royal Exchange-buildings, E.C. 3.
1894	M, F	World Marine	3-4, Royal Exchange-buildings, E.C. 3.
1824	F, A, L, V, M	Yorkshire	St. Helen's-square, *York*; Bank-bldgs., E.C. 2.

ADVICE REGARDING LIFE ASSURANCE.

Apart from the immediate protection thereby given, a life or endowment assurance policy, if effected in a first-class bonus-paying company, provides exceptional opportunity for the remunerative investment of savings. Policyholders can claim relief from Income Tax in respect of life assurance premiums not exceeding in amount one-sixth of their income, where the death risk is involved.

The selection of the office best suited to requirements and likely to produce the best results should be carefully made, but the study of any tables or suggestions is not sufficient to enable persons without technical knowledge to gauge the respective merits of the various companies. There are many good offices, and in the most select class some are better adapted than others for particular purposes, and large sums may be saved or earned by intending proposers through obtaining reliable advice before a proposal is made.

Medical examinations are sometimes dispensed with in the case of new proposals, but policies in these instances are usually subject to certain restrictive conditions of a temporary character.

INQUIRIES.—On receipt of an inquiry containing particulars of requirements (accompanied by 5s.) addressed to "The Insurance Editor, 12, Warwick-lane, E.C. 4," advice will be given as to the system and policies best adapted to the special requirements. Inquiries should state the age at and date of next birthday. The following are suggested as the policies most likely to be required:—

(*a*) *Whole Life*—With and without profits.
(*b*) ,, ,, —With limited number of payments.
(*c*) ,, ,, —Reduced premium for first 5 years.
(*d*) *Endowment*—With and without profits.
(*e*) ,, —Reduced premium for first 5 years.
(*f*) *Children's Insurances*—Educational, &c.
(*g*) "*Non-Medical*" Insurances.

INLAND POSTAL SERVICES.

Within the British Isles, including Channel Is., but not necessarily the Irish Free State area.

Letters.

Not exceeding 2 oz.	1½d.
For every additional 2 oz., or less	½d.

Limit: 2 ft. × 1 ft. × 1 ft, or if in the form of a roll, 30 in. × 4 in. Weight unlimited.

Postcards, 1d.; *reply postcards*, 2d. (p. 392).

Printed Papers.

For every 2 oz. or fraction thereof	½d.

Limits: 2 lb. in weight; in size, as *Letters.*

Printed papers bearing ½d. stamp are not forwarded the same day unless posted by early afternoon.

Registered Newspaper Rate (per copy).

Not exceeding 6 oz.	1d.
For every additional 6 oz., or less	½d.

Limits: 2 lb. in weight; in size as *Letters.*

Parcels.

Not exceeding 2 lb.	6d.
" " 5 lb.	9d.
" " 8 lb.	1s. 0d.
" " 11 lb. (limit of weight)	1s. 3d.

Limit of size: length, 3 ft. 6 in.; length and girth combined, 6 ft.

GENERAL REGULATIONS.

Unpaid Packets (*letters, newspapers, post-cards*) are charged *double postage* on delivery; Underpaid Packets, *double the deficiency.*

Re-direction.—(1) By agent of addressee: *Letters, post-cards, printed papers, and newspapers* may be re-posted free not later than the day after delivery (Sundays and public holidays not being counted), and must not have been opened or tampered with. *Parcels* may be re-directed free of charge, within the same time limits, if the original and the corrected addresses are both within the same Town Delivery Area (the whole London Postal District being regarded for this purpose as one Town Delivery Area); otherwise they are charged on delivery at the ordinary prepaid rate. *Registered packets*, which must be taken to a Post Office, are re-*registered* free only up to day after delivery. (2) By the Post Office (not undertaken during temporary absence, unless house be left empty, or from clubs, hotels, &c.). Notice for re-direction of *letters*, &c., must be given on printed forms, to be obtained from the local postmaster or from postmen, and signed by the person to whom the letters are to be addressed. The notice holds good for twelve months, and may be extended by payment of 1s. for second, 1s. third, and 5s. each subsequent year. Separate forms must be filled in for *parcels*, and for the (postal) forwarding of *telegrams.*

Registration.—All kinds of postal packets intended for registration must be marked "Registered" in bottom left-hand corner, and *must be handed to an officer of the Post Office, and a receipt taken.* Parcels (or the string with which they are tied) and letters, must be fastened with wax or other adhesive. The registration fee is 3d. exclusive of postage. With a further 3d. the sender may obtain advice of delivery. The latest time for registering is usually half an hour before the latest time for posting ordinary packets; at Head Offices this may be done later for an additional 6d. late fee. Unregistered packets found to contain coin or jewellery, or any marked "registered" and found in a letter-box, undergo compulsory registration (3d.), carrying no compensation.

Compensation for loss or damage is granted, though not as a legal right even if fee is paid and packing adequate.—The fees for *compensation inclusive of registration* are:—Fee 3d., compensation up to £5; 4d., £20; and 1d. for each additional £20 up to the maximum 1s. 11d. for £400. *Compensation* up to £2 is given on (*a*) *unregistered parcels* (for loss, only if certificate of posting is obtained at the time of posting), (*b*) *unregistered packets* conveyed by Express Delivery Service No. (1). Compensation in respect of *money* of any kind (*coin, notes, orders, cheques, stamps, &c.*) is only given if particulars (for identification) are kept and the money is sent by Registered *Letter* Post in one of the special envelopes sold officially (*see* next page); the maximum compensation for *coin* is £5. Compensation for *jewellery, watches, &c.*, is only given on *registered* packets; for *glass, crockery, greases, colour-powders, fish, meat, fruit, and vegetables* only when sent as *parcels.* Compensation is not given for *damage* to (1) eggs, soft fruit, liquids and semi-liquids or exceptionally fragile articles, in any case; (2) registered packets other than parcels, unless "*Fragile, with care*" is written above the address.

Certificate of Posting unregistered parcels, free; other unregistered postal packets, ½d.

Express Delivery Service.—There are five services of which (4) and (5) alone are available on Sundays:—(1) By special messenger all the way, from most offices which deliver telegrams. Inclusive charge, *which must be prepaid*, in cash or by stamps, 6d. per mile, or part of a mile, with 1d. on each *separate* packet after the first, up to ten, the maximum; also a special charge of 3d. on each packet over 1 lb. in weight. Live animals, liquids, and money may be delivered by this service, and persons may be conducted. The messenger may take back an inland telegram *gratis.* (2) By special messenger after transmission by post: (*a*) from the ordinary delivery office, if it is a telegraph office (maximum charge in London 6d.); or *if so marked*, (*b*) "Express Delivery from Head Office" in large provincial towns, and (*c*) in London "from Head District Office" or "from G.P.O." Charges as before (without weight fee) in addition to postage. (3) In advance of the ordinary deliveries upon previous application by addressee (6d. per mile for one packet, and 1d. for every ten or less additional packets). (4) *see* p. 381. (5) By special messenger, of a message telephoned to an express delivery office (30 words for each express fee, besides telephone charges), (*see* p. 381). For (1), packets must be handed over the counter with "Express" clearly marked in left-hand top corner; for (2), may be handed in or posted, and must be marked "Express," with a broad vertical line back and front. Waiting fees: 10 minutes free; each additional 15 minutes or part thereof, 2d. For Sundays and Holidays, *see* p. 381.

Railway Letters.—On payment of 4d. extra at a Parcel or Booking Office of most railways, during such hours as the station is open, whether on week-days or Sundays, a letter not exceeding 2 oz. will be forwarded, and passed on from one company to another at a junction, by the next available train or steamship. The letter may be called for at the station of address, or posted there in the nearest letter-box, or (except on Sundays) delivered as an Express Letter under Service 2*a* (or from the first Express

Delivery office it reaches), or (by telegraphing for a messenger to meet it) under Service 1.

Disposal of Undelivered Postal Packets.—*Inland packets chargeable with a postage of* 1½*d. or more*, undelivered, are returned unopened if bearing sender's name and address; others are opened by the Returned Letter Office and returned to senders without charge. Packets containing neither sender's address nor any enclosure of importance are destroyed, except parcels which, if not applied for, are generally disposed of after 3 months; or if perishable are dealt with as requisite. *Packets chargeable with postage not exceeding 1d.* are redelivered to sender on payment of a second postage, if his name and address, with a request for return in case of non-delivery, appear on the outside; those without such request are disposed of. *Foreign letters, &c., undelivered in Britain*, are returned unopened, after a short detention, to the countries whence received; *parcels* are disposed of after a reasonable time for inquiry. If containing sender's address, he is advised, and parcel will be returned on payment of fresh postage. *British packets undelivered abroad* are returned to sender here on payment of charges due; but for *parcels see* p. 375.

Poste Restante (solely for the accommodation of strangers and travellers and for three months only).—Correspondence of any kind may be addressed as a rule to all Post Offices except Town Sub-Offices. It should have the words "Poste Restante" or "to be called for" in the address. If addressed to initials, or fictitious names, or Christian name only, it is not taken in, but is at once treated as undelivered. All persons applying for "Poste Restante" letters must furnish sufficient particulars to ensure delivery to the proper owner. Poste Restante letters, parcels, &c., from abroad, or letters at a seaport for an expected ship, are kept two months; others, only one fortnight. After these intervals they are treated as undelivered (*see* above), unless bearing a request for return at end of the interval, or some specified *shorter* period.

Letter Post.

The Normal Post of the Country. Most things may be sent by it (except explosive, offensive or obscene matter, eggs, fish, game, rabbits, meat, fruit, and vegetables) (*see* p. 373).

Post Cards.

Postage, 1*d*. The left-hand half of the address side may be used for correspondence [the same holds for abroad]. Plain cards (maximum size 5½ × 3½, minimum 4 × 2¾ in.), like but not thinner than official cards, may also be used both inland and abroad. Reply postage, 2*d*.

Printed Papers Post (*see* p. 372).

For printed or written matter not in the nature of a letter, and not exceeding 2 lb.

By this post may be sent books, *printed* commercial forms, *e.g.*, invoices, receipts, estimates, share transfer notices, applications for employment; deeds and agreements; circulars; Christmas, &c., cards and "picture post-cards"; MS., proofs and examination papers with corrections, drawings or photographic prints (when not on brittle or fragile substance); together with the legitimate binding or mounting, and anything necessary for safe transmission. The cover, if any, must be capable of easy removal and replacement for purposes of examination, i.e., without breaking, tearing, ungumming, or cutting; and the packet *must contain no communication in the nature of a letter;* any writing must refer solely to subject-matter of the document, or consist of formulas of courtesy or of a conventional character not exceeding five words or initials.

Circulars in imitation typewriting are only admissible by this post under special conditions.

Newspaper Post (*see* p. 372).

For newspapers registered at the G.P.O.

The cover, if any, must be open at both ends and easily removable, and copies should be folded so that title is readily inspected. No writing or printing is permitted, other than the words "with compliments," name and address of sender, request for return if undelivered, and a reference to a page. Newspapers not registered at G.P.O., Christmas or special issues of registered newspapers, or supplements apart from their ordinary publications, may be charged at printed paper, letter, or parcel rate.

Parcel Post.

For bulky and heavy matter (*see* p. 373). The parcel should be marked "Parcel Post." and handed across the counter or given to a rural postman; and the postage must be prepaid by stamps, affixed by the sender. The hours for Parcel Post business are the same as for general postal business. Parcels are neither accepted nor delivered on Sundays. The name and address of sender should be inside or (not too prominent) on the outside of every parcel. More than 11 lb. must not be accepted from one person by a rural postman on foot or bicycle, without notice on the previous day, and he may refuse parcels if already loaded; a postman with a cart must accept what he can conveniently carry.

Parcels to Northern Ireland, Irish Free State, Channel Is. or I. of Man are liable to customs duty; the sender must, except in last case, declare contents when posting. 6*d*. customs clearance fee is charged on parcels from I.F.S. or Channel Is. delivered in Britain or N. Ireland.

Literature for the Blind.

Papers, periodicals and books, if printed in special type and subject to certain conditions of posting, marked outside "Blind Literature," with name and address of sender; 1 lb., ½*d*.; 5 lb., 1*d*.; 6¼ lb. (maximum), 2*d*. Maximum size, 2 × 1 × 1 ft., or if a roll 30 × 4 in.

STAMPS, ENVELOPES, POST CARDS, &c.

Postage Stamps (used also for receipts, telegrams, and certain Inland Revenue duties up to 2*s*. 6*d*.—*for list of latter see p.* 387) are sold of the respective values of ½*d*., 1*d*., 1½*d*., 2*d*., 2½*d*., 3*d*., 4*d*., 5*d*., 6*d*., 9*d*., 10*d*., 1*s*., 2*s*. 6*d*., 5*s*., and 10*s*. Books of 18 1½*d*. stamps, with 6 each of 1*d*. and ½*d*., 3*s*. Rolls of ½*d*., 1*d*., and 1½*d*. stamps (480 joined sideways, 500 and 1,000 lengthwise) are also sold at 2*d*. and 4*d*. extra. Stamps may be purchased at most offices between 9 a.m. and 7 p.m., and at any office open for telegraph business. Rural postmen carry ½*d*., 1*d*., and 1½*d*. stamps and registered letter envelopes.

Registered Letter Envelopes for foreign and inland letters, with a 4½*d*. embossed stamp (for registration and postage), are of four sizes: F, 5¼ in. × 3¼ in., 5*d*. each; G, 6 in. × 3¾ in., 5½*d*. each; H, 8 in. × 5 in., 6*d*. each; K, 11½ in. × 6 in., 6½*d*. each.

Letter Cards with 1½*d*. stamp, one 2*d*.; 2, 3¾*d*.; 5, 9*d*.

Post Cards impressed with a 1*d*. stamp: Single (usable for abroad), Thin—one, 1¼*d*.; 2, 2¼*d*.; 5, 5½*d*.; 11, 1*s*. Stout—one, 1¼*d*.; 5, 6*d*.; 10, 1*s*. Reply (inland pattern, 2 1*d*. stamps)—1, 2¼*d*.; 4, 8¾*d*.; 11, 2*s*.; (foreign pattern, 2 1½*d*. stamps)—one, 3¼*d*.; 5, 1*s*. 4*d*.; 10, 2*s*. 8*d*.

Embossed Envelopes (*a*) with 1½*d*. stamp: "A" (4¾ × 3$\frac{11}{16}$ in.)—1, 1¾*d*.; 3, 5*d*.; 5, 8¼*d*.; 11, 1*s*. 6*d*.; "Commercial" (5$\frac{5}{16}$ in. × 3½ in.)—1, 1¾*d*.; 2, 3¼*d*.; 5, 8*d*.; (*b*) with ½*d*. stamp, ungummed "Commercial" ("N"): 1, ¾*d*.; 2, 1¼*d*.; 5, 3*d*.

Newspaper Wrappers with ½*d*. stamp: 1, ¾*d*.; 2, 1¼*d*.; 3, 1¾*d*.; 7, 4*d*.; with 1*d*. stamp: 1, 1¼*d*.; 2, 2¼*d*.; 5, 5½*d*.; 8, 8¾*d*.; 11, 1*s*.

Cut-out and Spoiled Stamps.

Embossed or impressed postage stamps (except of Queen Victoria's reign) cut out of envelopes, post-cards, letter-cards, newspaper-wrappers, or telegram forms may be used as adhesive stamps in payment of postage provided they are not imperfect, mutilated, or defaced in any way. Stamps are considered defaced when marked on the face with any written, printed, or stamped characters. Stamps may, however, be perforated with initials for identification. Embossed or impressed Inland Revenue stamps cannot be used in payment of postage. and stamps indicating the payment of a registration fee may only be used for registered correspondence.

Applications for the recovery of the value of spoiled or unused stamps, whether postage, revenue, or insurance, can be made to the Postmaster at most large Post Offices.

LONDON POSTAL ARRANGEMENTS.

The Metropolis is divided for postal (not telegraphic) purposes into eight Head Districts, each comprising the number of Delivery Districts indicated below:—

East Central (E.C.)	4	North Western (N.W.)	10
West Central (W.C.)	2	South Eastern (S.E.)	27
Eastern (E.)	17	South Western (S.W.)	19
Northern (N.)	22	Western (W.)	14

To avoid delay in delivery, the initials of the Head District, and the number of the proper delivery office should appear in the address of all *postal* packets. Each Head District has a Head Office (addresses given on pp. 214-5), Branch Offices, and others, the total number of offices in the London Postal Area being about a thousand.

FOREIGN MAILS (dates and times of the latest times for posting at G.P.O.).—The *more regular Letter Mails* are (every week-day unless otherwise mentioned):—**6.0** p.m. (**7.0** with **1***d.* late fee); (*a*) France, Italy, Switzerland, Spain, Portugal, Malta; (*b*) Holland, Germany, Czecho-Slovakia, Denmark, Sweden, Norway (exc. W.) (*viâ* Hook); (*c*) Belgium (*viâ* Harwich); (*d*) (Tu. only) Egypt (*viâ* Brindisi).—**7.30** a.m. (i) (*viâ* Flushing): places under (*b*) exc. S. Germany; (ii) places under (*a*) exc. Malta, with Greece, Turkey, Balkans exc. Rumania; (iii) Belgium, S. Germany, Austria, Hungary, Rumania, (*viâ* Ostend); (iv) (M., Tu., Th., Sat.), Norway (*viâ* Newcastle).—**9.0** a.m. (**9.30** with **1***d.* late fee): France, Italy (*viâ* Calais),—**12.0** noon (**12.30** with **1***d.* late fee): Belgium, Germany (*viâ* Ostend).—**6.0** p.m. (Th. only) (**7.0** with **3***d.*, **8.0** with **6***d.* late fee): India, Egypt, Aden, Brit. Somaliland, Kenya, Zanzibar and the East (including Australian and New Zealand mails sent overland).—**7.30** a.m. (Fri. only) (**11.30** with **6***d.* late fee): Madeira, Africa (S.W., S., S.E.), and Mauritius. The *less regular Letter Mails* are;—*Thrice weekly* (**8.0** p.m., **10.0** with **6***d.* late fee) to U.S.A. (normally Tu., F.), with N., Central, and S. America (from Venezuela and Peru northward), Bahamas, Bermudas and inner W. Indies; Japan and dependencies, Hawaii; *about weekly* (**8.0** p.m., **10.0** with **6***d.* extra) to Canada (direct packet), Canaries; (most Tu.): Br. and Fr. W. Africa (exc. Gambia), Liberia; *about thrice monthly* to Australia, New Zealand and S.W. Brit. Oceania (M. or Th.); and to Gambia, Senegal and Niger; *about fortnightly* to Belgian Congo; *about monthly* to Samoa, St. Helena, Ascension, Fiji; *one to three times monthly* to Port. W. Africa. *Frequently* to outer Br. W. Indies, S. America (from Guiana, Bolivia and Chile southwards). *Irregular* to Falklands, Newfoundland (direct packet). To most places there are irregular mails besides. For *Registered letters* the latest time is generally half an hour earlier. *Printed Papers, &c.*, must be posted earlier; those stamped ½*d.* only, before **4.30** p.m. (*See also* Air Mail Service, p. 377). *Parcel Mails* (less frequent in general, except to N. America), S. Africa: Wed., **8.0** p.m.; India, Egypt, Australia, and the East, Tu. **1.15** p.m.; Continent, **1.15** p.m. (Sat. **12.30**); elsewhere; **1.15**, **8.0** p.m.; **8.30**, **11.0** a.m.

INLAND MAILS. (Letters and Cards) *without late fee.*—The latest time of posting for Provincial Night Mails, at G.P.O. and Head District Head Offices, Charing Cross, Paddington (Spring St. and London St.), and certain E.C. Offices, is **6** p.m., elsewhere in Head Districts, **5.30** p.m. *Registered letters* must, as a rule, be posted half-an-hour earlier than ordinary letters; but the times at G.P.O. are **5.30** p.m. for General, **7.30** for Late Night Mails, **9.0** for Midnight, Early Morning, and Scotch Day Mails (**8.0** on Saturdays), and **9.0** p.m. for London first morning delivery, and Irish and N. Wales Day Mail.

LATE FEES.—Letters and cards bearing an extra stamp (½*d.* inland, **1***d.* for abroad), if posted in special boxes at certain offices or termini, after the ordinary hour of collection, but before the times given below, are included in certain mails:—*Foreign Mails:* at G.P.O. (*see* above); at Termini: (i) (Fee **2***d.*, **1***s.* **6***d.* if registered) up to **8.0** p.m. at Holborn Viaduct for Continent, Algeria, Tunis and Malta (Mon. to Fri.); (ii) (Fee **2***d.*) up to **7.50** p.m. at Victoria (S.E.) for do. (Mon. to Fri.); (iii) (Fee **1***s.*) up to **10** minutes before departure of final boat train (*a*) at Euston, for U.S.A., *viâ* Liverpool; (*b*) at Waterloo, for U.S.A. *viâ* Southampton, New Zealand *viâ* Panama, Brazil, River Plate, and (Fridays—train leaves **12.30** p.m.) for S. Africa, etc. *Inland:* General Night Mails at G.P.O. and Head District Head Offices, **7.30** p.m. (except E. and S.E. **7.15**); at Railway Termini (platform box or box on Sorting Carriage) up to departure of the following mail trains: Cannon St. (S.E.) **11.49** p.m. (exc. Sat.); Liverpool St. (G.E.) Ipswich line **5.0** a.m., Cambridge line **10.12** p.m.; King's + (G.N.) **4.45** a.m., **8.25** p.m.; Euston (N.W.) **9.30** p.m., (N.W. & Irish) **8.30** a.m., **8.50** p.m., (*viâ* Holyhead), (N.W., Scotch & Irish *viâ* Stranraer) **8.30** p.m.; Paddington (G.W.) **5.30** a.m., **9.5** p.m.; Waterloo (S.W.) **10** p.m. *Inland registered letters* can be received at the Sorting Carriage of the trains up to the same times, on payment of **1***s.* **6***d.* late fee, or at G.P.O. up to **7.30** (**1***s.* **6***d.*) for Night, **8** p.m. (**3***d.*) for Late Night Mails. For *Sunday* arrangements, *see* p. 381.

POSTAGE, &c., ABROAD.

N.B.—In certain Dominions and Foreign Countries the rates of postage *to* Great Britain are higher than those *from* Great Britain given below.

Letters.

The letter rate *from* Great Britain to British Dominions generally,* to countries outside the Postal Union,† and to Egypt, Tangiers and Wei-hai-wei, to the United States and Territories (but not Panama zone or island Dependencies), as well as to H.M. Forces on the Rhine, and H.M. Ships in Foreign Waters (address c/o G.P.O., London, E.C. 1) is 1½*d.* the first ounce and 1*d.* for each succeeding ounce or fraction. The charge to *all other destinations* is 2½*d.* the first ounce and 1½*d.* per ounce afterwards. Limits of size: to Foreign Countries in the Postal Union,† except Egypt, **18** in. in any direction; elsewhere, **2** × 1½ × 1½ ft.; but if in form of a roll, limits in all cases **30** in. × **4** in. diameter. Max. weight now **4** lb.

Post Cards.

Postage 1½*d.* single, **3***d.* reply. (*See also p.* 373.)

Reply Post-Cards must have the heading "Carte Postale avec réponse payée," on first half, and on the second half (available only to the country of origin) "Carte Postale—réponse."

Reply Coupons.

For the purpose of prepaying replies to letters, coupons (**3***d.* each) may be bought at any Money Order Office in this country. Two coupons are exchangeable in any country in the Postal Union † for stamps representing a "single rate letter" from that country to another, but must be exchanged within **6** months (**2** months if both countries are in Europe).

Books, Newspapers, Samples, &c.

(*a*) PRINTED PAPERS: Newspapers, Books, Catalogues, Photographs, Engravings, Music, and other wholly printed matter, ½*d.* per **2** oz. For *Literature for the Blind*, in other respects considered as a Printed Paper, the rate abroad is ½*d.* per lb. up to 2½*d.* for **5** lb.; 6½lb. (max.), **3***d.*

(*b*) SPECIAL MAGAZINE POST for magazines, newspapers, and trade journals sent to CANADA *by direct packet*, and thence (or direct) to NEWFOUNDLAND, if properly registered for such post (this is frequently indicated on the outside of the magazine) and packed without a cover, or with cover open at both ends, otherwise complying with conditions for Inland Newspaper Post mentioned on p. 373. These packets cannot be registered. Rate: **2-6** oz., **1***d.*; 1½ lb., 1½*d.*; and ½*d.* per ½ lb. up to **5** lb., **5***d.*

(*c*) COMMERCIAL PAPERS: Legal and mercantile documents, MSS., invoices, etc., partly written, ½*d.* per **2** oz.; minimum charge of 2½*d.*

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* Including all places in the lists under "Imperial British Parcel Rates" below. This rate applies also to Dubai and Koweit on the Persian Gulf.

† Afghanistan, Bahrein, Friendly Is. (Tonga), Johore, Muscat, Nigeria, Nyasaland, N. Rhodesia, Pitcairn I., Trengganu, are not in the Postal Union

(*d*) PATTERNS (*bonâ fide*), SAMPLES, AND SCIENTIFIC SPECIMENS, keys, fresh-cut flowers, &c., ½*d*. per 2 oz.; minimum charge of 1*d*.

To the British Empire, Egypt and countries not in the Postal Union,† the limits are: Size, (*a*), (*b*) and (*c*) 2 × 1½ × 1½ ft., (*d*) 2 × 1 × 1 ft.; weight, generally 5 lb. To countries in the Union: Size, (*a*) and (*c*) 1½ × 1½ × 1½ ft., (*d*) 12 × 8 × 4 in.; weight, (*a*) and (*c*) 4 lb., (*d*) 1lb. If in the form of a roll, the limits of size in all cases are: (*a*) and (*c*) 30 × 4 in., (*d*) 12 × 6 in. Postage must be prepaid. Wholly unpaid packets are *stopped*. Double the deficit (minimum, 30 centimes gold equivalent) is charged on underpaid packets. Regulations as to packing, writing, &c., are much similar to those for inland packets.

Parcels from abroad.

These are subject to British Customs examination and duties (if any), with a fee of 6*d*., must be paid before delivery to addressee.

Parcels sent abroad.

Enquiries should always be made at a P.O., or the P.O. Guide consulted, before packing. Parcels can be (and if containing coin, jewellery, &c., *must* be) *insured* for many countries, but not registered. They are subject to *Customs*, and contents and value must be declared on special forms; undervaluation or other inaccuracy may lead to confiscation and heavy fines (especially U.S.A.). (Rebate of Customs Duty is allowed on British goods by the chief Colonies.) The Customs charges of Dominions and certain countries (not U.S.A.) can be prepaid by sender, on depositing generally one-fifth to one-half of declared value, otherwise they are collected from addressee. *Packing must be substantial*, and sometimes special kinds of packing are insisted upon. Certain articles are *prohibited*; among them letters nearly everywhere.

Delivery in many countries is only to a post office, station, or customs house, whence addressee, who is notified of its arrival, must arrange conveyance. In Belgium, France, and Spain parcels are delivered by the railway companies. From most British possessions, and many foreign countries (*e.g.*, all listed under Cash on Delivery Service, p. 376, except Falklands, Iceland, Switzerland, Tobago), including also U.S.A. and Dependencies, but not Italy, Spain, or Portugal, an *undeliverable* parcel is returned at once at sender's expense, *unless*, when posting, he instructed *either* its abandonment or its delivery at an alternative address. Warehousing fees and (rarely) the foreign customs duty are sometimes payable, the return postage always.

To most countries the maximum length is 3 feet 6 inches; length and girth combined 6 feet (New Zealand (lower rate), Pitcairn I., Tonga, and Apia, 4 feet). For Paraguay, Portuguese Timor, and St. Pierre and Miquelon the maximum length is 2 feet, length and girth combined 4 feet. For Italy and Argentine, maximum length 2 feet, except where girth does not exceed 2 feet or 8 inches respectively, when length may reach 3 feet 3 inches.

Imperial British Parcel Rates, with duration and frequency.	[illegible] lb.		7 lb.		11 lb.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Aden and Perim (19 days; ev. Wed.)	2	0	3	9	5	3
Ascension (14 days; irregular)	1	9	3	0	4	3
Bahamas (16 days)	2	0	3	9	5	0
Barbados (about weekly)	1	6	3	0	4	3
Bermuda (18 days; about weekly)	2	0	3	9	5	0
British Guiana (3 wks.; fortnightly)	1	9	3	0	4	3
" Honduras (5 wks.; monthly)	1	6	3	0	4	6
" Somaliland (*viâ* Aden: Wed.)	1	9	3	6	4	9
" Togoland and Cameroons	2	3	3	6	4	9
Brunei (5 weeks; fortnightly)	2	0	3	3	4	6
Canada (10–16 days; about 2 weekly)	2	0	3	6	5	0
Ceylon (27 days; weekly)	2	0	3	9	5	3
Cyprus (3 weeks; every Wednesday)	2	6	3	9	5	0
Egypt (15 d. to Pt. Said; every Wed.)	2	3	3	0	3	9
" Sudan	2	6	3	6	4	3
Falkland Is. and So. Georgia	1	9	3	3	4	6
Fanning Is. (*viâ* Australia; 6 yearly)	2	0	2	9	3	9
Fiji Islands (35 days; *viâ* Canada)	2	6	4	9	6	9
Gambia (2 weeks; 3 monthly)	2	3	3	6	4	9
Gibraltar (7 days; every Wednesday)	1	6	2	9	3	9
Gold Coast (3–5 weeks; 3 monthly	2	3	3	6	4	9
Grenada (about 3 wks.; about wkly.)	1	9	3	3	5	0
Hong Kong (39 d.; fortnightly	1	9	2	9	3	9
India * (24 days to Bombay; ev. Wed.)	2	0	3	9	5	3
Jamaica and Cayman (16 d.; 3 mthly)	1	6	3	0	4	0
Kenya and Uganda (Wednesdays)	2	9	4	6	6	3
Leeward Islands & Tortola (*v.* U.S.A.)	2	0	3	9	5	0
Malay States (33 d. to Singapore; 2my.)	2	0	3	3	4	6
Malta (11 days; about weekly)	1	3	2	6	3	3
Mauritius and Rodriguez	1	6	2	9	3	9
" " *viâ* France (2lb. 3s.)	4	6	4	6	4	9
Newfoundland (12 d.; abt. 2 weekly)	1	9	3	6	4	9
New Zealand, &c. (6 wks; fortnightly)	2	3	4	0	5	6
" *via* Australia (7-8 weeks)	3	3	4	9	6	0
Nigeria (2½–5 weeks; 3 monthly)	2	3	3	6	4	9
North Borneo (5 weeks; fortnightly)	1	9	3	0	4	6
Nyasaland Prot. (6 weeks; 2 monthly)	3	6	4	9	5	9
Pitcairn I. (direct, every 6 weeks)	2	0	4	0	6	0
Rhodesia N. (6 ws.; about 2 mthly.)	4	0	5	6	8	0
" S. see next paragraph	3	6	4	6	5	6
St. Helena (17 days; irregular)	1	9	3	0	4	3
St. Lucia (23 days)	1	9	3	3	5	0
St. Vincent (3 weeks)	2	0	3	9	5	6
Samoa (Apia) (about 3 months)	2	3	4	0	5	6
Sarawak (fortnightly)	1	9	3	0	4	6
Seychelles	2	0	3	9	5	3
Sierra Leone (14 days; 3 monthly)	2	3	3	6	4	9
Straits Settlements (fortnightly)	1	9	2	9	4	0
Tanganyika Territory Langenbg. and Songea P.	4	6	7	0	9	6
Lake Victoria Area	3	9	6	3	8	6
elsewhere	2	9	4	6	6	3
Tonga (Friendly Is.; 3 months)	2	9	4	3	5	9
Trinidad and Tobago (3 w.; abt. wkly)	1	9	3	3	4	9
Turks and Caicos Islands (monthly)	2	0	3	9	5	0
Zanzibar (Wednesdays)	2	3	3	9	5	6

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† Afghanistan, Bahrein, Friendly Is. (Tonga), Johore, Muscat, Nigeria, Nyasaland, N. Rhodesia, Pitcairn I., Trengganu, are not in the Postal Union.

* Including French India, Andamans, Indian P.O. Agencies at Guadur and Pasni, and others on the Persian Gulf: Bahrein, Dubai, Muscat; do., do., in Tibet: Gyangtse, Pharijong, Yatung (Chumbi).

The charges to other parts of the Empire *for the first lb., and for each succeeding lb. to* 11 *lb.*, are as follow:—

Australia (with Norfolk I.), 1*s*. 4*d*., 6*d*.; South Africa (British):—Union (with Brit. Bechuanaland, Basutoland, and Swaziland), 9*d*., 9*d*.; Bechuan. Prot. with S.W. Africa (formerly German), 1*s*., 1*s*.; Rhodesia (every Thursday; mark "*viâ* Cape Town," and "Southern" or "Northern," as the case may be); rates Southern R., 1*s*. 4*d*., 1*s*. 4*d*., Northern R., 1*s*. 8*d*., 1*s*. 8*d*.: (there is also a different rate and service for parcels marked "*viâ* Harrison, Rennie, or Union Castle Lines." *See* table above). Gilbert and Ellice, New Hebrides and Santa Cruz, Brit. Solomon Is., and Brit. New Guinea (Papua), also (formerly German) New Guinea, Nauru (Marshall Is.), and Bismarck Archip., 1*s*. 4*d*., 10*d*.

Foreign Parcel Rates, with approximate duration and frequency of post.	*a*=2lb *b*=3lb			7 lb.		11 lb.	
		s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Abyssinia (over 14 days, 3 towns only)	*a*	3	0	5	3	5	9
Albania	*a*	3	6	4	0	4	6
Algeria (5–8 days, daily)	*a*	1	9	2	9	3	3
Argentine (over 23 days, 6 monthly)	*b*	3	0	4	3	5	6
Austria (daily)	*a*	2	6	3	3	3	9
Azores, *viâ* Lisbon (2–3 weeks)	*b*	3	6	4	0	4	3
Balearic Is. (dly.; mthly. 3*d*. to 6*d*. less)	*a*	2	6	3	6	4	0
Belgium (daily)	*b*	1	6	2	3	2	9
Bolivia, *viâ* Chile (7 weeks)	*b*	3	0	4	0	5	3
Brazil (37 towns only; about 3 weeks)	*b*	3	3	4	3	5	3
Bulgaria (by sea, irregular, 5-6 wks.	*b*	2	0	2	9	3	3
Cameroons, French (27 days)	*b*	1	6	2	6	3	3
Canary Is. (about weekly)	*a*	2	3	3	3	3	6
Cape Verde Is. (about 3 weeks)	*b*	3	0	3	6	4	0
Caroline Is. *viâ* Japan	*b*	3	0	3	9	4	9
" *viâ* Canada or U.S.A.	*b*	4	9	7	3	10	6
Chile (38 d.), *viâ* Valparaiso	*b*	2	9	4	0	5	0
China (Yunnan, *viâ* Hong Kong)	*a*	3	0	4	3	5	0
" elsewhere (*viâ* Suez; 6 weeks)	*b*	2	3	3	3	4	3

Foreign Parcel Rates—*continued.*	*a*=2lb. *b*=3lb.			7 lb.		11 lb.	
		s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
China, elsewhere (*viâ* N. Amer.; 4 w.)	*b*	4	0	6	9	9	9
,, Kwantung—same as Japan							
,, Macao	*b*	2	3	3	6	4	6
Colombia (Caldas, Cauca, El Valle, and Narino Depts.) (over 23 days)	*b*	3	6	4	9	5	9
,, (elsewhere) (over 25 days)	*b*	3	0	4	0	5	0
Congo, Belgian (5–6 wks., monthly)	*a*	2	3	3	9	4	3
,, ,, (Katang. & E. Prov.; ev. W.)	*b*	3	6	5	3	7	0
Corsica, *viâ* France (4 days)	*a*	1	9	2	9	3	3
Costa Rica (18 days, fortnightly)	*b*	2	3	4	0	5	6
Cuba (3–4 weeks)	*a*	2	9	4	0	4	6
Czecho-Slovakia (Bohemia, &c., dly.)	*a*	1	9	2	9	3	3
Dahomey, Niger (Military Territory) (5 wks.) and Ivory Coast (3 wks.)	*b*	1	6	2	6	3	3
Danzig (daily)	*a*	2	3	3	0	3	9
Denmark (Tu., W., F., Sat.) & Greenland	*a*	1	6	2	3	3	0
Dominican Republic, *viâ* France	*a*	3	3	4	3	5	0
Dutch East Indies (fortnightly)	*b*	4	0	5	0	5	9
,, Guiana (about fortnightly	*b*	2	3	3	9	5	3
,, West Indies (abt. ev. 10 days)	*b*	3	3	4	6	5	9
Ecuador, *viâ* Guayaquil (31 days)	*b*	3	0	4	0	5	3
Esthonia (11 d. to Reval; 2 monthly)	*a*	2	3	3	0	3	6
Faroë (3 days)	*a*	1	6	2	3	3	0
Finland, *viâ* Sweden	*b*	2	9	4	6	5	0
Fiume (daily)	*a*	3	3	3	9	4	3
France (Rly. deliv. exc. Als.-Lor.)	*a*	1	6	2	0	2	6
French Guiana (22 d.) and Congo	*a*	2	6	4	0	4	6
,, Guinea and Togoland	*b*	1	6	2	6	3	3
,, Indo-China (*v.* Singap.; 2 my.)	*a*	2	6	4	0	5	0
,, Oceania (2 3 months)	*b*	3	6	4	9	6	9
,, Somali Coast (2 weeks)	*a*	2	6	3	9	4	0
,, W. Indies (15 days)	*a*	2	6	3	9	4	3
Germany (daily)	*a*	1	9	2	6	3	0
Greece (by sea; 3 wks., about wkly.)	*b*	2	9	3	6	4	0
,, (marked *viâ* France, 11 d.)	*a*	3	6	4	6	5	0
,, (Corfu only, *viâ* Italy)	*a*	4	6	5	0	5	6
Guatemala (about 5 wks., monthly)	*b*	2	3	4	0	5	9
Hayti, *viâ* France	*a*	2	9	4	0	4	6
Holland (1–2 days, daily)	*a*	1	9	2	6	3	0
Honduras, Rep. (Atlantic coast)	*b*	2	3	3	6	4	9
,, ,, (Pacific coast)	*a*	3	9	5	0	5	6
Hungary (daily)	*a*	2	3	3	3	3	9
Iceland (direct)	*b*	2	3	3	3	4	0
Iraq and Koweit, *viâ* Bombay (Wed.)	*b*	3	6	5	0	6	6
Italian Somaliland (Benadir, 3 wks.)	*a*	4	3	5	9	6	3
,, Erithrea	*a*	4	3	5	3	6	0
Italy (daily, *viâ* France)	*a*	2	6	3	3	4	0
Japan, etc., *viâ* Suez (8 w.; 2 mthly.)	*b*	2	0	2	9	3	9
,, *viâ* Canada or U.S.A. (4 wks.)	*b*	3	9	6	3	9	6
Lettonia (Latvia) (weekly)	*a*	2	3	3	0	3	6
Liberia (2–3 weeks; 2–3 monthly)	*b*	2	3	3	0	3	9
Libya (Tripoli & Cyrenaica; 11-24 d.)	*a*	3	9	4	3	4	9
Lithuania and Memel (*viâ* Lettonia)	*a*	2	6	3	6	4	0
Luxembourg (daily)	*a*	1	3	2	0	2	6
Madagascar & Comoro Is. (3–4 wks.)	*a*	2	9	4	0	4	9
Madeira (every Thursday)	*b*	1	9	2	9	3	6
Marian Is., exc. Guam } *viâ* Japan	*b*	3	0	3	9	4	9
Marshall Is., exc. Nauru } *viâ* U.S.	*b*	4	9	7	3	10	6
Mauritania (14 days)	*a*	2	3	3	6	4	0
Mexico (direct 3½ w., 1–2 monthly)	*b*	2	3	3	6	5	0
,, (*viâ* U.S.A. (12 d.; 2 wkly.)	*b*	4	0	7	0	10	6
Montenegro (daily)	*a*	2	9	3	6	4	0
Morocco (Tangier only; every Wed.)	*b*	1	9	3	0	4	3
,, (Brit. Agencies†; 8-12 d.)	*b*	1	9	3	3	4	9
,, (French zone)	*a*	3	0	4	6	5	6
,, Ceuta, Melilla (daily)	*a*	2	6	3	6	4	0
,, ,, ,, (about mthy.)	*a*	2	3	3	3	3	6
New Caledonia, *viâ* Australia	*b*	3	0	5	3	7	6
Nicaragua (about 4½ weeks)	*b*	2	6	3	6	4	6
,, (Atlantic coast, 2½ weeks)	*b*	3	6	6	3	9	9
Norway & (in summer) Spitsbergen	*a*	1	9	2	9	3	6
Palestine (S. of Acre) *viâ* Egypt	*b*	2	6	3	6	4	3
Panama Republic (22-23 days)	*b*	2	6	3	3	4	3
Paraguay (5–6 weeks), limit 7 lb.	*b*	3	0	4	3	—	
*Persia (5 weeks; Wednesdays)	*b*	2	9	4	3	6	0
Peru (4 8 w.; 2nd rate Loreto Dept.)	*b*	2 9-3 6		4/0-4·6		5/0-5/6	
Poland (about 1 week; weekly)	*a*	1	9	2	3	2	9
Portugal (5 days; weekly)	*a*	2	0	2	6	2	9
Portuguese E. Africa (fortnightly)	*b*	2	6	3	3	3	6
,, India (Wednesdays)	*b*	2	9	4	3	6	0
,, Timor (fortnightly)	*b*	3	6	4	3	5	3
,, W. Afr. (5–6 weeks)	*b*	3/0-3/9		3/6-4/3		4 0-4/6	
Réunion (about 4 weeks)	*a*	2	9	4	3	5	0
Rhodes	*a*	4	3	5	0	5	6
Rumania (daily)	*a*	2	3	3	6	4	0
Russia-in-Europe (about weekly)	*a*	3	6	4	0	4	6
Russia-in-Asia	*a*	5	3	5	9	6	3
,, ,, (E. Siberia only)	*b*	3	9	4	6	5	6
St. Pierre and Miquelon (2–4 weeks)	*b*	3	0	4	0	5	0
Salvador (about 4 weeks)	*b*	3	0	4	0	5	3
Sarre Territory (*viâ* France)	*a*	1	9	2	3	2	9
Senegal, Upper Sen., & Niger (Civil)	*b*	1	6	2	6	3	3
Siam (6 weeks; fortnightly)	*b*	3	6	4	9	5	9
Spain (*viâ* France) (daily)	*a*	2	3	3	3	3	9
,, (by sea; about monthly)	*a*	2	0	3	0	3	3
Sweden, direct (4 days; M., Th., Fr.)	*b*	2	0	3	0	4	3
Switzerland, *viâ* France (daily)	*a*	2	0	3	0	3	3
Syria	*b*	3	3	4	0	5	0
Trans-Jordania (*viâ* Egypt)	*b*	3	0	3	9	4	9
Tunis (8–10 days; 4 weekly)	*a*	2	3	3	3	4	0
Turkey-in-Europe (daily)	*a*	4	3	5	6	6	0
,, -in-Asia	*a*	4	9	6	0	6	6
,, (H.M. Ships, *viâ* Malta)	*b*	1	3	2	6	3	3
,, *viâ* France (14 days; 3 mthly.)	*a*	2	3	3	6	4	3
U.S.A. & *Dependencies* (twice weekly)	*b*	2	0	3	9	5	0
Uruguay (over 22 days; 6 monthly)	*b*	3	3	4	6	5	6
Venezuela 3 weeks; about weekly)	*b*	4	0	5	3	6	6
Yugo Slavia (Serbs, Croats, &c.)	*a*	2	9	3	6	4	0

* Rate to Bushire, B. Abbas, Lingah, Mohammerah, Douzdap.

† Casablanca, Fez, Marrakesh, Mazagan, Mogador, Rabat, Safi in French, Larache, Tetuan in Spanish zone.

General Regulations: Foreign and Colonial Post.

DUTIABLE ARTICLES (except in certain cases) must be sent by Parcel or Insured Box Post.

REGISTRATION (except parcels and magazine post) is in force to almost all countries. Fee, 3*d.* Compensation on registered packets up to £2 is paid in the case of entire avoidable loss while in the custody of a country in the Postal Union (*see* † *p.* 375), if claimed within a year.

INSURANCE (including, except for parcels, REGISTRATION) may be effected on packets to many countries (not U.S.A.) at the following rates:—5*d.* for £12; and 2*d.* for every additional £12 up to 5*s.* 11*d.* for £400. COMPENSATION up to £1 is also given on *uninsured* parcels to or from Egypt, Newfoundland, India and the smaller colonies, with many larger foreign countries, except U.S.A. if certificate of posting is produced. Only securities, etc., can be insured by *letter* post; *other* valuable articles should be sent as insured parcels, or as "insured boxes" (*see* below):—

INSURED BOX POST.—Jewellery and similar articles (*not* money, bearer securities, letters, or commercial papers) may be sent in strong boxes by letter mails to Austria, Belgium, Danzig, Denmark, Egypt, France, Germany, Holland, Hungary, Italy, Luxembourg, Palestine, Portugal, Sarre, Sweden, Switzerland. Postage 2*d* per 2 oz. (minimum 6*d*.); maximum weight 2lb., size 12×4×4 in. Customs declarations must be filled in. Insurance rates and limit as above.

CASH ON DELIVERY.—A reciprocal service of "cash on delivery" of parcels has been established between the U.K. and the following: Aden, Algeria, Bahamas (Nassau only), Barbados, Belgium, Bermuda, Brit. Guiana, Brit. Honduras, Brit. Somaliland, Ceylon, Corsica, Cyprus, Denmark, Egypt, Falkland Is. (Port Stanley only) Fiji Is., France, Gambia (£20), Gibraltar, Grenada, Hong Kong, Iceland, India, Jamaica, Kenya and Uganda, Leeward Is., *Fed.* Malay States, Malta, Mauritius, Morocco (Tangier only), New Zealand, Norway, N. Borneo, Nyasaland (£20). Rhodesia, N. (6 places), Rhodesia, S., St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Sarawak (£30), Seychelles, Str. Settlements, Sudan (£20), Sweden, Switzerland Tobago, Trinidad, Zanzibar. Fees for collection: 4½*d.* for Trade Charge (amount to be collected) not exceeding £1, with 2½*d.* extra for each additional £1 of Trade Charge up to the maximum, which is £40 (fee 8*s.* 6*d.*) where not otherwise shown in above list. Addressee has generally also to pay on delivery besides Customs if any, 4*d.* (as in U.K.) to 9*d.* fee (not prepayable). If Trade Charge cannot be collected at first or one alternative address, parcel is returned at sender's expense unless abandonment is definitely requested.

INTERNATIONAL EXPRESS SERVICE.—Delivery by special messenger of correspondence (locally including parcels) to or from certain countries (*e.g.* West and Central Europe (except Spain), and Union of S. Africa), or certain towns in the same, has now been arranged. **6*d*.** is paid by the sender, the rest by addressee.

Air Mail Services change frequently; latest information should therefore always be obtained from the nearest Head Office. Their general scope, however, may be gathered from the following notes, showing services which have been in operation at one time or another during 1923; those marked ° have been already discontinued at time of going to press. The hour of closing of mail at G.P.O., London, is given; and relative time of delivery is shown after each destination. An *unofficial* note of proposed developments at the Croydon Aerodrome, which should, if carried out, extend the facilities for Air Mails and Parcels, will be found at the foot of p. 381.

(1) Every week-day, **11.0** a.m.; London to (*a*) *Paris* (evening), and most of *France* (next morn), also saving up to **24** hours for *Spain, Austria* and *Balkan Peninsula*; — (*b*) ° (later altered to **6.0** a.m.°) *Brussels* and *Antwerp* (aft. or even.); — (*c*)° *Rotterdam* and *Amsterdam* (even.), most of Holland (even. or next morn), also saving up to **24** hours for *Germany* (N. and Central), *Sweden, Norway* (exc. W.), *Czecho-Slovakia, Russia, etc.*; — (*d*)* *Cologne* (aft. or even. for Rhine Army, also for civilians if "express"). (2) Every week-day, **6.0** a.m.; London to (*a*) *Rotterdam* and *Amsterdam* (aft.), most of *Holland* (even.); — (*b*) *Cologne* (aft. or even.); (*c*) (Air Fee **3*d*.** per oz.) *Hamburg* and *Berlin* (next morn.; same even. if "express"), many other places in *Germany* (next morn.), and saving up to **24** hours for *Denmark, Norway, Sweden*, also (saving at present uncertain) for *Czecho-Slovakia, Austria, etc.* (3) Daily, **7.30** a.m.; Toulouse to *Casablanca* (morn. of next day but one), and saving **2–4** days for Morocco (exc. Tangier and Spanish M.). Air Fee: ½ oz., **3*d*.**; 3½ oz., **6*d*.**; and **3*d*.** each further 3½ oz. (4) Alternate Thurs., **6.0** p.m.; Cairo to *Bagdad* (tenth day), saving up to **16** days for *Iraq* and *Persia* (N. and W.—Tehran, Isfahan, etc., as far as Bushire). Air Fee: **6*d*.** per oz.

It should be noted that where ordinary mails are frequent, and the air passage short (*e.g.* to France, Holland and Belgium) time is saved by air mail only if packet reaches G.P.O., London, between the closing of the ordinary mail (*see* p. 374) and that of the next following air mail; "Air Mail" letters which would arrive sooner if forwarded by the ordinary mail are so forwarded unless clearly marked otherwise.

The special Air Fee is **2*d*.** per oz., except where otherwise shown above. Except parcels (*see* below), any kind of packet can be sent by air mail, registered or unregistered, but cannot be insured. "By Air Mail" must be very prominently marked (preferably on special labels obtainable *gratis*), and the Air Fee *prepaid*, as well as (if any) the express fee **6*d*.** (*see* preceding section). Special markings are necessary for services (3) and (4).

Air Parcels are accepted for (1) *Paris only* (not the rest of France), delivery by Handley Page Co. (charge to addressee **1·25** fr. within, **5** fr. without the city walls) Fee (inclusive of everything else): "non-express," **1*s*. 6*d*.** to **4*s*. 3*d*.**; "express," **1*s*. 9*d*.** to **6*s*.**; (2) *Holland* (any part), express only, saving **2–3** days. Fees (all-inclusive): **3**lb., **3*s*. 6*d*.**; **7**lb., **6*s*. 6*d*.**; **11**lb., **9*s*.**

MONEY AND POSTAL ORDERS.

The Chief Money Order Office is at Manor Gardens, Holloway, N. 7.

Advice of Payment: **2*d*.** for inland, **3*d*.** for foreign and colonial orders (to certain countries). Payment may also be stopped: Fee, **4*d*.**

Inland Ordinary Money Orders.

The poundage charged is, for sums not exceeding **£3, 4*d*.**; **£10, 6*d*.**; **£20, 8*d*.**; **£30, 10*d*.**; **£40** (maximum), **1*s*.** No order may contain a fractional part of **1*d*.** The rules and regulations are on the forms issued. *No poundage is charged for M.O. in payment of many Customs, Excise and Inland Revenues (including Income Tax)* if the official "notice to pay" is produced, or of Savings Certificates.

Inland Telegraph Money Orders.

Money may be transmitted by Telegraph Money Order from any Money Order office which also despatches telegrams, and may be made payable at any Money Order office which also delivers telegrams. Poundage at the same rate as for Ordinary Inland Money Orders, *plus* supplementary fee of **2*d*.**, and cost of official Telegram of Advice. If the order is to be delivered at payee's address any charge for porterage must be prepaid.

Postal Orders.

British Postal Orders are issued and paid at nearly all post offices in the United Kingdom during the ordinary hours of business on week-days. They are also issued and paid in almost all parts of the Empire, in Egypt, and at the British Agencies in Morocco († p. 376 except Rabat) including Tangier. They are *paid* (but not *issued*) at **53** Canadian offices, in Iraq, and (to soldiers only) in Australia. They are issued, with a counterfoil to be retained by the sender, for every **6*d*.** up to **20*s*.**, and for **21*s*.** Poundage: **6*d*.** to **2*s*. 6*d*.**, **1*d*.**; **3*s*.** to **15*s*.**, **1½*d*.**; **15*s*. 6*d*.** upward, **2*d*.** The name of payee must be inserted. They must be presented for payment within **3** months from last day of the month of issue, or a fresh poundage will be charged. Adhesive British Postage Stamps (*not* perforated, and not exceeding **3** in number) may (except for Canada) be affixed to the *face* of an order, to increase its value by **1, 2, 3, 4** or **5** pence. Half-pence are not paid.

Ordinary Money Orders Abroad.

These, which are payable in nearly all countries, should be taken out **1** or **2** days before despatch of mail. Poundage, **£1, 6*d*.**; **£2, 1*s*.**; **£3, 1*s*. 6*d*.**, and thereafter **3*d*.** per **£1** or part thereof. Limits of amount, **£20** or **£40**. Period of validity, **6–12** months.

Telegraph Money Orders Abroad.

Only to certain countries, *e.g.*, to Canada, India and U.S.A., but certain towns only in Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, Egypt and Palestine. Poundage at same rate as for Ordinary Money Orders abroad, *plus* cost of official Telegram of Advice (at deferred rate if desired, in most British Possessions), *plus* supplementary fee of **6*d*.** for Newfoundland and foreign countries, **1*s*.** for British Possessions (for Canada **6*d*.** if the telegram is sent at full rates).

TELEGRAMS.

Inland.

Telegrams may be handed in at a telegraph office, or, if prepaid, posted or handed to a rural postman. Rate throughout British Isles, **12** words or less **1*s*.**, each further word **1*d*.**; the address, which may be telephonic, is charged for (an abbreviated address may be registered for **£2** per annum). Payment in stamps affixed to the form by the sender. Original or redirected telegrams, or replies, handed in on *Sundays*, and (except in Scotland) *Good Friday, or Christmas Day* are charged **6*d*.** extra. Replies may be prepaid up to **48** words; the voucher issued to addressee may be used, or its value refunded to sender, within **12** months. Receipt for charges **1*d*.** Certified copy **6*d*.**, sometimes more. The charge includes delivery within **3** miles (**1** in Irish F.S.) of the nearest telegraph office, or, if this be a head office, within the town postal limits—beyond that limit the charge is **6*d*.** per mile, calculated from the free delivery limit, to be paid by sender (in I.F.S. by addressee). Telegram forms are issued gratis

Usual hours 9 a.m. to 7 p.m.; larger offices 8 a.m. to 7 p.m. (*see* below and p. 381). For Sunday and Holiday telegrams, *see* above, below, and p. 381.

LATE FEES.—A telegram may often be got through from an office which is open to one which may, perhaps, be closed for telegraphic business by payment of the following extra fees: 1*s.* for the telegraphist, 1*s.* for the messenger, and 6*d.* an hour for the telegraphist if he has to wait for a reply. In the same way postmasters may accept telegrams after the usual hours on payment of 1*s.* for the postmaster, 1*s.* for the telegraphist, and 1*s.* for a messenger if it be necessary to call the telegraphist.

COUNTING, &c.—Plain language, *i.e.*, Latin or any modern European language, is charged for according to the number of words; all other words or unintelligible combinations of letters are charged one word *per* 5 letters. *The following count one word*:—(1) All names of towns and villages in U.K. (*not* of branch or sub-offices or districts in towns, unless in addition to street name); (2) all names of railway and coastguard stations (*not* in towns) with public telegraph; (3) words *ordinarily* written as one or with hyphen, including "couldn't," etc.; (4) *Names* with prefix "St.," "De," "De la," "O'," "Mac," but not hyphened surnames; (5) each five *figures* (th, &c., in ordinals count as two figures); (6) each initial, *except* London Postal Districts (p. 374)—A.M.—P.M.—H.M.S. (in address), which are one word each group; (7) signs of punctuation, and the symbols a/c, b/l, s/s, c/o (% counts as one word or as three figures); (8) names of telegraph offices abroad if (and written in the form in which) they occur in the International List of Telegraph Offices.

NIGHT TELEGRAPH LETTERS in plain language, for delivery (except on Sundays) by first morning post, may be sent before midnight between towns whose *Head Telegraph Offices* are open always (*see* below), at 1*s.* for 36 words or less, and 1*d.* per 3 words beyond 36.

TELEGRAPH OFFICES ALWAYS OPEN: *London*—Central (Newgate St.) *x*, and West Strand *x*, and the following railway§ stations (*nd*): King's Cross (G.N.), London Bridge (S.E.), Liverpool Street, (G.E.), St. Pancras, Stratford, Marylebone. *Some Head and other Telegraph Offices in the Provinces*—Birmingham *x*, Bradford (exc. Sun. to 8.30 a.m.), Brighton (exc. Sun. to 7 a.m.), Bristol *x*, Cardiff *x*, Derby (Midland R., exc. Sun, 3.30–8.30, 10–6), Dover (for despatch), Holyhead, Hull *x*, Leeds *x*, Liverpool *x*, Manchester *x*, Newcastle-on-Tyne *x*, Newport (Monm.), Nottingham, Plymouth, Portsmouth, Sheffield *x*, Southampton Dock (branch office), Swansea. *Scotland*—Edinburgh *x*, Glasgow *x*, and (for despatch), Aberdeen, Dundee. *Ireland*—Belfast *x*, Cork, Dublin *x*, Queenstown. *Most Wireless Stations* (*nd*), and *Railway§ or Signal Stations at*: Alnmouth, Bedford (M.R.), Berwick (exc. Sun. 10.45–5.10), Bradford (M.R.), Broxbourne (exc. Sun. 6 a.m. 10 p.m.), Cambridge (G.E.) (exc. Sun. noon–1.15, 1.30–4), Carlisle (M.R.) (C.R. *nd*), Chester*, Chevington, Christon Bank, Crewe*, Darlington (*nd*), Doncaster, Ely (Sun., 8.15–12.15 and 4.15–8.15 only), Exeter (G.W.), Ferry Hill *s*, Fishguard Harbour Flamborough Head *d*, Folkestone Harbour (delivery only to Rly. officials on platform), Gloucester (G.W., M.R.), Godley *nd* (Sun. only train times), Grantham *s*, Hereford, Heysham Harbour, Hitchin *s*, Holyhead (exc. Sun. 3 p.m.–10), Hubbert's Bridge *s*, Huddersfield* (*nd*), Ipswich, Kettering *s*, Kildare *nd* (exc. 5–7 a.m.; Sun. 5–8, noon–7), Killingworth, Kingsbridge (Dublin), Leicester (M.R.), Limerick Jun. (exc. 5–6.30, 7.30–9 a.m.: Sun. 5–8, 12–7), Liverpool (Lime St.), Low Moor (Yorks), Lucker, Luton (exc. Sun., & Mon. to 7 a.m.), Mallow, Manchester *nd*, (Lond. Rd., exc. Sun. 6–2), March (Sun. 10–1, 2.30–7.30 only), Newton Abbot *nd*, Northallerton (exc. Sun. 8–6), Northampton (N.W.) (exc. Sun. & Mon. to 6 a.m.), Norwich (Thorpe), Oxford (G.W.), Parkeston Quay (exc. Sun. noon–2), Peterboro' (G.N.), Pontypool Road, Portarlington (exc. 5–9 a.m.; and Sun. *also* noon–7), Potters Bar (exc., Sun. 10 p.m.–Mon. 6 a.m.), Preston (N.W.)*, Reading G.W., Retford *s*, Salisbury (S.W.) (exc. Sun. 6–8, 8.30 11.30, 1–5, 9.30–6 a.m. Mon.), Scremerston *nd*, Seghill (exc. Sun. to 6 p.m.), Selby *nd*, (exc. Sun. 4.35–noon, 2–Mon. 6 a.m.), Shipley Gate, Shrewsbury, Skipton (M.R.), Slough (*nd*), Stannington, Stillington (exc. Sun. from 5 a.m.), Stoke-on-Trent (N.S. Ry.), Swindon (G.W., Taunton *s*, Thirsk (exc. Sun. 6–5.30, 8–Mon. 6 a.m.), Thurles (exc. 5–9 a.m. & Sun. 5–8, noon–7), Tilbury Dock (exc. 12–7 a.m.; Sun. 12–8 a.m., 11 p.m.–12), Trent (exc. Sun.; *d* 8–8), Tutbury (exc. 6–8 a.m., 8 p.m.–10; and exc. Sun.), Wakefield (Kirkgate), Worcester (G.W.), York.

Abroad.

In the following list the names of countries or places are followed first by the ordinary or FULL RATE per word (minimum charge, 10*d.*) from any part of the United Kingdom, whether transmitted by cable or by radio-telegraphy (wireless). Various OTHER RATES are then given (indicated by signs referred to in footnotes).

Besides the *Imperial Cable* to Canada, W. Indies, Australia, New Zealand, etc., the State maintains several public wireless services to the Continent, as well as that from Oxford to Cairo. (*See* p. 380).

Rules for counting of words are more or less as for inland. *In address*, name of terminal office coming under class (8) p. 378 counts as one word. In plain-language telegrams (which must be in roman characters) 15 letters, in code 10, in cipher 5 is the maximum number counting as one word. *Prepaid Replies* (minimum 10*d.*) are allowed from most places, but not at any Reduced Rate. The indication for this "RP," counting as one word, must be paid for ("RPD" if Urgent *q.v.*).

URGENT TELEGRAMS or replies, at three times Full Rates, are allowed to or from all places or regions in the list *except* those followed by the sign *nu*, and *except* by Marconi or North Atlantic Cable Cos. Minimum charge, 2*s.* 6*d.*; the word "Urgent" must be paid for. Where the Urgent Service is not available, PREFERRED TELEGRAMS are accepted for certain places under which, in the list, the sign *p* occurs, followed by the increase beyond ordinary rate.

REDUCED RATES: (*A*) *Deferred Telegrams*, in plain English (indication LOO, charged one word) French (LCF), or sometimes language of country of destination (LCD), are accepted at (usually) *half* the Full Rate on condition that they may, if necessary, be deferred during transmission in favour of Full-rate Telegrams. This service applies to all regions, places, or rates in the list *except* (i) Europe (ii) those marked thus §. When the deferred rate is other than half the full rate it is given next after the sign *d*. (Deferred rates are not available for radio-telegrams.) (*B*) *Week-end Letter Telegrams* (TWT) normally delivered on Monday mornings, must reach Central Telegraph Office, London, by Saturday night; *Night Letter Telegrams* (TLT) may be handed in at any time of any day, for delivery next morning (unless it be Sunday): *Day Letter Telegrams* (DLT) are for delivery not *less* than 48 hours after acceptance. The "indication" (shown above) must be paid for (one word) according to the kind of letter telegram sent. The signs *twt*, *tlt*, *dlt* in the list below follow the full rates of the countries to which the respective services extend; the two prices following the sign denoting (i) the cost of the first 20 words or less (ii) the rate for each further word.

EUROPE§: *Albania* –/4; *Andorra* –/2½; *Austria* –/3½; *Belgium* –/2½ (c –/4 *m*); *Bulgaria* –/4 (c –/3 *m*); *Czecho-Slovakia* –/3½; *Danzig Free City* –/3 (c –/4 *m*); *Denmark* –/2½ (c –/3 *m*); *Esthonia* –/4½ (c –/3); *Finland* –/4 (c –/3 *m*5); *Fiume* –/2½; *France* –/2½ (c –/4); *Germany* –/3 (c –/4); *Gibraltar* –/3 (c –/6); *Greece*, with Eubœa and Poros –/6 or –/4½ *y* (c –/4 *m*), Corfu, Crete, –/6, –/5 *y*, Chios, Icaria, Imbros, Lemnos, Mytilene, Samos, Tenedos –/6½, –/5½ *y*; other Greek Islands –/6½, –/5 *y*; *Holland* –/2½ (c –/4 *m*); *Hungary* –/4; *Italy* –/2½ (c –/6); *Lettonia* (Latvia) –/4 (c –/2½ *m*8); *Liechtenstein* –/2½; *Lithuania* –/3½; *Luxembourg* –/2½; *Memel Territ.* –/3½; *Norway* –/2½ (c –/3 *m*);

N.B.—For explanations of symbols in table, *see* p. 380.

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x Express Sunday Delivery, Service 4, p. 381.

* On Sundays accepts only urgent telegrams except from railway passengers.

§ Railway, &c., Station offices are purely telegraphic, and unless marked *d* do not deliver outside the station; *nd* = no delivery at all, despatch only.

s Except 6 a.m. Sun.–6 a.m. Mon.

Poland** -/3½ ; **Portugal** -/3 (c -/4) ; **Roumania** -/4 ; **Russia-in-Europe and Caucasus -/5½ (*c* -/6) ; *Sarre Territ.* -/2½ ; *Spain* -/3 or -/5 (*vm* -/2½) (*c* -/4½ *m*8) ; *Sweden* -/2½ (*c* -/3 *m*) ; ***Switzerland*** -/2½ ; ***Turkey-in-Europe*** -/6 ; *Yugo-Slavia* -/3½.

ASIA : *Aden* 2/- (*c* -/6) ; *Annam* 13 places 3/-, elsewhere 3/6 (*c* -/5 *m*) ; *Arabia* (*see* Aden, Hedjaz, Muscat) ; *Boukhara*§ -/5½ ; *Brunei* 3/3 ; *Burma* and *Ceylon* (as India) ; *China* 3/- (Macao 3/2) (*c* -/5) ; *Chosen* (Corea) 3/4 ; *Cilicia*§ -/6; *Cochin-China* 3/-(*c* -/5 *m*); *Hedjaz*§: Djedda, Mecca 2/6, Jambo 2/10, Medina 3/2 ; *Hong-kong* 3/- (*c* -/6 *m*) ; *India* 1/8 *dlt* 8/4, -/5 (*c* -/6) ; *Iraq* : Abadan, Mohammerah 2/3, *vi* 1/9 ; elsewhere 2/6, *vi* or *w* 2/- (*c* -/8) ; *Japan* 3/4 (*c* -/6) ; *Kwang Tung Peninsula* *viâ* Japan 3/4, *viâ* China (§ except Dairen) 3/- (*c* -/6); *Kwang-chowan* (*see* Quang-) ; *Laos* 3/- ; *Malay Peninsula* : Kelantan 2/11 or 3/9, elsewhere 2/10 (*see* also Straits Settlements) ; *Manchuria* (*see* China) ; *Muscai* 2/2 ; *Palestine* 1/1 *w* ; *Persia* : Abadan, Mohammerah (*see* Iraq), Bunder Abbas§ 2/9 *vi* 2/2, Bushire§ 2/8 *vi* 1/10 (*c* -/6), elsewhere§ 2/8 *vi* 1/7 ; *Persian Gulf* 2/2 (Bahrein, Lingah 2/8) (*c* -/6) ; *Quang-Tchéou-Wan*§ 3/6 (*c* -/2½ *m*8) ; *Russia-in-Asia* and Transcaspia -/5½ (*c* -/6) ; *Saghalien* (Japanese) 3/4 ; *Sarawak* 4/- (except to Goebilt, Kuching, Miri, Sadong, Sibu, "Telephone" must precede address and be paid for) (*c* -/6 *m*5) ; *Siam viâ* Moulmein 2/10, *viâ* Saigon 3/6 (*c* -/4 *m*) ; *Straits Settlements* 2/10 *dlt* 14/2, -/8½ (*c* -/6) ; *Syria and Liban* 1/3 *w* (*c* -/6) ; *Tonquin* 3/6 (*c* -/5 *m*) ; *Trans-Jordania nu* 1/3 ; *Turkey-in-Asia* -/6.

AFRICA : *EAST* :—*Erythrea* 1/6 *w* (*c* -/6) ; *Kenya* 2/3 (Kismayu 3/3) (*c* -/6) ; *Portuguese* : Nyassa Co. Offices 2/3, Beira and Mozambique Towns, Quelimane, Lorenço Marques 2/1, elsewhere 2/2 (*c* -/6) ; *Ruanda-Urundi* 2/9 ; *Somaliland*, Brit. 2/6 (*c* included), French 2/3 (*c* -/6), Ital. 2/- *w* (*c* -/6) ; *Tanganyika Terr.* 2/6 (Bukoba 2/11, Dar-es-Salaam 2/4) ; *Uganda* 2/3 ; *Zanzibar* 2/- (Pemba§ 2/2) (*c* -/2 *m*8). *NORTH* :—*Algeria*§ -/3 (*c* -/4) ; *Egypt w* : Alexandria 1/- ; Souakim 1/4 ; elsewhere : 1st region 1/-, and 1/1, 3rd including Soudan 1/4 (*c* -/6) ; *Libya* (Tripoli)§ -/5½ (*c* -/6) ; *Morocco*§ : 11 places -/3½, 23 places including Tangier -/4, 4 places -/5, Spanish -/3 *vm* -/2½, elsewhere -/6½ (*c* -/2½) ; *Tunis* -/3 (*c* -/4). *SOUTH* (British) :—*Union* (Cape, with Basutoland and Brit. Bechuanaland, Natal with Zululand, Orange F.S., Transvaal) 2/- (*dlt* 10/-, -/6) (*c* -/6) ; *Rhodesia N.* 2/5 (§ to Abercorn, Ft. Jameson, Kasama) ; *Rhodesia S.* (with Bech. Prot.) 2/2 ; *S.W. Africa* 2/2 (*c* -/6). *WEST* :—*BRITISH* : *Gambia* : Bathurst 2/6 (*c* -/6) ; Georgetown, MacCarthy I. 2/9 ; *Gold Coast* : Accra, Secondi 3/- (*c* -/4), elsewhere 3/2 ; *Nigeria* : Bonny, Lagos 3/- (*c* -/6), elsewhere 3/2 ; *Sierra Leone* : S.L. *town*, Cline Town, Water Street 2/6 (*c* -/6), elsewhere 2/9. *BELGIAN* : *Congo* 3 places 2/11, 5 places 2/7, elsewhere 2/9 (*c* -/3). *FRENCH* : *Cameroons* 2/11 (*c* -/3 *m*) ; *Dahomey* 2/8 (*c* -/4½) ; *Equatorial Africa*, 1st zone 2/11 (*c* -/3 *m*), 2nd 2/11, 3rd 3/- ; *Guinea* 2/2 (*c* -/4½) ; *Ivory Coast* 2/8 (*c* -/4½) ; *Senegal* 1/4½ (*c* -/4½) ; *Tchad*§ 1/10½ ; *Togo* 2/8. *LIBERIA* 3/4 (*c* -/4½). *PORTUGUESE* : *Angola* 5/6 (Benguela, Loanda, Mossamedes *towns* 5/5) (*c* -/4) ; *Cabinda* 3/1 (*c* -/4) ; *Guinea* : Bissau (*c* -/4) and Bolama 3/6, elsewhere 3/7 ; *Principe I.* 5/- ; *St. Thomé I.* 5/-. *SPANISH* : *Fernando Po*§ 3/7 (*c* -/5½ *m*). *REST* (not included above) : *Abyssinia*§ 1/7 *w* ; *Brit. Central Africa* (Nyasaland)§ 2/5.

AMERICA : *CENTRAL nu* :—*Costa Rica* 2/11 (San José C.R., Limon C.R., Puntarenas 2/7) ; *Guatemala* 2/10 (San José de G. 2/7) ; *Guiana* : Brit. 2/8 (*c* -/6) ; Dutch 6/6 ; French 5/7 (*c* -/4) ; *Honduras* : Republic 2/10 ; British§ 2/4 (*c* -/5 *m*) ; *Mexico*§ (*p* -/3 extra) : M. City, Pto. M., Salina Cruz, Tampico, Vera Cruz 1/9 ; 12 places 1/3 ; elsewhere 1/10 (*c* -/4½*m*) ; *Nicaragua* 2/10 (San Juan del Sur 2/7) ; *Panama* Republic and Canal Zone : Colon, Panama 2/5 ; Bocas Del Toro, Almirante§ 3/6 ; elsewhere 2/6 ; *Salvador* 2/10 (Libertad 2/7). *NORTH nu* :—*CANADA* (*p* -/3 extra) : *C. Breton, N.B., N.S., Ont., P.E.I., Queb.* Provinces -/9 (*d* -/4) (*twt* and *tlt* 4/6, -/3) (*c* -/5) ; *Manitoba* 1/2 (*twt* and *tlt* 7/-, -/4½) ; *Alta., Sask., B.C.* 1st zone 1/3 (*twt* and *tlt* 7/10, -/5) (*c* -/5) ; *B.C.* 2nd to 8th zone 1/5 to 2/11 ; *Yukon* 2/1 to 2/11. *NEWFOUNDLAND* (*p* -/3 extra) : -/9 (*twt, tlt*, 4/6, -/3 (*c* : Belle Isle -/3, Cape Race -/8½) ; *Labrador* -/11 *d*, -/6½. *UNITED STATES* : *New York* : City, Brooklyn, Yonkers and certain other places in the State -/9 (*p* -/3 extra) (*twt* and *tlt* 5/-, -/3) ; elsewhere in N.Y. State, *see* below ; *Conn., Mass., Maine, N.H., R.I., Vt.* and *N.J.* (Hoboken, Jersey City, Union Hill only) : -/10 (*p* -/2 extra) (*twt* and *tlt* 5/-, -/3) ; *District of Columbia* (Washington City), *Del., Md., Pa.*, and Albany, Buffalo, Rochester, Syracuse and all places not already referred to in *N.Y.* or *N.J.* : -/11 (*p* -/3 extra) (*twt* and *tlt* 5/10, -/3½) ; *Ala., N.C., S.C., Ga., Ill., Ind., Ky., Mich., Miss., Ohio, Tenn., Va., W.Va., Wis.*, with *Fla.* (Pensacola only), *Lou.* (New Orleans only), *Minn.* (Duluth, Minneapolis, South St. Paul, South St. Paul Stockyards, Winona only), *Mo.* (St. Louis only) : 1/1 (*p* -/2 extra) (*twt* and *tlt* 6/8, -/4) ; *Ark., Col., N. Dak., S. Dak., Iowa, Kans., Mont., Nebr., N. Mex., Okla., Tex., Wyo.*, and all places not already named in *Fla.* (except Key West, *see* below), in *Lou., Minn., Mo.* : 1/3 (*p* -/2 extra) (*twt* and *tlt* 7/6, -/4½) ; *Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash.* (State) and Key West in *Fla.* : 1/4 (*p* -/2 extra) (*twt* and *tlt* 8/4, -/5) ; *Alaska*§ 2/5 (*p* -/2 extra). *SOUTH* :—*Argentine* 2/9†¶ (*c* -/6 *m*) ; *Bolivia* : Riberalta and Trinidad 3/9 (*vm* 3/3 *d* 2/3) ; elsewhere 2/9‡ ; *Brazil* : Pernambuco *town* 1/7 ; Fernando Noronha 2/7 ; Amazon Co. offices : 1st zone 3/10‡¶, 2nd zone 5/-†¶ ; Acre District 4/7§ (*vm* 4/4 *d* 2/2) ; elsewhere 2/7‡¶ (*c* throughout -/6 *m*) ; *Chile* 2/9† (Punta Arenas 2/9†¶) (*c* -/6 *m*) ; *Colombia nu* 3/2 (Cartagena (*c* -/6) and Buenaventura 2/6) ; *Ecuador nu* 2/6 (*c* -/6 *m*) ; *Paraguay* 2/9†¶ ; *Peru* : El Encanto, Iquitos, Leticia, Masisea, Pto. Maldonado 3/2 *d* 1/9½ (*vm* 2/10 *d* 1/8) ; elsewhere 2/9† (*c* -/6) ; *Uruguay* 2/6†¶ (*c* -/5 *m*) ; *Venezuela nu* 4/10 *d* 2/6 ; do. *viâ* Trinidad 3/4§, *viâ* New York 2/6§ (*c* -/6 *m*).

AUSTRALASIA : *Australian Commonwealth* : Flinders I. and King I. 3/1** (*twt* 12/11, -/7½, *dlt* 15/5, -/9) ; elsewhere 3/-** (*twt* 12/6, -/7½, *dlt* 15/-, -/9) (*c* throughout -/6) ; *New Zealand* 2/8** (*twt* 11/8, -/7, *dlt* 13/4, -/8) (*c* -/6).

ISLANDS, ETC., not included in foregoing : *Ascension* 2/0 ; *Azores*§ -/9 (*c* -/4) ; *Bahamas nu* : Nassau 2/1 (*c* -/3 *m*), Gov. Hbr. and Hbr. I. 2/4, Bimini 1/8, Inagua§ 2/2 (*c* except Nassau

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N.B.—For explanation of symbols in table, *see* p. 380.

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-/3); *Bermuda nu* 2/2 (*c* -/6); *Bismarck Archip.:* Admiralty I. [Manus] & New Ireland [Kawieng] 3/11** (*twt* 17/1, -/10½, *dlt* 19/7, 1/-) (*c* -/6); New Britain [Rabaul] 3/5** (*twt* 14/7, -/8½, *dlt* 17/1, -/10) (*c* -/6); *Canaries§* : -/5 (*vm* -/4½) (*c* -/4½ *m*); *Cape Verde Is.* : St. Vincent 2/2, St. Thiago 3/1 (*c* -/4½ *m*); *Carolines tr* : Yap 3/4, Ponape 4/7§**, Truk 4/6§**; *Chatham Is.* 3/2 *d* 1/10** (*c* -/6); *Cocos nu* 2/- (*c* -/6); *Comoro* 2/2 (*c* -/5); *Cook or Hervey* [Rarotonga] 4/2§** (*c* -/6); *Cyprus* 1/-; *Dutch E. Indies* [Java, Sumatra, D. Borneo, D. New Guinea, etc.] 3/2 (*c* -/6); *Falklands§* : Pt. Stanley 3/11 (*vm* 3/8), Fox Bay 4/5 (*vm* 4/2) (*c* -/6); *Fanning* §2/6** (*twt* 11/8, -/7, *dlt* 12/6, -7½): *Faröe§* -/3 (*c* -/3 *m*); *Fiji*** : Suva 2/8 (*twt* 11/8, -/7, *dlt* 13/4, -/8) (*c* -/6); Levuka 2/9 (*twt* 12/1, -/7, *dlt* 13/9, -/8); Labasa and Taveuni (*c* -/6), & Savusavu 2/11 (*twt* 12/11, -/8, *dlt* 14/7, -/9); Ba, Lautoka, Nausori, Navua 2/10 (*twt* 12/6, -/7½, *dlt* 14/2, -/8½; *Formosa* 3/4; *Guam§* 3/10; *Hawaii§ nu* 3/- (Honolulu and Oahu I., 2/5); *Hong-kong* 3/- (*c* -/6 *m*); *Iceland§* -/4 (*c* -/4 *m*); *Labuan* 2/10 (*dlt* 14/2, -/8½); *Madagascar* 2/2 (*viâ* French wireless *nu§* 1/9) (*c* -/5); *Madeira* 1/- (*c* -/4); *Makatea* [Pomotou Archip.]§ 4/8**; *Malta§* -/4 (*c* -/6); *Marshalls§*** : Nauru 4/6 (*c* -/6), Jaluit *tr* 4/7; *Mauritius* 2/- (*c* -/6); *Midway nu§* 3/-; *New Caledonia* 3/8** (*c* -/4); *New Guinea, Brit.* [Papua]** : Port Moresby, Samarai, Vailala Oilfields, 3/5 (*twt* 14/7, -/8½, *dlt* 17/1, -/10), Misima 3/5 (*twt* 13/9, -/8½, *dlt* 16/3, -/9½); Eitape, Madang, Morobe 3/11 (*twt* 17/1, -/10½, *dlt* 19/7, 1/-) (*c* throughout -/6); *New Guinea, Dutch, see* D. E. Indies; *New Hebrides§* 3/8** (*c* -/6); *Norfolk I.* 2/9** (*twt* 11/8, -/7, *dlt* 13/4, -/8); *North Borneo* 3/2 (*c* -/4); *Ocean I.* [Gilbert and Ellice]§ 3/8** (*c* -/6); *Palaos and Angaur§* 4/7**; *Perim* 2/-; *Philippines:* Manila 3/-; Batan, Catanduanes, Corregidor, Luzon, Marinduque, Masbate, Mindoro, Romblon, Ticao 3/2; elsewhere 3/9 *d* 2/3); *Poulo Condore§* 3/2; *Réunion* 2/2 (*viâ* French Wireless *nu§* 2/-); *Rhodes§* -/6 (*c* -/6); *Rodriguez* 2/-; *St. Andrews nu§* 3/3; *St. Helena* 2/-; *St. Pierre and Miquelon nu* -/9 (*p* -/3 extra, *twt* and *tlt* 5/-, -/3) (*c* -/4 *m*); *Saipan tr§* 4/7**; *Samoa§ :* Apia 3/7, 3/8 (*vm* 3/6) (*c* -/6); Tutuila *nu* 3/- (*c* -/6); *Sandwich Is., see* Hawaii; *Seychelles* 2/-; *Society Is.* [Tahiti]§ 4/6** (*c* -/9); *Solomon Is.:* Bougainville I. [Kieta] 3/11** (*twt* 17/1, -/10½, *dlt* 19/7, 1/-) (*c* -/6); Tulagi§ 4/6** (*c* -/6); *Spitsbergen§* -/6 (*c* -/3 *m*); *Timor* (Portuguese)§ 4/2 (*c* -/6); *Tonga* (Friendly Is.) [Nukualofa] 3/8** (*c* -/6); *Vestmann Is.§* -/4; *Willis Islets§* (Dec. to March only) 3/2**. *West Indies nu* :—*British : Antigua, Dominica I., Grenada, Montserrat, St. Kitts, St. Vincent* 2/8; *St. Lucia, Tobago, Trinidad* 2/8 (*c* -/6); *Barbadoes, Jamaica* 2/2 (*c* -/6); *Turks I.* 2/2. *Dutch : Aruba, Bonaire* 7/-§, *Curaçoa* 6/6 (*c* -/6). *French : Guadeloupe, Martinique* 4/2 (*c* -/3); *Les Saintes, Marie Galante* 4/2. *Independent, etc. : Cuba :* Havana (*p* -/3 extra), Santiago de Cuba 1/5, elsewhere 1/7 (*c* -/6); *twt* 9/2, -/5½ (Havana 8/4, -/5); *tlt* 11/8, -/7 (Havana 10/-, -/6); *Dominican Republic* (San Domingo) 4/1, also § 2/4, 3/4 or 3/8 (*c* -/6); *Hayti :* Pt. au Prince, Cap Haitien, Mole St. Nicolas 3/3; elsewhere 3/5 *d* 1/9½; also all places § 2/5 or 2/10; *St. Martin§* 2/9; *Swan I.§* 2/1. *U.S.A. : Porto Rico*, 2/5; *Virgin Is.* (St. Croix and St. Thomas)§ 2/9, also § 2/2.

RADIOTELEGRAPHIC SERVICES.

The principal Radiotelegraphic Services are:—*Trans-Atlantic*. For all parts of America, for Australia and New Zealand; to *Cairo* (for Egypt and beyond); to *Amsterdam, Berlin and Cologne, Berne, Bucarest, Budapest* (including the service *viâ* Yugo-Slavia for Greece and Greek Islands), *Hapsal* (Esthonia), *Madrid, Paris, Posen* (Poland and Danzig), and *Sarajevo* (Yugo-Slavia and Bulgaria). The rates for these are included in the foregoing table of rates for Telegrams Abroad.

Radiotelegrams (i.e. to or from Ships at sea).[§§]

The *Address* of a radiotelegram should contain name of addressee, of ship, and of coast-station to be used. Messages for H.M. Navy must have "Warship" before the ship's name, and the name of coast station *must* be given. (If unknown, it may be obtained from the Secretary, Admiralty, London, by reply-paid telegram or letter stating proposed date of sending of message.) In the case of the Mercantile Marine, "Steamship" should precede the name if confusion with name of some telegraph office is otherwise possible; but if name of nearest coast station is uncertain the message may yet be got through by other means (*see* Notes 1 and 2). *Prepayment of Replies* is admissible except for messages through Athens or St. Pierre and Miquelon. *Counting of words*, etc., is subject to the rules for ordinary Telegrams Abroad; the name of ship and (if written in standard form) name of coast station count as one word each.

The *Cost of Transmission (per word)* from any telegraph office is the sum of three rates: rate for cable or other message to the coast station (denoted by *t* below); coast station charge (*c*); and ship charge (*s*). The charges and services may be classified as follows:—

A. Ordinary Distance: 1. *Through Post Office coast stations*[*] (range about 200 miles): (*t*) + (*c*) = 7*d*. Ship charges (*s*) are as follows:—(i) H.M. Navy, *nil*; (ii) ships of of most nationalities, including British 4*d*.; (iii) Argentine, Belgian, Dutch, Greek, Norwegian, Portuguese and Swedish ships, 4*d*., but with a minimum equal to the charge of 10 words (40*d*.): (iv) Spanish ships, 3*d*., with a minimum equal to 10 words. 2. *Through coast stations abroad*: (*t*) = rate for *full-rate* telegram to the country in which coast station is situated (*see* list under heading Telegrams Abroad, p. 378); (*c*) which varies from 2½*d*. to 9*d*., is given in the same list, at the end of each reference to a country possessing a coast station, after the sign *c* (*see* Note 3); (*s*) is the same as given under *A* 1 (*s*).

B. Long-distance Communication with ships beyond range of ordinary stations: 1. *Viâ P.O. station "Devizesradio"* (range about 1,500) to or from certain ocean liners (at present about 203; rates same as under *A* 1. 2. *Viâ P.O. station "Oxfordradio"* (which must appear in address) at night only (range about 2,500 miles or more) to the above-mentioned 203 liners, as well as 317 others. The ships are unable to reply to this station; rates, (*t*) + (*c*) = 1*s*. 2*d*., (*s*) = same as under *A* 1 (*s*). 3. *Viâ*

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§ No Deferred Rate. *See* "Reduced Rates (*A*)," p. 378.
† *Viâ* Marconi 3*d*. (def. rate 1½*d*.) less.
‡ *Viâ* Marconi 4*d*. (def. rate -/2*d*.) less.
¶ *Viâ* Brazilian Land Lines, 3*d*. (def. rate 1½*d*.) less.
** *Viâ* Marconi 2*d*. less than full rate (no def. rate).

c, m.—Coast-station charges. *See* "Radiotelegrams" below.

d, p.—*See* "Deferred Telegrams" and "Preferred" do. respectively (p. 378).

nu.—*See* "Urgent Telegrams" p. 378.

tr.—"TR," charged as one word, must appear in address.

twt, tlt, dlt.—Letter Telegrams. *See* "Reduced Rates (*B*)," p. 378.

vm, vi.—Denote "*viâ* Marconi," "*viâ* Indo-European Co.," respectively.

w.—*Viâ* P.O. Wireless -/3 (def. rate, where any, 1½*d*.) less.

y.—Denotes rate *viâ* Yugo-Slavia.

[§§] The term "Radiotelegram," as used in the official Postal Guide, denotes only a message to or from a ship at sea, and includes no other kind of radiotelegraphic message.

[*] Cullercoats, Fishguard, Grimsby, Land's End, Malin Head, Niton, North Foreland, Portpatrick, Seaforth, Valentia, Wick.

Marconi Station "*Clifdenradio*" (which must appear in address), at night only (range 2,000 miles) to ships which are beyond range of ordinary P.O. coast stations, and are not fitted with apparatus capable of receiving from Oxford or Devizes; rates as under *B* 2. 4. *Vid* "*Louisburgnovascotia*" (which must appear in address) to those of the 203 liners mentioned under *B* 1, which are in the N. Atlantic services, when out of range of Devizes; rates (*t*) = 9*d*., (*c*) = 5*d*., (*s*) = same as under *A* 1 (*s*).

C. Reduced rates for cross-Channel and short-voyage Ships: 1. *Through home stations* the *inclusive* (inland, coast and ship) rates per word are as follows, *in each case subject to a minimum charge* equal to that for 10 words: (*a*) to 322 such ships 3½*d*.; (*b*) to 99 ships, 5½*d*.; (c) to *Mecklenburg* PDA, *Oranje Nassau* PDE, *Prins Hendrik*, *Prinses Juliana* PDF, 2½*d*.; (*d*) to *Batavier II, III, IV, V, VI*, 3*d*. 2. *Through foreign coast stations* for the same groups of vessels respectively: (*a*) Charges calculated as under *A*2, but ship charge is reduced to 1*d*., with minimum of 10*d*. [Exceptions in group (*a*) are (i) To the 8 Dover-Ostend Packets, through Antwerp or Ostend, *t* = 2½*d*.; *c* + *s* = 2*s*. 6*d*. for 10 words or less, 2*d*. each further word; (ii) To 17 cross-Channel boats through Boulogne, Cherbourg or Havre, *t* = 2½*d*.; *c* = 1½*d*.; *s* = 4*d*.] (*b*) Charges calculated as under *A* 2, but ship charge is 1½*d*., with a minimum of 1*s*. 3*d*. (*c*) and (*d*) Through Scheveningen Haven the *all-inclusive* charge per word is (*c*) 10 words or less (3*s*. 4*d*.) + (2½*d*. per word); over 10 words, 6½*d*. per word; (*d*) 10 words or less (3*s*. 9*d*.) + (2½*d*. per word); over 10 words, 7*d*. per word.

Note 1.—In the case of services *A* 1 and *B* 1, but *not C* 1, the word "Wireless" may be substituted for name of P.O. coast station.

Note 2.—Messages intended to pass through ordinary-distance coast stations in Newfoundland or *east* coast of Canada (not Louisburg) may have "Montreal" in place of the name of any particular station; similarly those for coast stations on east coast of Canada (except Cape Race) or either coast of U.S.A. may bear "Newyork." The total inclusive charge in both cases is 1*s*. 11*d*. per word.

Note 3.—If *m* follow the coast-station charge shown after *c* in list, and not otherwise, this charge is subject to a minimum equal to the cost of 10 words; but if a number follow the *m*, then the minimum is equal to the cost of that number of words. Thus (*c* –/2 *m* 8) denotes a coast-station charge of 2*d*. per word, with a minimum of 16*d*.

SUNDAY AND HOLIDAY ARRANGEMENTS.

On SUNDAY throughout the U.K. *no Parcel Post, Money and Postal Order*, or *Savings Bank* business is transacted, nor is there any delivery even to callers of letters, etc., except by Express Services (4) and (5) below. *In London* all but 28 post offices are closed. These open in the morning, 26 of them (including those mentioned in the next paragraph, on p. 378, or on pp. 214-5, also in evening (stamps, telegrams). About 63 stations, chiefly S. of the Thames, besides those on p. 378, send telegrams, mostly at train times. There is a general collection for Mon. mails and deliveries between 10 p.m. and midnight. Correspondence for Sun. night mails, if not posted in time for last Sat. collections, must bear an extra ½*d*. stamp and be either (*a*) posted in special boxes at one of 24 among the 28 offices already referred to as open on Sundays, or at one of 5 other offices, up to times ranging from 4.45 p.m. to 6 p.m. [it may be registered at the counter of the same 24 offices not less than 5 minutes before closing of box]; or (*b*) posted in special boxes up to 6 p.m, at Cannon St., St. Pancras, Victoria (S.E.); or (*c*) posted at sorting carriage at the appropriate terminus (among those mentioned under "London Postal Arrangements: Late Fees" p. 374, up to times ranging from 8.25 p.m. to 9.30 p.m.; [registration may be effected at the sorting carriage up to the same times on payment of an additional late fee of 1*s*. 6*d*.]. *Outside London* all Head Offices and most country telegraphic Sub-offices open from 8.30–10 a.m. for stamps, telegrams (Scotland 9–10 a.m.); but all town sub-offices and usually all non-telegraphic offices, are closed. Many railway stations send telegrams at train times. There is a collection and night despatch in most towns.

Express Sunday Delivery (Service 4) is available *only* in and to London and a few Head Offices in the Provinces. The offices marked *x* on p. 378, together with the following in London, complete the list: G.P.O., W. and S.W. District Offices, and among Branch Offices: Camberwell Green, Clapham Common, Hammersmith Broadway, Holloway, Stratford, and Swiss Cottage. Packets (other than parcels) are accepted up to time of posting for general Saturday night mails; fee 1*s*., besides postage and usual express fees (calculated in London from G.P.O.—6*d*. to 5*s*. 6*d*.). Express Delivery of a telephoned message (Service 5, p. 372), is on Sundays restricted to the London Postal District; but if addressee is a telephone subscriber in the London Telephone Area, a message reaching "Central Telegraph Office, London, E.C. 1," onSunday morning will be telephoned to him, if the envelope be marked conspicuously "For Sunday telephone delivery," with a broad perpendicular line back and front, and if the usual postage be prepaid on the envelope, and 3*d*. per 30 words or part thereof be paid by stamps affixed to the enclosed paper bearing the message.

CHRISTMAS DAY and GOOD FRIDAY.—*In London* there is one morning delivery of letters, parcels, &c., on Christmas Day; none, even to callers, on Good Friday. Offices open on Sundays are usually opened on these days also for the same kind of business, but in some cases for shorter hours. *Outside London*: In Scotland business is as on week-days. In England and Ireland there is one delivery of letters and parcels; no acceptance of parcels, and no Express (Service 1). Offices open as Sundays.

BANK HOLIDAYS.—*London*: One morning delivery of letters and parcels. Collection of letters, evening (from Head District and Branch Offices only) and late (general); parcels are accepted, in the morning, but are not despatched. Head District Offices (pp. 214-5) open for most business except Savings, ordinary M.O., P. Draft and Pensions. *Outside London*: In *Scotland*, business is generally as usual. In *England and Ireland* only one letter and parcel delivery, and generally one despatch (early in rural districts); no Savings Bank, ordinary M.O., P. Draft or Pension business is transacted. Smaller offices are closed; the more important open in morning (Postal orders), some also in evening. Telegraph offices nearly all open 9.30 to 11 a.m. and generally at the same hours, if any, as on Sunday evenings.

PUBLIC HOLIDAYS in *Scotland*: Telegraph as usual (delivery only up to 10.30 a.m. from rural sub-offices under Glasgow), other business as English Bank Holidays. One delivery only on Local Holidays. On New Year's Day one delivery of letters and parcels, no parcel, M.O., P.O., &c., and hours as on Sundays.

World's Largest Air Station.—The largest air station in the world is to be established at Croydon by the Air Ministry, the scheme involving the diversion of the road and the building of a railway station at the aerodrome, with electric trains to run to the terminal stations of the Southern Railway at Victoria and London Bridge. Some hundreds of acres are to be added to the existing aerodrome in order to provide a clear area for several large aeroplanes to alight or take off simultaneously, and steel and concrete hangars, in which the air expresses will be housed, are to be erected, together with additional bonded warehouses and customs sheds. A new hotel for air travellers is also to be provided, and separate platforms will be built for the arrival and departure of passenger air liners from and to different parts of the Continent of Europe. It is anticipated that factories and warehouses will be erected in the vicinity of the air station, so that advantage may be taken of the rapid transport facilities provided. These extensions if carried out as at present indicated, will undoubtedly increase the facilities not only for passengers but for letter and parcel mails.

Customs Tariff of the United Kingdom (1923–1924).

Showing the several Articles subject to Import and Export Duties in the United Kingdom, and the Duty levied upon each Article, according to the Tariff in operation upon the 1st day of November, 1923.

ARTICLES.	Rates of Duty. £	s.	d.
Import Duties.			
Beer called Mum, Spruce, or Black Beer, or Berlin White Beer, or other preparations, whether fermented or not fermented, of a similar character, where the worts thereof are, or were, before fermentation, of a specific gravity—Not exceeding 1215° ....36 gals.	20	2	0
Exceeding 1215° ..36 gals.	23	11	0
Beer of any other description where the worts thereof were, before fermentation, of a specific gravity of 1055° ..36 gals.	5	0	6
And so on in proportion for any difference in gravity.			
Cards, Playing....doz. packs	0	3	9
†Chicory: Raw or kiln-dried cwt.	1	6	6
Roasted or ground ......lb.	0	0	4
Chloral Hydrate........lb.	0	1	9
Chloroform ....lb.	0	4	4
‖Cinematograph Films:			
Blank film, per linear foot	0	0	0⅓
Positives, ,, ,,	0	0	1
Negatives, ,, ,,	0	0	5
‖Clocks, Watches, and component parts thereof: an amount equal to 33⅓ per cent. of the value of the article.			
†Cocoa ....cwt.	1	8	0
Husks and Shells .....cwt.	0	4	0
Preparations of Cocoa, including Confectionery containing Chocolate. Charged under Sec. 7, Finance Act, 1901.			
Cocoa Butter ....lb.	0	0	3
†Coffee...................cwt.	1	8	0
Kiln-dried, roasted, or ground ....lb.	0	0	4
Coffee and Chicory, roasted and ground, mixed ..lb.	0	0	4
Collodion................gal.	1	14	11
*Depreciated Currency Duty.			
Chargeable under the Safeguarding of Industries Act 1921, in addition to any other Customs Duty to which liable, on certain goods if manufactured in Germany: an amount equal to 33⅓ per cent. of the value of the article.			
Ether, Acetic ....lb.	0	2	7
,, Butyric ....gal.	1	1	10
,, Sulphuric ......gal.	1	16	6
Ethyl Bromide ....lb.	0	1	5
,, Chloride ....gal.	1	1	10
,, Iodide............gal.	0	19	0
†Fruit, Dried, or otherwise Preserved without sugar:			
Currants ....cwt.	0	2	0
Figs and Fig Cake, Plums, commonly called French Plums, and Prunelloes. Plums Dried or Preserved, not otherwise described, Prunes, and Raisins ....cwt.	0	10	6
Fruit, liable to duty as such, preserved with Sugar—*see* Sugar.			
Key Industry Duty.			
Chargeable under the Safeguarding of Industries Act 1921 on certain goods from abroad: an amount equal to 33⅓ per cent. of the value of the article. (Goods consigned from and grown, produced or manufactured in British Empire exempt.)			
Matches: For every 10,000, on any number in a box not exceeding 80	0	5	2
Do., in excess of 80	0	3	5
‖MotorCars, including motor bicycles and tricycles and accessories and component parts thereof, other than tyres, except cars for use as omnibuses or ambulances or for trade purposes: an amount equal to 33⅓ per cent. of the value of the article.			
‖Musical Instruments, including gramophones, pianolas, and similar instruments and accessories and component parts thereof: an amount equal to 33⅓ per cent. of the value of the article.			
†Saccharin (including substances of like nature or use) ....oz.	0	8	3
§Spirits and Strong Waters: For every gallon computed at hydrometer proof of Spirits of any description (except perfumed Spirits), including Naphtha or Methylic Alcohol, purified so as to be potable; and mixtures and preparations containing spirits:—			
Enumerated Spirits:—			
Brandy, Rum ..proof gal.	*3	15	4
Imitation Rum, Geneva proof gal.	*3	15	5
Spirits of the above descriptions sweetened to such an extent that the Spirit thereby ceases to be an Enumerated Spirit are, if tested, to be charged as Unenumerated Sweetened Spirits.			
Unenumerated Spirits:—			
Sweetened (including Liqueurs, Cordials, mixtures and other preparations containing Spirits, if tested) ......proof gal.	*3	16	6½
Not Sweetened (including Liqueurs, Cordials, mixtures and other preparations containing Spirits, provided such Spirits can be shown to be both unenumerated and not sweetened, if tested) proof gal.	3	15	5
Naphtha and Methylic Alcohol, purified so as to be potable......proof gal.	*3	15	5
Liqueurs, Cordials, Mixtures, and other preparations containing Spirits, not sweetened, when such Spirits are not shown to be unenumerated, if tested ....proof gal.	*3	15	5
Additional in respect of Immature Spirits:—			
Not warehoused, or warehoused less than 2 years proof gal.	0	1	6
Warehoused 2 years and less than 3 years, proof gal.	0	1	0
Liqueurs, Cordials, Mixtures, and other preparations containing Spirits in bottle, entered in such a manner as to indicate that the strength is not to be tested ......liquid gal.	5	2	5
Additional in respect of Immature Spirits:—			
Not warehoused, or warehoused less than 2 years liquid gal.	0	2	0
Warehoused 2 years and less than 3 years liquid gal.	0	1	4
Perfumed Spirits liquid gal.	*6	0	0
Additional in respect of Immature Spirits:—			
Not warehoused, or warehoused less than 2 years liquid gal.	0	2	5
Warehoused 2 years and less than 3 years liquid gal.	0	1	7
* 1s. per gallon extra if imported in bottles.			
Upon payment of the difference between the Full or Preferential duty, as the case may be, on Imported Spirits, and the Excise Duty on British Spirits, Imported Spirits may be delivered under certain conditions for use in the manufacture of Mineralised Methylated Spirits.			
SUGAR, &c.			
†Sugar: Not exceeding 76 deg. of polarization, cwt.	0	12	4
Excdg. 76 & not ex. 77, cwt.	0	12	8·7
,, 77 ,, 78 ,,	0	13	1·6
,, 78 ,, 79 ,,	0	13	6·6
,, 79 ,, 80 ,,	0	13	11·5
,, 80 ,, 81 ,,	0	14	4·4
,, 81 ,, 82 ,,	0	14	9.4
,, 82 ,, 83 ,,	0	15	2·3
,, 83 ,, 84 ,,	0	15	7·8
,, 84 ,, 85 ,,	0	16	1·4
,, 85 ,, 86 ,,	0	16	6·9
,, 86 ,, 87 ,,	0	17	0·5
,, 87 ,, 88 ,,	0	17	6·6
,, 88 ,, 89 ,,	0	18	0·8
,, 89 ,, 90 ,,	0	18	8·2
,, 90 ,, 91 ,,	0	19	3·6
,, 91 ,, 92 ,,	0	19	11·0
,, 92 ,, 93 ,	1	0	6·4
,, 93 ,, 94 ,,	1	1	1·7
,, 94 ,, 95 ,,	1	1	9·1
,, 95 ,, 96 ,,	1	2	4·5
,, 96 ,, 97 ,,	1	2	11·9
,, 97 ,, 98 ,,	1	3	7·3
,, 98 .... ,,	1	5	8
†Molasses and invert Sugar and all other Sugar and extracts from Sugar which cannot be completely tested by the Polariscope, and on which Duty is not otherwise charged:			
If containing 70 per cent. or more of sweetening matter ....cwt.	0	16	3
If containing less than 70 per cent. and more than 50 per cent. of sweetening matter ....cwt.	0	11	8
If containing not more than 50 per cent. of sweetening matter ....cwt.	0	5	8½
Molasses is free of duty when cleared for use by a licensed distiller in the manufacture of Spirits, or if it is to be used solely for purposes of food for stock.			
†Glucose, Solid ....cwt.	0	16	3
Liquid ....cwt.	0	11	8

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† Five-sixths of full rate on British Empire products. ‖ Two-thirds of full rate on British Empire products.

§ Reduced rates charged on British Empire products.

SUGAR, &c. (*continued*).

ARTICLES CONTAINING SUGAR OR ANY OTHER SWEETENING MATTER.

If Spirit has been used in the manufacture of any of the undermentioned Sugar Articles, an additional duty is charged at the rate of ½*d.* per lb., or, if ½*d.* per lb. is not sufficient to cover the Spirit used, at the rate of 1*d.* per lb. or such higher rate as analysis may show to be necessary.

ARTICLES.	Rates of Duty. £	s.	d.
†BLACKING, Liquid, containing sugar or any other sweetening matter ..cwt.	0	5	8½
Solid, containing sugar or any other sweetening matter ....cwt.	0	5	8½
†CANDIED OR DRAINED PEEL cwt	0	18	6½
†CARAMEL, Solid ....cwt.	1	5	8
Liquid ....cwt.	0	18	6½
†CHUTNEY ....cwt.	0	11	8
†COCOANUT, Sugared .....cwt.	0	11	8
†CONFECTIONERY:—			
Confectionery, Fig ....cwt.	0	17	6
Licorice, on the entry for which the Importer has declared that the duty on the Sugar or other sweetening matter used in the preparation of the goods did not exceed 8*s.* 3*d.* per cwt. ....cwt.	0	8	3
A.B. Gums imported in Bulk, in Barrels or Cases, on the entry for which the Importer has declared that duty on the combined quantity of Sugar and Glucose used in the manufacture of the goods did not exceed 11*s.* 8*d.* per cwt. ....cwt.	0	11	8
Other A.B. Gums, Caramels, Chewing Gums, Jelly Beans, Turkish Delight, Sugared Almonds, &c., on the entry for which the Importer has declared that the duty on the sugar or other sweetening matter used did not exceed 18*s.* 6½*d.* per cwt. ....cwt.	0	18	6½
Other Sugared Almonds, Chewing Gums, Jelly Beans, &c., Carraway Seeds, and Confectionery, made from Sugar, and containing no other ingredients except flavouring cwt.	1	5	8
†FLOWERS, as Violets and Rose Petals, &c., in Crystallized Sugar, as Crystallized Fruit ....cwt.	1	5	8
†FRUIT, *preserved in Sugar*:—			
(1) *Fruit not liable to duty as such*:—			
Tinned or Bottled in *thin* Syrup, if the Importer has declared on the entry that the duty on the Sugar or other sweetening matter used in the preparation of the goods did not exceed 3*s.* 5*d.* per cwt. ....cwt.	0	3	5
Tinned or Bottled in *thin* syrup in other cases cwt.	0	5	8½
Tinned or Bottled in *thick* Syrup ....cwt.	0	15	1½
Crystallized, Glacé, or Metz cwt.	1	5	8
Drained ....cwt.	0	15	5
Fruit Pulp, in *thin* Syrup cwt.	0	5	8½
In *thick* Syrup ....cwt.	0	18	6½
†FRUIT, *preserved in Sugar—contd.*			
(2) *Fruit liable to duty as such*:—			
Crystallized, Glacé, or Metz or in pulp, including Jam and Fruit Jellies ....cwt.	1	5	8
Tinned or Bottled in Syrup ....cwt.	1	5	8
FRUITS, IMITATION, Crystallized or not, on the entry for which the Importer has declared that the duty on the Sugar or other sweetening matter used in the preparation of the goods did not exceed 21*s.* 1*d.* per cwt. .....cwt.	1	1	1
In all other cases......cwt.	1	5	8
†GINGER, preserved in Syrup or Sugar ....cwt.	0	18	6½
†MARMALADE, JAMS, and FRUIT JELLIES, if not made from Fruit liable to duty as such ....cwt.	0	18	6½
†MARZIPAN ....cwt.	0	15	1½
†MILK:—			
Condensed, sweetened cwt.	0	11	8
Condensed slightly sweetened, if declared by the Importer that the duty on the Sugar or other sweetening matter used in the preparation of the goods did not exceed 4*s.* 7*d.* per cwt. ......cwt.	0	4	7
†MILK POWDER:—If declared by the Importer not to contain any added Sugar	Free		
On the entry for which the Importer has declared that the duty on the Sugar or other sweetening matter used in the preparation of the goods did not exceed 9*s.* 4½*d.* per cwt. ....cwt.	0	9	4½
In all other cases, including those in which the Importer wishes to dispense with sampling and testing cwt.	1	1	1
†TAMARINDS, in Syrup ..cwt.	0	5	8½
OTHER Preparations made with added Sugar or sweetening matter (other than Saccharin). Charged under Sec. 7, Finance Act, 1901.			
TABLE WATERS, containing as the result of, or prepared in the ordinary process of manufacture with, sugar or other sweetening material, or which are fermented beverages gal.	0	0	4
Herb Beer ....gal.	0	0	2
Other Table Waters....gal	0	0	8
†TEA ....lb.	0	0	8
†TOBACCO, Manufactured, viz.:			
Cigars ....lb.	0	15	7
Cavendish or Negrohead lb.	0	11	10½
Cavendish or Negrohead Manufactured in Bond lb.	0	10	4½
Other Manufactured Tobacco, viz.: Cigarettes, lb	0	12	7
Other sorts..............lb.	0	10	4½
Snuff containing more than 13 lb. of moisture in every 100 lb. ....lb.	0	9	9½
Snuff not containing more than 13 lb. of moisture in every 100 lb. ....lb.	0	11	10½
†TOBACCO, Unmanufactured, if Stripped or Stemmed, containing 10 lb. or more of moisture in every 100 lb. weight thereof. lb.	0	8	2½
Containing less than 10 lb. of moisture in every 100 lb.	0	9	1
†TOBACCO, Unmanufactured, if Unstripped or Unstemmed, containing 10 lb. or more of moisture in every 100 lb.	0	8	2
Containing less than 10 lb. of moisture in every 100 lb. weight thereof ....lb.	0	9	0½
WINE: Not exceeding 30° of Proof Spirit..........gal.	0	2	6
(60 per cent. of full rate on British Empire products.)			
Exceeding 30° but not exceeding 42° of Proof Spirit ....gal.	0	6	0
(66⅔ per cent. of full rate on British Empire products.)			
And for every degree or part of a degree beyond the highest above charged, an additional duty ..gal.	0	0	6
Additional—ON STILL WINE imported in Bottles ..gal.	0	2	0
(50 per cent. of full rate on British Empire products.)			
ON SPARKLING WINE imported in Bottles ....gal.	0	12	6
(70 per cent. of full rate on British Empire products.)			

All Wines must be entered according to their commercial designations.

Customs Drawbacks.

ARTICLES.	£	s.	d.
BEER, Imported and subsequently exported, of an original gravity of 1,055° for every 36 gallons	5	0	3
The drawback payable on beer is reduced by an amount equal to the amount of the rebate of duty allowable thereon under the Finance Act, 1923.			
COFFEE, Roasted Coffee exported, not mixed with Chicory or other substance ....100 lb.	1	8	0
†MOLASSES, Produced by a Refiner in Great Britain or Ireland from imported Sugar and delivered by him to a Licensed Distiller for use in the manufacture of Spirits ......cwt.	0	5	8½
SUGAR which has passed a refinery in Great Britain or Ireland, and on which the proper Import duties have been paid—upon being exported, or deposited in any bonded warehouse for use as ships' stores, a drawback equal to the duty on Sugar of the like polarization.			
†TOBACCO upon which Duties have been paid:—			
(1) Tobacco manufactured in Great Britain or Ireland on being exported, or shipped for use as ships' stores, or deposited in any bonded warehouse, for use as ships' stores, or exported by parcel post:			
Cigars ....lb.	0	9	3½
Cigarettes ....lb.	0	9	1
Cut, Roll, Cake, or other manuf. ....lb.	0	8	10
Snuff (not being offal Snuff)............lb.	0	8	7
(2) Shorts, stalks, or other refuse, on being exported or deposited:—			
In an approved bonded warehouse for exportation; or			
For abandonment in King's Warehouse, lb.	0	8	4½

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† Five-sixths of full rate on British Empire products.

Excise Duties and Licences.

(ADMINISTERED BY THE BOARD OF CUSTOMS AND EXCISE.)

	£	s.	d.
APPRAISERS AND HOUSE AGENTS, ann. U.K.	2	0	0
AUCTIONEER'S Annual Licence, U.K.	10	0	0
(May act as Appraisers or House Agents without further licence.)			
BEER.—For every 36 galls. of worts of a specific gravity of 1055° and so in proportion for any difference in quantity or gravity	5	0	0
Rebate of £1 allowed under Finance Act, 1923, or when the duty payable in respect of 36 galls. is less than £2 4s. a rebate equal to the amount by which the duty exceeds £1 4s., and so in proportion for any difference in quantity.			
BEER-DEALERS' AND BREWERS' annual licences :—			
Beer-Dealer, Wholesale	10	10	0
Brewer of Beer for sale: according to quantity brewed in preceding year, viz.: not exceeding 100 barrels, £1; exceeding 100, £1 for first 100, and 12s. 0d. for every further 50.			
By a Beginner	1	0	0
Other brewers, if the beer brewed by the brewer is not chargeable with duty, then, annual value of house *not exceeding* £10	1	5	0
The annual value exceeding £10 but not exceeding £15	2	10	0
Ditto in every other case in addition to the duty on the beer made	[illegible]	4	0
Retailers of beer (Beer-house Licence) :—			
*For consumption on the premises: a Duty equal to a third of the annual value of the premises, subject to a minimum of from £3 10s. 0d. to £23 10s. 0d., according to population of district. There is an option to pay in proportion to the annual "compensation value" in certain cases of large beer-houses and "seasonal" hotels.			
Not to be consumed on premises: from £1 10s. 0d. where annual value does not exceed £10, up to £10 where it exceeds £500.			
CARD (Playing) makers, to sell (U.K.)	1	0	0
,, for every pack ......duty	0	0	3
CHICORY, raw or kiln-dried......per cwt.	1	1	1
CIDER RETAILER, annual licence :—			
*For consumption on the premises: from £2 5s. 0d. where annual value is under £30, up to £6 where it is £100 or over.			
Not to be consumed on the premises	2	0	0
**For Early-closing and Six-day Licences*, proportionate reduction, as for Publicans (*q.v.*).			
COFFEE MIXTURES or substitutes, per ¼ lb.	0	0	1
COMPENSATION FUND.—Publicans are now called upon to pay an additional duty on renewal of licence; or grant of new licence (*Monopoly Value*) (4 Edw. 7, c. 23).			
DISTILLER'S Annual Licence: according to quantity distilled in preceding year, viz.: not exceeding 50,000 gallons, £10; exceeding 50,000, £10 for first 50,000, and £10 for every further 25,000.			
By a Beginner	10	0	0
ENTERTAINMENTS DUTY.—Charged on payments for admission to any entertainment :—			
When the payment, excluding the amount of the duty, does not exceed 2½d.	0	0	0½
Exceeds 2½d. and does not exceed 4d.	0	0	1
,, 4d. ,, ,, 4½d.	0	0	1½
,, 4½d. ,, ,, 7d.	0	0	2
,, 7d. ,, ,, 1s.	0	0	3
,, 1s. ,, ,, 2s.	0	0	4
,, 2s. ,, ,, 3s.	0	0	6
,, 3s. ,, ,, 5s.	0	0	9
,, 5s. ,, ,, 7s. 6d.	0	1	0
,, 7s. 6d. ,, ,, 10s. 6d.	0	1	6
,, 10s. 6d. ,, ,, 15s.	0	2	0
,, 15s., for the first 15s.	0	2	0
and for every 5s. or part of 5s. over 15s.	[illegible]	[illegible]	6
Certain exemptions allowed in cases of Schools, Educational and Scientific Institutions, Charitable purposes, &c.			
GLUCOSE, *Solid*, the cwt. Five-sixths of	0	16	3†
Do., *Liquid*, ,, ,,	0	11	8†
GLUCOSE OR SACCHARIN, Annual Licence to Manufacture (U.K.)	1	0	0
HAWKER'S Annual Licence, U.K. (*see* Pedlars)	2	0	0
HOUSE AGENTS, letting furnished houses at a rent above £25 a year, annual licence, United Kingdom	2	0	0
MATCHES :—			
On any number in a box not exceeding 80. For every 10,000	0	5	0
On any number in a box in excess of 80. For every 10,000	0	3	4
Manufacturers' annual licence	1	0	0
MEDICINES (Patent), Great Britain only :			

	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Not exc. 1s.	0	3	Not exc. 20s.	0	4	0
,, 2s. 6d.	0	6	,, 30s.	0	6	0
,, 4s.	1	0	,, 50s.	1	0	0
,, 10s.	2	0	Exceed. 50s.	2	0	0

	£	s.	d.
MEDICINES (Patent), Dealers, &c., Annual Licence (Great Britain), for each set of premises	0	5	0
MOLASSES and Invert Sugar and all other Sugar and Extracts from Sugar which cannot be completely tested by the polariscope and on which duty is not otherwise charged :—			
If containing 70 % or more of sweetening matter. Per cwt. Five-sixths of	†0	13	6
If containing less than 70 % and more than 50 %. Per cwt. Five-sixths of	†0	9	8
If containing not more than 50 %. Per cwt.	†0	4	9½
Molasses is free of duty when cleared for use by a licensed distiller in the manufacture of Spirits, or if it is to be used solely for the purpose of food for stock.			
OCCASIONAL LICENCES to licensed traders, to sell at special places and times, per day :—			
Any intoxicating liquor	0	10	0
Beer or Wine only	0	5	0
Tobacco dealers	0	0	4

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† That is, five-sixths of the rate in force before Sept. 1, 1919, from which date the reduction of one-sixth was made in conformity with the reduced Preferential rate of Customs duty.

		£	s.	d.
Passenger Vessels, on board which excisable liquors and tobacco are sold	Licence for a Year	10	0	0
	1 day	2	0	0
Pawnbrokers, Annual Licence, U.K.		7	10	0
" trading in plate without regard to weight, an additional		5	15	0
Pedlars (Police Licence)		0	5	0
Plate: Dealers in, annual licence, U.K. Above 2 dwts. and under 2 oz. gold, or above 5 dwts. and under 30 oz. silver, in one article		2	6	0
2 oz. gold, or 30 oz. silver, or upwards		5	15	0
Refiners of gold or silver, annual licence, United Kingdom		5	15	0

Publicans, Annual Licences, for Spirits, Beer, and Wine, to be consumed on the premises: a Duty equal to half the annual value of the premises, subject to a minimum of from £5 to £35, according to population of district. There is an option to pay in proportion to the annual "compensation value" in certain cases of large public-houses and "seasonal" hotels.

(Hotels and Restaurants): Duty charged according to proportion that receipts from intoxicating liquors bear to total receipts, or, optionally, 25% of the "annual licence value"; subject in either case to a minimum charge.

(Clubs): an Excise Duty of 6*d*. in the £ on their purchases of intoxicating liquors, but no Licence Duty.

Publicans keeping their premises closed the whole of Sunday, or closing one hour sooner than otherwise required on week-days, pay only six-sevenths of the above duty; and keeping closed on Sunday, and also closing one hour earlier each day through the week, only five-sevenths of the above duty.

A reduction of duty is also allowed in certain cases where the hours of sale are curtailed by war restrictions.

	£	s.	d.
Railways, on passenger receipts per £100 (Great Britain only) at fares exceeding minimum fares :—			
Urban District traffic	2	0	0
Other traffic	5	0	0
Railway Restaurant Car, ann. licence	1	0	0
Refreshment Houses, annual licence, England and Ireland, under £30 rent	0	10	6
" " £30 or above	1	1	0
Saccharin (or like substance), the oz. Five-sixths of	†0	8	3
Spirits :—			
Home-made, per proof gallon	3	12	6
Additional in respect of Immature Spirits :—			
Not warehoused, or warehoused less than 2 years ...proof gal.	0	1	6
Warehoused 2 years and less than 3 years ...proof gal.	0	1	0
Rectifiers and Compounders, annual licences	15	15	0
Dealers not retailers	15	15	0
(Methylated), makers of	10	10	0
" retailers of	0	10	0
Retailers of, for consumption on the premises, annual, *see* **Publicans**.			
Retailers of, not to be consumed on the premises :—			
Annual value of licensed premises :—			
Not exceeding £10	10	0	0
Exceeding £10 and not excdg. £20	11	10	0
" 20 " " 30	14	0	0
" 30 " " 50	15	0	0
" 50 " " 75	16	0	0
" 75 " " 100	17	10	0
" 100 " " 250	19	0	0
" 250 " " 500	30	0	0
" 500	50	0	0

The sale of methylated spirits is prohibited between the hours of 10 o'clock on Saturday evening and 8 o'clock on the following Monday morning, under penalty of £100 (52 & 53 Vict. c. 42).

	£	s.	d.
Stills or Retorts, annual, U.K. :—			
Chemists and others, keeping or using	0	10	0
Sweets (including British Wine) :—			
Maker's annual licence	5	5	0
Wholesale Dealer	5	5	0
*Retailers of : the same as for Cider.			
Table Waters :—			
Containing as the result of, or prepared in the ordinary process of manufacture with, sugar or other sweetening material, or which are fermented beverages ...gal.	0	0	2
Herb Beer "	0	0	2
Other Table Waters "	0	0	8
Annual licence to manufacture for sale	0	10	0
Tobacco, grown in Great Britain or Ireland :—			
Manufactured in bond...per lb. Five-sixths of	†0	10	4½
Unmanufactured, if containing 10% moisture ...per lb. Five-sixths of	†0	8	0
Less than 10% moisture...per lb. Five-sixths of	†0	8	10½
Tobacco Growers, Cultivators or Curers, England and Scotland, annual licence	0	5	0
Tobacco and Snuff, U.K., annual :—			
Dealers in	0	5	3
Tobacco manufacturers, not exceeding 20,000 lbs.	5	5	0
Exc. 20,000 lbs. and not exc. 40,000	10	10	0
40,000 " 60,000	15	15	0
60,000 " 80,000	21	0	0
80,000 " 100,000	26	5	0
100,000	31	10	0
Beginners to pay £5 5*s*. and a surcharge on renewal.			
Vinegar-makers, annual, U.K.	1	0	0
Wine, annual licences, U.K. :—			
Dealers (wine only)	10	10	0

*Retailers, selling for consumption on (*see only* **Publicans**): from £4 10*s*. 0*d*. (annual value under £30) up to £12 (annual value £100 and over).

Wine retailers (or grocers) selling wine (off): from £2 10*s*. 0*d*. (annual value not exceeding £20) up to £10 (annual value exceeding £500).

Wine, British, Manufacturers for sale of, *see* **Sweets**.

**For Early-closing and Six-day Licences*, proportionate reduction, as for Publicans (*q.v.*).

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† That is, five-sixths of the rate in force before Sept. 1, 1919, from which date the reduction of one-sixth was made in conformity with the reduced Preferential rate of Customs duty.

Local Taxation Licences.

(ADMINISTERED BY THE RESPECTIVE COUNTY COUNCILS. LICENCES, EXCEPT LICENCES TO DRIVE MOTOR CARS AND CYCLES, OBTAINABLE AT ANY POSTAL MONEY ORDER OFFICE.)

	£	s.	d.
ARMORIAL BEARINGS, annual licence, Great Britain	1	1	0
If used on any carriage, do.	2	2	0
CARRIAGES AND MECHANICALLY-PROPELLED VEHICLES—			
Carriages drawn by Horses or Mules :—			
(i.) With four or more wheels—			
(1) To be drawn by two or more horses	2	2	0
(2) To be drawn by one horse only	1	1	0
(ii.) With less than four wheels	0	15	0
(iii.) Hackney Carriages	0	15	0
Mechanically-Propelled Vehicles :—			
(1) Cycles (including motor scooters and cycles with an attachment for propelling the same by mechanical power) not exceeding 8 cwt. in weight unladen :—			
Bicycles :			
Not exceeding 200 lb. unladen	1	10	0
Exceeding ,, ,,	3	0	0
Bicycles, if used for drawing a trailer or sidecar, an additional	1	0	0
Tricycles	4	0	0
(2) Vehicles (including cycles with an attachment for propelling the same by mechanical power) not exceeding 5 cwt. in weight unladen, adapted and used for invalids	0	5	0

(3) Hackney Carriages :—	*	†
Tramcars	15s.	15s.
Other Vehicles :—		
Seating not more than 6 persons	£15	£12
Seating more than 6 but not more than 14	£30	£24
,, 14 ,, 20	£45	£36
,, 20 ,, 26	£60	£48
,, 26 ,, 32	£72	£60
,, 32 persons	£84	£70

Number of persons mentioned does not include the driver.

	£	s.	d.
(4) Locomotive ploughing engines, tractors, etc., not used for hauling on roads any objects except their own necessary gear, etc.	0	5	0
Road locomotives and agricultural engines, other than such engines in respect of which a duty of 5s. is chargeable or which are used for haulage solely in connection with agriculture :—			
Not exceeding 8 tons in weight unladen	25	0	0
Exc. 8 tons but not exc. 12 tons	28	0	0
Exceeding 12 tons	30	0	0
Tractors, agricultural tractors, and agricultural engines other than such tractors or engines, in respect of which a duty of 5s. is chargeable, used for haulage solely in connection with agriculture :—			
Not exceding 5 tons in weight unladen	6	0	0
Exceeding 5 tons	10	0	0
Tractors of any other description	21	0	0

Mechanically-Propelled Vehicles—*continued.*	£	s.	d.
(5) Vehicles (including tricycles weighing more than 8 cwt. unladen) used solely for conveyance of goods in course of trade :—			
Electrically propelled and not exceeding 25 cwt. in weight	6	0	0
Other than such electrically-propelled vehicles as aforesaid :—			
Not exceeding 12 cwt. in weight	10	0	0
Exceeding 12 cwt. but not exceeding 1 ton	16	0	0
Exceeding 1 ton but not exceeding 2 tons	21	0	0
Exceeding 2 tons but not exceeding 3 tons	25	0	0
Exceeding 3 tons but not exceeding 4 tons	28	0	0
Exceeding 4 tons	30	0	0
With an additional duty in any case if used for drawing a trailer, of	2	0	0
(6) Any vehicles other than those charged above :—			
Not exceeding 6 h.p. or electrically propelled	6	0	0
Exceeding 6 h.p., for each unit or part of a unit of h.p.	1	0	0

Fire-engines and vehicles kept by a local authority while they are used for the purpose of their fire-brigade service, ambulances, or road rollers, are exempted.

	£	s.	d.
DOGS of any kind (annually), Great Britain	0	7	6

Dogs under 6 months of age, and those kept solely for the purpose of tending sheep or cattle on a farm, or by shepherds, or by blind persons for their guidance, exempt from Duty.

	£	s.	d.
GAME LICENCES, U.K., if taken out after 31st July and before 1st Nov., to expire on 31st July following	3	0	0
After 31st July, to expire following 31st October	2	0	0
After 31st Oct., to expire 31st July	2	0	0
Licence for a continuous period of fourteen days	1	0	0
Gamekeeper's (Great Britain), to expire 31st July	2	0	0
Gamekeeper's (Ireland), same as Game Licences.			
Game-Dealer's Licence, U.K., to expire 1st July, annually	2	0	0
GUN LICENCES (gun or pistol)	0	10	0

Payment is now rigidly enforced, even to the carrying of a revolver or air gun. Persons holding game licences, soldiers and volunteers carrying a gun in the performance of duty or when engaged on target practice are exempt; but the licence cannot be transferred to a son or to a servant. U.K. expire 31st July.

	£	s.	d.
MALE SERVANTS, ANNUAL LICENCE.—Great Britain. Every male servant	0	15	0
*MOTOR DRIVER'S LICENCE	0	5	0

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* In the Metropolitan Police area and such other districts as the Minister of Transport may fix.

† In all other districts.

* Motor cars and cycles must be registered with, and licences to drive obtained from, the respective Clerks of the County Councils.

Stamps, Taxes, Death Duties, &c.

(ADMINISTERED BY THE BOARD OF INLAND REVENUE.)

NOTE.—The instruments for which the use of Postage (Unified) adhesive stamps is "permitted" under the Stamp Act, 1891, are:—

Agreements liable to the duty of 6*d*.—s. 22. Bills of exchange (including cheques) for payment of money on demand—s. 34 (1). Certified copies of or extracts from registers of births, &c.—s. 64. Charter-parties—ss. 49, 50. Lease or tack—s. 78: i., of a dwelling-house, or part of it, for a definite term not exceeding a year, at a rent not exceeding the rate of £10 per annum; ii., of any furnished dwelling-house or apartments for any definite term less than a year, where the rent for such term does not exceed £10. Letter of renunciation—s. 79 (2), and 62 & 63 Vic., c. 9, s. 9 (3). Notarial Acts—s. 90. Policies of Insurance (not life or marine)—s. 99. Protests of bills of exchange and promissory notes—s. 90. Proxies liable to the duty of 1*d*.—s. 80. Receipts—s. 101 (2). Transfers of shares in Cost-book mines—s. 110. Voting papers s. 80. Warrants for goods—s. 111 (2).

	£	s.	d.
ADMISSION to the degree of a barrister	50	0	0
As solicitor or proctor, or W.S.	25	0	0
Any Inn of Court or Student of King's Inn, Dublin	25	0	0
As Fellow of College of Physicians...	25	0	0
As Burgess, by birth, apprenticeship, or marriage, England or Ireland...	1	0	0
Ditto, on any other ground	3	0	0
Faculty as a Notary Public, England	30	0	0
Ditto, Ireland or Scotland	20	0	0
As a Burgess in Scotland	0	5	0
AFFIDAVIT, or statutory declaration...	0	2	6
AGREEMENT, or memorandum of agreement, under hand only, not otherwise charged	0	0	6
AGREEMENT for Lease, *see* LEASES.			
Ditto, for less than a year of a furnished house, the rent exceeding £25	0	5	0
Ditto, for Sale of Property—chargeable in certain cases as an actual Conveyance (Stamp Act, 1891, s. 59).			
ALKALI WORKS, Cert. of Registration	10	0	0
ALLOTMENT, *see* LETTER OF ALLOTMENT.			
APPOINTMENT of a new trustee and in execution of a power of property, not being by a will; also on retirement of trustee, although no new trustee be appointed (2 Edw. VII. c. 7)	0	10	0
APPRAISEMENT OR VALUATION of any property, or of dilapidations, or of repairs wanted, or of materials and labour, where the amount of the appraisement shall not exceed £5 ...	0	0	3

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Not exc. £10...	0	0	6	Not exc. £50...	0	2	6
,, 20...	0	1	0	,, 100...	0	5	0
,, 30...	0	1	6	,, 200...	0	10	0
,, 40...	0	2	0	,, 500...	0	15	0

	£	s.	d.
Exceeding £500	1	0	0
APPRENTICESHIP INDENTURES	0	2	6
ARMS, grant of, stamp duty on	10	0	0
ARTICLES of Clerkship to solicitor, in England or Ireland	80	0	0
In Superior Courts, in Scotland	60	0	0
In Sheriff Courts, in Scotland	0	2	6
AWARD	0	10	0
BANK NOTE for money payable on demand:			

Not exceedg. £1...	5*d*.	Not exceedg. £20...	2*s*.
,, £2...	10*d*.	,, £30...	3*s*.
,, £5.	1*s*. 3*d*.	,, £50...	5*s*.
,, £10.	1*s*. 9*d*.	,, £100	8*s*. 6*d*.

	£	s.	d.
BANKER'S Annual Licence, U.K.	30	0	0
Bankers' Cheques	0	0	2
BILLS OF EXCHANGE, *Inland or Foreign*, payable on demand, or within 3 days after date or sight, 62 & 63 Vict., c. 9, s. 10 (2), for any amount	0	0	2
Bills of Exchange, *Inland*, not payable on demand or within 3 days; also PROMISSORY NOTES: Not exc'ding £10	0	0	2
Exc. £10 and not exceeding £25	0	0	3
,, 25 ,, 50	0	0	6
,, 50 ,, 75	0	0	9
,, 75 ,, 100	0	1	0
Every £100 and also for any fractional part of £100, of such amount	0	1	[illegible]
Bills of Exchange, *Foreign* (*i.e.*, drawn, and expressed to be payable, out of U.K.), not payable on demand or within 3 days.—When paid, or endorsed, or negotiated in U.K.: Not exceeding £10	0	0	[illegible]
Exc. £10 and not exceeding £25	0	0	3
,, 25 ,, ,, 100	0	0	6
Every £100 or fractional part	0	0	6
[*Special Adhesive Stamps* are required for Foreign Bills chargeable with these *ad val.* duties.]			
BILL OF LADING	0	0	6
BILL OF SALE, Absolute, *see* CONVEYANCE ON SALE; by way of Security, *see* MORTGAGE, &c.			
BOND for payment of money, *see* MORTGAGE BOND, &c.			
For securing an annuity:—			
1. Where the total amount is ascertainable. Same as MORTGAGE BOND, &c.			
2. Where the payments are for the term of life, or other indefinite period:—			
For every £5, and every fractional part of £5 payable—			
If as primary security	0	2	6
If as collateral security	0	0	6
For Customs or Excise duties, same as MORTGAGE BOND, &c., but not to exceed	0	5	0
On obtaining letters of administration, &c. (not exceeding £100 exempt)...	0	5	0
Of any kind whatever, not specifically charged (including Fidelity Bonds), same as MORTGAGE BOND, &c., but not to exceed	0	10	0
CAPITAL DUTY (Share).—Companies and Corporations with limited liability, on every £100 of the nominal capital ...	1	0	0
Statement of amount of any increase of registered capital shall be delivered duly stamped within fifteen days after the passing of the resolution (3 Edw. 7, c. 46, s. 5).			
CAPITAL DUTY (Loan).—On issues by Local Authorities, Companies, and Corporations, &c., on every £100 of amount secured (62 & 63 Vict., c. 9, s. 8)	0	2	6
2*s*. in the £ is repayable if the Capital is applied in conversion of an existing loan (s. 10, Fin. Act, 1907).			
CERTIFICATE—to be taken out yearly by every solicitor, law agent or writer to the signet, notary public, conveyancer, special pleader, and draftsman in equity, practising within 10 miles of the General Post Office, London; or either in the city or shire of Edinburgh, or in the city of Dublin, or within 3 miles thereof	9	0	0
If practising elsewhere	6	0	0
(During first three years one half only.)			

	£	s.	d.
CERTIFICATE of birth, baptism, marriage, death, or burial	0	0	1
CHARTER-PARTY	0	0	6
CHEQUES, or drafts, payable on demand or to order	0	0	2
COLLATERAL SECURITY, for every £100	0	0	6
Maximum duty	0	10	0
COMMISSION of Lunacy	0	5	0
CONTRACT, *see* AGREEMENT.			
CONTRACT NOTE for the sale or purchase of any stock or marketable security: where the value of the stock or marketable security—			
Is £5 and does not exceed £100	0	0	6
Exceeds 100 ,, 500	0	1	0
,, 500 ,, 1,000	0	2	0
,, 1,000 ,, 1,500	0	3	0
,, 1,500 ,, 2,500	0	4	0
,, 2,500 ,, 5,000	0	6	0
,, 5,000 ,, 7,500	0	8	0
,, 7,500 ,, 10,000	0	10	0
,, 10,000 ,, 12,500	0	12	0
,, 12,500 ,, 15,000	0	14	0
,, 15,000 ,, 17,500	0	16	0
,, 17,500 ,, 20,000	0	18	0
,, 20,000	1	0	0
(Special adhesive stamps.)			
Continuation Notes are chargeable on one only of the two transactions embraced.			
Option Contract Notes are chargeable with half the above rates only, unless the option is a double one.			
Contract Note following a duly stamped option contract note chargeable with half the above rates only.			
Contract or Grant for payment of a Superannuation Annuity: for every £5 or fractional part of £5	0	0	6
CONVEYANCE OR TRANSFER:—Of Bank of England Stock	0	15	6
Of any Colonial Stock forming part of public debt of Colony, if register is kept in U.K. and the Stock is declared under the Colonial Stock Act, 1877: for every £100, or fractional part of £100, of nominal amount transferred	0	5	0
Or may be compounded for. *See* Stamp Act, 1891, s. 114.			
CONVEYANCE or transfer on sale of any stock (*except as aforesaid*), shares, or marketable security: where the purchase money shall not exceed £5	0	1	0
Exceeding £5 and not exceeding £10	0	2	0
,, 10 ,, 15	0	3	0
,, 15 ,, 20	0	4	0
,, 20 ,, 25	0	5	0
For every additional £25 up to £300	0	5	0
If exceeding £300, then for every £50	0	10	0
Proviso for composition for transfer duty: see 54 & 55 Vict. c. 39, 57 and 58 Vict. c. 30, 10 & 11 Geo. V., c. 18, and 12 & 13 Geo. V., c. 17.			
*CONVEYANCE or transfer on sale of any property (except as above); where the purchase money shall not exceed £5	0	1	0
Exceeding £5 and not exceeding £10	0	2	0
,, 10 ,, 15	0	3	0
,, 15 ,, 20	0	4	0
,, 20 ,, 25	0	5	0
For every additional £25 up to £300	0	5	0
If exceeding £300, then for every £50	0	10	0
Of any kind not otherwise charged	0	10	0
Conveyances by way of gift inter vivos are charged as conveyances on sale. Exceptions for marriage settlements, and certain gifts of property for preservation of open spaces, and for conveyances to appoint new trustees, &c.			
COPY OR EXTRACT (attested or authenticated), the same duty as original, but not to exceed	0	1	0
COPYHOLD AND CUSTOMARY ESTATES:—If on sale, mortgage, or demise, the *ad valorem* duties under Conveyance, Mortgage, or Lease. Upon any other occasion—Surrender or grant made out of court, or the memorandum thereof, and Copy of court-roll of any surrender or grant made in court	0	10	0
CORPORATE AND UNINCORPORATE BODIES. Upon the *net* annual value, income, or profits accrued in respect of all real or personal property vested in such bodies per cent.	5	0	0
(Subject to certain exceptions laid down in the Act 48 & 49 Vict. c. 51.)			
CORPORATION PROFITS TAX, an amount equal to 2½% of the profits of—			
(*a*) A British Company carrying on any trade or business.			
(*b*) A Foreign Company carrying on in the U.K. any trade or business, so far as those profits arise in the U.K.			
COVENANT—For repayment of money, *see* MORTGAGE.			
For original creation and sale of any annuity, *see* CONVEYANCE.			
For an annuity (except on original creation and sale) or other periodical payments, *see* BOND.			
Separate Deed of, made on occasion of sale or mortgage, but not being an instrument chargeable with *ad val.* duty as a Conveyance or Mortgage: same duty as a Conveyance on Sale, or a Mortgage, but not to exceed	0	10	0
DEATH DUTIES, *see* ESTATE.			
DECLARATION, *see* AFFIDAVIT.			
DECLARATION OF TRUST, not being a Will or Settlement	0	10	0
DEED of any kind not charged under some special head	0	10	0
DEMISE, *see* LEASE.			
DEPUTATION or Appointment of a Gamekeeper	0	10	0
DUPLICATE OR COUNTERPART: Same duty as original, but not to exceed	0	5	0
ECCLESIASTICAL LICENCES:—			
To hold the office of lecturer, &c.	0	10	0
For licensing a building for divine service, &c., and any chapel for solemnising marriages	0	10	0
Licence not otherwise charged	2	0	0
EQUITABLE MORTGAGES under hand only. For every £100 or part thereof	0	1	0
ESTATE DUTY:			
In the case of every person dying			

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* In cases where the consideration does not exceed £500 and the instrument contains a certificate as required by the Finance (1909–10) Act, 1910, sec. 73, that the transaction does not form part of a larger transaction or of a series of transactions in respect of which the consideration exceeds £500, duty is charged at half the above rates.

after 31 July, 1919, where the principal value of all property, Real or Personal, Settled, or Not Settled, passing on the death of such person,

exceeds:	per cent.	exceeds:	per cent.
£100	£1	£150,000	£17
500	2	175,000	18
1,000	3	200,000	19
5,000	4	225,000	20
10,000	5	250,000	21
15,000	6	300,000	22
20,000	7	350,000	23
25,000	8	400,000	24
30,000	9	450,000	25
40,000	10	500,000	26
50,000	11	600,000	27
60,000	12	800,000	28
70,000	13	1,000,000	30
90,000	14	1,250,000	32
110,000	15	1,500,000	35
130,000	16	2,000,000	40

Gifts made by deceased during his life for public or charitable purposes, are charged, unless made more than twelve months before death; other gifts are charged, unless made more than three years before death; gifts made in consideration of marriage, or as part of deceased's reasonable normal expenditure, excepted. Gifts not exceeding £100 in value or amount also excepted.

Payment of Estate or Succession Duties may, by agreement with the Commissioners, be made, wholly or in part, in the form of real or leasehold property comprised in the estate.

Small estates up to £300 and £500 gross are charged, at the option of the accounting parties, either by the preceding scale or with fixed duties of 30s. and 50s., and are exempt from all other death duties.

Interest at 4 per cent. per annum is also payable on the Estate Duty on personalty from the date of the death up to that of delivery of the affidavit or account.

The Estate Duty on real property may be paid, if desired, by eight yearly or sixteen half-yearly instalments, and that on certain annuities may at option be paid in four yearly instalments, and 4 per cent. interest is charged on all unpaid portions of duty in these cases from twelve months after death.

	£	s.	d.
FACULTY OR DISPENSATION:			
In England, in all cases	30	0	0
In Scotland or Ireland, in some cases £20, in others	25	0	0

FEES are taken in all Public Departments by means of Stamps: such payments are accounted for to the Exchequer under the heading of Miscellaneous Revenue.

	£	s.	d.
GAMEKEEPER, Deputation or Appointment of	0	10	0
HIRE-PURCHASE AGREEMENTS:			
Under hand	0	0	6
Under seal	0	10	0

(Finance Act, 1907, s. 7.)

HOUSE DUTY.—On inhabited houses, occupied as farm-house, public-house, coffee-shop, shop, warehouse, or lodging house *of the annual value*

		£	s.	d.
of £30, and not exceeding £60	in the £	0	0	2
Exceeding £60 and not exc. £90		0	0	4
Exceeding £90		0	0	6
Other houses of the annual value of £30, and not exceeding £60		0	0	3
Exceeding £60, and not exc. £90		0	0	6
Exceeding £90		0	0	9

On Houses let in tenements or flats, *see* 3 Edw. 7 c. 46 s. 11.

INCOME TAX.

The tax is chargeable under five Schedules, A, B, C, D, and E, and the standard rate for the year 1923-24 is .... In the £ 0 4 6

Schedule A: Lands, Tenements, &c.

Owner must allow deduction from next payment of rent when tax paid by tenant.

Relief is given in certain cases in respect of Income Tax under Sch. A to the extent of ⅛ part of the assessment in the case of lands, and in the case of houses, where the amount of the assessment—

Does not exceed, £40	¼
Exceeds £40, but not £100	⅕
Exceeds £100	£20 plus ⅙ of amount in excess of £100

Allowance to Owners of Land and Houses, for average cost of maintenance, repairs, insurance and management, may be claimed in addition. Five years' average taken.

A Clergyman or Minister using part of his house mainly for his duties may obtain an allowance not exceeding the tax on one-eighth of the rent, or annual value.

Schedule B: In respect of the Occupation of lands used for the purposes of husbandry only, or mainly for those purposes, on an amount equal to the Annual Value; *or*, by special request, if made before 5th June (5th August in Scotland) in the current income-tax year, on *profits* of husbandry, as in case of Trades, under Schedule D. In the case of all other lands on an amount equal to one-third of the annual value.

Schedule C: Dividends or Annuities from public revenue (Government Stocks, &c.) ....

Schedule D: Trades, Professions, Remittances from Abroad, Interest, &c.

Schedule E: Salaries, pensions, and other emoluments of Officers of Army, Navy, Civil Service, Ecclesiastical Bodies, Corporations, Public Companies, &c. ....

LIFE INSURANCE.—Allowance of duty may be claimed on the amount of premiums paid for insurance of self or wife in approved Companies legally carrying on business in the United Kingdom, if not exceeding one-sixth of the net personal income; but the amount allowable in respect of any premium for securing a capital sum on death not to exceed 7 per cent. of the actual sum assured, nor in respect of any premium for securing any other benefits, more than £100 in all.

Residents Abroad.—No exemption or other relief is given to persons not residing in the United Kingdom. *Exceptions:* British subjects, present or former servants of the Crown, widows whose late husbands were in the service of the Crown, missionaries, servants of native States under British protection, residents in the Channel Islands or the Isle of Man, and persons, previously resident in the United Kingdom, residing abroad for the sake of their health or the health of a member of their family.

Dominion Income Tax.—Relief is granted under certain conditions in the case of a taxpayer who has paid, or is liable to pay, United Kingdom Income Tax on any part of his income, and who proves that he has paid Dominion Income Tax for the same year in respect of the same part of his income.

Scholarships.—Income from a scholarship held by a person receiving full-time instruction at a university, college, school, or other educational establishment is exempted from Income Tax (including Super-Tax).

Standard Rates of Income Tax.—The Income Tax year is from April 6 to the following April 5. The following were the standard rates for the years mentioned :—

	£	s.	d.
1907–8 and 1908–9	0	1	0
1909–10 to 1913–14	0	1	2
1914–15	0	1	8
1915–1916	0	3	0
1916–17 and 1917–18	0	5	0
1918–19 to 1921–22	0	6	0
1922–1923	0	5	0

Super Tax.—An additional duty of Income Tax imposed at the following rates on persons whose total incomes exceed £2,000 :—

In respect of the first £2,000	*Nil.*		
In respect of the excess over £2,000—			
For every £ of the first £500 of the excess	0	1	6
For every £ of the next £500 of the excess	0	2	0
For every £ of the next £1,000 of the excess	0	2	6
For every £ of the next £1,000 of the excess	0	3	0
For every £ of the next £1,000 of the excess	0	3	6
For every £ of the next £1,000 of the excess	0	4	0
For every £ of the next £1,000 of the excess	0	4	6
For every £ of the next £12,000 of the excess	0	5	0
For every £ of the next £10,000 of the excess	0	5	6
For every £ of the remainder of the excess	0	6	0

Notes on Income Tax.

Under the Finance Act of 1920 a radical alteration was made in the method of granting relief in the Income Tax in favour of earned income as compared with investment income, and in the method of graduating the burden of the tax according to the size of a taxpayer's income and his family responsibilities. The previously existing exemptions, abatements, and reliefs were replaced by the various reliefs set out below. In introducing the new system, the Act employs two terms not previously used in connection with the Income Tax, *viz.*, "assessable income" and "taxable income."

"*Assessable Income*" means, in the case of "earned" income, the amount of such income as computed for Income Tax purposes, after deducting the amount of the "earned" income allowance mentioned below, and in the case of other income, the actual amount of such income as computed for Income Tax purposes.

"*Taxable Income*" means that part of the "assessable income" upon which Income Tax is actually charged, that is, the "assessable income" less the various deductions referred to below.

Deduction in arriving at Assessable Income. Earned Income Allowance.—The differentiation in favour of "earned" income is made, not as heretofore by reducing the rate of tax chargeable upon such income as compared with investment income, but by deducting one-tenth of the "earned" income in order to arrive at the assessable income. The deduction is given irrespective of the amount of the total income, but must not exceed £200 for any one individual. The "assessable income" of a taxpayer is, therefore, his total income, as computed for Income Tax purposes, after making the appropriate deduction in respect of any "earned" income.

Total Exemption.—Exemption from tax may be claimed where the total assessable income does not exceed £135, or, in the case of an individual whose wife is living with him, £225. Where the income is wholly earned, these limits are equivalent to £150 and £250 respectively. *See* above.

Deductions from Assessable Income in order to arrive at Taxable Income.—Where the taxpayer is not totally exempt, the following deductions may be claimed from the total assessable income in order to arrive at the "taxable income." *The deductions may be claimed irrespective of the amount of the taxpayer's total income.*

Personal allowance may be claimed of £135, or, in the case of an individual whose wife is living with him, £225.

Wife's Earned Income.—When a taxpayer's total income includes any earned income of his wife, the personal allowance of £225 is increased by a sum equal to nine-tenths of the amount of such earned income, subject to a maximum additional allowance of £45.

Deduction for a Widower's (or Widow's) Housekeeper taking Charge of Children.—A deduction of £45 may be claimed, under certain conditions, by a widower who has living with him a female relative for the purpose of having the charge and care of any child or adopted child of his in respect of whom the deduction for children (*see* below) is given or by a widow who has a female relative resident with her for the like purpose. If the widower or widow proves that he or she has no such female relative who is able or willing to take such charge, the same deduction may be claimed in respect of some other female person employed for that purpose.

Deduction in respect of Widowed Mother, &c., taking Charge of Children.—A deduction of £45 may be claimed, under certain conditions, by an *Unmarried Person* who has living with him and maintains at his own expense either his mother (being a widow or living apart from her husband) or some other female relative, for the purpose of having the charge and care of any brother or sister of his in respect of whom the deduction for children or adopted children (*see* below) is given.

Deduction for Children.—A deduction may be claimed in respect of each child, step-child, or adopted child under the age of 16 years, or who, if over that age, is receiving full-time instruction at any university, college, school, or other educational establishment. The deduction allowable is £36 in respect of one child, and £27 in respect of each additional child for whom the relief is due. No deduction is, however, allowed in respect of any child or adopted child who is entitled in his or her own right to an income which, after excluding any income to which the child is entitled as the holder of a scholarship, bursary, or other similar educational endowment, exceeds £40 a year.

Deduction in respect of Dependent Relatives.—A deduction of £25 may be claimed in respect of (*a*) any person whom the taxpayer maintains at his own expense, and who is a relative of his or of his wife, and incapacitated by old age or infirmity from maintaining himself or herself, or (*b*) his or his wife's widowed mother, whether incapacitated or not, or (*c*) a daughter who is resident with the taxpayer, and upon whose services he is compelled to depend, by reason of old age or infirmity. The deduction under (*a*) or (*b*) is conditional, however, upon the income of the dependent relative not exceeding £50 a year. The deduction applies in the case of a female taxpayer, with the substitution of "husband" for "wife" above.

Rates of Tax chargeable on the "Taxable Income."—The following provisions as to the rates of tax chargeable on the taxable income (*i.e.*, that part of the income on which tax is actually charged) apply, *whatever the total amount of the income.* The first £225 of the taxable income is chargeable at half the standard rate of tax, *i.e.*, for the year ending April 5, 1924, at 2*s.* 3*d.* in the £. The remainder of the taxable income is chargeable at the standard rate of tax, *i.e.*, at 4*s.* 6*d.* in the £.

Relief in respect of Life Assurance Premiums.—Where allowance is due in respect of premiums paid for Life Assurance or for contracts for Deferred Annuities, the allowance is deducted from the amount of tax arrived at under the preceding paragraph, and calculated at following rates:—one-half the standard rate in the £ on the amount of the premium paid on policies taken out since June 22, 1916, irrespective of the claimant's total income; and on policies taken out before June 22, 1916, a deduction of tax at one-half the standard rate in the £ is allowed on the premiums paid by a claimant whose income does not exceed £1,000, of three-fourths of the standard rate in the £ where his income exceeds £1,000 and does not exceed £2,000, and at the standard rate in the £ where his income exceeds £2,000.

	£	*s.*	*d.*
INEBRIATES' RETREATS Licences	5	0	0
(10*s.* additional is payable for every patient over 10 in number.)			
INSURANCE POLICIES—LIFE:			
For any sum not exceeding £10	0	0	1
Exc. £10, and not exc. £25	0	0	3
Exc. £25, and not exc. £500, for every £50 or fractional part of £50	0	0	6

INSURANCE POLICIES—LIFE—*contd.*	£	*s.*	*d.*
Exc. £500, and not exc. £1,000, for every £100 or fractional part of £100	0	1	0
Exc. £1,000, for every £1,000 or any fractional part of £1,000	0	10	0
POLICIES OF INDEMNITY against loss under the Employers' Liability Act, 1880, and the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1897:			
Under hand	0	0	6
Under seal	0	10	0
—ACCIDENTAL DEATH, or Personal Injury, or on periodical payments during sickness, or loss or damage upon Property	0	0	6

Proviso for Composition for Insurance Duty, see 52 & 53 Vict. c. 42, s. 20, and 59 & 60 Vict. c. 28, s. 13, and 7 Edw. 7 c. 13, s. 8 (2).

INSURANCE POLICIES—SEA:	£	*s.*	*d.*
Where the premium does not exceed 2*s.* 6*d.* per cent.	0	0	1
Where the premium exceeds 2*s.* 6*d.* per cent.:			
For any Voyage:—			
Where the sum insured does not exceed £250	0	0	3
Exceeds £250 but does not exceed £500	0	0	6
" £500 " " " £750	0	0	9
" £750 " " " £1,000	0	1	0
" £1,000 for every £500 or fractional part of £500	0	0	6

For Time:—

Where the insurance is made for any time:—

(1) Not exceeding 6 months, three times the amount which would be payable if the insurance were made upon a voyage;

(2) Exceeding 6 months and not exceeding 12 months, six times the amount which would be payable if the insurance were made upon a voyage.

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Containing Continuation Clause, an additional duty of (1 Edw. 7, c. 7, s. 11.)	0	0	6
Penalty for fraud, or evasion of Sea Policy duty	100	0	0

INVENTORY DUTY, *see* ESTATE DUTY.

LAND TAX.—The quota payable by each Parish, as fixed in the year 1798 (less the amount redeemed), is raised by an equal pound rate, the rate of Assessment not to exceed 1*s.* in the £. Where the income of the owner of the land (when not a body of persons, corporate or incorporate) does not exceed £160 he is exempt from payment of land tax, and if the owner's income does not exceed £400 one-half of the tax is remitted, but he must claim this relief before payment of the tax.

*LEASES:—Lease or tack of any dwelling-house or part thereof for any definite term not exceeding a year at a rent not exceeding £10 per annum, 1*d.*; for any definite term less than a year of any furnished dwelling-house or apartments where the rent for such term exceeds £25, 5*s.*; of any lands, tenements, &c., at yeaarly rent:—

Excd.	Not Excd.	Not exceeding 35 years.	Between 35 years and 100.	Exceeding 100 years.
	£5 ...	0 1 0 ...	0 6 0 ...	0 12 0
£5	10 ...	0 2 0 ...	0 12 0 ...	1 4 0
10	15 ...	0 3 0 ...	0 18 0 ...	1 16 0
15	20 ...	0 4 0 ...	1 4 0 ...	2 8 0
20	25 ...	0 5 0 ...	1 10 0 ...	3 0 0
25	50 ...	0 10 0 ...	3 0 0 ...	6 0 0
50	75 ...	0 15 0 ...	4 10 0 ...	9 0 0
75	100 ...	1 0 0 ...	6 0 0 ...	12 0 0
100, for £50, or fractional part of £50...		0 10 0 ...	3 0 0 ...	6 0 0

Lease of any kind not specially charged 1 0 0

Agreement for lease not exceeding 35 years, same as actual lease.

* Section 15 of the Revenue Act, 1911, provides that in cases where the consideration or any part of the consideration consists of any money, stock, or security (other than rent), the amount or value of which does not exceed £500, and the instrument contains a certificate that the transaction does not form part of a larger transaction or of a series of transactions in respect of which the consideration other than rent exceeds £500, duty shall be charged at half the rates set out under the heading "Conveyance or Transfer on sale of any property," &c.

The Section, however, does not apply in any case where part of the consideration for any lease or tack consists of rent, and that rent exceeds £20 a year.

LEGACY AND SUCCESSION DUTIES:—*Also see "Estate Duty."*

If the deceased died on or after the 1st June, 1881, every pecuniary Legacy or Residue, or share of Residue, although not of the amount or value of £20, is chargeable with Duty by the 44 Vict. c. 12, s. 42.—Except in the cases of small estates, *see* note to Estate Duty.

No succession duty is payable where the principal value of all the successions on the same death does not amount to £100 (16 & 17 Vict. c. 51, s. 18).

Rates of duties payable on legacies, annuities, and residues, and of Succession Duties where deceased died before 1st July, 1888, or where Estate Duty, Finance Act, 1894, is payable.

To Husband or Wife or Children of the Deceased, or their Descendants, or to the Father or Mother or other Lineal Ancestor of the Deceased (*see* above) £1 per cent

Exceptions.—Estates not exceeding £15,000.—Legacies and successions of less than £1,000 (£2,000 in the case of widow or child under the age of 21 of deceased), whatever may be value of whole estate.

To Brothers and Sisters of the Deceased, or their Descendants ....£5 per cent.

To Brothers and Sisters of the Father or Mother of the Deceased, or their Descendants	£10 per cent.
To Brothers and Sisters of the Grandfather or Grandmother of the Deceased, or their Descendants	
To any Person in any other degree of collateral Consanguinity, or to a Stranger in Blood to the Deceased	

Where deceased died on or after 1 July, 1888, and Probate or Estate Duty is not payable, Succession Duties for the relationships above are at rates of 1½, 4½, 6½, 7½, and 11½ respectively.

The Husband or Wife is chargeable with Estate Duty and Legacy and Succession Duty; and the Husband or Wife of a relation is chargeable at the rate at which the relation would be charged.

Penalties.—Persons paying or receiving any Legacy, Residue, or Share of Residue liable to Duty, without taking or signing the proper Receipt for the same; persons not giving notice of a succession, or not delivering an account, are subject to certain Penalties.

LETTERS OF ALLOTMENT AND OF RENUNCIATION. Less than £5, 1*d.*; £5 and upwards, 6*d.*

LETTERS OF MARQUE AND REPRISAL £5

LETTERS PATENT, GRANT OF, to any honour or dignity, viz.: Duke, £350; Marquis, £300; Earl, £250; Viscount, £200; Baron, £150; Precedence, £100; Baronet, £100; *Congé d'élire* to elect an Archbishop or Bishop, £30; any other honour, dignity, or franchise, £30. Change of surname or arms, in accordance with will, £50; upon voluntary application, £10.

	£	s.	d.
LUNACY ACT, Licence for House	0	10	0
LUNATIC:—Grant of custody of person or estate..........	2	0	0
MARKETABLE SECURITIES transferable by delivery:—			
(1) Colonial Government Securities, per £100	0	5	0
(2) Colonial Municipal Securities, for every £10 or fractional part of £10	0	2	0
(3) Securities dated or signed before 7th Aug., 1885, double the duty on *Mortgage, Bond, &c. (q.v.).*			
(4) Of any other description, for every £10 or fractional part of £10.........	0	4	0
MARKETABLE SECURITIES *not* transferable by delivery, same duty as on *Mortgage Bond, &c. (q.v.).*			
MARRIAGE LICENCE, special, England and Ireland	5	0	0
Not special (*see* page 403)	0	10	0

MINERAL RIGHTS DUTY: payable in respect of the rental value of all rights to work minerals and of all mineral wayleaves.

Rate of Duty [payable by the proprietor where he works the minerals, or, in any other case, by the immediate lessor of the working lessee]: 1*s.* 0*d.* annually for each £1 of rental value.

Exemptions, &c.—Common clay, common brick clay, common brick earth, sand, chalk, limestone, and gravel are not charged.

	£	s.	d.
MONEY LENDERS' *Registration Fees* ...	1	0	0
Failure to register involves severe penalties, *see* 63 and 64 Vict., c. 51.			
MORTGAGE, BOND, &c., not exceeding £10	0	0	3

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Not exc. £25...	0	0	8	Not exc. £200	0	5	0
,, 50...	0	1	3	,, 250	0	6	3
,, 100...	0	2	6	,, 300	0	7	6
,, 150...	0	3	9				

	£	s.	d.
Exceeding £300, for every £100 and fractional part of £100	0	2	6
Transfer of Mortgage (except marketable securities), for every £100	0	0	6
Reconveyance, Release, &c., for every £100..........	0	-	6
Collateral, or auxiliary, or additional, or substituted security (other than an equitable mortgage), when the principal security is duly stamped; for every £100, or fraction of £100, 6*d.*, up to a maximum of	0	10	0

	£	s.	d.
Notarial Act of any kind (except protests)	0	1	0
Passport	0	0	6
Patent (Letters) for inventions:—			
On application for provisional protection	1	0	0
On filing complete specification	3	0	0
On notice of desire to have patent sealed	1	0	0
Application for certificate of payment of renewal:—			
Before the expiration of the 4th year from the date of the patent, and in respect of the—			

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
5th year	£5	0	0	11th year	11	0	0
6th ,,	6	0	0	12th ,,	12	0	0
7th ,,	7	0	0	13th ,,	13	0	0
8th ,,	8	0	0	14th ,,	14	0	0
9th ,,	9	0	0	15th ,,	15	0	0
10th ,,	10	0	0	16th ,,	16	0	0

Other small fees are also payable, of such amount as may be from time to time prescribed by the Board of Trade with the sanction of the Treasury.

	£	s.	d.
Power of Attorney, &c., receiving prize-money or wages	0	1	0
For the receipt of any money, or bill, or note, not exceeding £20, or of any periodical payments not exceeding £10 annually	0	5	0
For the receipt of dividends or interest of any stock, if for one payment only	0	1	0
Ditto in any other case	0	5	0
Proxy to vote at a meeting	0	0	1
Power of attorney of any other kind	0	10	0
Procuration, Deed or other Instrument of	0	10	0
Promissory Note, *see* Bill of Exchange.			
Property and Income Tax, *see* Income Tax.			
Protest of any Bill of Exchange—			
Where the duty on the Bill or Note does not exceed 1*s.*, the same duty as the Bill or Note.			
In any other case	0	1	0
Receipts, £2 or upwards	0	0	2
Penalty for not stamping	*10*	*0*	*0*
Revocation of any Trust of Property, not being a Will	0	10	0
Scrip Certificate, or Scrip	0	0	2
Settlements.—Any deed whereby any definite sum, or stock, or security, is settled or agreed to be settled in any manner: for every £100 or part of £100	0	5	0
Share Certificate, Foreign, to Bearer [secs. 4 (2) and 6 of Fin. Act, 1899], on first negotiation in U.K., for every £25, or fraction of £25	0	0	3
Share Warrant and Stock Certificate to Bearer:—			
1. Of any Company, Corporation, or body of persons in the U.K., *on issue*, per cent. on nominal value	3	0	0
2. Of any Foreign or Colonial Company on first negotiation in U.K., for every £10 or fractional part of £10	0	4	0
Stock Certificate to Bearer, *see* Share Warrant.			
Succession Duties, *see* Legacy Duties.			
Super Tax, *see* Income Tax.			
Transfer of Stock, *see* Conveyance.			
Transfer of Share in Cost-Book Mines	0	0	6
Valuation, *see* Appraisement.			
Voting Paper or Proxy	0	0	1
Warrant for Goods	0	0	1

Deeds Stamped after Execution.

Regulations under which the Commissioners as a general rule allow deeds and other instruments to be stamped after execution:—

WITHOUT PENALTY, ON PAYMENT OF DUTY ONLY:

Agreements under hand only, liable to the duty of *6d.* — Agreements for letting furnished houses for less than a year.—Appraisements.—Attested copies,—within 14 days of *first* execution.

Foreign sea policies, within 10 days of arrival in U.K.

Deeds and instruments not otherwise excepted, within 30 days of *first* execution.

Note.—Where the deed or instrument has been wholly executed *abroad*, the period within which it may be stamped begins to reckon from the date of its arrival here.

WITH PENALTY IN ADDITION TO DUTY:—

Articles of clerkship.

Bills of exchange upon stamps of sufficient amount but of improper denomination.

Charter-parties. Receipts, within certain limits of time.—*Vide* Table of Penalties.

Contract notes.

Letters of Allotment and Renunciation. Scrip certificates.

Share warrants. Warrants for goods.

Policies of insurance, other than Marine policies.

INSTRUMENTS WHICH CANNOT LEGALLY BE STAMPED AFTER EXECUTION:—

Bills of exchange (except as before mentioned).—Bills of lading.

Marine policies executed in the United Kingdom. Proxies and Voting Papers (except those first executed abroad, which may now be stamped within 30 days after first receipt in U.K.).

PENALTIES ENFORCEABLE ON STAMPING:—

	£	s.	d.
Agreements under hand only. Attested copies or extracts: after 14 days from their first execution	10	0	0
Charter-parties, within 7 days from their first execution	0	4	6
Charter-parties after the expiration of 7 days, but within one month	10	0	0
Receipts, within 14 days after they have been given	5	0	0
Receipts, after 14 days, but within one month	10	0	0
Other Instruments presented after the proper time (subject to special provisions in some cases)	10	0	0

COMPANIES (CONSOLIDATION) ACT, 1908.

Fees to be Paid by Stamps.

On registration, with a capital of £2,000, £2; exceeding £2,000:—

	£	s.	d.
For every £1,000 or part of £1,000, up to £5,000	1	0	0
Do., after first £5,000 up to £100,000	0	5	0
Do., after first £100,000	0	1	0
Maximum Fee	50	0	0
For registering any document required or authorised by the Act	0	5	0
For making a record of any fact required or authorised to be recorded by the Registrar	0	5	0

Deed stamp 10*s.* to be put both upon Memorandum and Articles of Association.

Fees on Registration of Mortgage 10*s.* up to £200, £1 above £200.

Hours at Somerset House.

Inland Revenue Office, 10 to 4 (Saturdays, 1).

BIRTHS.

When a birth takes place, personal information of it must be given to the Registrar, and the register signed in his presence, by one of the following persons :—1. The father or mother of the child. If they fail, 2. The occupier of the house in which the birth happened ; 3. A person present at the birth ; or, 4. The person having charge of the child. The duty of attending to the registration therefore rests firstly on the parents. One of them must, within 42 days of the birth, give to the Registrar by word of mouth the information needed to enable him to register, and must sign the register in his presence. If they fail to do this without reasonable cause, they will become liable to a penalty of forty shillings. In case of their failure, one of the other persons above named must give personal information and sign the register within the same period. If at the end of 42 days no one has given information and signed the register, the Registrar may write to any one of the above-mentioned persons, requiring him or her to come to him for that purpose, at a stated time and place. Any person who fails to comply with this requisition will become liable to a penalty of forty shillings. Not only will liability to a penalty be avoided, but the registration of a birth will be free when it takes place within 42 days (but in *Scotland* the period is 21 days), unless either of the persons above named sends to the Registrar a written request to come and register at his or her residence or at the house where the child was born, when the Registrar on so attending may claim a fee of one shilling. After three months a birth cannot be registered except in the presence of the Superintendent Registrar, and on payment of fees, amounting to five shillings, to him and the Registrar. After twelve months a birth can be registered only on the Registrar-General's express authority, and on payment of further fees, amounting to ten shillings. In *Scotland*, after the lapse of three months, it can only be registered on the authority of the Sheriff of the County. The regulation which provides that no birth in *England* and *Wales* could be registered after the lapse of seven years was revoked in 1922, but late registration cannot be allowed unless satisfactory evidence is supplied to the Register General. The only legal proof of age and place of birth is afforded by the civil registers, which the law now requires to be made as above described. In districts where the Notification of Births Act, 1907, has been adopted by the local authority, notice of every birth must (subject to a penalty in case of default) be given by the father, or person in attendance on the mother, to the district medical officer of health. The notice must be sent by post within 36 hours of the birth, and is to be in addition to, and not in substitution for the notices above mentioned.

Birth Control.

The relative fertility of different occupations in England and Wales is shown by the following table, which gives the number of children per 1,000 married couples, when the age of the occupied husband is below 55 years :—

Teachers	95	Policemen	153
Nonconformist ministers	96	Postmen	159
Church of England ministers	101	Carmen	207
Doctors	103	Dock labourers	231
Authors & Editors	104	Barmen	234
		Miners	258
		General labourers	438

Statistics of Births.

	1919.	1920.	1921.
England & Wales	692,438	957,994	849,045
Scotland	106,268	136,538	123,196
Ireland	89,325	99,536	—
Total	888,031	1,194,068	—

BRITISH NATIONALITY.

The law as to British Nationality is mainly to be found in the British Nationality and Status of Aliens Act, 1914, as amended by certain Acts passed in 1918 and 1922. It is important to notice, however, that the first section of the act of 1914—which defines a natural-born British Subject does not affect the status on any person born *before* Jan 1, 1915.

The following are deemed to be natural-born British Subjects, namely :

1. Any person born within His Majesty's dominions and allegiance.

2. Every person born out of His Majesty's Dominions, *before Jan.* 1, 1915, whose *father's father* was born within His Majesty's Dominions, provided that the grandfather was, at the time of the father's birth, a British subject.

3.* Every person to whom a Certificate of Naturalization under the British Nationality and Status of Aliens Act, 1914 or of Re-Admission to British Nationality has been granted, or who has acquired British nationality by special Act of Parliament or by conquest or annexation.

4. The wives (whatever their nationality of origin) of British subjects, save in certain cases where the man changes his nationality after marriage.

5. The children of naturalized British subjects born out of His Majesty's Dominions, provided that they comply with one of the following conditions :—

(*a*) in the case of a child born *before* January 1st, 1915,
  (i) if a Certificate of Naturalization has been granted to his father or his mother (being a widow) before January 1, 1915, and he has become resident with such father or mother (being a widow) in the United Kingdom before that date while under age, or
  (ii) if a Certificate of Naturalization is granted to his father or his mother (being a widow) after January 1, 1915, and his name is included therein.

(*b*) in the case of a child born *after* January 1, 1915,
  (i) if before his birth a Certificate of Naturalization had been granted to his father or his mother, or
  (ii) if a Certificate of Naturalization is granted to his father or his mother (being a widow) after January 1, 1915, and his name is included therein.

6. Any person born out of His Majesty's dominions whose father was, at the date of the birth a British subject, and who fulfils any of the following conditions—*e.g.*, if either
  (i) his father was born within His Majesty's allegiance ; or
  (ii) his father had a certificate of Naturalization ; or

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* See " Acquisition of British Nationality. p. 395.

- (iii) his father had become a British subject by reason of any annexation of territory; or
- (iv) his father was, at the date of the birth, in the service of the Crown; or
- (v) his birth was registered at the British Consulate within one year or, in special cases, two years or, in the case of a person born on or after Jan 1, 1915, who would have been a British Subject if born before that date, within 12 months after August 1, 1922.

A child of a British Subject is deemed to have been born within the allegiance if born anywhere where by treaty, &c., His Majesty exercises jurisdiction over British subjects.

A person whose British nationality depends upon his registration at a Consulate ceases to be a British Subject unless he asserts his nationality by declaration within a year after attaining 21, and abandons any other nationality he may have acquired.

7. A person born on a British ship.

LOSS OF BRITISH NATIONALITY.—A British subject loses his British nationality:—

- (*a*) if by any voluntary or formal act he becomes naturalized in a foreign country;
- (*b*) if, in certain cases, he makes a declaration of alienage. These cases are:—
  - (i) where a person is a British subject by reason of birth in His Majesty's Dominions and allegiance or on board a British ship *and* is also by birth or becomes during minority a subject of any foreign State,
  - (ii) where a person is a British subject, but was born out of His Majesty's Dominions, and
  - (iii) where a Convention has been made between this country and any foreign State, to the effect that any subject of that State who has been naturalized as a British subject may divest himself of that status;
- (*c*) if during his minority his father loses British nationality in circumstances which involve the acquisition by the child of a new nationality;
- (*d*) in the case of a woman, if she marries an alien;
  (N.B. A woman who was originally a British subject and loses British nationality by marriage with an alien does not regain British nationality on the death of husband or the dissolution of her marriage. If in such a case she desires to resume British nationality she must apply for a Certificate of Naturalization.)
- (*e*) in the case of a person to whom a Certificate of Naturalization is granted after January 1, 1915, if the Secretary of State revokes the Certificate;
- (*f*) if the territory of which he is an inhabitant is severed from the Crown; *cf.*, *e.g.*, the cases of the inhabitants of Hanover and Heligoland.

ACQUISITION OF BRITISH NATIONALITY.—An alien may acquire British nationality:—

- (*a*) by special Act of Parliament;
- (*b*) by the conquest, annexation, or cession of the territory of which he is an inhabitant;
- (*c*) in the case of a woman, by marriage with a British subject, and
- (*d*) by naturalization.

Naturalization.—All Certificates of Naturalization granted in the United Kingdon between May 13, 1870, and December 31, 1914, were granted in accordance with the provisions of the Naturalization Act, 1870. And this Act did not secure that a Certificate granted in any part of the Empire should be valid throughout the Empire.

Under the British Nationality and Status of Aliens Act, 1914, every person to whom a Certificate of Naturalization is granted in accordance with its provisions after Jan. 1, 1915, is a British subject, not only in that part of the British Empire where the Certificate is granted, but also in the United Kingdom and in any Dominion which has adopted the Act, and in any other British Possession.

Persons naturalized prior to January 1, 1915, may, after that date, apply for a fresh Certificate of Naturalization under the new conditions.

In order to be eligible for the grant of such a Certificate in the United Kingdom, an alien must:—

- (*a*) during the eight years preceding his application have resided for not less than five years in His Majesty's Dominions (of which not less than one year *immediately preceding* the application must have been spent in the United Kingdom) or have been for not less than five years in the service of the Crown;
- (*b*) be of good character and have an adequate knowledge of the English language; and
- (*c*) intend to reside in His Majesty's Dominions or to enter or continue in the service of the Crown.

Instructions for the guidance of persons desiring to apply for a Certificate of Naturalization may be obtained free on application to the Home Office, Whitehall, London, S.W.

The fee payable to the Home Office in respect of the grant of a Certificate of Naturalization is fixed by the Government of the day, and is at present £10, of which £1 is payable on submission of the application and the remainder on the grant of the Certificate. The £1 payable on submission of the application *is not returnable*, whether or not a Certificate is granted.

N.B —In the case of a woman who was a British subject previously to her marriage to an alien, and whose husband has died or whose marriage has been dissolved, the above requirements, both as to residence and as to fee, are relaxed.

STATUS OF ALIENS.—Property may be held by an alien in the same manner as by a natural-born British subject, but the title to such property does not confer any right on an alien to hold real property out of the United Kingdom, or qualify him for any franchise.

Aliens are not entitled to be tried by a jury *de medietate linguæ*, but are triable in the same manner as if they were natural-born subjects.

UNDESIRABLE ALIENS.—An undesirable alien—*e.g.*, one who is without means, or who is a lunatic, or an idiot, or who has been guilty in another country of an extraditable offence—may be prevented landing in the United Kingdom. An alien may also be expelled from this country if he prove to be "undesirable" within the meaning of the Aliens Act, 1905. His Majesty may by Order in Council impose further restrictions on aliens (*see* Aliens Restriction Act, 1914 as extended and amended 1919).

ALIEN IMMIGRATION.

During the year 1922 a total of 316,159 alien passengers landed at United Kingdom ports, and 315,765 embarked for destinations overseas. The arrivals in 1921 were 294,569, and the departures 305,886; 1,997 were refused leave to land in 1922, as against 1,712 in 1921. The arrivals consisted of the following:—

Residents returning from abroad	61,117
Passengers in transit to other countries	33,206
Visitors on holiday	127,380
Visitors on business	68,554
Members of foreign diplomatic and other missions	5,492
Seamen	11,029
Other passengers	9,381
Total	316,159

Principal Nationalities.

	Arrivals.	Departures.	Refused leave to Land.
American	100,506	100,039	113
Belgian	25,314	26,432	129
Chinese	1,101	993	29
Dutch	27,531	27,204	29
French	59,123	59,544	343
German	9,615	9,122	114
Italian	13,147	13,019	312
Polish	5,107	5,162	149
Russian	6,637	7,328	49
Scandinavian	22,368	21,983	68
Spanish & Portuguese	7,032	6,777	92
Swiss	13,136	12,854	66

BUSINESS NAMES REGISTRATION.

REGISTRATION OF BUSINESS NAMES ACT, 1916.

This Act received the Royal Assent on 22 Dec., 1916, and its provisions were explained on pp. 414-415 of the 1921 "WHITAKER."

CERTIFICATES

OF BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, OR DEATHS.

England and Wales.—Certificates of Births, Deaths, or Marriages can be obtained at the General Register Office, Somerset House, on payment of fees amounting to 3*s.* 7*d.*, viz., 1*s.* for search, 2*s.* 6*d.* for the certificate, and 1*d.* for the stamp affixed thereto. (When application is made by *post* the charges are 5*s.* 1*d.*) They can also be obtained from the registration officer having the legal custody of the register book containing the entry of which a certificate is required. Certificates of marriages in churches of the Church of England can also be obtained from the incumbent of the church in which the marriage took place.

Certificates at reduced rates can be obtained for the purposes of certain Acts of Parliament: Friendly Societies Act, 1896, Birth or Death, 1*s.*; Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, and for purposes of Elementary Education, Birth, 6*d.*; Savings Banks Act, 1887, Birth, Death, or Marriage, 1*s.*; National Insurance Acts, 1911 and 1913, Birth, 6*d.*, Marriage, 1*s.*; Industrial Assurance Companies Act, 1896, and Trade Unions Amendment Act, 1876, death of child under 10 years of age, 1*s.*, but only from the local Registrar.

English Registers—Birth registration exists at Somerset House from 1837. An index to 2,000,000 earlier entries can be consulted at the *Society of Genealogists* at 5 Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C. 1.

Scottish Registers of Births, Marriages, and Deaths.—Parish registers were instituted for these in 1551, but until the Registration of Births, &c. (Scotland), Act, 1854, they were not properly kept in many cases. Extracts may, however, be obtained from them on payment of 2*s.* 1*d.* for each entry, but to be valid evidence it must be shown that the registers from which the entries are taken were regularly kept. Lists of the old parish registers may be consulted in the offices of the Registrar-General, H.M. General Register House, Edinburgh, or of local Registrars. These old registers are in the charge of the Registrar-General, and since 1854 local registers have been transmitted to him at stated periods. Registers up to the end of 1919 are now in his possession. There is a general index to the registers which may be searched on payment of 2*s.* A search of the index of a particular parish is 1*s.* A fee of 20*s.* is payable for a search of all the Scottish registers, and 1*s.* is payable for a search of a particular parish. An extract of an entry may be obtained on payment of 2*s.* 1*d.* The office of the Registrar-General is open on weekdays between 10 a.m. and 4 p.m.

COPYRIGHT.

The law of copyright is contained in the Copyright Act, 1911, which repeals all the earlier acts. It should be stated that no registration of copyright at Stationers' Hall is now necessary; copyright arises from mere authorship. The provisions of the Copyright Act, 1911, were explained on pp. 415-416 of the 1921 "WHITAKER."

DAYS OF GRACE.

Bills of Exchange or Promissory Notes, payable at any time after date, have *three days of grace* allowed; thus, a bill dated 1 Jan. at two months' date is not due until March 4. If a bill or note is payable by instalments to be paid "punctually," this does not exclude the days of grace (*Schaverien* v. *Morris*, 37 T.L.R. 366). There is, however, no such extension in the case of bills drawn at sight, or on demand, and these must be paid on presentation. In the United Kingdom, bills falling due on Sunday are payable the previous Saturday, and in England and Wales and in Ireland bills falling due on Good Friday or Christmas Day are similarly payable on the previous day. Bills falling due on Bank Holidays are payable the day after.

DEATHS.

In England and Wales.—When a death takes place, personal information of it must be given to the Registrar, and the register signed in his presence, by one of the following persons:—1. A relative of the deceased present at the death, or in attendance during the last illness. If they fail, 2. Some other relative of the deceased. In default of any relatives, 3. A person present at the death; or, the occupier of the house in which the death happened. If all the abovenamed fail, 4. An inmate of the house, or, the person causing the body to be buried. Relatives present or in attendance are first required to attend to the registration. One of them must, within five days of the death, give to the Registrar by word of mouth the information needed, and must sign the register; or must within the same time send him written notice of the death, accompanied by a certificate of the cause of death, signed by a registered medical practitioner, if any such attended the deceased during his last illness. The written notice will be useless without a legal medical certificate. If notice is sent, information must nevertheless be given and the register signed within fourteen days from the death. If relatives present or in attendance fail without reasonable cause to carry out these provisions, they will become liable to a penalty of forty shillings. In case of their failure, one of the other persons above named must give personal information and sign the register in their stead. It is important that every death should be registered and a certificate of registry be obtained from the Registrar before the funeral. This certificate should be delivered to the clergyman or other person who performs the funeral or religious service. Failure to obtain this certificate need not, however, delay the funeral, as it is the duty of the clergyman, if the certificate is not produced to him at the burial, to notify the Registrar thereof within seven days. If at the end of fourteen days one of the persons above mentioned has not attended to the registration, the Registrar may, by written application, require any one of them to come to him and do so at a stated time and place. Any person failing to attend on this application will be liable to a penalty of forty shillings. Whenever the deceased has been attended during his last illness by a registered medical practitioner, a certificate of the cause of death, signed by him, must be delivered to the Registrar. Any person receiving such a certificate from the practitioner and not so delivering it will incur a penalty of forty shillings. The registration of a death is free of charge when it takes place within the above-mentioned periods, unless on request it is effected at an informant's house, or at the house where the death happened, when a fee of one shilling will be payable to the Registrar. After twelve months a death can be registered only on the Registrar-General's express authority, and on payment of fees amounting to ten shillings.

In *Scotland*, the rules of registration are similar, but (1) the death must be registered within 8 days; (2) the medical man concerned must give a certificate of death to the Registrar in terms of the Registration of Births, &c. (Scotland) Act, 1854, within 7 days; (3) the informant of a death receives from the Registrar a certificate that the death has been registered. This is given to the undertaker, who delivers it to the keeper of the cemetery. Failure to comply is under penalty in all cases.

Coroners' Inquests.—Sudden deaths are supposed by the law to demand inquiry, and Coroners' inquests are held in cases of violent and unnatural deaths, such as the case of a person slain or drowned, or dying suddenly, and of any person dying in prison. Coroners do not obtrude into the houses of persons for the purpose of holding inquests, but are sent for by the peace officers, to whom it is the duty of those in whose houses violent or unnatural deaths occur to make immediate communication, whilst the body remains in the same situation as when the death occurred. Inquests are not to be held on Sunday. When the Coroner receives due notice of a violent death, casualty, or misadventure, he issues his warrant or precept to summon a jury to appear at a particular time and place for the purpose of instituting the inquiry, when, how, and by what means the deceased came by his death. The jury must consist of at least twelve lawful and honest men, "*probi et legales homines*," and the number is immaterial provided twelve agree. The jury is usually summoned from the householders residing in the neighbourhood in which the death took place. Any person summoned as a *witness* is bound to attend, or renders himself liable to be fined in any sum not exceeding 40s., the fine for defaulting *jurymen* being £5.

In *Scotland* there is no Coroner. In ordinary cases of sudden death a private inquiry is held by the Procurator Fiscal (a Crown official who is the Public Prosecutor in criminal cases in every County, *see* p. 547). The result of such inquiry is reported to the Lord Advocate. In the case of a death occuring in the course of an industrial employment, and in every case in which the Lord Advocate may so order, a public enquiry is held before the Sheriff and a jury.

Statistics of Deaths.

	1919.	1920.	1921.
England & Wales	504,203	466,213	458,710
Scotland	75,149	68,179	66,211
Ireland.....................	78,612	66,538	...
Total......	657,964	600,930	...

DIVORCE.

Preliminary.—Matrimonial suits may be conveniently divided into three classes, viz. (1) those in which a declaration against marriage is sought; (2) those in which the marriage is sought to be upheld; and (3) those in which, the marriage being admitted, partial or complete divorce is sought.

(1) *Nullity of Marriage.*—Marriage is void *ab initio* if the parties were in the prohibited degrees of affinity, if it was bigamous, if there was no consent, or if one of the parties was insane; but it is only voidable if one of the parties was under the age of consent (14 in the case of males and 12 in the case of females). Inability to consummate a marriage may also be a ground for avoiding it. In such a case a decree of nullity may be obtained.

(2) *Restitution of Conjugal Rights.*—This is a form of relief generally sought by a spouse who has been deserted. Disobedience to a decree of restitution of conjugal rights, although two years have not elapsed, at once constitutes desertion (as to the significance of which see paragraph (6) *infra*); and such desertion, if coupled with the husband's adultery, whether committed before or after the decree of restitution, is a ground for granting to the wife a decree of dissolution of marriage.

(3) *Judicial Separation and Divorce.*—The third class of suit mentioned in paragraph (1) *supra* includes the suit for judicial separation (which does not dissolve a marriage), and the suit for divorce proper (which, if successful) dissolves the marriage contract altogether and leaves the parties at liberty to marry again). Either spouse may petition for judicial separation on the ground of adultery, or cruelty, or of desertion without cause for two years or upwards. In such a petition a husband may claim damages from the co-respondent. A decree of judicial separation is often made the ground of a petition for divorce. A petitioner who has committed adultery which has not been condoned cannot obtain a judicial separation or a decree of restitution of conjugal rights unless there has been condonation. The fact that a petitioner has been guilty of cruelty or

desertion does not, however, debar him from a decree of judicial separation on the ground of adultery unless his conduct has conduced to the adultery.

Divorce.—Where partial or complete divorce is sought, relief can only be obtained upon proof of certain offences which fall under two heads, namely (1) those which are offences under ecclesiastical law, *e.g.*, cruelty, adultery, and unnatural offences; (2) those which are offences by statute, *e.g.*, incestuous adultery, bigamy with adultery, rape, and desertion.

If a husband seeks divorce, it is sufficient for him to prove the wife's adultery, in which case he may obtain damages from the adulterer. If a wife seeks divorce it was formerly not sufficient that she prove mere adultery. But now, by an Act which came into force on July 18, 1923, a wife may petition for divorce on the ground that, since the marriage and the passing of the Act, her husband has been guilty of adultery. A wife can also obtain divorce if the husband has been guilty of bigamy with adultery, of rape or certain other criminal offences, or of adultery coupled with such cruelty as without adultery would have entitled her to a divorce *a mensa et thoro* or of adultery coupled with desertion. "Cruelty" is conduct of such a character as to have caused damage to life, limb, or health (bodily or mental), or as to give rise to a reasonable apprehension of such danger. It is cruelty to wilfully and recklessly communicate a venereal disease; and a course of conduct calculated to break the spirit of the sufferer (generally the wife), continued until health breaks down or is likely to break down under the strain, is also a ground for relief.

If a wife gives birth to a child of which her husband could not possibly be the father, that is sufficient proof of adultery.

It is desertion in the legal sense if one party to a marriage, without the consent or against the will of the other, wilfully without cause or reasonable excuse makes the other live apart for two years or more. It is, however, a question of intention. *Powell* v. *Powell* (1922) P. 278. Formerly the only remedy for desertion was a suit for the restitution of conjugal rights; but now desertion without cause may enable the deserted spouse to obtain a degree of judicial separation. If coupled with adultery, it enables a wife to obtain a divorce.

When the decree will be refused.—A decree must be refused, even if the suit is undefended, if the allegations in the petition for divorce are not proved. There is no such thing in the Divorce Court as judgment by default. Other absolute bars to relief are (i) connivance at the adultery of the respondent; (ii) collusion, as where the initiation of the suit is procured by agreement or bargain (but this does not prevent a fresh suit being brought free from collusion); (iii) condonation, *i.e.* complete forgiveness which restores the *status quo*. Forgiveness, without restoration of the wife to her former position, cannot amount to condonation. (*Crocker* v. *Crocker* (1921), P. 15. There are also certain discretionary bars, as, *e.g.* where the petitioner has been guilty of unreasonable delay, or has been guilty of such wilful neglect or misconduct as has conduced to the adultery.

Intervention by King's Proctor.—At any time during the progress of a suit for dissolution or nullity of marriage, and before the decree *nisi* is made absolute, the King's Proctor may intervene to show cause against making a decree absolute.

Decree Absolute.—Every decree of dissolution or nullity is in the first instance a decree *nisi*, and is not made absolute until the expiration of six calendar months. The marriage subsists until the decree is made absolute. After that date either spouse may marry again; but a man may not marry the sister of his divorced wife whilst the divorced wife is alive. A divorced wife may call herself by her late husband's name. Persons who have been divorced may re-marry.

Children.—When a suit has been commenced, the children should not be removed from the person in whose custody they are *de facto*. Until a suit for judicial separation, nullity, or dissolution of marriage has been dismissed, the Court may make orders for the custody, maintenance, and education of children. Either spouse may make applications for access to the children.

Alimony.—A wife may in any cause file a petition for alimony (*i.e.*, means of support) pending suit, provided *primâ facie* evidence of the marriage is adduced. The right to alimony continues until there is a decision against the wife in the court of first instance. The amount may be agreed between the parties, otherwise one-fifth of the joint incomes is generally allowed. An order for *permanent* alimony may be obtained by a wife who has obtained a final decree of judicial separation.

Protection Orders.—A deserted wife may apply to a court of petty sessions or to the Divorce Division for an order to protect any money which has come to her after such desertion against her husband and his creditors. Disobedience to the order renders a party retaining the property liable to restore it and to pay twice the value thereof.

Costs.—Where a suit is about to be set down for hearing, the wife, if she has not sufficient separate estate, may obtain payment from her husband of a sum sufficient to cover her costs to date; and where a decree has been obtained against her for judicial separation on the ground of adultery, she may defend herself at his expense should he afterwards bring a suit for dissolution of marriage. If a suit be decided against a wife who has separate estate, she may be condemned in costs. A co-respondent may be ordered to pay the whole or any part of the costs of the proceedings.

SEPARATION BY AGREEMENT.

Husband and wife may agree, with or without consideration, to separate and live apart, but the agreement, to be valid, must be followed by an immediate separation. Although usually made by deed, a mere oral agreement is binding. If made, however, with a view to facilitating divorce proceedings it is void. A wife is not bound by a separation agreement if she was forced to make it by threats of violence. A clause which binds the husband to give up the custody of the children will be enforced, unless the Court is of opinion that it is not for their benefit. The agreement usually contains mutual covenants not to sue for the restitution of conjugal rights—a covenant by the husband not to molest the wife, and a covenant by the wife or her trustee to indemnify the husband against debts contracted by her during the separation. The remedy for a breach of the agreement is specific performance.

SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

When a husband has been guilty of assault or has deserted his wife, or has been guilty of persistent cruelty, or of wilful neglect to maintain her or her infant children, and by such cruelty or neglect has caused her to leave him, or where he is an habitual drunkard, the wife may obtain relief from a Court of Summary Jurisdiction. Relief may also be obtained by a husband whose wife is an habitual drunkard. The Court may declare that the applicant is no longer bound to cohabit with the other spouse. Where a wife is the applicant, the legal custody of children under sixteen may be given to her, and the husband may be ordered to pay a weekly sum not exceeding £2. Where the husband applies, the custody of all the children of the marriage may be given to him, and the wife may be committed to an inebriates home. If the wife has been guilty of adultery, no order will be made on her application unless there was condonation; and if, having obtained an order, she commits adultery, the order may be discharged. An order may be altered, varied or discharged at any time on cause being shown. All applications for relief must be made within six months of the ground of complaint.

DIVORCE STATISTICS.

England and Wales.

The number of matrimonial suits in the High Court of Justice of England and Wales during the nine years 1913-1921 is shown below:—

Year.	Poor Persons.	Other Suits.	Total.
1913	—	1,267	1,267
1914	88	1,260	1,348
1915	255	1,117	1,372
1916	340	1,073	1,413
1917	494	1,214	1,708
1918	1,034	1,655	2,689
1919	2,341	3,422	5,763
1920	2,126	3,058	5,184
1921	677	2,787	3,464

In the occupation groups of husbands' professional employments account for 1,148 cases, manufactures 816, trade 899, inland transport 215, mining 85, agriculture 102, navigation and fishing 46, and domestic service 26. Among the professions are included:—

Soldiers and Naval Seamen	341	Accountants	26
Engineers, Architects, &c.	208	Civil Servants	24
Navy, Army and Air Officers	162	Schoolmasters	18
Actors, musicians, &c.	105	Authors	15
Physicians, surgeons, &c.	79	Police	14
Legal profession	47	Students	11
		Municipal Offrs.	9
		Clergymen	6
		Painters	3

DIVORCE FOR THE POOR.

England and Wales.—A special department in the High Court of Justice for the assistance of poor persons in litigation, including divorce, was established in 1914. The official name of the department is "London Prescribed Officers (Poor Persons)."

Under the procedure of this department, Solicitor and Counsel are provided for a litigant who is not possessed of the means to employ legal assistance.

Although no fees are payable for the help given by the department, the applicants must find the solicitor's out-of-pocket expenses, and those incidental to witnesses—a point which has been criticised by the adherents of divorce law reform. However, if witnesses are not brought from a long distance, the whole proceedings need not cost more than £10, and can in some cases be completed for less, compared with from £50 to £60 necessitated by the normal procedure. Before a case is taken up, the applicant has to satisfy the department that he or she is really poor—not possessed of more than £50, exclusive of wearing apparel and trade tools. She must also show that her own income does not exceed £2 a week, or in special cases, £4. If this condition is fulfilled, and if he has reasonable grounds for bringing or defending a suit in the Divorce Court, he may apply to the Court for leave to do so. An application for leave is submitted to and is reported on by counsel and solicitor, who give their services voluntarily. If the report is favourable the Court may give the necessary leave, and thereupon another solicitor and counsel are assigned to the poor person to act for him. Such a litigant is not liable for Court fees, nor (generally) is he liable to pay costs to any other party. Counsel acting for him must charge him no fee, while the solicitor assigned to him generally gets nothing but his out-of-pocket expenses. Where, however, property of value is recovered for such litigant, the solicitor may (under the rules) get his usual costs. Numbers of persons take advantage of this procedure *in forma pauperis.* This explains the very large number of cases in the Divorce Court.

Scotland.—In every town there are Solicitors for the Poor, and in the Court of Session there are Counsel for the Poor, all of whom act gratuitously. Any class of litigation may be undertaken for poor persons, but the operation of the "Poor's Roll" is chiefly important in matrimonial and bastardy cases. Legal services are rendered free of charge, and no Court dues are payable. In cases of divorce application must be made to the Court of Session. In cases of separation simply, application may be made to the Sheriff Court. The means that preclude a person from the benefit of the Poor's Roll are not fixed, and each application depends on its own circumstances. The Poor's Roll was established in 1424.

THE FRANCHISE.

The Representation of the People Act, 1918, abolishes the voting qualifications of property owners, freemen, and lodgers, but extends the franchise to women, subject to certain limitations. To be entitled to be registered as Parliamentary or as Local Government electors, the following conditions are now required:—

PARLIAMENTARY.

MEN.—21 years of age. Residence only, for the qualifying six months in any one constituency or in any contiguous constituency or county. The occupation of land or premises of £10 annual value, for business purposes, for the same period.

A man of full age who has received a degree at any university forming, or part of, a constituency, is entitled to be registered as a voter for that constituency. Honorary degrees do no qualify.

WOMEN.—30 years of age, must be entitled to be registered as a Local Government elector for the occupation of land or premises of £5 yearly value, or of a dwelling house, or is the wife of a husband who is entitled to be so registered.

A woman is entitled to be registered as a parliamentary voter for a university constituency if she is of the required age, and has been admitted to a degree, or has passed the final examination and followed the conditions required of a woman by such university which did not at the time the examination was passed admit women to degrees.

ABSENT VOTERS AT GENERAL ELECTION.

In the lists which came into force on Oct. 15, 1922, the absent voters for Great Britain and Northern Ireland totalled 184,570, and for the contested constituencies in the General Election of 1922 172,451. Excluding three constituencies (in the Borough of Stoke-on-Trent) for which particulars are not available, 97,530 ballot papers were issued to absent voters whose recorded addresses where in the United Kingdom, and 40,295 of them were returned in time for the counting of the votes at the General Election of 1922. The number of absent voters who had appointed proxies in the contested constituencies was 4,173.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

MEN.—21 years of age. Must have occupied for the qualifying six months, as owner or tenant, any land or premises in a local government electoral area. A person who occupies rooms as a lodger is entitled, provided the rooms are let unfurnished.

WOMEN.—21 years of age. Is entitled to be registered as a local government elector where the conditions of her occupation of property would entitle her if she were a man.

Thirty years of age where she is the wife of a man who is entitled to be so registered in respect of premises in which they both reside.

REGISTRATION.

The qualifying periods (at present fixed by Order in Council) are for six months ending 15 Dec. for the Spring Register, and 15 June for the Autumn Register. It is the duty of the Registration Officer (in counties, the clerk to the county council; in boroughs, the town clerk) to compile the Spring and Autumn Registers containing the names of all persons entitled to vote. For this purpose instructions may be issued to the overseers of parishes, who cause house-to-house enquiries to be made to ascertain the names of all qualified voters. A householder's return may be issued, and the failure of the householder to give the required information renders such person liable to a penalty of £20. The prepared lists are publicly exhibited by the Registration Officer, together with a notice specifying the mode in which, and the time within which, claim and objections are to be made. Subsequently the Registration Officer shall make all necessary corrections of the electors' lists, and carry out all that is required to form those lists into a register, with a separate index letter and a separate series of numbers for each polling district.

ILLEGITIMACY.

England and Wales.—A man may be summoned to petty sessions on the application of the mother of a bastard child, or by the Guardians of the Poor where the child becomes chargeable to the Union or Parish; and the Justices, on his being proved to be the father of the child, may make an order requiring him to pay for its maintenance and education a sum not exceeding 5*s.* a week. By an Act which came into force on Sept. 30, 1923, the putative father may be ordered to pay 20*s.* a week, instead of 10*s.* as hitherto. The mother has the custody of her bastard children. No person is required as father of an illegitimate child to give information concerning the birth of such child, and the registrar is forbidden to enter in the register the name of any person as father of the child unless at the joint request of the mother and father. Such person is in that case required to sign the register, together with the mother. A domestic servant found to be *enceinte* may be peremptorily dismissed without notice; but any attempt to examine without her consent a servant supposed to be *enceinte* renders the employer liable to an action.

In 1922 the Home Secretary introduced a Bill for legitimating illegitimate children on the marriage of their parents, but the Bill had not passed both Houses of Parliament at the time of going to press.

Scotland.—The mother of an illegitimate child may obtain a decree of affiliation and aliment against the father. The process may be raised either in the Court of Session or the Sheriff Court, but usually is in the Sheriff Court. The father pays half of the inlying expenses, the amount usually decreed being £2 2*s.* The rate of aliment varies, but in 1919 it was settled by a decision of the Court of Session that £11 14*s.* per annum was a proper amount. The mother has the custody of the child until the age of 7 if a male and 10 if a female.

By Scots Law an illegitimate child is legitimated by the subsequent marriage of its parents provided there was no impediment to the marriage of the parents at the time of the conception of the child. Such legitimation is recognised by International Law so far as the laws of particular countries allow it. It is valid in England except that such a child cannot succeed to real estate in England on intestacy. After the marriage of the parents such a child may be registered as legitimate by warrant of the Sheriff.

Illegitimate Births.—Great Britain.

	1919.	1920.	1921.
England & Wales	41,876	44,267	38,618
Scotland	8,424	10,207	8,756
Total	50,300	54,474	47,374

Other Countries.

	No.	Rate per 10,000
England & Wales (1921)	38.618	455
Scotland (1921)	8,756	711
Belgium (1913)	10,975	641
Denmark (1919)	7,170	1,043
France (1912)	65,568	879
Italy (1917)	32,933	477
Netherlands (1920)	4,112	213
Norway (1917)	4,466	699
Sweden (1917)	18,060	1,494

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

PRECAUTIONS NECESSARY TO BE OBSERVED.—By the Public Health Act, 1875 (as amended by the Public Health Act, 1907), it is provided that any person who—(1) While suffering from any dangerous infectious disorder wilfully exposes himself without proper precautions against spreading the said disorder in any street, public place, shop, inn, or public conveyance, or enters any public conveyance without previously notifying to the owner, conductor, or driver thereof that he is so suffering; or, (2) Being in charge of any person so suffering, so exposes such sufferer, or causes or permits such sufferer to be so exposed; or, (3) Gives, lends, sells, transmits, or exposes, without previous disinfection, any bedding, clothing, rags, or other things which have been exposed to infection from any such disorder, shall be liable to a penalty of £5. A person suffering from such disorder who enters a public conveyance is liable to a fine of 40*s.*; and if he so enters without notifying to the owner or driver that he is so suffering, shall be ordered by the Court to pay the owner and driver the amount of any loss and expense they may incur in respect of the disinfection of the conveyance. Every owner or driver of a public conveyance must provide for the disinfection of such conveyance after it has conveyed any person suffering from dangerous infection; but he cannot be required to convey any person so suffering until he has been paid a sum sufficient to cover any loss or expense incurred in disinfecting the conveyance. No person may knowingly let for hire any house, &c., in which any person has been suffering from any dangerous infectious disorder without having the same disinfected to the satisfaction of a medical practitioner, as testified by a certificate signed by him—penalty not exceeding £20, or imprisonment with or without hard labour, not exceeding one month. By the Public Health Act, 1907, the Local Government Board (*i.e.* the *Ministry of Health*), since the passage of the Ministry of Health Act, 1919 has power to declare that this Act shall be in force in any specified district. Under this Act, a person suffering from an infectious disease must not engage in any trade unless he can do so without spreading the disease; nor may he take any book from a public or circulating library, or allow any such book to be returned after it has been exposed to infection. Clothes exposed to infection must not be sent to a public laundry unless they have been disinfected. A child who has been suffering from an infectious disease must not attend school without a medical certificate. Dairymen must notify infectious diseases existing among their servants, and the owner or driver of a public vehicle which has conveyed an infectious person must notify the same to the district medical officer. No wake may be held over the body of a person who died of an infectious disease. Where the Infectious Disease (Prevention) Act, 1890, is in force, where any suitable hospital is provided, any person who is suffering from any dangerous infectious disorder, and is without proper lodging or accommodation, or is lodged in a room occupied by more than one family, or cannot be effectually isolated, may, on a certificate signed by a medical practitioner, and with the consent of the hospital, be removed by order of any justice to such hospital. Similar provisions apply to the Metropolis. The occupier of a house in which there has been infectious disease within six weeks before he ceases to occupy it, must have the premises disinfected and inform the owner of the disease. Where it appears to any District Council that any house is in such a condition that the health of any person is affected or endangered thereby, or that whitewashing, &c., would tend to prevent or check infectious disease, they may give notice in writing to the owner or occupier of such house to whitewash, &c., the same.

NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

By the Infectious Disease (Notification) Extension Act, 1899, the provisions of the Infectious Disease (Notification) Act of 1889 were extended to the whole of England and Wales on the January 1, 1899. Every case of infectious disease, as defined by the Act, is to be notified to the Medical Officer of Health of the district in which it occurs. The notice may be by letter or even verbal, and must be given by the head of the family, or by the nearest relatives present in the building or in attendance on the patient, or any other person in attendance, or by the occupier of the building. In addition to this, the medical man in attendance is required to send a certificate to the Medical Officer of Health. Failure to send the notice or certificate renders the defaulter liable to 40*s.* fine. No payment is made for the notices required to be given by persons in the house, but the medical man gets 2*s.* 6*d.* for every case in his private practice and 1*s.* for every case in a public institution of which he is officer.

The diseases to which the Act applies are small-pox, cholera, diphtheria, membranous croup, erysipelas, scarlatina or scarlet fever, and the following fevers: typhus, typhoid, enteric, relapsing, continued, or puerperal. Plague must also be notified, in consequence of an Order issued in 1900. The local authority may order that the Act shall apply to any infectious disease other than those just mentioned, but such an order must be approved by the Local Government Board. In some districts the following have been declared infectious: measles, rötheln or German measles, whooping cough, chickenpox, mumps, and yellow fever. In the case of London the provisions of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, are similar to those now extended to the rest of the country.

Statistics of Notifiable Diseases. — The total numbers of cases of the chief notifiable diseases in England and Wales, excluding cases among soldiers and sailors, are set out below :—

	Cases notified.		Rate per 1,000 of population.
Tuberculosis (pulmonary) ...	61,655	...	1·65
Tuberculosis (other forms)...	15,851	...	0·42
Small-pox	263	...	0·01
Typhus fever	2	...	0·00
Scarlet fever	119,490	...	3·19
Diphtheria	69,481	...	1·86
Enteric fever	3,109	...	0·08
Continued fever	35	...	0·00
Relapsing fever	7	...	0·00
Puerperal fever	2,898	...	0·08
Erysipelas	16,051	...	0·43
Cerebo-spinal fever	583	...	0·02
Poliomyelitis	293	...	0·01
Ophthalmia neonatorum ...	10,304	...	10·76*
Encephalitis lethargica	890	...	0·02
Polio-encephalitis	36	...	0·00
Trench fever	39	...	0·00
Dysentery	1,353	...	0·04
Malaria (contracted in England)	32	...	0·00
Pneumonia	38,859	...	1·04

* Rate per 1,000 births.

JURY SERVICE.

Preliminary.—The juries with which the public are most concerned are, first and foremost, the grand juries; secondly, those which are summoned to try causes in the High Court, at assizes and county courts; and thirdly, those summoned to try criminal cases at assizes, the Old Bailey, and courts of Quarter Sessions, and to assist at coroners' inquests.

Qualifications.—All natural-born subjects of the King and aliens domiciled for ten years or more, being men or women between 21 and 65, (60 after March 1, 1923), are liable to serve as jurors.

Although women could not formerly serve, the sex disqualification was removed in 1919, and women are now liable to serve, subject to this, that a judge may make an order that the jury shall be composed of men only or of women only, or may, on an application made by a woman to be exempted from service on a jury in respect of any case by reason of the nature of the evidence to be given or of the issues to be tried, grant such exemption.

The qualification of a juror is a *property* one—that is to say, he or she must be a person who owns property or pays rates. A householder or shopkeeper in the City of London who owns personal estate worth £100; a resident in a county or borough owning £10 a year in real estate or rent charge, or £20 in leaseholds; or a householder in a county or borough assessed to the poor rate at not less than £30 a year in Middlesex and the County of London, or £20 in other counties, and occupiers of houses with not less than fifteen windows, are all compellable to serve as jurors unless exempted or disqualified.

Exemptions and Disqualifications.—Aliens (subject as above), felons, lunatics, imbeciles, deaf or blind persons are disqualified from serving on juries, while the following classes of persons (amongst others) are exempt—peers, members and officers of both Houses of Parliament, clergymen and priests, ministers of any congregation of protestant dissenters and Jews, whose meeting place is duly registered, judges, barristers, solicitors (if practising), officers of the supreme court, magistrates, clerks of the peace, sheriffs' officers and servants of such officers, justices of the peace, members of local bodies, governors of prisons and gaolers, superintendents, etc., of lunatic asylums, doctors and chemists (if actually practising), dentists, officers and men in Army, Navy, and Territorial Forces, licensed pilots, postal, custom and inland revenue servants.

Special exemption.—A judge, and, by virtue of S. 3 of the Juries Act, 1922, the sheriff, may for good reason excuse attendance on any particular jury.

Jury Lists.—Lists of juries are now prepared in accordance with the Juries Act, 1922. Persons who deem themselves to be entitled to be exempted should communicate with the registration officer, for all whose names appear on the lists are liable to serve.

Grand Juries.—The function of the grand jury is to make presentments on oath to judicial bodies or personages, mainly of accusation against persons against whom criminal proceedings are pending. The jurors have to say in effect whether there is a *primâ facie* case against the accused, against whom an indictment has been prepared, and if they are satisfied of this they find "a true bill"; if not, they "ignore the bill" and the accused is discharged.

Lunacy Juries.—A jury is sometimes summoned by the judge in lunacy to enquire whether a man is or is not of sound mind.

Juries in Criminal and Civil cases.—An accused person against whom a true bill has been found is tried by a "jury sworn." A "panel" of jurors are summoned to attend the court on a particular day, and it is from amongst them that the jury who are to try the prisoners are selected at random (an interesting note on the selection of jurors will be found in *Halsbury's Laws of England*, Vol. 18, p. 246). In a criminal case the prisoner has a right of challenge which is of two kinds—a challenge to the array—*i.e.*, the whole number of jurors summoned (which is so rare that it need not be further considered) and a challenge to the poll, *i.e.*, to individual jurors, which may be peremptory or for cause. Peremptory challenge, or challenge without cause, exists only as of right in treason and felony, and the prisoner can only challenge a limited number without reason. In the exercise of this right prisoners frequently object to the women on the jury. "Challenge for cause" sometimes takes place on the ground that the proposed juror is a peer or is alleged to have committed some crime which makes him infamous.

Except upon trials for murder, treason, and treason felony juries after being sworn may separate, *e.g.*, for lunch and at night. The verdict must be given in open court in the presence of all the jurors, and in cases of treason and felony in the presence of the defendant. It must be unanimous, except that in civil cases the parties may agree to take a majority verdict.

Special Juries.—Special Jurors are selected from persons having larger property qualifications, *e.g.*, the occupier of dwelling house in a large town rated at not less than £100. Trial is generally by Common Jury, but in any cause or matter at Assizes or in the High Court an order for a Special Jury may be obtained in certain cases.

Payment of Jurors.—A Special Juror is entitled to a fee of one guinea for each case in which he is sworn to act, whereas a Common Jury is only entitled to 1*s.* on each cause tried in the High Court or a County Court; and on Circuit, 8*d.* In Criminal Cases the jury is entitled to and, in fact, receives nothing. At Inquests, held before Coroners, the jurors are entitled to such fee as the local authority may permit the coroner to pay.

A juror is not accountable for, nor will any action lie against him, in respect of anything said or done by him in discharge of his office. If he fail to appear in the High Court or at assizes when duly summoned he may have to pay a fine of £10, while non-appearance at a county court may involve a fine of £5.

Coroners' Juries.—A coroner who has decided to hold an inquest must summon a jury to inquire into the cause of death. This absolute duty, however, was suspended during the War and for six months thereafter by an Act passed in 1918. A coroner's jury may be fined £5 for non-attendance. Broadly speaking, any "good and lawful" man or woman may be summoned on a coroner's jury. Although there is no age limit fixed by statute, the custom is to summon only persons of full age. Not less than twelve must be summoned, and at least twelve must agree on a verdict.

MARRIAGES.

BY BANNS OR LICENCE.

Banns of Marriage.—"Banns" formerly applied to any public kind of proclamation, and now refer only to marriages, so that the word signifies the public announcement in the parish church, the object being to ensure notoriety, and exclude clandestine marriages. The Marriage Act, 26 Geo. II. c. 33, prescribes audible publication according to the rubric, on three Sundays preceding the ceremony, after the Second Lesson. The law is now chiefly contained in the Marriage Act, 4 Geo. IV. c. 76, which repealed most of the laws then in force (see also 6 & 7 Will. IV. c. 85, and 1 Vict. c. 22). Where the parties reside in different parishes, the banns must be published in both, the minister giving his certificate of the same to be handed to the minister of the parish where the marriage takes place. The law provides specially for the case where one of the parties resides in Scotland, the publication being then in the parish church. In like manner in Scotland the publication takes place in the parish church, in whatever church the parties are married. It may be noted that, by Scottish law only, omission to publish the banns does not invalidate the marriage, because it would still stand as an irregular marriage carried out by consent before witnesses (see sub-tit., "Marriages in Scotland," *post*). The names by which the parties are known are sufficient for publication of banns, so that a variance from the strict baptismal name is not important. But where wrong names are designedly given, for the purpose of concealment or otherwise, the case is different, and the marriage may be null and void (*Midgeley* v. *Wood*, 4 Sw. & Tr. 267). Where a wrong and fraudulent name is given by one party only, and the other party is innocent, the validity of the marriage is not affected.

The Bishop may license a Chapel of Ease for the celebration of marriages; but where a district has been assigned to a chapel, and it becomes a vicarage, or "ecclesiastical parish," the option ceases, and the banns must be proclaimed and marriage celebrated therein, and not in the "mother church" or that of the civil parish.

If three months be permitted to elapse, the banns become useless, and the parties must either obtain a licence, or submit to the republication of banns. The minister ought to satisfy himself that the parties are of full age, or that the consent of parents is obtained, and it is usually on the score of insufficiency of age that banns are "forbidden." By the Act 6 & 7 Will. IV. c. 85, a marriage may be performed in church on the superintendent registrar's certificate without banns, provided that the incumbent's consent is obtained. One of the parties must be resident within the *Ecclesiastical* parish of the church in which the marriage is to take place.

Marriage licences are of two kinds—(1) the Common or Ordinary Licence granted by the Archbishops and Bishops, through their Surrogates, for marriage in any church or chapel duly licensed for marriages; (2) the Special Licence granted by the Archbishop of Canterbury for marriage at any time or in any place on good reason being shown (see p. 404). The Act of 1823 is severe on the clergy, making it a felony for any clergyman to marry the parties in the absence of banns or licence; and every Registrar or other person who knowingly unduly solemnizes a marriage is also guilty of felony. By a subsequent alteration in the law, the hours for marriage were extended, and they are now from 8 a.m. to 3 p.m.

The minister should be careful that there are two or more witnesses present, and that two witnesses attest the entries in the register books, which are kept in duplicate.

All civil jurisdiction over marriage was taken away from the Ecclesiastical Courts by the Divorce Act of 1857. An incumbent may, under Section 56 of this Act, refuse to marry a divorced person whose marriage has been dissolved for his or her adultery, but must allow another clergyman of the diocese to perform the service.

Marriage with a deceased wife's sister—including a sister of half blood—was legalised in 1907. No clergyman, however, can be compelled to solemnize such a marriage, but he can allow his church to be used for the purpose by another minister.

A marriage certificate is nothing more than a copy of the entry in the church register; and the customary fee is 2*s.* 6*d.*, and a stamp duty of 1*d.* Searches in the register-books may be made on payment of small fees, viz., 1*s.* for a single year, and 6*d.* additional for every other year. There are small fees, regulated by custom, on the certificate given of banns in one parish for marriage in another. Marriage fees are not uniform, and if excessive there is power with the Diocesan Chancellor to moderate them. With those who are in a position to afford it, it is usual to pay a guinea to the clergyman, and 5*s.* to the clerk; and the usual fees are paid although a stranger-clergyman be invited to perform the service.

MARRIAGE LICENCES.

Marriage Licences can be obtained in London by application at the Faculty Office, at the Vicar-General's Office, and at the Bishop of London's Registry, all within the old area known as Doctors' Commons, by one of the parties about to be married. In the country they may be obtained at the offices of the Bishops' Registrars, but licences obtained at the Bishop's Diocesan Registry only enable the parties to be married in the diocese in which they are issued; those procured at the Faculty Office, 23 Knightrider Street, Doctors' Commons, E.C., are available for London and all England and Wales; those procured at the Vicar-General's Office, 3 Creed Lane, Ludgate Hill, E.C. (hours in both offices 10 to 4; Saturdays 10 to 1) are available for London and all England and Wales, except the Province of York. No instructions, either verbal or in writing, can be received, except from one of the parties. Affidavits are prepared from the personal instructions of one of the parties about to be married, and the licence is delivered to the party upon payment of fees amounting to thirty shillings, in addition to the cost of stamp, 10*s.* 0*d.* *No previous notice is required and the licence is available as soon as it is issued.* The cost of licences through a clerical surrogate in the country varies, according to the diocese, from £1 15*s.* to £2 12*s.* 6*d.* By the 4th George IV. c. 76, it is enacted, in order to avoid fraud and *collusion* in obtaining licences for marriage, that before any such licence be granted one of the parties shall make a declaration, on oath, that there is no legal impediment to the intended marriage; and also that one of *such parties hath had* his or her usual place of abode for the space of fifteen days immediately preceding the issuing of the licence within the boundary of the parish church, or the district parish in the church of which the marriage is to be solemnized.

It may be added that in the country there may generally be found a parochial clergyman who is also a surrogate, before whom the above-mentioned affidavit may be taken, and whose office it is to procure the licence from the Bishop's registry, the surrogate delivering the same personally to the applicant.

SPECIAL MARRIAGE LICENCES.

SPECIAL LICENCES are granted by the Archbishop of Canterbury, under special circumstances, for marriage at any place with or without previous residence in the district, or at any time, &c.; but the reasons assigned must meet with his Grace's approval. Application must be made to The Faculty Office, 23 Knightrider Street, Doctors' Commons, E.C. 1 (*tel.*, 6834 Central). Fees for licence stamp, &c., £25.

BEFORE A REGISTRAR AND IN NONCONFORMIST BUILDINGS.

Marriages can take place in a District Register Office or in a Nonconformist building registered for marriages, (1) by Certificate, (2) by Licence. Notice of such marriages must be given personally to the Superintendent Registrar, a Registrar of Births and Deaths, a Registrar of Marriages, or the deputy of such officer. A marriage at a register office takes place in the presence of the Registrar of Marriages and the Superintendent Registrar; a marriage at a registered building takes place in the presence of the Registrar of Marriages, unless it is had under the provisions of the Marriage Act, 1898, respecting which see below. In each case the presence of at least two witnesses is necessary.

NOTICE OF MARRIAGE BY CERTIFICATE.

If both parties reside in the same registration district, they must both have resided there for seven days before the notice can be given. It may then be given by either party.

If the parties reside in different registration districts, notice must be given by each to a registration officer in the district in which he or she resides, and the preliminary residential qualification of seven days must be fulfilled by each before the notice can be given.

NOTICE OF MARRIAGE BY LICENCE.

One notice only is necessary, whether the parties live in the same or in different registration districts, and either party may give the notice.

If both live in the same district, one of them must have lived there for fifteen days before the notice can be given.

If they live in different districts, and both have fulfilled the necessary residential qualification, notice may be given in either district. If one only has fulfilled the qualification, the notice must be given in the district in which the residence has been fulfilled, and the other party must be resident in England or Wales when the notice is given.

The notice contains particulars as to names, ages, residence, length of residence, and the building in which the marriage is to take place. It also contains a declaration that there is no legal impediment to the marriage, and, in the case of minors, that the consent of the person whose consent to the marriage is required by law, has been duly given. A person making a false declaration renders himself or herself liable to prosecution for perjury.

ISSUE OF CERTIFICATE (WITHOUT LICENCE) FOR MARRIAGE.

After the lapse of twenty-one clear days from the date of the entry of the notice in the notice-book, the Superintendent Registrar may, provided no impediment is shown, issue his certificate for the marriage, which can then take place at any time within three calendar months from the date of the entry of the notice.

ISSUE OF CERTIFICATE AND LICENCE FOR MARRIAGE.

After the lapse of one week-day (not Christmas Day or Good Friday) from the date of entry of the notice, the Superintendent Registrar may, provided no impediment is shown, issue his certificate and licence for the marriage, which can then take place on any day within three calendar months from the date of entry of the notice.

DOCUMENTS TO BE PRODUCED AT THE MARRIAGE.

(1) *Marriage by Certificate:—*
- *a.* If both parties live in the same district:—The certificate of the Superintendent Registrar of that district.
- *b.* If they live in different districts:—A certificate from the Superintendent Registrar of *each* district.

(2) *Marriage by Licence:*—The certificate and licence of the Superintendent Registrar of the district in which the notice is given.

PLACE OF MARRIAGE.

The marriage must generally take place at a building within the district of residence of one of the parties, but there are exceptions, as follows:—

a. Section 14 of 19 & 20 Vict. cap. 119, provides that, if the usual place of worship of either of the parties is outside the district of his or her residence, the marriage may take place in such usual place of worship, provided that it is not more than two miles distant from the boundary of the district in which the notice is given.

b. The Act 3 and 4 Vict. cap. 72, provides that, if there is not within the district of residence of either party a registered building within which marriages are solemnized according to the rites and ceremonies of the religious denomination to which the parties belong, the marriage may take place in a registered building of the required denomination in the nearest district.

A marriage which has been duly celebrated in a register office in Ireland may be proved by the certificate of such marriage (*Guillet* v. *Guillet*, 27 T.L.R. 416).

MARRIAGE CEREMONY.

The marriage must be solemnized between the hours of 8 a.m. and 3 p.m., with open doors. Each of the parties must declare as follows:—"I do solemnly declare that I know not of any lawful impediment why I, *A. B.*, may not be joined in matrimony to *C. D.*"; and each of the parties must say to the other, "I call upon these persons here present to witness that I, *A. B.*, do take thee, *C. D.*, to be my lawful wedded wife [*or* husband]." A wedding-ring may be, and is generally, used at a marriage at a register office.

MARRIAGE ACT, 1898.

The presence of a Registrar of Marriages is not necessary at marriages at Nonconformist registered buildings which have adopted the provisions of this Act. The Act (which does not apply to Scotland or Ireland, or to marriages according to the usages of the Jews or of the Society of Friends) provides for the appointment of an "authorised person" (a person, usually the minister or an official of the building certified by the trustees or governing body as having been duly authorised for the purpose) who must be present at and must register the marriage. If the presence of a Registrar is required at a marriage at a building at which the provisions of the Act have been adopted, the fact must be stated when notice of the marriage is given, and the consent of the minister or trustees to the Registrar's attendance must be obtained.

The parties must at some time during the ceremony make the following declarations:—

"I do solemnly declare that I know not of any lawful impediment why I, *A. B.*, may not be joined in matrimony to *C. D.*"

Also each of the parties must say to the other:—

"I call upon these persons here present to witness that I, *A. B.*, do take thee, *C. D.*, to be my lawful wedded wife [*or* husband]";

or, in lieu thereof:—

"I, *A. B.*, do take thee, *C. D.*, to be my wedded wife [*or* husband]."

Rules and Regulations relating to this Act were published in October, 1909. (See *Statutory Rules and Orders*, 1909, No. 1332.)

Naval Marriages Act, 1908.

This Act, which came into force on January 1, 1909, was framed with the object of relieving sailors of the Royal Navy of the difficulties under which they laboured as regards fulfilling the necessary residential qualification for the purpose of marriage.

It provides that any officer, seaman, or marine borne on the books of one of His Majesty's ships who wishes to marry may, if the marriage is to take place at a register office or a Nonconformist registered building, give notice to his commanding officer, who, after the lapse of twenty-one clear days, can issue a certificate for the marriage. The other party must give notice in the usual way to a registration officer in the district in which she resides.

If the marriage is to take place at a church of the Church of England, the chaplain or commanding officer must publish the banns on board the ship on three successive Sundays: he can then issue a certificate of publication of banns. The banns must also be published in the church in which the marriage is to take place.

No marriage by licence can take place under this Act.

Fees.

	s.	*d.*
For entering notice of a marriage by certificate in the marriage notice-book	1	0
For entering notice of a marriage by licence in the marriage notice-book......	1	0
For a certificate for marriage without licence....................................	1	0
For a certificate for marriage by licence	1	0
For a licence for marriage	30	0
Stamp duty on a licence for marriage......	10	0
For a marriage by certificate in the presence of a Registrar	5	0
For a marriage by licence in the presence of a Registrar	10	0

Exclusive of the fee for a certificate of the marriage (marriage lines), the total fees for a marriage by certificate, when the parties live in the same district, amount to 7*s.*; if they live in different districts, to 9*s.*

For a marriage by licence the total fees are £2 12*s.* 0*d.*

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION RESPECTING MARRIAGES.

Parties should be married in the name in which they are generally known.

A marriage may take place at a registered building before a Registrar without religious ceremony if the consent of the trustees is obtained.

If parties who have been married at a register office desire to go through a religious ceremony at a church, they may do so on production to the incumbent of a certificate of the register office marriage, but this ceremony is not recorded as a marriage in the register books.

A divorced person desiring to marry again in a register office or registered building must give notice to the Superintendent Registrar, to whom a copy of the divorce decree must be produced.

In Wales, and in places where the Welsh tongue is used, the declaration and contracting words may be said in Welsh, as provided by Section 23 of the Marriages and Registration Act, 1837.

If both parties are Jews, they must give notice to a registration officer in the usual way, and may marry according to their usages in a synagogue or private dwelling-house at any hour; the marriage must be registered by the secretary of the synagogue of which the man is a member.

If both parties are members of the Society of Friends (Quakers), or if, not being in membership, they have been authorised by the Society of Friends to solemnize their marriage in accordance with its usages, they must give notice to a registration officer, and may be married in a Friends' meeting-house; the marriage must be registered by the registering officer of the Society appointed to act for the district in which the meeting-house is situated. The presence of a Registrar of Marriages is not necessary at such marriages of Jews or members of the Society of Friends.

Marriage with a deceased wife's sister was rendered legal by the Deceased Wife's Sister Act, 1907; the Act forbids the marriage of a man with the sister of his *divorced* wife during the wife's lifetime. The marriage of a woman with her deceased husband's brother was rendered legal in 1921.

MARRIAGE IN ENGLAND OR WALES WHEN ONE PARTY LIVES IN SCOTLAND OR IRELAND.

Notice for a marriage by a Superintendent Registrar's certificate in a register office or registered building may be given in the usual way by the party resident in England. As regards Scotland, the party there, after a residence of fifteen days, should apply to the session clerk to publish banns; as regards Ireland, the party there, after a residence of seven days, must give notice to the District Registrar of Marriages. Notice cannot be given for such marriages to take place by the licence of the Superintendent Registrar.

Marriage of such parties may take place in a church of the Church of England after the publication of banns, or by Ecclesiastical licence.

MARRIAGES OF BRITISH SUBJECTS ABROAD.

Act passed June 27, 1892; came into force Jan. 1, 1893. Order in Council dated Nov. 22, 1913, whereby previous Orders are repealed and regulations for marriages under the Act are laid down.

British subjects may contract a valid marriage in a foreign country provided they conform to the provisions of the Foreign Marriages Act, 1892. One of the parties to the marriage only need be a British subject.

Where a marriage according to the local law of a foreign country is valid by English law, then, before the marriage is solemnized in that country under the Act, the marriage officer as defined by the Act must be satisfied—

(*a*) That both the parties are British subjects; or,

(*b*) If only one of the parties is a British subject, that the other is not a subject or citizen of the country; or,

(*c*) If only one of the parties is a British subject and the other a subject or citizen of the country, that sufficient facilities do not exist for the solemnization of the marriage in the foreign country in accordance with the law of that country; or,

(*d*) If the man is a British subject and the woman a subject or citizen of the country, that no objection will be taken by the authorities of the country to the solemnization of the marriage under the Act.

In the case of any marriage under the Act, where the woman is a British subject and the man a foreigner, the marriage officer must be satisfied—

(*a*) That the marriage will be recognized by the law of the country to which the foreigner belongs; or,

(*b*) That some other marriage ceremony in addition to that under this Act has taken place, or is about to take place, between the parties, and that such other ceremony is recognized by the law of the country to which the foreigner belongs; or,

(*c*) That the leave of the Secretary of State has been obtained.

The marriage must be solemnized by or before a marriage officer as defined by the above-named Act.

It is necessary for one of the parties to the intending marriage to sign a notice stating the name, surname, profession, condition, and residence of each of the parties, and whether each of the parties is or is not a minor, and to give the notice to the marriage officer within whose district both of the parties have had their residence not less than one week then next preceding, and the notice must state that they have so resided.

If the parties reside in different districts, such notice must be given to the marriage officer of the district before whom the intended marriage is to be solemnized, by the party who has resided for a period of not less than one week within the district of such marriage officer.

If one of the parties resides (*a*) in the United Kingdom, or (*b*) in a Colony or India (*a*) notice must be given in like manner as if the party so resident were about to be married in that part of the United Kingdom in which he or she resides, and in England or Ireland must be given to the superintendent registrar or registrars, and in Scotland must be given by proclamation of banns, and (*b*) such notice must be given by the party dwelling in such Colony or in India as may be provided by any law of that Colony or of the Governor-General of India in Council, or in like manner as if the party were about to be married in that place.

If the non-resident party has dwelt in the district of a marriage officer in a foreign country notice must be given by that party in like manner as if the marriage were to be solemnized by or before such marriage officer, or if the place in a foreign country at which the non-resident party has dwelt is not within the district of a marriage officer the notice may be given to any person authorised by the Secretary of State to receive such notices. Where neither party has resided for a period of not less than one week within the district of the marriage officer before whom the intended marriage is to be solemnized, and (*a*) the marriage cannot conveniently be solemnized at the place where either of the parties has had his or her usual place of abode, or (*b*) the permission of the Secretary of State has been obtained, notice must be given by each of the parties in the place where he or she has had his or her usual place of abode for a period of not less than one week immediately preceding the giving of such notice in the prescribed manner, and a certificate of the giving of such notice obtained.

If the Secretary of State is satisfied that for some good reason the party has not been able to give the required notice and that the marriage is not clandestine and that adequate notice has been given he may permit the marriage to be solemnized.

Before the marriage is solemnized each of the parties must make on oath

(*a*) That he or she believes that there is no impediment

(*b*) that both the parties have had their usual place of residence in the district of the consular marriage officer for three weeks immediately preceding, or if they have not both resided there during three weeks then that one of them has so resided, and stating the place where the party who has not so resided has within three months immediately preceding had for three consecutive weeks his or her usual place of abode, and the notice that has been given in that place, or, if neither party has resided there, stating the place or places where each party has within three months immediately preceding had for three weeks his or her usual place of abode, and the notices that have been given in those places.

After the expiration of 14 days after the notice of an intended marriage has been entered, then if no lawful impediment to the marriage is shown, and the marriage has not been forbidden in manner provided by the Act, the marriage may be solemnized. A consular officer holding a warrant for a district can only solemnize a marriage at his own official house. Parties residing within a consular district who may wish to be married under the Act must go to the consular officer provided with a warrant for that district; two or more witnesses are required to be present.

The following fees for marriages under the Foreign Marriage Act are leviable under the Consular Fees Order in Council of August 18, 1892, and are payable to His Majesty's Government:—

	£	s.	d.
For receiving notice of an intended marriage	0	10	0
For receiving notice of a caveat	1	0	0
For every marriage solemnized by or in the presence of a Marriage Officer and registered by him	0	10	0
For certificate by a Marriage Officer of notice having been given and posted up, in case of one of the parties residing outside the consular district in which the marriage is to take place	0	5	0
For attendance by consular officer at a marriage solemnized in accordance with the local law and for registration of the same	1	0	0

Marriages may be solemnized 8 a.m. to 3 p.m.

No religious ceremony is required, but any form according to the creed of the contracting parties may be used. The presence of the duly authorised Marriage Officer is, however, necessary to render the marriage valid. If the ceremonial be that of the Church of England, it can only be performed by a clergyman of that Church.

Marriages solemnized under the Foreign Marriage Acts are legal by English law when both parties are British subjects, and also when only one of them is a British subject, but such marriages are not necessarily valid out of His Majesty's dominions. In cases where one of the parties is a subject of the country where the marriage is proposed to take place, or of a third country, the party in question must previously comply with the requirements of the marriage law of the country to which he or she belongs, so far as it may be possible to do so, in order to render such marriage also valid by the law of that country.

An Englishwoman married to a foreigner follows the nationality of her husband.

In Germany and Switzerland marriages by any foreign consular officer are, in the absence of any treaty stipulations, strictly prohibited.

A marriage which would not be valid in England would be equally invalid if solemnized in an embassy, legation, or consulate abroad. For instance, marriages within the prohibited degrees of consanguinity or affinity would not be valid.

A marriage between Christians in India may be proved in England by an India Office certificate (*Braid* v. *Braid*, 1909, 25 T.L.R. 646).

Marriages may also be solemnized under the "Foreign Marriages Act, 1892," before the commanding officer of any of His Majesty's ships on a foreign station provided he be of such rank and of such vessel as is for the time being authorised for that purpose by Admiralty instructions.

MARRIAGES ABROAD WITH FOREIGNERS ACCORDING TO FOREIGN LAW.

Act of 1906.—Under the *Marriage with Foreigners Act*, 1906, any British subject desiring to be married in a foreign country to a foreigner according to the law of the country may, after giving notice of the marriage, obtain a certificate from the registrar that there is no legal impediment to the marriage. In order to obtain the certificate, the rules set out in the schedule to the Act must be complied with. Any persons may enter an objection to a certificate, the validity of which will be decided by the Registrar-General.

A marriage by repute which is valid by the law of the domicile in a foreign country will be recognised as valid by the English courts (*re Green Noyes* v. *Pitkin*, 1909, 25 T.L.R. 222).

MARRIAGES IN SCOTLAND.

According to the law of Scotland marriage is a contract which is completed by the mutual consent of parties. No formalities are required and no consent of parents or guardians is necessary. It can be contracted by a male over 14 years of age and a female over 12. Marriages may be "regular" or "irregular."

A regular marriage is one which is celebrated by a Minister of religion after due notice by the publication of banns or publication by the Registrar. Any Minister of any denomination (including a person officiating at a Quaker wedding) who performs the ceremony is reckoned to be a minister of religion. It must be performed before two witnesses and one of the parties must have resided in Scotland for at least 15 days before the ceremony. Public proclamation is made by (*a*) banns or (*b*) notice by the Registrar. Banns must be proclaimed in the parish church of both parties. It is ordered that the proclamation of banns should be made three times, but by immemorial practice proclamation on one Sunday is sufficient. The Clerk of the Kirk Session of the Parish takes in notices of banns and issues certificates of proclamation. The fee for proclamation may not exceed 2*s.* 6*d.* A certificate of proclamation of banns is only valid for three months.

Under the Marriage Notices (Scotland) Act 1878 a notice posted up in a conspicuous or accessible place on the board or outer wall of the Registrar's office is equivalent to the proclamation of banns. Exhibition is made for seven consecutive days. Objection may be made within other seven days. If no objections are lodged the Registrar issues a certificate: fee, 1*s.* 6*d.* Such certificate of publication is only valid for three months. Under the Naval Marriages Act 1908 banns may be published on board one of His Majesty's ships where an officer, seaman or Marine on the ship's books wishes to contract a marriage in Scotland. A declaration under the Marriage Notices (Scotland) Act already referred to may also be filled up and the officer commanding the ship may grant a certificate.

Irregular Marriages are survivals of modes of marriage which were general throughout Europe in mediæval times, Scotland having disregarded the decrees of the Council of Trent invalidating irregular marriages; Scotland following the ancient Canon law. These marriages may be contracted in three ways: (1) by exchange of consent before two witnesses (called in legal language *per verba de præsenti*); (2) by promise of marriage followed by intercourse on the faith of the promise (called marriage by promise, *subsequente copula*); the promise, however, can only be proved by the writing or the oath of the party when action is brought; (3) by constant living together as husband and wife (called marriage by *habit and repute*), *i.e.*, the general repute of the neighbourhood supported by consistent conduct. Marriage by the first mode is only valid if one of the parties has been resident in Scotland for 21 days before the contract is entered into. (This is the result of legislation and not part of the common law of Scotland.) "Gretna Green" marriages were abolished in 1856 by the Act 19 and 20 Victoria, Chap. 96. Marriages thus contracted may be registered if the parties appear before the Sheriff with their witnesses and petition for registration within three months. On the Sheriff granting warrant the Registrar registers the marriage for a fee of 5*s.* 1*d.* The other two forms of marriage before they are held to be valid must be declared by a decree in the Court of Session.

Marriage with a foreigner may be solemnized regularly if one of the parties has a residential qualification and provided that if one party has resided in Scotland for 21 days and the minister agrees to dispense with the proclamation of banns in the case of the foreigner. Marriage of a Scottish person with a foreigner, or marriage of two foreigners, may be contracted irregularly if one or other of the parties has resided in Scotland for 21 days.

Statistics of Marriages.

	1919.	1920.	1921.
England & Wales	369,411	379,658	...
Scotland	44,137	46,838	39,268
Ireland....................	27,193	28,826	...
Total......	430,741	455,322	...

PASSPORTS.

Applications for Foreign Office Passports must be made in the form printed on the back of the Regulations (to be had on application), and must be accompanied by two copies of a photograph of the applicant, one copy being duly certified by the recommender. Applications should be enclosed in a cover addressed to "The Passport Office, 1 Queen Anne's Gate Buildings, Dartmouth Street, Westminster, S.W. 1" or to "The Branch Passport Office, 36 Dale Street, Liverpool." Applications should, if possible, reach the Passport Office not less than *four* days before that on which the Passport is to be issued. The charge for a Passport is 7*s.* 6*d.* Passports are issued in London between the hours of 10 and 4 (Saturdays, 10 to 1), and in Liverpool, 9.30 to 4 (Saturdays, 9.30 to 1), except on Sundays and Public Holidays, when the Passport Offices are closed. They may also be obtained through the post if a Postal Order for 7*s.* 6*d.*, *made payable to the Passport Office*, is forwarded with the application. Postage stamps will not be received in payment.

Foreign Office Passports are granted (1) to natural-born British subjects; (2) to the wives and widows of such persons; and (3) to persons naturalised in the United Kingdom, in the British Dominions or Colonies, or in India.

A married woman is deemed to be a subject of the State of which her husband is for the time being a subject.

Passports are granted (1) in the case of natural-born British subjects and persons naturalised in the United Kingdom, upon the production of a Declaration by the applicant in the form printed at the back of the Regulations, verified by a Declaration made by a member or official of any *Banking Firm* established in the United Kingdom, or by any *Mayor, Magistrate, Provost, Justice of the Peace, Minister of Religion, Barrister-at-law, Physician, Surgeon, Solicitor, or Notary Public*, resident in the United Kingdom; the applicant's Certificate of Birth and other evidence may also be required. Applicants serving in His Majesty's Forces may have their declarations verified by their Commanding Officers; (2) in the case of children under the age of 16 years requiring a separate Passport, upon production of a Declaration made by the child's parent or guardian in a Form (B), to be obtained upon application to the Foreign Office; (3) in the case of persons naturalised in any of the British self-governing Dominions, upon production of a letter of recommendation from the High Commissioner or Agent-General in London of the State concerned; and in the case of natives of British India, and persons naturalised therein, upon production of a letter of recommendation from the India Office. Persons naturalised or ordinarily resident in any of the Crown Colonies must obtain a letter of recommendation from the Colonial Office.

If the applicant for a Passport be a naturalised British subject, his certificate of naturalisation must be forwarded to the Foreign Office with the Declaration or letter of recommendation. Naturalised British subjects will be described as such in their Passports, which will be issued subject to the necessary qualifications.

British Passports are only available for travel to the countries named thereon, but may be endorsed for additional countries. The possession of a Passport so endorsed does not, however, exempt the holder from compliance with any *Immigration Regulations* in force, or from the necessity of obtaining a *visa* where required.

Foreign Office Passports are not available beyond two years from the date of issue. They may be renewed for four further periods of two years each, after which fresh Passports must be obtained. The fee for each renewal is 2*s.*

A Passport cannot be issued on behalf of a person *already abroad*; such person should apply for one to the nearest British Mission or Consulate. Passports must not be sent out of the United Kingdom by post.

PAWNBROKERS' REGULATIONS.

For the TICKET on goods pledged for 10*s.* or less .. .. ½*d.*

On goods pledged for more than 10*s.*.......... 1*d.*

For INTEREST on pledges not exceeding 40*s.*, for every 2*s.* or part of 2*s.*, per month......½*d.*

And after the first month any time not exceeding 14 days to be charged as half a month.

Note.—In addition to the above charge, an additional charge of ½*d.* for each 5*s.* or part of 5*s.* lent is authorized (*Pawnbrokers' Act*, 1922).

On pledges exceeding 40*s.*, for every half-crown or part of half a crown, per month ½*d.*

FORFEITURE.—Pledges for 10*s.* and under must be redeemed within twelve calendar months and seven days from the date of pledging. After that they become the property of the pawnbroker.

Pledges above 10*s.*, if not redeemed within twelve calendar months and seven days from the day of pledging, may be sold by auction by the pawnbroker, but may be redeemed at any time before the day of sale.

Within three years after sale the pawner may inspect the account of the sale in the pawnbroker's books on payment of one penny, and receive any surplus produced by the sale. Should there be a deficit, the pawner, or the person producing the ticket, is liable to pay the deficiency. Any deficit on sale of one pledge may be set off by the pawnbroker against surplus on another.

If any pledge is destroyed or damaged by fire, the pawnbroker will be bound to pay the value of the pledge after deducting the amount of the loan and profit—*i.e.*, the loan and profit and 25 per cent. on the amount of the loan.

If any ticket is lost, mislaid, or stolen, the pawner should at once apply to the pawnbroker for a form of declaration to be made before a magistrate, or the pawnbroker will be bound to deliver the pledge to any person who produces the ticket to him and claims to redeem the same.

When the loan is 5*s.* or under, the charge on form of declaration is one halfpenny; when the loan is above 5*s.*, one penny.

Special Contracts.—A pawnbroker may make a special contract with a pawner in respect of a pledge on which the pawnbroker makes a loan of above 40*s.*, provided always that—

(1.) The pawnbroker at the time of the pawning shall deliver to the pawner a special contract pawn-ticket, signed by the pawnbroker.

(2.) The duplicate of the special contract pawn-ticket shall be signed by the pawner.

The pawnbroker may also charge:—For ticket, profit per calendar month, for storage of the pledge, and payment to inspect account of sale, such sums and rates as may be agreed upon at the time of making the contract.

After the first calendar month any time not exceeding fourteen days will be charged as half a month, and any time exceeding fourteen days and not more than one month as one month.

The charge for storage of the pledge will be per calendar month, or any part of a month, in addition to the charges above mentioned.

Pledges may be pawned under special contract for a period of not less than three months.

In all other respects pledges under special contract are subjected to the same rules as to sale by auction, inspection of account of sale, payment of surplus produced by sale, and loss of ticket, as are set forth above in the case of ordinary pledges for more than 10*s.*

RECEIPTS.

Receipts should be kept for six years from the date of payment, after which period no action can be brought concerning the goods, &c., received.

RENT RESTRICTION

AND OTHER MODIFICATIONS OF THE LAW OF LANDLORD AND TENANT.

The Increase of Rent and Mortgage Interest (Restrictions) Act, 1920, was dealt with on pp. 427–428 of the 1921 edition of "Whitaker."

STREETS AND FOOTPATHS.

Streets and Footpaths.—The scavenging of streets and the cleansing of footways and pavements is generally undertaken by the sanitary authorities. It is unlawful to place or leave on any footway any furniture, goods, wares or merchandise, or any cask, tub, basket, pail, &c.; or to place over any footway any blind, shade, covering, awning, or other projection less than eight feet in height from the ground; or to place any goods, wares, merchandise, matter, or thing whatsoever, so that the same project in such a manner as to obstruct or incommode the passage of any person over or along a footway; or to roll any cask, tub, hoop, or wheel upon any footway, except for the purpose of crossing the footway; or to throw or lay down any materials in any street, or beat or shake any carpet, rug, or mat in any street after the hour of eight in the morning.

VACCINATION.

The parent of every child born in England must within six months after the birth of the child, or the person having custody of a child must within six months after receiving it, have the child vaccinated by a registered private medical practitioner or by the Public Vaccinator for the district. If the vaccination is performed by a private medical practitioner a certificate in the form prescribed by the Vaccination Order, 1898, of successful vaccination must be sent to the Registrar of Births within seven days. The Public Vaccinator is required on the request of the parent or guardian of a child to visit the home of the child and vaccinate it free of charge with glycerinated calf lymph or with such other lymph as may be issued by the Local Government Board at the option of the parent. If a child is not vaccinated within 4 months of its birth, the Public Vaccinator is required to give 24 hours' notice to the parent and to visit the home of the child and offer to vaccinate it. No parent or other person will be liable to any penalty under the Vaccination Acts if within four months from the birth he makes a statutory declaration before a commissioner for oaths or one justice of the peace that he conscientiously believes that vaccination would be prejudicial to the health of the child, and within seven days thereafter delivers the statutory declaration (which requires no stamp) to the Vaccination Officer for the district. A conscientious objector can thus escape all penalties, but a person who does not obtain a certificate, or make the declaration, will still be liable to penalties for not having a child vaccinated, and by the Vaccination Order, 1898, issued under the Vaccination Act, 1898, by the Local Government Board, the due vaccination of every child not exempted is secured by a very complete system of registration, and in future the Vaccination Officers will be able to undertake prosecutions without directions from Boards of Guardians, and the Boards will have no power to prevent such prosecutions. [See also Vaccination Order, 1907.]

WILLS.

Reasons for Making a Will.—Every man having a wife and family should make his will. However small his estate, it is an imperative duty in most cases, and is safer in every case, to protect the interest of the survivors by a will, and by the appointment of one or more trustworthy persons to carry his wishes into effect. When persons die intestate, having foolishly put off making a will until it is too late, their negligence may deprive those for whom they were most anxious to provide. Thus a widow may find that the estate, a life policy perhaps, is not all hers, but has to be shared with a distant cousin of her husband's. Negligence, or unreasoning dislike to making a will, becomes an irreparable crime against those who have the first claim to protection. The help of a lawyer in making a will is not in every case essential, but it is always advisable, particularly where there is a desire on a testator's part to provide for his property being "settled" as it is called—*e.g.*, the income being paid to his widow for her life, or until remarriage, and on her death or remarriage the capital being divided among his children equally. The tying-up or postponing the enjoyment of income or capital requires the skill of a practised lawyer. Assuming that a lawyer is not employed, a person having resolved to make a will must not regard it as a light matter, to be got rid of in a few minutes, like writing a letter, but one dmaending the most serious attention. It is only after a person is dead, and cannot explain his meaning, that his will can be open to dispute. It is the more necessary, therefore, to express what is meant in language of the utmost clearness, avoiding the use of any word or expression that seems to admit of another meaning than the one intended. The lawyers have a maxim that the unforeseen (*i.e.*, the event not provided for) always happens. It is better to be prolix than to leave the smallest room for doubt or uncertainty, although the same name or word be repeated over and over again. Sounding phrases are entirely out of place. Avoid the use of "legal terms," such as "heirs" and "issue," when the same thing may be expressed in plain language. If in writing the will a mistake be made, it is better to rewrite the whole. Before a will is executed, that is, *signed by the testator in presence of two witnesses*, an alteration may be made by striking through the words with a pen, but opposite to such alteration the testator and witnesses should write their names or place their initials. Never scratch out a word with a knife or other instrument, and no alteration *of any kind whatever* must be made after the will is executed. If the testator afterwards wishes to change the disposition of his estate, it is better to make a new will, revoking the old one, or to add a codicil to the first, which must be duly executed and attested in the same manner as the original will. *A will should be written in ink and very legibly on a single sheet of paper.* Although, of course, forms of wills must vary to suit different cases, the following directions may be found useful to those who, in cases of emergency, are called upon to draw up wills, either for themselves or others :—

TESTATOR OR TESTATRIX.—The person who makes the will is the testator, or if the will-maker be a woman, the testatrix.

ESTATE.—By this word is to be understood property of all kinds, both real and personal. Real property includes tithes and advowsons, as well as freehold land and houses; while personal property includes debts due, arrears of rents, money, leasehold property, house furniture, goods, assurance policies, stock in public companies, and the like.

RESIDUARY LEGATEES.—It is well in all cases to leave to some person or persons "the residue of my estate and effects," although it may be thought that the whole of the property has been disposed of in legacies already mentioned in the will. It should be remembered that a will operates on property acquired after it has been made.

TO BEGIN A WILL.—A form in which a will may be commenced is:—"This is the last will of me, Thomas Smith, of Vine Cottage, Silver Street, Reading, in the county of Berks."

TO END A WILL.—After disposing of the property, the will may be ended as follows:—"And I hereby appoint the said —— sole (or joint) executor(s) of this my Will, and I revoke all former wills and codicils. Dated this —— day of ——, 19—."

EXECUTION OF A WILL.—The testator should sign his name at the foot or end of the will, in presence of two witnesses, who will immediately sign their names in his and in each other's presence. A person who has been left a legacy or share of residue in the will, or whose wife or husband has been left a legacy, should not be an attesting witness. Their attestation would be good, but they would forfeit the legacy. It is better that a person named as executor should not be a witness. Husband and wife may both be witnesses, provided neither is a legatee. If a solicitor be appointed executor, it is lawful to direct that his ordinary fees and charges shall be paid; but in this case he (as an interested party) must not be a witness to the will.

ATTESTING EXECUTION.—Opposite to or beneath the testator's signature should be written the attestation clause. The following form of attestation will be found sufficient :—

Signed by the testator [or testatrix, as the case may be], in the presence of us, both present at the same time who in his [or her] presence and in the presence of each other have hereunto set our names as witnesses.

THOMAS SMITH
[Signature of Testator.]

William Jones, of Vine Cottage, Silver Street, Reading, Tailor. Henry Morgan, of North Street, Reading, Esq.

It is desirable that the witnesses should be fully described, as they may possibly be wanted at some future time. If the testator should be too ill to sign, even by a mark, another person may sign the testator's name to the will for him, in his presence and by his direction, and in this case it should be shown that the testator knew the contents of the document. The attestation clause should therefore be worded: "Signed by Thomas Brown, by the direction and in the presence of the testator, Thomas Smith, in the joint presence of us, who thereupon signed our names in his presence and in the presence of each other, the will having been first read over to the testator, who appeared fully to understand the same." If the testator be blind the will should be read aloud to him in the presence of the witnesses, and the fact mentioned in the attestation clause. If by inadvertence the testator should have signed his will without the witnesses being present, then the attestation should be:—"The testator acknowledged his signature already made as his signature to his last will and testament, in the joint presence," &c. Any omission in the observance of these details causes delay and expense, and sometimes great difficulty is experienced in procuring an affidavit by one of the attesting witnesses before the will can be admitted to Probate.

CODICIL.—When any change is required to be made in the disposition of property as stated in the will, the change should be embodied in a codicil. A codicil should begin:—"This is a codicil to the will of me, Thomas Smith, of Vine Cottage, Silver Street, Reading, in the county of Berks, the said will bearing date," &c. A codicil must be dated at the end, and signed and witnessed with exactly the same formalities as the will.

EXECUTORS.—It is usual to appoint two executors, although one is sufficient. The name and address of each executor should be given in full, as follows:—"I appoint John Jones, of number twenty-one, London Street, Ipswich, and Edward Matthews, of number seventeen, Market Street, Lincoln, executors of this my will." An executor may be a legatee. Thus a child or wife to whom the whole or a portion of the estate is left may be appointed sole executor, or one of two executors. The addresses of the executors are not necessary; but it is desirable, here as elsewhere, to avoid ambiguity or vagueness.

APPOINTMENT OF TRUSTEES.—The form of appointment of executors will also serve when the estate is left in care of trustees, except that the persons should be designated "executors and trustees." The Public Trustee may be appointed executor or trustee of a will. *See* PUBLIC TRUSTEE, *post*.

Trusts of the Will.—When the estate is wholly for the children, the will may read, after the appointment of the executors and trustees:—"I give and devise all my estate and effects, real and personal, of which I may die possessed or entitled to, unto the said John Jones and Edward Matthews, upon trust in equal shares for all or any my children or child living at my death who being sons or a son attain the age of 21 years or being daughters or a daughter attain that age or marry. And for all or any the children or child living at my death, who being male attain the age of 21 years or being female attain that age or marry of any child of mine who dies in my lifetime leaving children or a child living at my death, such last-mentioned children or child to take the share or shares which their parent would have taken if living at my death, and so that no grandchild of mine shall take whose parent is living and capable of taking." Where the widow is to have a life-interest use the following words: "upon trust for my wife during her life [or during her widowhood], and after her death [or second marriage, which first happens] upon trust in equal shares for all or any my children or child" &c. as before. The words in square brackets will only be used where the widow is to lose her interest if she marries again.

Testamentary Capacity.—A minor cannot make a will. A married woman (married since January 1, 1883) may dispose by will of any real or personal property as her separate property as if she were a *feme sole* (Married Women's Property Act, 1882, s. 1 (1)). As to the powers of a woman married before that date it is advisable to consult a solicitor.

Revocation.—A will is revoked by a subsequent will (but only so far as such subsequent will operates as a virtual revocation, as by making other provisions inconsistent with the previous will; for this reason a will should always have a clause revoking previous testamentary dispositions), or by burning, tearing, or otherwise destroying the same. It is not sufficient to obliterate the will with a pen. Marriage in every case acts as the revocation of a will: so that after marriage the old will should be re-acknowledged, or a new one made.

Lapsed Legacies.—If a legatee die in the lifetime of the testator, the legacy or share of residue lapses and falls into the residue, excepting only in cases where the legatee is a child or "other issue" of the testator and leaves issue living at the testator's death, and the will does not provide for the class of children or issue being ascertained at some period other than the death of the testator. For instance, if a share of residue is left to "all my children living at my wife's death," the share of a child who died in the wife's lifetime would lapse even though the child should leave issue.

To One Person Absolutely.—When it is the intention to leave all the property to one person, as for instance a wife or child, the will may read:—"I devise and bequeath all my estate and effects, real and personal, which I may die possessed of or entitled to, unto my wife Mary Smith, absolutely."

To Children under Age.—When estates are left wholly or in part to children under the age of 21 years, trustees should be appointed to hold the property in trust for those to whom it will ultimately belong. The trustees will have power to apply the annual income for their maintenance. A wife may be appointed a trustee, or may be sole trustee. It is also usual to appoint the executors or some near relative, guardians of children under age. By the Guardianship of Infants Act, 1896, the mother of a child, if she survives the father, becomes the guardian of such child, either alone, if no guardian is appointed, or jointly with any guardian appointed by the father.

All Property to be Invested.—Executors and trustees may be empowered to sell and dispose of an estate, and after the payment of all just debts and expenses to invest the remainder. For this purpose the section headed "Trust Investments" should be consulted.

The stringency of the law as to the due execution of wills is only relaxed in favour of sailors and soldiers while on service. The law of wills is mostly contained in the Wills Act, 1 Vict. c. 27.

Duties of Executors.—After the death of the testator, the duties of the executor may be stated briefly as follows:—The first duty of the executors, or of one of them, is to see that the funeral takes place in a suitable and becoming way; then to make lists or schedules of the debts and the assets or property. For purposes of duty it is necessary to estimate the value of the real and personal property left, or get it valued. Under the Finance Act, 1894, duties are charged on *all* property in which the testator had a life interest, even though the property may not have been under his personal control. The executor must take the will to the Probate Registry, Somerset House, or to the Probate Registry of the district in which the testator had a fixed place of abode, or to a solicitor, and prove the will; to collect all the property of the deceased and pay all his just debts, and before distributing the estate, if it be a large one, it is necessary in order to relieve the executors from personal liability to duly advertise in certain London and local newspapers for all claims against the estate to be sent in before a specified date. Pay the legacy or succession duty. Dispose of the residue of the property as directed in the will. By the Land Transfer Act, 1897, all the testator's real estate becomes vested in the executors, who hold the same as trustees for the persons beneficially entitled under the will or otherwise, and such persons can only acquire a title to the estate through the executors, after payment of all charges and liabilities to which the same is subject. Executors are not obliged to act, neither is it necessary that all the executors should act: one alone is competent to prove a will and carry out its provisions. In small estates, probate and letters of administration may be obtained through an Inland Revenue Office.

Administrators.—If an executor has not been appointed in the will, or if the executor be dead, or does not wish to act, the residuary legatee nearest of kin to the deceased, or a legatee under the will, is entitled to act and administer the will, and is called administrator.

WHERE TO FIND A PROVED WILL.

To find a will proved before Jan. 1, 1858, the date on which the Court of Probate Act, 1857 (20 & 21 Vict. c. 77), came into operation, it is best to search first—if the testator was a man of substance—the index to the wills proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, which is kept at Somerset House. Failing this, the will is probably to be found in the registry of the district in which it was proved. The wills proved prior to 1858 were all distributed among the district registries when these institutions came into existence. This is the only broad rule which can be laid down to guide a searcher. To find a will proved since 1858 is a far simpler task. It must have been proved either at the Principal Registry at Somerset House, or in the registry of the district in which the testator lived. In the former case the original will itself is carefully preserved at Somerset House, the copy of which probate has been granted is in the hands of the executors who proved the will, and another copy for Parliament is bound up in a folio volume of wills made by testators of that initial and date; the indices to these volumes fill a room of considerable size at Somerset House, where the indices may be examined and any will read on payment of a search fee of one shilling. In the latter case, the original will, proved in the District Registry, is there kept, and may be seen or a *copy* obtained, but a copy is sent to and filed at Somerset House, where also it may be seen. A general index of grants, both probate and administrations, is prepared and printed annually in lexicographical form, and may be seen at either the Principal or a District Registry. This index is usually ready by about June or July of the following year. The reader may not copy any part of the will except the names and addresses of the executors and the date and private number of the will. If he desires a copy, he can order one to be made, for which he will pay according to the length of the will, at the rate of sixpence a folio (ninety words) for an ordinary copy, and ninepence a folio for a certified copy, which, with a shilling stamp impressed thereon, can be produced and read in any court of law. The District Probate Registries were enumerated on p. 431 of the 1921 "WHITAKER."

SAFE CUSTODY OF WILLS.

There is a depository for the safe custody of the Wills of *living persons* at Somerset House. A will may be deposited through the Registrar of a District Registry, who will transmit the will to London in a registered letter on receiving a fee of 10*s.* for the deposit, of 2*s.* 6*d.* for entering a minute thereof, and 2*s.* for filing the affidavit which is required. A will once deposited will not be given up to anybody, but must remain in the registry until the testator dies, unless he goes to the registry with the original minute of deposit and other proof of his identity, and destroys his will in the presence of the Registrar. (*See also* PUBLIC TRUSTEE, *post.*)

PROBATE OF WILLS.

OBTAINING PROBATE OR ADMINISTRATION WITHOUT THE AID OF A SOLICITOR.

The entrance to the office for personal applications is in the south-east corner of the Quadrangle of Somerset House, Strand, Room 44. The applicant should bring the registrar's certificate of the death of the deceased, or an official certificate of burial, and the will, if there be one, and full details of the property and debts of the deceased.

If there be no will or no executor be appointed, or the executor will not act, two sureties must also attend and enter into a bond for the faithful administration of the estate, unless the whole personal estate does not exceed £50, or the husband is the applicant, when one surety only will be required.

The scale of probate duty as at present in force will be found in detail under "Estate Duty."

In no case can any correspondence be entered into; nor can an interview be given to any agent. The business of the department can be transacted only with the applicant in person.

Where the deceased resided within the district of one of the "District Probate Registries" (*q.v.*) application may be made at that registry instead of at Somerset House.

Where the whole real and personal estate, without the deduction of debts or funeral expenses, does not exceed £500, application may be made at one of the Inland Revenue Offices in the suburbs and many principal towns throughout the country.

Where the deceased has left no will, and the whole personal estate does not exceed £100, and the widow resides at more than three miles from any Probate Registry, application may be made to the Registrar of the County Court.

Scotland.—"Confirmation" is the Scottish equivalent of Probate. That is obtained in the Sheriff Court of the County in which the deceased was domiciled at the date of his death or where he had no fixed domicile or died abroad, in the commissariat of Edinburgh. Executors are either "nominate" or "dative." An Executor nominate is one nominated by the deceased in his will. An Executor dative is one appointed by the Court (1) in the case of intestacy or (2) where the deceased had failed to name an executor in his will. In the former case the deceased's next-of-kin are all entitled to be declared executors dative. An inventory of the deceased's estate and a schedule of debts, together with an affidavit, must be given up. If the deceased had personal property in England or Ireland it is shown in the inventory, and then the confirmation is produced in the principal Court of Probate in England or Ireland. It is then sealed in such Courts and has the effect of probate or letters of administration in England or Ireland. In estates under £500 confirmation is obtained at reduced fees.

SCOTS LAW OF WILLS.

The only formalities required by the Law of Scotland as regards due execution of a will are for purposes of authentication. A will must be in writing (except that a person may leave a legacy verbally if the amount of that legacy does not exceed 100 Scots (£8 6*s.* 8*d.* sterling). A will may be either (1) *holograph*, *i.e.*, written by the testator himself, in which case no witnesses are necessary; (2) *tested*, which means that it is signed in presence of two witnesses. It is not necessary that these witnesses should sign in presence of one another, or even that they should see the testator signing so long as the testator acknowledges his signature to the witnesses. If the testator cannot write, his will may be authenticated by a notary and two witnesses. A parish minister may act as a notary for the purpose of subscribing a will in his own parish. Wills are registered for execution purposes in the Books of the County in which the deceased died domiciled, and in the Books of Council and Session, H.M. General Register House, Edinburgh, for preservation. The original deed may be inspected in the General Register House on payment of a small fee. A certified official copy may be obtained from either register on payment of stamp duties and writing fees.

TRUST FUNDS AND INVESTMENTS.

The Act of 1893 enacts that Trustees may invest in any Parliamentary Stocks or Government Securities of the United Kingdom: on real or heritable Securities in Great Britain or Ireland: in Bank of England Stock: Bank of Ireland Stock: India 3½ per cent. and 3 per cent. Stocks; any Stock hereafter issued by authority of Parliament charged on revenues of India: any Securities having interest guaranteed by Parliament: Metropolitan Board of Works or London County Council Stocks: Debenture Stock created by Metropolitan Police District Receiver: Debenture, Rent-charge, Guaranteed or Preference Stocks of any railway in Great Britain or Ireland that has paid not less than 3 per cent. per annum on Ordinary Stock for each of the 10 years preceding date of investment: any railway or canal Stock in Great Britain or Ireland leased for 200 years or more at a fixed rental to any railway specified above: Indian Railway Debenture Stocks of companies with interest paid or guaranteed by Indian Council: "B" Annuities, Eastern Bengal, East Indian, and Scinde, Punjab, and Delhi Railway, "C" and "D" Annuities of the East Indian Railway, and any like annuities of any other railway hereafter created: any Indian railway with fixed or minimum dividend paid or guaranteed by Indian Council: any Debenture, Guaranteed or Preference Stocks of any incorporated or chartered Water Company in Great Britain or Ireland that has paid not less than 5 per cent. per annum on Ordinary Stock for each of the 10 years preceding date of investment: any Corporation Stock of any borough having 50,000 inhabitants: any County Council Stock authorised by Act of Parliament or Provisional Order: any Water Stocks issued by incorporated Commissioners levying compulsory rates over areas containing 50,000 inhabitants, such rates not having exceeded 80 per cent. of authorised amount for 10 years: and in any Securities authorised by order of the High Courts of Justice of England or Ireland. Provided Stocks redeemable within 15 years are not purchased at a premium over the redemption price, or at more than 15 per cent. premium over such redemption price if redeemable after 15 years.

The Rule of the Supreme Court, 1888, authorises investment in:—Debenture, Preference, Guaranteed, or Rent-charge Stocks of railways in Great Britain or Ireland having for ten years next before the date of investment paid a dividend on Ordinary Stock or Shares, and in like Stocks if guaranteed by Railway Companies of the same description and in Nominal Debentures or Nominal Debenture Stock under the Local Loans Act, 1875, or under the Isle of Man Loans Act, 1880, provided such Stocks are not liable to redemption within fifteen years from the date of investment.

The Trusts Amendment Act, 1884 (*Scotland only*), excludes Irish real or heritable Securities or Stocks, and British Railway contingent Preference and Waterworks Stocks; admits all Railway Debenture Stocks and Guaranteed Stocks of railways that have paid Ordinary Dividends for the past ten years, and all Municipal Loans, and East India Stocks, and registered Colonial Stocks if approved by Court of Session.

The Colonial Stock Act, 1900, permits Trustees, both English and Scottish, to invest in certain Colonial Stocks registered in the United Kingdom which the Treasury publishes a list of in the London and Edinburgh Gazettes, but subject to the clause as to Redeemable Stocks in the Trustee Act, 1893.

THE PUBLIC TRUSTEE.

This is a Government Office (opened in 1908) by means of which the State acts as Executor and as Trustee under a Will, or as Trustee under a Settlement, whether new or old, and in other capacities of a like nature. The public demand for the services of the Public Trustee is well maintained. The value of the trusts accepted up to March 31, 1922, was £186,129,083.

The facts of any trust, new or old, in which it is desired that the Public Trustee should act may be brought to his notice by letter or by personal interview. Upon his assenting to act, his appointment is effected in the same simple way as in that of a private trustee, or he can be appointed by an Order of the Court. He can act solely or jointly with others.

In the case of a Will about to be made, all that the testator need say is, "I appoint the Public Trustee executor and trustee of this my Will"; or the appointment may be a joint one with friends or relations. In the case of a Will already made, the appointment of the Public Trustee can be effected by means of a codicil. Executors who have obtained probate can transfer their duties to him under an Order of the Court. He can also act as Administrator with, or without, the Will annexed.

The Public Trustee being a permanent trustee, the expense of fresh appointments is saved. His integrity is guaranteed by the State, while the public demand for his services should ensure a valuable experience and skill in the execution of his office; and a wide knowledge in the work of investment.

The Public Trustee is not, as such, limited in his powers of investment to trustee securities, but, like a private trustee, he is bound by such powers of investment as may be given him in the Will or trust instrument under which he acts. He makes a point of giving the personal attention of himself or of his senior officials to the personal details of any trust. The statutory rules require that strict secrecy shall be observed in respect of all matters dealt with in the Department. Accounts of every trust, in simple form, are furnished to the beneficiaries as required.

The Public Trustee Act provides that the fees to be charged shall be arranged from time to time so as to produce an annual amount sufficient to discharge the salaries and other expenses of the Department and no more. A profit is not intended. An important Committee of Investigation, presided over by Sir George Murray, G.C.B., was appointed by the Lord Chancellor in April, 1919, to inquire into the organisation of the Office and any alteration which might be required in the scale of fees.

An interview with the Public Trustee or with any of his senior officers can be arranged at any time by letter or telephone.

A pamphlet giving full particulars and details of the fees can be obtained free of cost upon application to the Office of the Public Trustee, Kingsway, W.C. 2 (*tel.*, Holborn 2,400), or at any Post Office.

A branch office has been opened in Northern Assurance Buildings, Albert Square, Manchester.

Intestates' Estates, England & Wales and Ireland.

I.—PERSONAL PROPERTY, INCLUDING LEASEHOLDS.

The person entitled to administer is shown in brackets.

In each instance it is supposed there are no nearer relations than those named.

By the Intestates' Estates Act, 1890, the widow of a man dying intestate and without issue is entitled to the whole estate both real and personal if under £500 in value; if over that amount she takes £500 out of the real and personal estate rateably before any division is made, and after that the share in the remainder to which she was entitled before the passing of the Act.

If the Intestate die, leaving	*His representatives take in the proportions following:—*
Widow only	Half to widow. Half to the Crown. [Widow.]
Widow and child or children	One-third to widow, two-thirds to children in equal shares. In case of deceased children who have left issue, such issue take amongst them their deceased parent's share. [Widow.]
Widow and father	Half to widow. Half to father. [Widow.]
Widow and mother, no father	Half to widow. Half to mother. [Widow.]
Widow, brothers or sisters	Half to widow. Half equally amongst brothers and sisters, whether of the whole or half blood; if a deceased brother or sister has left issue, such issue take amongst them their deceased parent's share. [Widow.]
Widow, mother, nephews or nieces	Half to widow. One-fourth to mother. One-fourth to nephews and nieces *per stirpes.* [Widow.]
Husband, with or without children	All to husband. [Husband.]
Father, brothers, and sisters	All to father. [Father.]
Mother, brothers, and sisters	All equally. [Mother.]
Mother, but no other kin	All to mother. [Mother.]
Children, and grandchildren by deceased children	Amongst children in equal shares, the grandchildren taking amongst them their deceased parent's share. [Any number of children not exceeding three.]
Brother or sister, and nephews or nieces	Amongst brothers or sisters in equal shares, the children of deceased brothers or sisters taking amongst them their deceased parent's share. [Brother or sister.]
Brother or sister, and grandfather	All to brother or sister. [Brother or sister.]
Brother or sister, and uncles or aunts	All to brother or sister. [Brother or sister.]
Grandfather, no nearer relation	All to grandfather. [Grandfather.]
Father's father, and mother's mother	Equally to both. [Either or both.]
Grandmother, uncles, and aunts	All to grandmother. [Grandmother.
Great-grandfather, uncles, and aunts	Equally *per capita.* [To either or any number not exceeding three.]
Uncles and aunts	All equally. [To either or any number not exceeding three.]
Uncle, and deceased uncle's child	All to uncle. [Uncle.]
Uncle by mother's side, and deceased uncle or aunt's child	All to uncle. [Uncle.]
Aunts, nephew, and niece	All equally. [Either not exceeding three.]
Cousins	Equally *per capita.* [Any number not exceeding three.]
Nephew by brother, and nephew by half-sister	Equally *per capita.* [Any number not exceeding three.]

NOTE A.—Taking *per capita* is taking by head individually. Taking *per stirpes* is taking by descent or representation. Thus, if A. die leaving three brothers or sisters, and no nearer kin, they each take an equal part of his personal estate in his or her own right, *i.e., per capita.* If there are also children of a deceased brother or sister they share in the estate by taking amongst them the share which their deceased parent would have taken had he or she survived, *i.e., per stirpes.*

NOTE B.—By English Law, brothers and sisters of the half blood share equally with the whole blood.

II.—REAL PROPERTY.

(N.B.—Leaseholds are Personal Property.)

Table of Descent of Real Property in England & Wales and Ireland on death of an intestate. No illegitimate child is capable of inheriting real estate. Custom of *Gavelkind* (descent to all sons alike) still exists in Kent, and custom of *Borough English* (descent to youngest son) in divers ancient boroughs. The *Dower* (viz., widow's thirds) of widows married since 1833) is in the majority of cases barred.

In each instance it is supposed there are no nearer relations than those named.

If Intestate die, leaving	*Real Property would descend to—*
Wife only, no blood relations	One-third to wife for life, rest to Crown; copyholds to lord of manor.

If Intestate die, leaving	*Real Property would descend to—*
Wife and child or children, and children of a deceased child	One-third to wife for life in any case. Rest to eldest son or his issue, such son and his issue, whether male or female, being preferred to any other son and his issue, and all sons and their issue, whether male or female, being preferred to all daughters and their issue, whether male or female. If no son, rest to daughters equally. If daughters and grandchildren (sons and daughters of deceased daughter), rest to daughters and eldest son of deceased daughter.
Wife and father	One-third to wife for life; rest to father, if deceased purchased same, or had it left him by will.
Wife and mother	One-third to wife for life; rest to mother, there being no heirs on father's side.
Wife, brother, or sister, and children of a deceased brother or sister	One-third to wife for life in any case, rest to eldest brother or his issue. (*See* above, "Rest to eldest son or his issue," under head "Wife and child," &c.) Sister and children of deceased sister, rest equally between sister and nephew (eldest). Sisters and nieces, only, children of deceased sister, rest equally between sisters and nieces, nieces taking *per stirpes*.
Wife, mother, nephews, and nieces	One-third to wife for life; rest to nephew (eldest), or nieces, if brother left no son.
Wife, mother, brother, sisters, and nieces (children of deceased brothers and sisters)	One-third to wife for life in any case; rest to eldest brother. Rest to nieces, equally, if children of elder brother deceased.
No wife or child or issue of a deceased child	Lineal ancestor paternal, males of whole blood first.
Children by one or more wives, and the issue of deceased children	All to eldest son, or his issue. (*See* above, "Rest to eldest son or his issue," under head "Wife and child," &c.) Daughters equally.
Husband and child or children	Husband for life (provided the wife, or the husband in her right, was at some time during the coverture solely seized in possession of the legal or equitable estate); afterwards to only child or to eldest son or issue of a deceased eldest son. If all daughters, to them equally.
Mother, but no wife, child, or issue of a child, father, brother, sister, nephew, or niece, or more distant descendants of father	All to mother in default of lineal ancestors on the father's side, or issue of such ancestors.
Mother, and brothers and sisters	All to eldest brother.
Mother and sisters	All to sisters.
Father, and brothers and sisters	All to father.
Child and grandchild by deceased child	*See* above, "Rest to eldest son or his issue," under head "Wife and child," &c.
Brother and grandfather	All to brother.
Brother's grandson, and brother or sister's daughter	All to great-nephew, if eldest brother's grandson. All to brother's daughter, if child of eldest brother.
Brother and two aunts	Brother, all.
Brother and wife	One-third to wife for life; rest to brother.
Grandfather (no nearer)	All to grandfather.
Father's father & mother's mother	All to father's father.
Grandmother & uncle, or aunt on father's side (no nearer)	All to uncle or aunt.
Uncle, and deceased uncle's child	Uncle, unless deceased uncle was elder brother, when his child takes all.
Uncle by mother's side, and deceased uncle or aunt's child	Child of deceased uncle on father's side, or (if none) child of deceased aunt on father's side.
Two aunts, nephew, and niece, children of deceased brother	Nephew.
Uncle or aunt's children, and brother's grandchildren through a son	Eldest brother's grandson, or if granddaughters between them equally.
Nephew by brother, and nephew by half-sister	Nephew by brother.
Nephew by deceased brother, and nephews and nieces by deceased sister	All to eldest nephew, son of deceased brother.

NOTE A.—By the Land Transfer Act, 1897, the real estate of a deceased person devolves to the personal representative of the deceased, and probate and letters of administration may be granted in respect of real estate only, although there is no personal estate. The ultimate ownership of real estate is not affected by these provisions, which are for the convenience of administration. As to the persons entitled to administration of real estate, they are substantially the same as in the case of personal estate; but the Court shall, in granting letters of administration, have regard to the rights and interests of persons interested in the real estate, and the heir-at-law, if not one of the next-of-kin, shall be equally entitled to the grant with the next-of-kin.

Intestates' Estates, Scotland.

I.—MOVABLES.

[**In each instance it is supposed there are no nearer relations than those named.**

By the Intestate Husband's Estate (Scotland) Act, 1911, the widow of a man dying intestate and without issue is entitled to the whole estate both heritable and movable if under £500 in value; if over that amount she takes £500 out of the heritable and movable estate rateably before any division is made, and after that the share in the remainder to which she was entitled before the passing of the Act.

If the Intestate die, leaving	*His representatives take in the proportions following :—*
Widow only	Half to widow, half to next of kin, or if none, then to the Crown.
Widow and child or children	One-third to widow. Remaining two-thirds to child or among children equally.
Widow and children and issue of predeceasing children	One-third to widow, one-third to living children equally, remaining third amongst living children *per capita** and issue of deceased children *per stirpes.**
Widow and father	Half to widow, half to father.
Widow and mother, no father	Half to widow, one-half to mother.
Widow, brothers or sisters	Half to widow, half equally amongst brothers and sisters whether of the whole or half blood consanguinean. If a deceased brother or sister has left issue, such issue take amongst them their deceased parent's share.
Widow, mother, nephews or nieces	Half to widow, one-half to mother.
Husband, with or without children	Half to husband, half to wife s next of kin.
Father and mother	Whole to father
Father, mother, brothers and sisters	Half to father; half to brothers and sisters equally.
Father and mother and their grandchildren	Half to father; half to grandchildren equally *per stirpes.*
Father, brothers and sisters	One-half to father, one-half equally amongst brothers and sisters.
Mother, brothers and sisters	Mother one-half, brothers and sisters one-half equally.
Mother, but no other kin	Whole to mother.
Child, children or grandchildren by deceased children	Amongst children in equal shares, the grandchildren by deceased children taking amongst them their deceased parent's share.
Brothers or sisters and nephews or nieces	Amongst brothers or sisters in equal shares, the children of deceased brothers or sisters taking amongst them their deceased parent's share.
Brother or sister and grandfather	All to brother or sister.
Brother or sister and uncles or aunts	All to brother or sister.
Grandfather, no nearer relation	All to grandfather.
Father's father and mother's mother	All to father's father.
Grandmother, uncles and aunts	All to uncle and aunts, if paternal.
Great-grandfather, uncles and aunts	All to uncles and aunts, if paternal; if not, then to paternal great-grandfather.
Uncles and aunts	All equally.
Uncle and deceased uncle's child	All to uncle.
Uncle by mother's side, and deceased uncle or aunt's child	Child of deceased paternal uncle or aunt takes to exclusion of maternal uncle.
Aunts, nephew and niece	Nephew and niece.
Cousins	Equally *per capita.**
Nephew by brother, and nephew by half-sister	All to nephew by brother.

NOTE A.—Illegitimate children do not succeed to their father or mother as heirs in intestacy.

NOTE B.—In Scotland, a lease on intestacy and in the absence of any destination descends to the heir-at-law.

NOTE C.—When a person dies intestate leaving heritable estate as well as movables, the heir to the heritage, if he is also one of the next-of-kin, is not entitled to any of the movables if he takes the heritage. He may, however, "collate" the heritage, *i.e.*, share it with the other next-of-kin and thus get an equal share of the mixed estate.

* *Per Capita* means by the head; *per stirpes* means inheriting through a parent deceased. Movables taken *per capita* divide into as many shares as there are children. Where representatives of a deceased parent take *per stirpes* they take equally amongst them the share that would have fallen to the deceased had he or she survived.

II.—HERITAGE.

Table of Succession to heritable property in Scotland on intestacy and in the absence of any destination in the property writs, other than "to heirs and successors."

In each instance it is supposed there are no nearer relations than those named.

If Intestate die leaving	*Heritage would descend to:—*
(1) Wife only; no blood relations.	One-third to wife for life; rest to Crown as *ultimus haeres.*
(2) Wife and child or children, and children of a deceased child...	One-third to wife for life. Fee to eldest son or his heir male. If no son then to daughters equally. The eldest son of a deceased daughter taking his mother's place.
(3) Wife and father	One-third to wife for life, rest to father.
(4) Wife and mother	One-third to wife for life. Fee to nearest heir male.
(5) Wife, brother, or sister, and children of a deceased brother or sister	One-third to wife for life. Fee to immediate younger brother and his heir male; if none, then to immediate elder brother.
(6) Wife, mother, nephews and nieces	One-third to wife for life; rest to nephew (eldest) or nieces equally if brother left no son. See No. 2.
(7) Wife, mother, brother, sisters and nieces (children of deceased brothers and sisters)...	One-third to wife for life; rest to younger brother and his heirs. If the only heirs are nieces they will take equally. If no younger brother then to immediate elder brother and his heirs in the same way. If sisters but no brothers the sisters take equally, and if the sisters have predeceased leaving only daughters they succeed equally.
(8) No wife or child or issue of a deceased child	To brother as in (5) whom failing to lineal ancestor paternal and his heirs.
(9) Children by one or more wives and the issue of deceased children	All to eldest son or his issue. If no male issue then to female issue as in (2).
(10) Husband and child or children	Liferent of whole to husband. Fee to eldest son.
(11) Mother, but no wife, child or issue of a child, father, brother, sister, nephew or niece or more distant descendants of father	Nearest paternal collateral (uncle or his heirs). If none, then to grandfather and his heirs.
(12) Mother and brothers and sisters	All to younger brother whom failing to immediate elder brother.
(13) Mother and sisters	All to sisters equally.
(14) Father and brothers and sisters	Fee as in (5).
(15) Child and grandchild by deceased child	(*See* No. 2.) "Rest to eldest son or his issue," under head, "Wife and child," etc.
(16) Brother and grandfather	All to brother.
(17) Brother's grandson, and brother or sister's daughter	All to great-nephew, if grandson of brother (conforming to Nos. 2 and 7). All to brother's daughter, if child of eldest brother.
(18) Brother and two aunts	Brother, all.
(19) Brother and wife	One-third to wife for life; rest to brother.
(20) Grandfather (no nearer).........	All to grandfather.
(21) Father's father and mother's mother	All to father's father.
(22) Grandmother and uncle, or aunt on father's side (no nearer)	All to uncle or aunt.
(23) Uncle and deceased uncle's child	If deceased uncle was younger brother, then to child. If both brothers older than intestate, then to the younger of them or his heir male.
(24) Uncle by mother's side, and deceased uncle's or aunt's child	Child of deceased uncle on father's side, or (if none) child of deceased aunt on father's side.
(25) Two aunts, nephew and niece, children of deceased brother	Nephew.
(26) Uncle or aunt's children, and brother's grandchildren through a son	Brother's grandson, or if granddaughters between, then equally (conforming to Nos. 2 and 7).
(27) Nephew by brother, and nephew by half-sister.	Nephew by brother.
(28) Nephew by deceased brother, and nephews and nieces by deceased sister	All to eldest nephew, son of deceased brother.

NOTE.—In Scotland succession to heritage on intestacy NEVER ascends to the mother and her relations. Even the mother's own estate, after vesting in her son or daughter, never ascends to the maternal line again.

SOLICITORS' CHARGES.

These are now usually regulated in conveyancing and non-contentious business by the Solicitors' Remuneration Act, 1881, and the Scale thereunder—we say "usually" because that Act allows an option to a solicitor of declining to adopt it. In practice, most solicitors (although some old-established firms are found to prefer the old system) are willing to adopt the Scale, and especially on mortgages and sales. Looking first at the old system, we find that an Act of 1843 made solicitors' charges on conveyancing liable to taxation by a public official; and in 1870 a further Act enabled the taxing officer to have regard to "skill, labour, and responsibility" as well as to mere length of documents. The Act of 1881 enabled the high legal authorities, with the consent of certain representative solicitors, to frame a Scale, and this has been done. It chiefly relates to sales, purchases, and mortgages, and is based upon the value of the property or amount of the money involved. Besides this, it is legal for a client to make a bargain beforehand for a fixed sum. The amount coming to the solicitor, whether under Scale or agreement, is intended to cover the services of himself and his clerks, while it is, of course, exclusive of actual outlay for stamps, &c. On purchase or mortgage money exceeding £300 and not exceeding £1,000, the Scale charge for each party's solicitor is 1½ per cent.; this does not apply to sales by auction. Where a negotiation fee is chargeable, in addition, by the vendor's, purchaser's, or mortgagee's (not mortgagor's) solicitor, the Scale charge on sums exceeding £300 and not exceeding £3,000 is 1 per cent. It should be noted that if the solicitor *negotiates* the purchase or mortgage, he is entitled to an additional fee of substantial amount under the Scale referred to. *All charges (except scale and certain County Court matters) are now subject to an increase of 33⅓ per cent.*

Scotland.—Solicitors' fees for Conveyancing and General business are regulated by a joint table approved by the different societies of Law Agents (Solicitors). Fees for litigation are regulated by the Court of Session. The tables of fees are published in The "Parliament House Book" and in "The Scottish Law Directory." When a solicitor sues for payment of a professional account it is remitted to the Auditor of the Court for taxation of his charges.

MEDICAL FEES.

Patients are charged according to their supposed incomes, the income being indicated by the rental of the houses in which they reside. The following are the charges usually made by general practitioners:—

General Practitioners.	Rentals.		
	£10 to £25.	£25 to £50.	£50 to £100
Ordinary Visit	5s. to 7s. 6d.	5s. to 10s. 6d.	7s. 6d. to 15s.
Night Visit	Double an ordinary visit.		
Mileage beyond two miles from Home	2s. 6d.	3s.	4s.
Detention per ½ hour	5s. to 7s. 6d.	5s. to 10s. 6d.	7s. 6d. to 15s.
Letters of Advice	Same charge as for an ordinary visit.		
Attendce. on servants	5s.	5s.	5s. to 7s. 6d.
Midwifery	1½ Gs.	1½ to 4½ Gs.	4½ to 7½ Gs.
Adminstrng. Chlfrm.	15s.	1½ Gs.	3 Gs.
Consultants.			
Advice or Visit alone	2 Gs	2 Gs.	2 Gs.
Advice or Visit with another Practitioner	1½ Gs.	1½ to 3 Gs.	1½ to 3 Gs.
Mileage beyond two miles from Home	15s.	15s.	15s.

Special visits—*i.e.*, of which due notice has not been given before the practitioner starts on his daily round, are charged at the rate of a visit and a half. Patients calling upon the doctor are charged at the same rate as if visited by him.

When the ordinary medical attendant is called upon to meet another in consultation, he is entitled to charge double his ordinary fee. When he himself is called in in consultation he is entitled to the minimum fee.

When more members of one family are ill at the same time, half a fee is charged for each beyond the first.

In midwifery cases the fee generally covers all charges for visits, &c., if all goes well, but if the illness be protracted, or if any special operation has to be performed, there is an extra charge.

If attendance on servants is paid for by employer or if *he* send for the doctor, the charge is the same as to himself.

Certificates of health are to be charged for same as visits, except where special investigation is needed, as in certificates for lunacy, insurance offices, &c., when the charge may be from half a guinea to two guineas.

Vaccination is usually charged for according to the number of visits required.

Medical bills are commonly rendered once or twice a year.

ACCOUNTANTS' CHARGES.

Scale of fees approved by the Institute of Chartered Accountants. On Nov. 6, 1918, the Institute resolved that a substantial increase in fees is justifiable. The Incorporated Society (Jan. 15, 1920) expressed opinion that increase should be 50 per cent. on pre-war standard, and the Scottish Chartered Accountants recommended a similar increase (June, 1920):—

Audits.—Fees fixed by Shareholders in General Meeting.

Preparing Balance Sheets, Investigating Accounts, &c.—Principals' time, per day of seven hours, 5 Gs. Managing Clerks (if Chartered Accountants), 2 Gs.; (not Chartered Accountants), 1½ Gs.; other Clerks, 1 G. If at a distance: (*a*) in the U.K., Principal, 5 to 21 Gs.; Managing Clerks (C.A.), 2 to 3 Gs.; (not C.A.), 1½ to 2 Gs.; others, 1 G. (*b*) outside U.K.: Principal, 7 to 30 Gs.; Managing Clerk (C.A.), 3 to 10 Gs.; (not C.A.), 2 to 5 Gs.; others, 2 to 3 Gs. (The above rates are exclusive of travelling and hotel expenses.)

Arbitrations.—£10 10s. per day and upwards.

Liquidators and Trustees in Bankruptcy.—Usually by percentage on realisation of assets and dividends paid.

Voluntary Liquidator.—Usually fixed by the Company in General Meeting.

ARCHITECTS.

Fees on New Works.—For taking the Client's instructions, preparing sketch design, making approximate estimate of cost by cubic measurement or otherwise, preparing drawings and specifications for the purpose of estimates, obtaining tenders, advising on tenders and in preparation of contract, selecting and instructing of consultants, furnishing to the Contractor one copy of the drawings and specification and such other details as are necessary for the proper carrying out of the works, general supervision as above defined, issuing certificates for payment, and passing and certifying accounts, a percentage on the total cost of all executed works as follows:—

(*a*) If the contract or order exceeds £2,000 the percentage is to be 6 per cent.

(*b*) If the contract or order does not exceed £2,000 the percentage is to be 10 per cent. in the case of works costing £100 graduated to 6 per cent. in the case of works costing £2,000 as the special character of such works may render appropriate.

Alterations and Additions.—A percentage not exceeding twice the amount due for new works of the same cost.

Fittings, Decorations, &c.—In works in which designs for fittings, appointments, decorations, or complex detail or construction are main features, special fees may be charged according to the circumstances, and also for designs for furniture.

Omitted Works.—In addition to the percentage on the total cost of executed works, the Architect is to be paid in respect of all works included in the tender or order, but not executed, two-thirds of the charge which would have been due upon them had they been carried out.

Partial Service.—If the project or part of it be abandoned, or if the services of the Architect cease or are dispensed with before a contract is entered into or order given, the charges in respect of the works abandoned or for which the Architect was employed (as the case may be) are as follows:—

(*a*) For making approximate estimate of cost by cubic measurement, or otherwise, one-fourth of the percentage on the estimated cost of such works.

(*b*) For making approximate estimate of cost by cubic measurement, or otherwise, and preparing drawings and particulars sufficient to enable quantities to be prepared or a tender obtained, two-thirds of the percentage on the estimated cost of such works.

Instalments.—On a contract being entered into or order given for the works the Architect shall be entitled to an instalment of two-thirds of the charge calculated on the total amount of the contract or order, and no part of such payment shall be reclaimable from the Architect in the event of the subsequent abandonment of the works. The remainder of the Architect's remuneration shall be payable by instalments from time to time as the work proceeds.

Work Executed with Old Materials, &c.—In all cases where work is executed wholly or in part with old materials, or where material, labour or carriage is provided by the Client, the percentage shall be calculated as if the works had been executed throughout by a Contractor, and with new material.

Services Not Included in Percentage.—The foregoing percentages do not cover the following services, for which, and for any other services not covered by any payment herein provided for, additional charges may be made in accordance with the amount of work involved:—

Advising as to the selection and suitability of site. Negotiations relating to the site or building. Surveying the site or building and taking levels, and making surveys, measurements, and plans of existing buildings.

The preparation of further sketch designs necessitated by a material alteration in, or addition to the Client's instructions, or altering the working drawings and specification in consequence thereof prior to the commencement of the works. Altering drawings, or preparing new drawings, and other services involved in consequence of variations or additions desired by the Client after the commencement of the works. Making extra drawings for the Client's or Contractors' use, and making drawings for and negotiations with ground landlords, adjoining owners, public authorities, or others, and making applications for licences and consents

Making arrangements in respect of party walls and rights of light and other easements, reservations or restrictions. Services in connection with litigation or arbitration. Services consequent upon or resulting from the death or bankruptcy of Contractors or the failure or neglect of Contractors from any cause whatever to carry out the works in accordance with the contract or order or consequent upon the fraud or negligence of the Clerk of Works. Services in connection with fire, flood, or tempest during the execution of the works, and services in connection with the planning of grounds or gardens.

Housing Schemes and Laying Out Estates.—The fees are those approved by the Ministry of Health, the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries, and the Scottish Board of Health.

Approval of Lessee's Plans.—For approving plans submitted by a lessee and for inspecting the work during its progress so far as may be necessary to ensure the conditions being fulfilled, and certifying for lease when required, the charge is as follows:—

For each £100 or part of £100 of the total cost up to £500, 2½ per cent. (minimum fee, £3 3*s.*).

For each £100 or part of £100 from £500 to £5,000, 1¼ per cent.

For each £100 or part of £100 above £5,000, 1 guinea per cent.

Litigation and Arbitration.—For qualifying to give evidence, settling proofs, conferences with Solicitors and Counsel, attendances in Court or before Arbitrators or other tribunals, and for other services in connection with litigation and arbitration the charges are based upon the time occupied and the professional standing of the Architect.

Land Surveying and Levelling.—For surveying and making a plan of a town, village, street or road, estate or grounds, or any part thereof, for taking levels, setting out streets or roads, and for other services in connection with land not otherwise specifically provided for, the charges are by time in accordance with Clause 21.

Sanitary Surveys.—For inspecting, reporting and advising on the sanitary condition of premises, the charge is by time in accordance with Clause 21, the minimum fee being £3 3*s.*, in addition to the cost of assistance and appliances.

Expenses.—The above-mentioned fees are, in all cases, exclusive of the cost of copies of documents, lithography, travelling and hotel expenses, and all other disbursements, which are to be charged in addition.

QUANTITY SURVEYORS.

A fee of 2½ per cent. upon the amount of the lowest tender received for the contemplated building, or upon its estimated cost should the work be abandoned before tenders are received, is charged by Quantity Surveyors for preparing Bills of Quantities.

FOR MEASURING AND ADJUSTING VARIATIONS the fees are 2½ per cent. on the amount of additions, and 1½ per cent. on the amount of omissions brought into account.

FOR SERVICES IN CONNEXION WITH LITIGATION OR ARBITRATION, a charge per day (dependent upon the Surveyor's professional position) is made.

The above charges are exclusive of the cost of printing, lithography, and fair copies of accounts, and in all cases travelling and other out-of-pocket expenses are payable in addition to the fees.

CONSULTING ENGINEERS.

On *Constructional Work* the payment is usually an agreed fee or a commission (which includes the necessary drawings, &c.) of 5 per cent. on the cost of the works where the contract exceeds £5,000 and 7½ to 10 per cent. where the amount does not exceed £5,000.

For *Quantities and Accounts* (the services which in architectural work would not be covered by the Architect's fee but would be Quantity Surveyor's work) the usual charge is 1½ to 2 per cent. where the amount exceeds £5,000 and 2 to 2½ per cent. on amounts below £5,000.

AUCTIONEERS, SURVEYORS AND ESTATE AGENTS.

1. Sales by Auction.

Freehold, Leasehold, and Copyhold Properties, including the preparation of particulars, and advising as to reserves:—On the first £300, 5 per cent.; on the next £4,700, 2½ per cent.; on the residue, 1½ per cent.

In addition to the above charges:—On amounts paid by the purchaser for *Chattels, Fixtures, Fittings, Trade Stocks,* and other *Movable Effects, Timber,* and *Tenant-right* under the conditions of sale, in addition to the purchase-money of the property:—5 per cent. on £500, and 2½ per cent. on residue, to include inventory and valuation.

Sale before Auction.

After issue of advertisements, the same scale as by auction.

Non-Sale.

Charge equivalent to one-fourth of the commission which would have been earned on a sale up to £5,000 calculated on the reserve price, to include valuation for reserves; on larger amounts by arrangement.

Sale after Auction.

In the event of the property being sold within three months after the auction, the charges for non-sale would merge into the ordinary commission then payable.

Furniture, Trade Stocks, and Chattels, on the Vendor's Premises.—5 per cent. on the amount realised, exclusive of preparation of catalogues.

Plant and Machinery.—5 per cent. on the amount realised, exclusive of preparation of catalogues.

Live and Dead Farming Stock (except Horses and Pedigree Cattle).—2½ per cent. on live stock, and 5 per cent. on dead stock, on the amount realised.

Horses and Pedigree Cattle.—5 per cent. on the amount realised.

On Lots referred to in the last four paragraphs, reserved or bought in by or on behalf of the vendor.—One half the commission on sale, calculated on the amount of reserve or buying-in price.

2. Private Treaty Sales.

Freehold and Copyhold Estates and Houses, and Ground Leases.—On the first £300, 5 per cent.; on the next £4,700, 2½ per cent.; on the residue, 1½ per cent.; and a commission, in addition, on the amount paid for *Chattels, Fixtures, Fittings, Furniture, Trade Stocks,* and other *Movable Effects, Timber, and Tenant-right,* of 5 per cent up to £500, and 2½ per cent. on the residue, to include inventory and valuation.

3. Purchases.

Freehold, Copyhold, or Leasehold Property.—One-half of the scale for sale by private treaty, calculated upon the amount of the purchase-money, but including inspection, advising as to value, and negotiating or bidding. If no purchase is effected, the usual scale for valuation should be charged: one guinea per cent. on first £1,000; half a guinea on next £9,000; and a quarter of a guinea per cent. beyond on the value of the property. Minimum fee, £5 5*s.*

4. Lettings.

Business Premises, Unfurnished Houses, Flats, &c., or on Disposing of all Leases (other than Ground Leases) by assignment or otherwise.—If the annual value be £100 or less 5 per cent. on one year's rent, where the term is for one year or less, and 7½ per cent. on one year's rent where the term is for more than one year. If the annual value be over £100 the above scale shall apply to the first £100 and on the excess rental over that amount, where the term is for three years or less, 5 per cent. on one year's rent; where the term is for more than three years, 7½ per cent. on one year's rent; in the case of *leases requiring the lessee to repair the demised premises* the commission is 10 per cent. on one year's rent, whatever the term. Upon the premium or consideration (in all cases), 5 per cent. up to £1,000, and 2½ per cent. on the residue; and the commission on any sum obtained for fixtures, furniture, or effects of any kind, of 5 per cent. up to £500, and 2½ per cent. on the residue. In the case of a progressive rent the commission is based on the average rent receivable. When a property, which an agent has been instructed to let or sell, is let by him, and the tenant afterwards purchases, the commission for selling, less the commission already paid on the letting, will then become payable.

For negotiating the Renting of Unfurnished Houses or Flats, excluding Survey or Valuation.—Half the commission payable for a letting.

On Letting Furnished Houses or Flats in Town or Country, or Shootings, including Collection of Rent.—5 per cent. on the first year's rental, and 2½ per cent. for the remainder of the term.

For negotiating the Renting of Furnished Houses or Flats, excluding Survey or Valuation.—Half the commission payable for a letting.

For Making or Checking Inventories of Furniture and Effects.—A minimum fee of two guineas per day, exclusive of expenses.

On Letting Land on Building Lease.—One year's ground rent on first £50; three quarters ditto on next £50; half ditto on next £900; quarter ditto on residue.

5. Collections or Receiverships.

10 per cent. upon gross rental of weekly property; 5 per cent. upon gross rental of other property or tithes; 7½ per cent. upon the gross rental for the management and collection of rents on agricultural estates; 2½ to 5 per cent. on ground rents, according to the amount of the rents and the number of collections.

6. Laying Out or Development of Estates.

For Road Construction, 5 per cent. upon the outlay, exclusive of expenses.

7. Valuations.

1. *Valuation of Freehold, Copyhold, or Leasehold Properties.*—A guinea per cent. on the first £1,000; half a guinea per cent. on the next £9,000; and a quarter of a guinea per cent. beyond on the value of the property, subject to a minimum fee of five guineas.

2. *Of Property taken under Compulsory Powers.*—The charge is on Ryde's Scale. The fee is exclusive of five guineas per day for attendances. Plans and disbursements extra.

3. *Valuing for Annual Rental.*—(*a*) *Agricultural Property*—7½ guineas per cent. up to £250, 5 guineas per cent. on the next £250, and 2½ guineas per cent. beyond. (*b*) *Urban and Residential Property*—5 guineas per cent. up to £100, and 2½ guineas per cent. beyond. Minimum fee 3 guineas.

4. *Valuation of Furniture, Fixtures, and Effects.*—5 per cent. up to £500, and 2½ per cent. on the residue.

5. *Valuation of Plant, Machinery, and Trade Stocks.*—5 per cent. on first £100, and 2½ per cent. on the residue.

6. *Valuation of Live and Dead Farming Stock.*—5 guineas per cent. on first £100, and 2½ guineas per cent. on the residue.

7. *Valuation of Hotel and Public House Fixture, Fittings, and Stock.*—5 guineas per cent. up to £1,000, and £3 3s. per cent. on the residue.

8. *Valuation for Probate and Estate Duty Purposes.*—(*a*) *Freehold, Copyhold, and Leasehold Property.*—One guinea per cent. on the first £1,000, half a guinea per cent. on the next £4,000, and one quarter-guinea per cent. on the remainder. Minimum fee, £5 5s. on each property.

(*b*) *Of Furniture and Effects.*—5 guineas per cent. on the first £100, and 2½ guineas per cent. on the next £400, and 1½ guineas per cent. of the remainder of the amount of valuation, to include inventory. Minimum fee, £5 5s.

9. *Valuations under the Finance* (1909–10) *Act*, 1910. *For Survey, Completion of Government Returns, Valuation, and Report.*

Country Residential Properties, Agricultural Land, and Undeveloped Land.—One half-guinea per cent. up to a "total value" of £20,000, and one quarter-guinea per cent. on the balance above that amount.

Urban Properties.—One quarter-guinea per cent. on a "total value" of £20,000, and one-eighth guinea per cent. on the balance above that amount. Minimum fee, £3 3s.

10. *Preparing Specification of Dilapidations and settling the amount if required.*—5 guineas per cent. on the amount. Minimum fee, £5 5s.

11. *Valuation or Sale of Timber.*—5 guineas per cent. on amount realised. When valuing only, 5 guineas per cent. on first £100, and 2½ guineas per cent. on the residue.

12. *Valuation of Tenant-Right.*—5 guineas per cent. on the first £100, and 2½ guineas per cent. on the next £900, and 1½ guineas per cent. on the residue.

Where one valuer acts between both parties the minimum charge shall be scale and a half, divisible between both parties.

THE UNION JACK CLUB, Waterloo Road, S.E. 1. Tel.: Hop. 3511.

Patron-in-Chief: His Majesty the King.

Patroness-in-Chief: Her Majesty the Queen.

Patrons:

H.R.H. The Prince of Wales, K.G., etc.;

H.R.H. The Duke of Connaught, K.G., etc.

President: Colonel Sir Edward W. D. Ward, Bt., G.B.E., K.C.B., K.C.V.O.

Vice-President: Colonel Sir Walter R. Lawrence, Bt., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., C.B.

Hon. Treasurer: Sir G. J. Marjoribanks, K.C.V.O.

Comptroller of Club: Brig.-General E. F. O. Gascoigne, C.M.G., D.S.O.

This is one of our great National Institutions, where Sailors, Soldiers and Airmen can go when on leave or passing through London; a place where they may deposit their kit and valuables, where they may obtain at moderate charges good meals and comfortable bedrooms to themselves, and where they find the usual amenities of a club, including Library and Writing Room, Baths, Barber's Shop, and also a Club Shop in which articles of everyday use, from clothing to cigarettes, can be purchased, under their own roof and feel really at home.

The Union Jack Club was erected by public subscription as a National Memorial to those who had fallen in the South African War, and other campaigns, and was opened on July 1st, 1907, by His late Majesty King Edward VII. Membership is limited to those serving on the Active List of the Regular Forces, below the rank of Officer, but during the War all mobilised men, including those from the Overseas Dominions and Allied Countries, were made Honorary Members. The Club is managed by a Council and General Committee, which includes representatives elected by the members. Already firmly established before 1914, the Union Jack Club was an inestimable boon to Service men in the Great War, during which period alone sleeping accommodation was provided for no fewer than 1,131,338 men and 3,054,809 meals were served, whilst many millions of whom no record was kept passed through its doors for rest and refreshment, many of them straight from the trenches in France. Open day and night, the capacity of the Club was taxed to the uttermost.

Work was commenced late in 1920 on a considerable extension of the Club with funds raised in all parts of the Empire to commemorate the services of our gallant fighting forces in the Great War of 1914–18 and to provide the increased accommodation which is so much needed. By permission of His Royal Highness, the new building will be known as "The Prince of Wales's Wing."

THE ORDER OF ST. JOHN OF JERUSALEM.

Ribbon, Black.

The Order had its origin in Jerusalem and Acre, as an international lay confraternity for the relief of crusaders, and was later sovereign in Rhodes and in Malta, where its Knights kept galleys and galleons, to attack the Barbary Corsairs and to prevent the spread of Turkish rule in the Mediterranean, from 1530 till 1798. The work of the British Order is the control of the St. John's Ambulance and Brigade, and of the British Ophthalmic Hospital, Jerusalem. *Sovereign Head and Patron*, H.M. King George V; *Grand Prior*, H.R.H. Duke of Connaught and Strathearn; *Secretary-General*, Maj.-Gen. Sir Geoffrey P. T. Feilding, K.C.B, K.C.V.O, C.M.G, D.S.O. *Chapter-General*, the "Knights of Justice" and selected "Chaplains," "Knights of Grace" and "Esquires." There are also "Ladies of Justice," "Ladies of Grace," and Esquires. These distinctions are notified in the *London Gazette*, but do not confer any rank or title.

Monetary Units of the World.

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

Denomination.	Standard Weight.	Least Current Weight.	Remedy of Weight.
GOLD COINS:	Grains.	Grains.	Grains.
*Five Pound £5	616·37239	612·500	1·00
*Two Pound £2	246·54895	245·000	0·40
Sovereign £1	123·27447	122·500	0·20
Half-Sovereign 10*s.*	61·63723	61·125	0·15
SILVER COINS:			
§Crown 5*s.*	436·36363	—	2·000
§Double Florin 4*s.*	349·09090	—	1·678
Half-Crown 2*s.* 6*d.*	218·18181	—	1·264
Florin 2*s.*	174·54545	—	0·997
Shilling 1*s.*	87·27272	—	0·578
Sixpence 6*d.*	43·63636	—	0·346
*Groat or 4*d.*	29·09090	—	0·262
Threepence 3*d.*	21·81818	—	0·212
*Twopence 2*d.*	14·54545	—	0·144
*Penny 1*d.*	7·27272	—	0·087
BRONZE COINS:			
Penny 1*d.*	145·83333	—	2·916
Halfpenny ½*d.*	87·50000	—	1·750
Farthing ¼*d.*	43·75000	—	0·875

Standard Gold contains twenty-two twenty-fourths (carats) of fine gold and two twenty-fourths of alloy; fineness, 916·66, or 22 carats; 240 troy ounces of standard gold are coined into 934 sovereigns and one half-sovereign; one troy ounce is, therefore, worth £3 17*s.* 10½*d.*, and one ounce of pure gold, on the same basis, £4 4*s.* 11½*d.* During 1922, the market price of gold has been above these figures.

Standard Silver formerly consisted of thirty-seven-fortieths of fine silver and three-fortieths of alloy; fineness, 925. Silver for coinage, by an Amending Act (10 Geo. V. ch. 3), consists of one-half silver, one-half alloy; or in millesimal fineness, 500; 12 troy ounces of 500 fineness are coined into 66 shillings.† [Another Standard, called the "New Sterling" or Britannia, of the fineness 11 oz. 10 dwt. (958·33), is practically obsolete. It is occasionally used, however, for high-class plate.]

On account of the high price of precious metals, the melting of British gold and silver coin is prohibited, as well as their export. The Average Yearly Price of Silver per standard Troy Ounce in the London Market during the last ten years was as follows:—1912, 28$\frac{1}{16}$*d.*; 1913, 27$\frac{9}{16}$*d.*; 1914, 25$\frac{5}{16}$*d.*; 1915, 23$\frac{11}{16}$*d.*; 1916, 31$\frac{5}{16}$*d.*; 1917, 40⅞*d.*; 1918, 47$\frac{9}{16}$*d.*; 1919, 57$\frac{1}{16}$*d.*; 1920, 61$\frac{9}{16}$*d.*; 1921, 36⅞*d.* On Oct. 5, 1922, the price of silver was 35¼*d.* per oz.

In the United States the price of silver is quoted in cents per troy ounce *fine*. In order to convert an English quotation into cents per ounce fine, first express the pence as a whole number and decimal fraction and then multiply by 2·192; to express a United States price on the English system, multiply the cents by 0·4562.

‡**Bronze** is an alloy of copper 95 parts, tin 4 parts, and zinc 1 part, or of copper 95½ parts, tin 3 parts and zinc 1½ parts.

The "**Remedy**" is the amount of variation from standard permitted in fineness and in weight of coins when first issued from the Mint.

Tokens.—No person is allowed to coin any token to pass for, or as representing, bronze or other money, under a penalty of £20.

Light Gold.—Any person to whom it is tendered may break, cut, or deface any gold coin below the least current weight; but under the provisions of the Coinage Act, 1891, and an Order in Council of 16 March, 1892, light gold coin which has not been illegally dealt with is received by the Bank of England on behalf of the Mint at its full nominal value.

Bank of England Notes are issued for sums of £5, £10, £20, £50; also for £100, £200, £500, and £1,000.

Treasury Notes of the value of £1 and 10*s.* are issued, and are legal tender to any amount.

Bank Post Bills can be obtained at the Bank of England for amounts of £10 and over at seven days' sight. They are issued for the full sum named thereon, without allowance for discount. No charge is made for bills so drawn: they may be obtained at the Chief Office of the Bank of England in London, or at any of the branches.

Legal Tender of Money.—The tender of Bank of England Notes is legal in England and Wales for every purpose, and by anyone (except by the Bank of England). No one can be compelled to give change. Gold, if above the least current weight, and Treasury notes are legal tender to any amount. Silver is not a legal tender for sums over two pounds, nor bronze, including farthings, for sums over one shilling.

British Coinage Statistics.—During 1921 the number of coins struck at the Royal Mint was 298,946,125, of which 287,500,151 were Imperial and 4,445,974 Colonial.

BRITISH DOMINIONS ABROAD.

Imperial Sterling Coins are the *sole legal metallic currency* in:—

NEW ZEALAND.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA AND SOUTH AFRICA GENERALLY. (Special coinage proposed.)

FALKLAND ISLANDS.

FIJI.

GIBRALTAR.

ST. HELENA.

WEST INDIES. *See also* JAMAICA, *below.*

Special Coins are current in addition to the Imperial series in:—

AUSTRALIAN COMMONWEALTH. — Special florins, shillings, sixpences, and threepences in silver, and pence and halfpence in bronze, of the same weights and composition as Imperial coins of these denominations, but of special designs.

BRITISH GUIANA.—A special groat or fourpence.

GUERNSEY.—Eight doubles (= 1 penny), 4, 2, and 1 double.

JAMAICA.—Nickel-bronze pence, halfpence, and farthings.

JERSEY. — Special pence, halfpence, and farthings.

MALTA.—One-third of a farthing (bronze).

BRITISH WEST AFRICA.—Silver and also "alloy metal," 2*s.*, 1*s.*, 6*d.*, and 3*d.*, One penny, one halfpenny, and one-tenth penny (nickel-bronze).

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* Issued on special occasions.

† By law a shilling weighs one sixty-sixth of 12oz. Troy; 12oz. of *pure* silver would be used in coining 72 shillings of 925 fineness and 132 of 500 fineness.

‡ The legal weight of a penny is one-third, of the halfpenny one-fifth, and of the farthing one-tenth of an ounce avoirdupois; the halfpenny is one *inch* in diameter.

§ Discontinued.

In many cases silver coins are reduced in fineness, in others coins in low value metals are substituted, as a consequence of the War.

§ The par value and rate of exchange of Foreign Moneys and Sterling at certain dates in 1922–1923 are shown on p. 426.

Country and Monetary Unit.	Value of Unit in British Currency.			Gold Coins.	Silver Coins.
	£	s.	d.		
Abyssinia—Silver *Talari*	0	2	0	...	1, ½, ¼ & 1/18 *Talari*
Albania—(*No metallic currency*)	...			...	...
§Argentina—*Nominal*, Gold *Peso* of 100 *Centavos*	0	3	11½	2½ and 5 *Pesos*	1 *Peso*; 5, 10, 20 and 50 *Centavos*
Actual, Paper *Peso* of 100 *Centavos*	0	1	8¾	...	...
§Austria—*Krone* of 100 *Heller*	0	0	10	10, 20 and 100 *Kronen*	1, 2 and 5 *Kronen*
§Belgium—*Franc* of 100 *Centimes*	0	0	9·513	20 *Francs*	1, 2 and 5 *Francs*
Congo—*Franc* of 100 *Centimes*	0	0	9·513	...	50 *Centimes*
Bolivia—*Nominal*, Gold *Boliviano* of 100 *Centavos*	0	4	0	1, 2½ and 5 *Bolivianos*	1 *Bol*; 10, 20, 50 *Centavos*
Actual, Silver *Boliviano* of 100 *Centavos*	0	3	5	...	50 and 20 *Centavos*
§Brazil—*Nominal*, Gold *Milreis*	0	2	3	10 & 20 *Milreis*	1, 2 *Milreis*
Actual, Paper *Milreis*	0	1	3½	...	500 *Reis*
§Bulgaria—*Lev* of 100 *Stotinki*	0	0	9·513	10, 20, 100 *Leva*	1, 2, 5 *Leva*; 50 *Stotinki*
§Chile—*Nominal*, Gold *Peso* of 100 *Centavos*	0	1	6	5, 10, 20 *Pesos*	1 *Peso*; 5, 10, 20 *Centavos*
Actual, Silver *Peso* of 100 *Centavos*	0	0	8½	...	...
§China—*Yuan* (dollar) of 100 *Cents*	0	2	6	...	1 *Yuan*; 10, 25, 50 *Cents*
Colombia—*Nominal*, Gold *Peso* of 100 *Centavos*	0	4	0	2½ and 5 *Pesos*	½ and 1 *Peso*; 1 *Peseta*, ½ *Peseta*
Actual, Paper *Peso* of 100 *Centavos*	0	0	3¾	...	...
Costa Rica—Gold *Colon* of 100 *Centesimos*	0	1	10·9	2, 5, 10, 20 *Colones*	5, 10, 25, 50 *Centesimos*
Cuba—Silver *Piastre* of 100 *Centavos*	...			No coinage	No coinage
Spanish Gold *Dollar*	0	3	9½	...	...
U.S. Gold *Dollar*	0	4	1·32	...	...
§Czecho-Slovakia—(*Franc currency proposed*)	...			...	...
Danzig—*Danzig gulden*	0	0	9·6	...	...
§Denmark—Gold *Krone* of 100 *Ore*	0	1	1½	10 & 20 *Kroner*	1, 2 *Kroner*; 10 & 25 *Ore*
Ecuador—Silver *Sucré* of 100 *Centavos*	0	2	0	10 & 20 *Sucrés*	1 *Sucré*; 5, 10, 40, 50 *Centavos*
§Egypt—Gold *Pound* of 100 *Piastres*	1	0	3¾	Egyptian *Pound* 50 *Piastres*	2, 5, 10, 20 *Piastres*
§Esthonia—*Nominal*, *Esthonian Mark*	0	0	11·7483	...	...
Actual, Paper *Mark*	...			...	...
§Finland—Gold *Markka* of 100 *Penni*	0	0	9·513	10, 20 *Markkaa*	1, 2, *Markka*; 25, 50 *Penni*
§France—*Franc* of 100 *Centimes*	0	0	9·513	10 & 20 *Francs*	1, 2, 5 *Francs*; 20 and 50 *Centimes*
Algeria—Same as France	...			...	...
Indo-China—*Dollar* of 100 *Cents*	0	3	4½	...	1 *Piastre*
Madagascar—Same as France	...			...	...
Tunis—Same as France	...			...	...
§German States—*Mark* of 100 *Pfennige*	0	0	11·7483	10 and 20 *Mark*	1, 2, 3, 5 *Mark*; 50 *Pfennige*
§Greece—*Nominal*, *Drachma* of 100 *Lepta*	0	0	9·513	5, 10, 20 *Drachmae*	1, 2, 5 *Drachmae*; 20, 50 *Lepta*
Actual, Paper *Drachma*	0	0	9½	...	...
Guatemala—*Nominal*, Silver *Peso* of 100 *Centavos*	0	4	0	5 and 10 *Pesos*	1 *Peso*; ¼, ½, 1, 2, 4 *Reales*
Actual, Paper *Peso*	0	0	3	...	...
Haiti—*Nominal*, Gold *Gourde* of 100 *Centavos*	0	3	11½	1, 2, 5, 10 *Gourdes*	1 *Gourde*; 5, 10, 20, 25, 50 *Centavos*
Actual, Paper *Gourde*	0	0	8½	...	...
Honduras—Silver *Peso* of 100 *Centavos*	0	4	0	...	1 *Peso*; 5, 10, 25, 50 *Centavos*
§Hungary—*Krone* of 100 *Heller*	0	0	10	10, 20 and 100 *Kronen*	1, 2 and 5 *Kronen*
§Italy—*Lira* of 100 *Centesimi*	0	0	9·513	5, 10, 20, 50, 100 *Lire*	1, 2, 5 *Lire*; 50 *Centesimi*
Tripoli—Same as Italy	...			...	...
§Japan—Gold *Yen* of 100 *Sen*	0	2	0½	5, 10, 20 *Yen*	10, 20, 50 *Sen*
Korea—Gold *Won* of 100 *Chon*	0	2	0½	5, 10, 20 *Won*	10, 20, 50 *Chon*

Country and Monetary Unit.	Value of Unit in British Currency.			Gold Coins.	Silver Coins.
	£	s.	d.		
Latvia—Proposed, Gold *Lat.* of 100 *graschi*	0	0	9·513	100, 50, 20, 10 *Lats*	5, 2, 1 *Lats*; 50 *graschi*
§Liberia—U.S. *Dollar* of 100 *Cents*	0	4	1·32	...	10, 25, 50 *Cents*
Lithuania—Gold *Litas*	0	0	4·932	...	...
Luxemburg—*Franc* = 80 *Pfennige*	0	0	9·513	...	...
§Mexico—*Nominal*, Gold *Dollar* of 100 *Centavos*	0	2	0½	5, 10 *Dollars*	1 *Dollar*; 10, 20. 50 *Centavos*
Actual, Silver *Dollar*	0	3	5½*	...	...
Monaco—*Franc* of 100 *Centimes*	0	0	9·513	30 & 100 *Francs*	...
§Montenegro—*Perper*=Austrian *Krone*	0	0	10	10, 20, 100 *Perpera*	1, 2, 5 *Perpera*
Morocco—Silver *Piastre*=5 *Francs*	0	3	0	...	1 *Piastre*; ½, ¼ *Piastre*
§Netherlands—Gold *Florin* or *Gulden* of 100 *Cents*	0	1	7·824	5, 10 *Florins*	½, 1, 2½ *Florins* · 10, 25 *Cents*
Java—Gold *Ducat*	0	9	4½	...	...
Curaçao—Same as Netherlands	...			...	...
Nicaragua—Gold *Cordoba* of 100 *Centavos*	0	4	1·32	...	5, 10, 20, 50 *Centavos*
Actual, Paper *Peso*	0	0	4*	...	...
§Norway—Gold *Krone* of 100 *Ore*	0	1	1½	5, 10, 20 *Kroner*	1, 2 *Kroner*; 10, 25, 50 *Ore*
Omân—*Muhamâdi* of 20 *Gad*	1	0	1½	...	Maria Theresa Dollar and Indian Rupees
Panama—Gold *Balboa* of 2 *Pesos*	0	4	2	1, 2½, 5, 10, 20 *Balboas*	1 *Peso*; 5, 10, 20, 50 *Cents*
Paraguay—*Nominal*, *Peso* of 100 *Centavos*	0	3	11½	...	1 *Peso*; 5, 10, 20, 50 *Centavos*
Paper *Peso*	0	0	3*	...	...
Persia—Silver *Kran* of 20 *Shahis* or 1000 *Dinars*	0	0	7*	½, 1 *Toman* (10 *Kran*); 2 *Kran*	¼, ½, 1, 2 *Kran*
§Peru—*Libra* of 10 *Soles* (=100 *Dineros*=1000 *Centavos*)	1	0	0	⅕, ½, 1 *Libra*	⅕, ½, 1 *Sol*; ½, 1 *Dinero*; 5, 10, 20 *Centavos*
§Poland—*Marka Polska of* 100 *pfennige* (*No metallic currency*)	...			...	...
§Portugal—*Nominal*, Gold *escudo* of 100 *Centavos*	0	4	5¼	1/10, 1/5, ½, 1 *Escudo*	1 *Milreis*, ½, 1, 2, 5 *Teston*
Actual, Paper *escudo*	0	3	4	...	...
Portuguese India—Indian *Rupee* = 400 *Reis*	0	1	4	...	1 *Rupee*.
§Rumania—Gold *Leu* of 100 *Bani*	0	0	9·513	10, 12½, 20, 25, 50, 100 *Lei*	1, 2, 5 *Lei*; 50 *Bani*
§Russia—*Nominal*, Gold *Rouble* of 100 *Kopecks*	0	2	1⅓	5, 7½, 10, 15 *Roubles*	1 *Rouble*; 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 50 *Kopecks*
Actual, Paper *Rouble*	†				
Salvador—Gold *Peso* of 100 *Centavos*	0	3	11½	1, 2, 5, 10, 20 *Pesos*	1 *Peso*; 5, 10, 20, 50 *Centavos*
Paper *Peso*	0	1	3½*	...	...
§Serbia—*Dinar* of 100 *Paras*	0	0	9·513	10, 20 *Dinars*	1, 2, 5 *Dinars*; 50 *Paras*
Siam—Gold *Tical* of 100 *Satangs*	0	1	8	Dos of 10 *Ticals*	¼, ½, 1 *Tical*
§Spain—*Nominal*, Silver *Peseta*	0	0	9·513	5, 10, 20, 50, 100 *Pesetas*	1, 2, 5 *Pesetas*; 20, 50 *Centimos*
Actual, Paper *Peseta*	0	0	9	...	...
§Sweden—Gold *Krona* of 100 *Ore*	0	1	1½	5. 10, 20 *Kronor*	1, 2 *Kronor*; 10, 25, 50 *Ore*
§Switzerland—*Franc* of 100 *Centimes*	0	0	9·513	10, 20 *Francs*	1, 2, 5 *Francs*; 50 *Centimes*
§Turkey—Turkish *Lira* of 100 *Piastres*	0	18	0	25, 50, 100, 250, 500 *Piastres*	½, 1, 2, 5, 10, 20 *Piastres*
Gold *Piastre* of 40 *Paras*	0	0	2·165	...	...
§United States—Gold *Dollar* of 100 *Cents*	0	4	1·32	1, 2½, 5, 10, 20 *Dollars*	¼, ½, 1 *Dollar*; 1 *Dime*
Philippines—*Filipino* = 50 U.S. *Cents*	0	2	0·66	...	...
§Uruguay—*Nominal*, Gold *Peso* of 100 *Centesimos*	0	4	3	...	1 *Peso*; 10, 20, 50 *Centesimos*
Actual, Silver *Peso*	0	4	2*	...	...
Venezuela—Gold *Bolivar* of 100 *Centavos*	0	0	9½	5, 10, 20, 50 *Bolivares*	1, 2, 5 *Bolivares*; 20, 50 *Centavos*
§Yugo-Slavia—(*No metallic currency; 1 dinar =1 franc*)	...			...	...

* See note on p. 425. † See Exchange Rate, p. 426.

DOMINION.	MONETARY UNIT (Standard Coin).	VALUE. In British Currency. s.	d.	Pieces to the Pound Sterling.	GOLD COINS.	SILVER AND OTHER SUBSIDIARY COINS.
ADEN	(*see* India.)					
AUSTRALIA	British Sovereign	20	0	1	British	*Silver*—2s., 1s., 6*d*., 3*d*. *Bronze*, 1*d*., ½*d*.
BRITISH HONDURAS	Gold Dollar	4	1⅓	4·867	British and United States.	*Silver*—50, 25, 10, and 5 cents. *Nickel*—5 cents. *Bronze*—cents.
BRITISH NORTH BORNEO	S.S. dollar at fixed rating	2	4	8·57	...	*Nickel*—5, 2½, and 1 cent. *Bronze*—1 and ½ cent.
§CANADA	Silver Dollar on gold basis	4	1⅓	4·867	Canadian 10 & 5 dollars; also British gold & United States 10 and 5 dollars.	*Silver*—1 dollar, 50, 25, 10, and 5 cents. *Nickel*—5 cents. *Bronze*—cents.
CEYLON	Indian Rupee, fixed rating	2	0	10	British.	*Silver*—50, 25, and 10 cents. *Nickel*—5 cents. *Copper*—5, 1, ½, and ¼ cent.
CYPRUS	Piastre	0	1⅓	180	British.	*Silver*—18, 9, 4½, and 3 piastres. *Bronze*—1, ½, and ¼ piastre.
HONG KONG (and LABUAN)	Dollar, Mexican or British	2	7*	7·74*	...	*Silver*—50, 20, 10, and 5 cents. *Bronze*—1 and ⅒ cent.
§INDIA	Rupee (fixed rating) = 16 annas = 64 pice = 192 pies.	2	0	10	British and 15-rupee piece.	*Silver*—½ Rs (8 annas. *Cupro-Nickel* (round)—½ Rs (8 annas) now obsolescent; (scolloped) ¼ Rs (4 annas). *Nickel* (square) rounded corners, ⅛ Rs (2 annas); (scolloped) 1/16 Rs (1 anna). *Bronze*—1 pice (¼ anna); ½ pice or 1½ pies (⅛ anna); 1 pie (1/12 anna or ⅓ pice). *Copper*—2 pice (½ anna) being *withdrawn*.
KENYA, TANGANYIKA and UGANDA	Shilling	1	0	20	...	*Silver*—1s., 50 cents, *Rupee*=2s. *Nickel and Bronze* (perforated)—10, 5, 2, and 1 cent.
§MALAYA	S.S. dollar at fixed rating	2	4	8·57	British.	*Silver*—1 dollar, 50, 20, 10, and 5 cents. *Bronze*—1, ½, and ¼ cent.
MAURITIUS (and SEYCHELLES)	Indian Rupee, fixed rating	2	0	10	...	*Silver*—20 and 10 cents. *Bronze*—5, 2, and 1 cents.
MESOPOTAMIA	Same as British India					
NEWFOUNDLAND	Dollar on gold basis	4	1⅓	4·867	...	*Silver*—50, 20, 10, and 5 cents. *Bronze*—cents.
NEW ZEALAND	British Sovereign	20	0	...	British	*Silver*—2s., 1s., 6*d*., 3*d*. *Bronze*—1*d*., ½*d*.
PALESTINE	Same as Sudan					
†SUDAN	Gold *Pound* of 100 *Piastres*	20	3¼	1·016	£E1; 50 *Piastres*	*Silver*—2, 5, 10, 20 piastres
WEST AFRICA	British Sovereign	20	0	1	British.	*Silver and Mixed Metal or "Alloy"*—2s., 1s., 6*d*., 3*d*. *Nickel* (perforated)—1*d*., ½*d*., ¼*d*.

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* Variable with the price of silver—(Oct. 5, 1922) 35¼ pence per standard ounce.

† The only gold coin in general use in Egypt and the Sudan is the British sovereign, which is current at 97½ piastres.

§ The Exchange values of the Canadian *Dollar*, the Egyptian *Pound*, Indian *Rupee*, and Malaya *Dollar* (and the relative value of the £ sterling) will be found on p. 425.

EXCHANGE RATES. 1922 and 1923.

The following table shows the London Rate of Exchange, with the Method of Quoting, the maximum and minimum Rate of Exchange for 1922 and Jan. to Oct. 1923, and the local value of the £1 sterling at October 8, 1923.

Cit	Method of Quoting.	Exchange Value of £.				Local Value of £ (Oct 8, 1923.)		
		1922.		Jan. to Oct. 8, 1923.				
		Average Maximum.	Average Minimum.	Average Maximum.	Average Minimum.	£	s.	d.
New York ...	*Dollars* to £	$4·660	$4·190	$4·719	$4·514	0	18	8½
Montreal ...	*Dollars* to £	$4 698	$4·698	$4·808	$4·620	0	19	2¼
Buenos Aires	Pence to $	46⅞*d.*	43*d.*	44½*d.*	38¼*d.*	1	4	2
Monte Video	Pence to $	45½*d.*	40½*d.*	44⅔*d.*	38¼*d.*	1	4	2
Mexico	Pence to $	33*d.*	25*d.*	25*d.*		0	19	8
Lima	£1 to *Libra* (£P)...	29% *p.*	3½% *p.*	15½% *p.*	7½% *p.*	1	2	1
Rio	Pence to *Milreis* ...	7 3/32*d.*	6 1/16*d.*	6 1/16*d.*	4¾*d.*	3	2	4¾
Valparaiso ...	*Dollars* to £	$46·70	$30·60	$39·70	$33·20	2	16	4¾
Paris	*Francs* to £	72·20 *fr.*	47·40 *fr.*	83·23 *fr.*	62·75 *fr.*	3	0	3¾
Brussels	*Francs* to £	79·80 *fr.*	50·73 *fr.*	107·28 *fr.*	68·38 *fr.*	3	11	1
Berne	*Francs* to £	24·87 *fr.*	21·61 *fr.*	26·78 *fr.*	24·44 *fr.*	1	0	2
Athens	*Drachmae* to £ ...	400·00 *dr.*	95·50 *dr.*	448·5 *dr.*	115·0 *dr.*	12	9	9½
Rome	*Lire* to £	114·00 *lire.*	81·00 *lire*	108·13 *lire*	90·13 *lire*	3	19	9
Madrid	*Pesetas* to £	29·60 *p.*	27·54 *p.*	34·26 *p.*	29·49 *p.*	1	6	8½
Belgrade	*Dinar* to £	450·00 *din.*	220·0 *din.*	600 *din.*	365 *din.*	15	14	9½
Sofia	*Lev* to £	810·0 *lev.*	550·0 *lev.*	825 *lev.*	340 *lev.*	18	8	9½
Amsterdam	*Florins* to £.........	11·71 *fl.*	11·29 *fl.*	11·91 *fl.*	11·51 *fl.*	0	19	1¼
Lisbon	Pence to *Escudo* ...	5¼*d.*	1⅞*d.*	2¼*d.*	2 1/16*d.*	25	1	2½
Christiania ...	*Kronen* to £.........	27·30 *kr*	23·16 *kr.*	29·13 *kr.*	24·38 *kr.*	1	12	0
Copenhagen	*Kronen* to £.........	22·54 *kr.*	20·20 *kr.*	26·33 *kr.*	22·48 *kr.*	1	8	6¼
Stockholm ...	*Kronen* to £.........	17·39 *kr.*	16·54 *kr.*	17·73 *kr.*	17·02 *kr.*	0	18	9½
Helsingfors	*F. Marks* to £......	243·0 *fm.*	161·0 *fm.*	189·0 *fm.*	164·3 *fm.*	6	14	5¼
Berlin	*Marks* to £	38,500 *m.*	710 *m.*	2,200,000,000*m*	32,750 *m.*	£159,200,000		
Warsaw	*P. Marks* to £......	83,500 *pm.*	11.500 *pm.*	2,350,000 *pm.*	82,000 *pm.*	£167,100		
Reval	*Esthonian Mks.* to £	*1,586 *E. m.*		1,586 *E. m.*†		...		
Riga	*Lats* to £	*23·86 *lats.*		23·40 *lats.* †		...		
Bucharest ...	*Lei* to £...............	825·0 *lei.*	430 *lei*	1,222·5 *lei*	787·5 *lei.*	39	1	0
Prague	*Kronen* to £.........	280 *kr.*	120 *kr.*	168·3 *kr.*	149·5 *kr.*	6	7	4½
Vienna	*Kronen* to £.........	415,000 *kr.*	11,000 *kr.*	340,000 *kr.*	317,500 *kr.*	13,530	0	0
Budapest......	*Kronen* to £.........	11,000 *kr.*	2,450 *kr.*	100,000 *kr.*	10,750 *kr.*	3,538	0	0
Constantinople	*Piastres* to £	950 *pstrs.*	615 *pstrs.*	870 *pstrs.*	660 *pstrs.*	7	0	0
Alexandria ...	*Piastres* to £	97·47 *pstrs.*	97·44 *pstrs.*	97·50 *pstrs.*	97·47 *pstrs.*	0	19	11¾
Guayaquil	*Sucrés* to £	21·10 *sucrés.*	16·05 *sucrés*	18·41 *sucrés*	14·75 *sucrés*	1	16	10¾
Caracas.........	*Bolivares* to £	24·90 *bol.*	22·95 *bol.*	25·00 *bol.*	23·95 *bol.*	0	19	1
Barranquilla	*Pesos* to £20.........	99·50 *pes.*	91·00 *pes.*	101·00 *pes.*	96·00 *pes.*	0	19	3
Managua	*Cordobas* to £	4·80 *cord.*	4·00 *cord.*	4·80 *cord.*		0	19	8¾
San Salvador	*Colones* to £.........	9·40 *col.*	8·45 *col.*	9·60 *col.*	9·20 *col.*	0	18	10¾
Guatemala City	*Pesos* to £............	272 *pes.*	221 *pes.*	296 *pes.*	264 *pes.*	3	3	5¾
Costa Rica ...	*Colones* to £	20·45 *col.*	17·30 *col.*	21·85 *col.*	20·05 *col.*	1	19	1
La Paz (Bolivia) ..	Pence to *Boliviano*	16⅜*d.*	13¾*d.*	17⅝*d.*	15⅞*d.*	1	3	9¾
Bombay	Sterling to *Rupee*	1/4 5/16	1/3 1/16	1/5¼	1/4	1	9	3¾
Calcutta	Sterling to *Rupee*	1/4 5/16	1/3 1/16	1/5¼	1/4	1	9	3¾
Hong Kong...	Sterling to $.........	2/8¾	2/2¾	2/4⅝	2/2½	...		
Shanghai ...	Sterling to *Tael* ...	3/9	3/0	3/3¼	3/0½	...		
Singapore ...	Sterling to $.........	2/4¼	2/3⅜	2/4⅛	2/4	...		
Yokohama‡...	Pence to *Yen*	2/3½	2/1 3/16	2/1 15/16	2/0⅝	0	19	0¾
Moscow	"1923" Paper Roubles to £	...	...	3,875 "1923" *roubles.* †		...		

* Rate on Dec. 30, 1922.

† Rate on Oct. 6, 1923.

‡ The Rate on Kobe taken after the Japanese earthquake.

Notes.—(*a*) "1923 *Paper Rouble.*" Until November 1, all 1922 paper money will be exchanged by the Peoples Commissariat for Finance and the State Bank for money of the 1923 issue. The par of exchange of the rouble is £1 sterling - 9·46 gold roubles.

(*b*) *Germany.*—On October 16 it was announced that the paper mark was to remain legal tender, but a secured currency called "Rentenmark" was to be issued acceptable as payment by all public offices. The Rentenmark is to be secured by first mortgages in gold marks on the entire German landed property, and by gold obligations with first priority on industry, trade, and the banks.

HALL MARKS ON PLATE.*

Assay Office Marks.—The official marks stamped on gold and silver plate at Assay Offices are distinguished as under:—

Assay Office ...	*Distinguishing Mark.*
London (Goldsmiths' Hall)	Leopard's Head (crowned, until 1823).
Birmingham...	Anchor (square frame for gold; pointed shield for silver).
Chester	City Arms (3 Garbs and a Sword).
Sheffield	Crown.
Edinburgh......	Castle.
Glasgow	Tree, Fish & Bell.
Dublin	Harp crowned.

In addition to the above, there have been Assay Offices at Bristol, Exeter, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Norwich and York, all of which have long been closed.

Makers' Mark (instituted in 1363).—This is impressed by the maker, and consists of initial letter (or letters) indicating the Surname (or Christian and Surname) of the maker.

Date Mark.—The year in which the article is marked at the Assay Office is indicated by a letter on a shield, the *type of letter* and the *shape of the shield* being changed in cycles of 20, 25 or 26 years. In 20-year cycles (London, invariably, Chester, alternately with 25, and Sheffield, alternately with 25), the letters J, V, W, X, Y, Z are omitted; in 25-year cycles (Birmingham, Edinburgh and Dublin, and alternately at Chester and Sheffield) the letter "j" is omitted from the alphabet; at Glasgow all the letters are employed in a 26-year cycle.

The Sovereign's Mark. — The "lion passant" introduced in the reign of Edward I. (1300) for *silver* articles only.

The Sovereign's Head.—The portrait of the reigning Sovereign was impressed on all plate chargeable to duty assayed from 1784—1889-90. The duty on plate was removed in 1890, and the Sovereign's head does not appear on plate assayed before 1784 or after 1890.

The Crown.—On *gold* articles only, in lieu of the "lion passant" on silver.

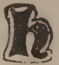
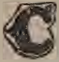
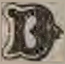
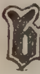
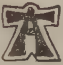
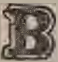
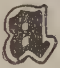
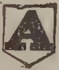
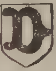
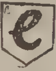
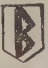
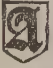
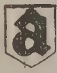
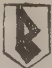
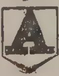
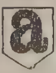
Britannia.—A full-length figure of Britannia was impressed on silver plate of a special standard of fineness (11 oz. 10 dwt. of fine metal to each 10 dwt. of alloy) during a short period only, 1697-1720; since that date the Britannia quality has been manufactured in small quantities, bearing the figure of Britannia, with the lion's head erased and the date mark.

Sterling Silver.—Articles of silver plate marked at an assay office are guaranteed to be of the requisite standard of purity and to contain 11 oz. 2 dwt. of fine metal to each 18 dwt. of alloy.

Sterling Gold.—Articles of gold plate marked at an assay office are guaranteed to contain such amount of pure gold as is marked thereon by the assaying office in carats and decimals thereof. The *relative* values of the various standards is shown below:—

	£	s.	d.
Pure gold, 24 carats...............	4	4	11½
Standard, 22 carats...............	3	17	10½
2nd ditto, 18 carats...............	3	3	8½
3rd ditto, 15 carats...............	2	13	1
4th ditto, 12 carats...............	2	2	5¾
5th ditto, 9 carats...............	1	11	10½

London (Goldsmiths' Hall) Date Marks
From 1438 *to* 1936.

	Lombardic, simple......	1438-9 to 1457-8
	Lombardic, external cusps	1458-9 ,, 1477-8
	Lombardic, double cusps	1478-9 ,, 1497-8
	Black letter, small......	1498-9 ,, 1517-8
	Lombardic	1518-9 ,, 1537-8
	Roman and other capitals....................	1538-9 ,, 1557-8
	Black letter, small ...	1558-9 ,, 1577-8
	Roman letter, capitals	1578-9 ,, 1597-8
	Lombardic, external cusps	1598-9 ,, 1617-8
	Italic letter, small ...	1618-9 ,, 1637-8
	Court hand	1638-9 ,, 1657-8
	Black letter, capitals	1658-9 ,, 1677-8
	Black letter, small ...	1678-9 ,, 1696-7
	Court hand	1697 ,, 1715-6 (From March 1697 only.)
	Roman letter, capitals	1716-7 ,, 1735-6
	Roman letter, small	1736-7 to 1755-6

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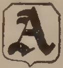
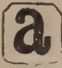
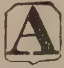
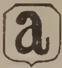
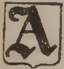
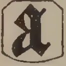
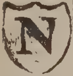
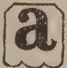
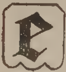
* For the greater part of the material for this article readers of the ALMANACK are indebted to the late Mr. Wilfrid Cripps (author of "Old English Plate") by whose courtesy also many of the illustrations were provided.

	Old English, capitals	1756–7 to 1775–6
	Roman letter, small...	1776–7 ,, 1795–6
	Roman letter, capitals	1796–7 ,, 1815–6
	Roman letter, small...	1816–7 ,, 1835–6
	Old English, capitals	1836–7 ,, 1855–6
	Old English, small ...	1856–7 ,, 1875–6
	Roman letter, capitals	1876–7 ,, 1895–6
	Roman letter, small...	1896–7 ,, 1915–6
	Old English, small ...	1916–7 ,, 1935–6

The Collector will find but little difficulty in distinguishing a letter of one cycle from that of another, presuming his knowledge to be insufficient to judge by the style and period of the article itself, *e.g.:*

An article marked with the letter F 1721-2 can be distinguished from letter F 1801-2 by the difference in the shape of the respective shields; as also those containing the crowned leopard's head and the lion passant; the absence of the sovereign's head in the former as against its presence in the latter case; the different form of the leopard's head (which was "crowned" until 1823); and lastly, the irregularity of the stamp in the first case as compared with the uniformity of the latter stamp. These again can be distinguished from F 1881–2 as before, by the different shield of the date letter only (the shields of the remaining marks being the same as those of 1801–2); the absence of crown on leopard's head, and the presence of the Queen's *vice* the King's head.

Imported Plate.

Any gold or silver plate or article manufactured out of the United Kingdom and brought to be assayed, stamped or marked at a British or an Irish Assay Office must be marked in the manner prescribed by the Order in Council of May 11, 1906, under which the mark for each Assay Office is ordained to be:—*London*, the sign of the Constellation Leo; *Birmingham*, Equilateral Triangle; *Chester*, Acorn and two leaves; *Sheffield*, the sign of the Constellation Libra; *Edinburgh*, St. Andrew's Cross; *Glasgow*, double block letter F inverted; *Dublin*, Boujet. The annual date letter is to be added by the Assay Office, as for plate, etc., of home manufacture.

The Periods of English Architecture.

	Date.	*Style.*
I.	Before B.C. 55	Ancient British.
II.	B.C. 55 to A.D. 420	Roman Period.
III.	A.D. 449 to Norman Conquest (1066)	Anglo-Saxon.
IV.	1066–1189 (*i.e.* to end 12th cent.)	Norman.
V.	1189–1307 (*i.e.* 13th cent.)	Early English (Lancet, or Geometrical).
VI.	1307—1377 (*i.e.* 14th cent.)	Decorated (or Curvilinear).
VII.	1377–1485 (*i.e.* 15th cent.)	Perpendicular (or Rectilinear).
VIII.	1485–1558 (*i.e.* first half 16th cent.)	Tudor.
IX.	A.D. 1558-1625. Early Renaissance	Elizabethan (A.D. 1558–1603). Jacobean (A.D. 1603–1625).
X.	A.D. 1625-1830. Late Renaissance	Anglo-Classic (A.D. 1625–1702). Queen Anne and Georgian (A.D. 1702–1830).
Modern Architecture (The Age of Revivals)	19th cent. to present time	William IV. (A.D. 1830–1837). Victoria (A.D. 1837–1901). Edward VII. (A.D. 1901-1910). George V. (A.D. 1910–).

This Comparative Table shows the approximate period of each style. It must, however, be remembered that the transition from one style to the next was slow and gradual, and can often hardly be traced, so minute are the differences. It is only for convenience in alluding to the different stages of evolution that the division is made, for it must not be forgotten that the Architecture of England is one continuous development.

Note.—The first portion (I–VIII) of this table is based upon that given on p. 319, Parts IX, and X on p. 701; and "Modern" on p. 764, of "A History of Architecture on the Comparative Method" (6th ed.), by Sir Banister Fletcher, F.R.I.B.A. (Batsford.)

Weights and Measures.

The Weights and Measures Act of 1878, superseding all previous laws, enacts the legal measures for Great Britain, basing them upon the Standard Yard and the Standard Pound, in the custody of the Standards Department of the Board of Trade.

The YARD and the POUND are the only two independent standards for weights and measures. The GALLON, the capacity standard, wet or dry, is based upon the Pound. The Act of 1878 defines the Gallon as the volume of ten standard pounds of distilled water weighed in air against brass weights, both water and air at the temperature of 62° Fahrenheit, with the barometer at 30 inches.

Apothecaries' Weight.

Measures of Weight.

20 grains = 1 scruple (℈1) (= 1·296 *Grammes*).
3 scruples = 1 drachm (ʒ1) (= 3·888 *Grammes*).
8 drachms = 1 ounce (= 31·1035 *Grammes*).

Measures of Capacity.

60 minims (*min.*) = 1 fluid drachm (= 3·552 *Millilitres*).
8 fluid drachms = 1 fluid ounce (= 2·84123 *Centilitres*).
20 fluid ounces = 1 pint (= 0·568 *Litre*).
8 pints = 1 GALLON (= 4·5459631 *Litres*).

The Apothecaries' grain is the Avoirdupois grain, and the Apothecaries' ounce is the Troy ounce, of 480 grains. The Apothecaries' *drachm* is not the same as the Avoirdupois *dram*, and is spelt differently. A fluid ounce of distilled water at a temperature of 62° Fahrenheit is equal in weight to the Avoirdupois ounce (437·5 grains). A fluid *drachm* (54·6875 grains) is equal in weight to TWO Avoirdupois *drams*.

Approximate Equivalents:—

1 sovereign = 2 drams; 1 half-crown = 3½ drams; 1 florin = 3 drams; 1 shilling = 1½ drams; 1 3*d*. piece = ⅓ dram; 1 "table-spoon" = ½ fluid oz.; 1 "dessert-spoon" = ¼ fluid oz.; 1 "tea-spoon" = ⅛ fluid oz.

Avoirdupois Weight.

7000 grains (*gr.*) = 1 pound (*lb.*)
16 drams (*dr.*) = 1 ounce (*oz.*) (= 28·350 *Grammes*).
16 ounces = 1 POUND (= 0·45359243 *Kilogram*).
14 pounds = 1 stone* (= 6·350 *Kilograms*).
28 pounds = 1 quarter (of a *cwt.*) (= 12·70 *Kilograms*).
100 pounds = 1 cental (= 45·359243 *Kilograms*).
4 quarters (112 lb.) = 1 hundredweight (*cwt.*) (= 50·8022 *Kilograms*).
20 hundredweight (2,240 lb.) = 1 ton (= 1·0160 *Tonnes* or 1016·0 *Kilograms*).

Troy Weight.

24 grains = 1 pennyweight (*dwt.*) (= 1·5552 *Grammes*).
20 dwt. = 1 ounce (= 31·1035 *Grammes*).

For gold and silver the ounce, divided decimally, and *not* into grains, is the sole unit of weight. The Troy ounce is the same as the Apothecaries' ounce, = 480 Avoirdupois grains (31·1035 *Grammes*) in weight. There is *no* Troy POUND.

Jewellers' Weight.

The metric carat of 200 *millegrammes* is the legal standard of weight for precious stones and pearls.

Measures of Capacity.

4 gills = 1 pint (= 0·568 *Litre*).
2 pints = 1 quart (= 1·136 *Litres*).
4 quarts = 1 GALLON (= 4·5459631 *Litres*).
2 gallons = 1 peck (= 9·0919 *Litres*).
8 gallons = 1 bushel (= (3·637 *Dekalitres*).
8 bushels = 1 quarter (= 2·909 *Hectolitres*).
A chaldron is 36 bushels = 4½ quarters.

Measures of Length.

12 inches (*in.*) = 1 foot (*ft.*) (= 0·30480 *Metre*).
3 feet = 1 yard (*yd.*) (= 0·914399 *Metre*).
6 feet = 1 fathom (= 1·8288 *Metres*).
5½ yards = 1 pole (= 5·0292 *Metres*).
22 yards = 1 chain (= 20·1168 *Metres*).
220 yards = 1 furlong (= 201·168 *Metres*).
8 furlongs = 1 mile (= 1·6093 *Kilometres*).
3 miles = 1 league (seldom used).
100 links = 1 chain (22 yards).
10 chains = 1 furlong
8 furlongs = 1 mile.

A *Pole* of 5½ yards is a quarter of a chain.

A *Cricket Pitch* is 22 yards (one chain) between the stumps.

A *Lawn Tennis Court* is 78 × 36 feet (double) and 78 × 27 feet (single).

A *Croquet Lawn* is 105 × 84 feet (full size) or a smaller multiple of 5 × 4 feet.

Birmingham Gauge.

The Weights and Measures Act of 1878 made standards on and after Nov. 1, 1914, certain new divisions of an inch. The equivalent of an inch is 15/0 B.G. The numbers proceed by units down to 1/0 B.G., which = 0·3964 inch, and from 1 B.G. (·3532 inch) by units to 52 B.G. (·00095 inch).

Square or Surface Measure.

144 sq. inches = 1 sq. foot (= 9·2903 *Sq. Decimetres*).
9 sq. feet = 1 sq. yard (= 0·836126 *Sq. Metre*).
30¼ sq. yards = 1 perch, or rod, or pole (= 25·293 *Sq. Metres*).
40 perches = 1 rood (= 10·117 *Ares*).
4 roods (4840 sq. yards) = 1 acre (= 0·40468 *Hectare*).
10 square chains = 1 acre.
640 acres = 1 square mile (= 2·58995 *Sq. Kilometres*).

Note.—The Anglo-Saxon acre's-length is the furlong, and the acre's-breadth the chain.

Cubic Measure.

1,728 cubic inches = 1 cubic foot (= 0·028317 *Cubic metre*).
27 cubic feet = 1 cubic yard (= 0·764553 *Cubic metre*.

Angular or Circular Measure.

60 seconds (″) = 1 minute (′).
60 minutes = 1 degree (°).
30 degrees = 1 sign.
90 degrees = 1 right angle or quadrant.
12 signs (4 quadrants) = 1 circumference.
Diameter of circle × 3·1416 = circumference.
Diameter squared × ·7854 = area of circle.
Diameter squared × 3·1416 = surface of sphere.
Diameter cubed × ·5236 = solidity of sphere.
One degree of circumference × 57·3 = radius.

Diameter of cylinder × 3·1416; product by length or height, gives the surface.

Diameter squared × ·7854; product by length or height, gives solid content.

Note.—A circle of 7 yards diameter has, in practice, a circumference of 22 yards = 1 chain.

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* The *Smithfield stone* (for dead meat) is 8 lb. only.

Miscellaneous Weights and Measures.

Ballast (Pig) = 56 lb.
Beef (Barrel) = 200 lb.
Biscuits (Bag) = 102 lb.
Blacklead (Cask) = 11½ cwt.
Butter (Barrel) = 4 firkins = 224 lb.
Camphor (Box) = 1 cwt.
Cloves (Matt) = 80 lb.
,, (Chest) = 200 lb.
Coal (Sack) = 224 lb.
,, (Bushel) = 80 lb.
,, (Chaldron) = 85 bushels.
,, (Ton) = 10 sacks.
Cocoa (Bag) = 112 lb.
,, (Cask) = 1 cwt. 28 lb.
Coffee (Bag) = 140 to 168 lb.
,, (Bale of Mocha) = 224 to 280 lb.
,, (Barrel) = 112 to 168 lb.
,, (Tierce) = 5 to 7 cwt.
Cotton (U.S. Bale) = 400 to 500 lb.
,, (Egyptian Bale) = 700 to 740 lb.
,, (Indian Bale) = 500 to 600 lb.
Currants (Caroteel) = 5 to 9 cwt.
Flour (Peck) = 14 lb.
,, (Sack) = 280 lb.
,, (U.S. Barrel) = 196 lb.
Glass (Seam) = 24 stone of 5 lb. = 120 lb.
Gunpowder (Barrel) = 100 lb.
Hides (Last) = 12 dozen.
Honey (Gallon) = 12 lb.
Hops (Bag) = 280 lb.
,, (Pocket) = 1½ to 2 cwt.
Lead (Fodder):—
London and Hull = 19½ cwt.
Derby and Newcastle = 22½ cwt.
Meat (Stone) = 8 lb.
Nuts (Barcelona, Bag) = 126 lb.
Oats (Barrel) = 14 stone.
Pepper (Bag of black) = 316 lb.
,, (Bag of white) = 168 lb.
Pork (Barrel) = 224 lb.
Potatoes (Sack) = 168 lb.
Raisins (Barrel) = 112 lb.
Rice (Bag) = 168 lb.
Sago (Bag) = 112 lb.
Saltpetre (Bag) = 168 lb.
Soft Soap (Barrel or Pack) = 256 lb.
,, (Firkin) = 64 lb.
Steel (Faggot) = 120 lb.
Sugar (Bag) = 112–196 lb.
,, (Hogshead) = 13 to 16 cwt.
,, (Tierce) = 7 to 9 cwt.
Tar (Barrel) = 26¼ gallons.
Tea (Chest) = 84 lb.
Tobacco (Hogshead) = 12 to 18 cwt.
Turpentine (Barrel) = 224 to 280 lb.
Wood (Cord) = 128 cubic feet.
Wool (Sack) = 364 lb.

Wheat, Corn, and Flour.

Wheat and other cereals are commonly sold by weight, the bushel being thus reckoned:—

Wheat, English, 60 lb. Foreign, 62 lb.
Barley, English, 56 lb. French, 52½ lb. Mediterranean, 50 lb.
Oats, English, 39 lb. Foreign, 38 and 40 lb.
Rye and Maize, 60 lb. Buckwheat, 52 lb.

Under the *Corn Sales Act* of 1921 the Corn Returns Act of 1882 is amended, and provision is made for the sale of cereals by weight in terms of the hundredweight of 112 imperial standard pounds.

100 lb. wheat produces 70 lb. flour.
100 lb. flour produces 130 lb. bread.

A quartern loaf = 4 lb.
A last of grain = 80 bushels.

NOTE.—A *Quarter* is a heaped measure of 8 *bushels*. A bushel of English wheat is reckoned as 60 lb. weight, and a Quarter as 480 lb.

Hay and Straw.

Truss of Straw, 36 lb. Truss of Old Hay, 56 lb.
Truss of New Hay (to September 1st), 60 lb.
Load of hay or straw = 36 trusses.
Ton of hay = 36 trusses.
An acre of grass should yield 1 to 2 tons of hay.

Sizes of Barrels and Bottles.

	Gals.
Firkin or Quarter Barrel	9 = 9 × 1
Kilderkin, Rundlet, or ½ Barrel	18 = 9 × 2
Barrel	36 = 9 × 4
Hogshead (1½ barrels)	54 = 9 × 6
Puncheon (2 barrels)	72 = 9 × 8
Butt of Ale (3 barrels)	108 = 9 × 12

An *Anker* = 10 gallons; a *Tierce* = 42 gallons; a *Pipe* of Port or Masdew = 115 gals.; Teneriffe = 100 gals.; Marsala = 93 gals.; Madeira and Cape = 92 gals.; Sherry and Tent = 108 gals.; *Butt* of Lisbon and Bucellas = 117 gals.; *Aum* of Hock and Rhenish = 30 gals.; *Hogshead* of Brandy, 60 gals.; Claret, 46; Port, 57; Sherry, 54; Madeira, 46 gallons; *Puncheon* of Brandy or Rum = 120 gals.

Bottles.—The customary glass bottle of wine or spirits should contain one-sixth of a gallon = 26⅔ fluid ounces.

In the drug trade two large bottles are used:—

Corbyn...	= 40 fluid oz.	(quart).
Winchester quart	= 80 ,,	(½ gallon).

Water.

The British Ton is the weight of a cubic British Metre of pure water at the temperature of melting ice, very nearly. At present, the following relations hold good:—

Cubic inch	=	252·458 grains.
Gallon (277·274 cub. in.)	=	10 lb. (distilled).
Cubic foot	=	62·321 lb.
35·943 cubic ft. (224 gals.)	=	1 ton.

Water for Ships: Tun, 210 gals., Butt 110, Puncheon 72, Barrel 36, Kilderkin 18 gals.

Cisterns: A cistern 4 feet by 2½ and 3 deep will hold brimful 186·963 gallons, weighing 16 cwt. 2 qrs. 21·6 lb. in addition to its own weight.

Railway Gauges.

In Great Britain = 4 ft. 8½ in.
,, Ireland = 5 ft. 3 in.
,, U.S.A. = 4 ft. 8½ in.
The 4 ft. 8½ in. gauge is also used in Canada, France, Germany, Netherlands, Belgium, Denmark, Austria, Hungary, Italy, Switzerland, Sweden and European Turkey.
,, Australia:—
N.S.W. = 3 ft. 6 in. and 4 ft. 8½ in.
Victoria and South Australia = 5 ft. 3 in.
Queensland and Western Australia = 3 ft. 6 in.
,, New Zealand = 3 ft. 6 in.
,, India = 2 ft. 6 in.; 3 ft. 3⅜ in. and 5 ft. 6 in.
,, South Africa = 3 ft. 6 in.
,, Egypt = 4 ft. 8½ and 3 ft. 6 in.
,, Ceylon = 5 ft. 6 in.
,, Japan = 3 ft. 6 in.
,, Russia = 5 ft. 0 in.
,, Spain and Portugal = 5 ft. 6 in.
,, Asia Minor = 4 ft. 8½ in. and 3 ft. 5½ in.

A single track of 4 ft. 8½ in. gauge requires 12 ft. of roadway; a double track requires 23 ft. of roadway.

Electrical Measures.

It is customary to express electrical measurements in terms of the centimetre, the gramme, and the second (C.G.S. units), and the value of the units has been fixed by international agreement. The principal units are as follow :—

As a unit of resistance, the international *Ohm*, which is based upon the ohm equal to 10^9 units of resistance of the C.G.S. system of electro-magnetic units, and is represented by the resistance offered to an unvarying electric current by a column of mercury at the temperature of melting ice, 14·4521 grammes in mass, of a constant cross-sectional area, and of a length of 106·3 centimetres.

As a unit of current, the international *Ampère*, which is one-tenth of the unit of current of the C.G.S. system of electro-magnetic units and which is represented sufficiently well for practical use by the unvarying current which, when passed through a solution of nitrate of silver in water, in accordance with a certain specification, deposits silver at the rate of 0·001118 of a gramme per second.

As a unit of electro-motive force, the international *Volt*, which is the E.M.F. that, steadily applied to a conductor whose resistance is one international ohm, will produce a current of one international ampère, and which is represented sufficiently well for practical use by $\frac{1000}{1434}$ of the E.M.F. between the poles or electrodes of the voltaic cell known as Clark's cell at a temperature of 15° C., and prepared in the manner described in a certain specification.

As a unit of quantity, the international *Coulomb*, which is the quantity of electricity transferred by a current of one international ampère in one second.

As a unit of capacity, the international *Farad*, which is the capacity of a conductor charged to a potential of one international volt by one international coulomb of electricity. The unit generally used in practice is one-millionth part of this, or the microfarad.

As the unit of work, the *Joule*, which is 10^7 units of work in the C.G.S. system, and which is represented sufficiently well for practical use by the energy expended in one second by an international ampère in an international ohm. In practice the watt-hour is usually employed. It represents the work done by such a current in an hour, and equals 3,600 joules.

As the unit of power, the *Watt*, which is 10^7 units of power in the C.G.S. system, and which is represented sufficiently well for practical use by the work done at the rate of one joule per second. 746 watts = 1 horse-power, and the value of a Board of Trade unit (B.O.T.U.) is 1,000 watt-hours, or 3,600,000 joules, or 1⅓ horse-power hours.

As the unit of induction, the *Henry*, which is the induction in the circuit when the E.M.F. induced in this circuit is one international volt, while the inducing current varies at the rate of one international ampère per second.

Builders' Measurements.

Stock or kiln bricks......	8¾	inches	× 4¼	× 2¾
Welch fire-bricks	9	,,	× 4½	× 2¾
Paving bricks..................	9	,,	× 4½	× 1¾
Square tiles.....................	9¾	,,	× 9¾	× 1
,, ...	6	,,	× 6	× 1
Dutch clinker bricks ...	9¼	,,	× 3	× 1½

A Rod of Brickwork 16½ feet × 16½ feet × 1½ brick thick = 306 cubic feet, or 11⅓ cubic yards, and contains about 4,500 bricks with about 75 cubic feet of mortar. The rod being 5 British metres, a rod of brickwork is 25 square metres 1½ bricks thick = very nearly 10 cubic metres.

Ordinary bricks weigh about 7 lb. each ; a load of 500 weighs about 1 ton 11 cwt. 1 qr.

A *Piece* of Wall Paper is 12 yd. long × 21 in. wide (English), and 9 yd. × 18 in. (French).

Timber and Wood.

100	superficial feet		=	1 square of flooring.
50	cubic feet of planks		=	1 load.
42	do.	timber	=	1 shipping ton.
108	do.	do.	=	1 stack.
128	do.	do.	=	1 cord.

A standard hundred of deals contains 120 pieces. The Petrograd standard consists of 165 cubic feet, or 120 pieces 1½ in. × 11 in. × 12 ft., or 120 pieces 3 in. × 11 in. × 6 ft.

A Batten is not more than 7 inches wide ; a Deal not more than 9 inches ; Planks are 2 to 4 inches thick, and 10 inches and up in width.

Sizes of Slates.

	in. in.		in. in.
Empress	26×16	Ladies	16×10
,, Small	26×14	,, Small ...	16× 8
Princesses	24×14	,, Large ...	14×12
Duchesses	24×12	,, ,, ...	14× 8
Marchionesses	22×12	Plantation ...	13×11
,, Small	22×11	Doubled	13×10
Countesses	20×10	,, ...	13× 7
,, Wide	20×12	Smalls	12× 8
Viscountesses...	18×10	Ditto	12× 6
,, Small	18× 9	Ditto	11×5½

Specific Gravities.

Weight of any volume of following substances compared with the weight of the same volume of water.

Alcohol	0·79	Mercury	13·60
Aluminium.........	2·67	Milk	1·03
Basalt	2·86	Olive Oil	0·92
Beer	1·02	Petroleum	0·88
Blood	1·06	Platinum.............	21·45
Brandy	0·84	Portland Stone...	2·00
Brass	8·00	Sand, river	1·90
Chalk	1·08	,, pit	1·80
Cider	1·02	Shingle.................	1·60
Clay	1·90	Silver	10·51
Coal, Welch	1·60	Sodium	0·97
,, Newcastle	1·24	Steel	7·75
Copper...............	8·94	Thames ballast...	1·80
Cork	0·24	Tin	7·29
Earth	1·60	Turpentine.........	0·87
Glass...................	2·89	Urine	1·01
Glycerine	1·26	WATER	1·00
Gold	19·32	Wine, Bordeaux	0·99
Gravel, coarse ...	1·85	Wood :—	
Gunpowder	0·93	Ash	0·84
Honey	1·45	Beech	0·85
Ice.......................	0·92	Cedar	0·61
Iridium	22·38	Cherry	0·72
Iron, cast	7·20	Ebony	1·33
,, wrought ...	7·79	Mahogany	1·06
Ivory	1·83	Oak	1·17
Lead	11·35	Poplar	0·38
Limestone	2·50	Walnut	0·67
Marble................	2·70	Zinc	7·19
Marl....................	1·90		

To find the weight of a cubic foot, multiply 62·321 lb. by the specific gravity. To find the number of cubic feet in one ton, divide 35·943 by the specific gravity.

Weight of Cubic Foot and Cubic Yard.

A cubic foot of fresh water = 62½ lb.: salt water 63½ lb. Timber—ash 49 lb.; beech 43 lb.; birch 49 lb.; cork 15 lb.; elm 36 lb.; pine 41 lb.; oak 59 lb. A cubic foot of clay weighs 125 lb.; of loose earth 95 lb.

A cubic yard of *anthracite* coal, solid, weighs 2,160 lb.; *bituminous* 2,025 lb.; *cannel* 1,400 lb. A cubic yard of compressed hay = 225 lb.; of hay in stack, 126 lb.; of compressed straw, 145 lb.; of straw in stack, 90 lb.; of grain, 20 bushels.

Fish.

In Scotland, and at certain places in England and Wales at which the Cran Measures Act, 1908, has been put into operation, fresh herrings must be sold by the *Cran*, containing 37½ imperial gallons, or *Quarter Cran* of 9⅓ imperial gallons. In the Isle of Man and in Ireland herrings are sold by the *Maze*, which contains 5 long hundreds of 126 each. On the East Coast of England, at places where the above-mentioned Act is not in force, they are sold by the *Last*, which contains 13,200 fish. They are counted by the *Warp*, which is 4 fish. 33 Warps = 1 Long Hundred, 132; 10 Hundred = 1 Thousand, 1,320; 10 Thousand = 1 Last, 13,200. Cured herrings are sold in barrels, the capacity of which, in Scotland, must always be 26⅔ imperial gallons, or in half-barrels of 13⅓ gallons. Herring barrels or half-barrels must be of corresponding capacity in England and Wales if they are presented for the Government Brand at any place at which the Herring Fishery (Branding) Act, 1913, is in force.

A *Quintal* of fish (Newfoundland, &c.) is 100 lb.; a barrel of anchovies = 30 lb.: a "box of fish" is about 90 lb.

Geographical Measures.

The *North and South Poles* are two points at the opposite extremities of that diameter of the earth round which it revolves. The *Equator* is a great circle, equally distant from the North and South Poles. For geographical purposes, the surface of the earth is divided by circles, called the circles of Latitude and Longitude. The circles of *Latitude* are small circles parallel to the Equator. The circles of *Longitude* are great circles perpendicular to the Equator, and passing through the North and South Poles. These circles are divided into Degrees, Minutes, and Seconds. Degrees of Latitude are numbered from the Equator to the North and South Poles. Degrees of Longitude are numbered from the primary circle of Longitude, or Meridian, which passes through the astronomical observatory of Greenwich (England).

A *Geographical Mile* is the length of one minute of Latitude. If the earth was a sphere, every minute of Latitude would be of the same length; but, as it is a spheroid, the length of a minute increases from 6,046 feet at the Equator to 6,108 feet at the Poles. The mean length of the geographical mile is 6,076·8 feet. The *Nautical Mile* is (strictly speaking) the length of a minute of the meridian, and is thus identical with the geographical mile. In practice, however, it is taken as the *Admiralty Knot* of 6,080 feet, divided into 10 cables, which are assumed to be 100 fathoms, or 600 feet.

The Polar diameter of the Earth is 7,899 English miles. The mean equatorial diameter is 7,926 miles. The circumference at the Equator is 24,902 miles.

CONVERSION.
Let F = Fahr.
„ C = Cent.
„ R = Réaum.

$$F = \frac{9C}{5} + 32 \qquad F = \frac{9R}{4} + 32 \qquad F = C + R + 32$$

$$C = \frac{5(F - 32)}{9} \qquad R = \frac{4(F - 32)}{9}$$

NOTE.—The *normal* temperature of the *human body* is 98·4° F., or 37° (36·9°) C., or 29·5° R. *Freezing* point = 32° F. = 0° C. = 0° R.; *Boiling* point = 212° F. = 100° C. = 80° R. "*Absolute*" *Temperature* is Temperature reckoned from "*Absolute Zero*," which is at 273° C. below 0° C., 459·4° below 0° F., and 218·4° below 0° R.

Thermometer Comparisons.

Comparison between Scales of Fahrenheit, Reaumur, and Centigrade.

CENT.	FAH'T.	RMR.	CENT.	FAH'T.	RMR.
°	°	°	°	°	°
100B.	212B.	80B.	25	77	20·0
99	210·2	79·2	24	75·2	19·2
93	208·4	78·4	23	73·4	18·4
97	206·6	77·6	22	71·0	17·6
96	204·8	76·8	21	69·8	16·8
95	203	76	20	68	16
94	201·2	75·2	19	66·2	15·2
93	199·4	74·4	18	64·4	14·4
92	197·6	73·6	17	62·6	13·6
91	195·8	72·8	16	60·8	12·8
90	194	72	15	59	12
89	192·2	71·2	14	57·2	11·2
88	190·4	70·4	13	55·4	10·4
87	188·6	69·6	12	53·6	9·6
86	186·8	68·8	11	51·8	8·8
85	185	68	10	50	8·0
84	183·2	67·2	9	48·2	7·2
83	181·4	66·4	8	46·4	6·4
82	179·6	65·6	7	44·6	5·6
81	177·8	64·8	6	42·8	4·8
80	176	64	5	41	4
79	174·2	63	4	39·2	3·2
78	172·4	62·4	3	37·4	2·4
77	170·6	61·6	2	35·6	1·6
76	168·8	60·8	1	33·8	0·8
75	167	60	*zero*	32	*zero*
74	165·2	59·2	1	30·2	0·8
73	163·4	58·4	2	28·4	1·6
72	161·6	57·6	3	26·6	2·4
71	159·8	56·8	4	24·8	3·2
70	158	56	5	23	4
69	156·2	55·2	6	21·2	4·8
68	154·4	54·4	7	19·4	5·6
67	152·6	53·6	8	17·6	6·4
66	150·8	52·8	9	15·8	7·2
65	149	52	10	14	8
64	147·2	51·2	11	12·2	8·8
63	145·4	50·4	12	10·4	9·6
62	143·6	49·6	13	8·6	10·4
61	141·8	48·8	14	6·8	11·2
60	140	48	15	5	12
59	138·2	47·2	16	3·2	12·8
58	136·4	46·4	17	1·4	13·6
57	134·6	45·6	18	*0·4*	14·4
56	132·8	44·8	19	2·2	15·2
55	131	44	20	4	16
54	129·2	43·2	21	5·8	16·8
53	127·4	42·4	22	7·6	17·6
52	125·6	41·6	23	9·3	18·4
51	123·8	40·8	24	11·2	19·2
50	122	40	25	13	20
49	120·2	39·2	26	14·8	20·8
48	118·4	38·4	27	16·6	21·6
47	116·6	37·6	28	18·4	22·4
46	114·8	36·8	29	20·2	23·2
45	113	36	30	22	24
44	111·2	35·2	31	23·8	24·8
43	109·4	34·4	32	25·6	25·6
42	107·6	33·6	33	27·4	26·4
41	105·8	32·8	34	29·2	27·2
40	104	32	35	31	28
39	102·2	31·2	36	32·8	28·8
38	100·4	30·4	37	34·6	29·6
37	98·6	29·6	38	36·4	30·4
36	96·8	28·8	39	38·2	31·2
35	95	28	40	40	32
34	93·2	27·2	41	41·8	32·8
33	91·4	26·4	42	43·6	33·6
32	89·6	25·6	43	45·4	34·4
31	87·8	24·8	44	47·2	35·2
30	86	24	45	49	36
29	84·2	23·2	46	50·8	36·8
28	82·4	22·4	47	52·6	37·6
27	80·6	21·6	48	54·4	38·4
26	78·8	20·8	49	56·2	39·2

Nautical Measures.

6 feet = 1 fathom.
100 fathoms = 1 cable length.
10 cables = 1 nautical mile.
60 nautical miles = 1 degree.

The assumed length of the cable is 600 feet (=182·87 *metres*), but it is strictly 606·97 feet (= 185 *metres*). The conventional Nautical Mile (the *Knot* in speed measurements) is 10 cables, assumed at 6,080 feet (strictly 6,069·7 feet), but the Nautical Mile is strictly the length of a minute of the meridian and differs according to latitude.

Ship Measurement.

The Ton-measurement of cargo was originally the space occupied by 4 hogsheads (= a Tun) of wine = 50 cubic feet. It is now 40 cubic feet, which is approximately the bulk of 4 quarters, or a short ton, of wheat.

The *Ton-register*, the unit of capacity of a ship, was originally the space occupied by a Last of 10 Quarters of wheat = 100 cubic feet. This cubic space is the Ton-register used by all maritime nations, 100 English cubic feet.

Gross tonnage is the sum in cubic feet of all the various enclosed spaces of a vessel, divided by 100.

Net tonnage is the gross tonnage *less* certain deductions on account of crew spaces, engine room, water ballast, and other spaces not used for passengers or cargo.

Dead-weight tonnage, or carrying capacity, is the number of tons (of 2,240 lb.) of cargo that a vessel is capable of carrying when charged to the load water line (*q.v.*).

Displacement tonnage is the number of tons of sea water displaced by a vessel when charged to the load water line (*q.v.*), *i.e.*, it is the *weight* of vessel and contents in tons.

Load-water-line is the line that would be made round the shell of a vessel when loaded as deep as the minimum freeboard regulations permit.

Draught is the distance in feet from the lowest part of the bottom of a vessel to the actual water line at which the vessel is floating. Thus the load-water-line marks the greatest, or loaded, draught of a vessel. A vessel without any cargo in her hold or passengers or their luggage aboard is said to be "light ship," or "light," or "in ballast."

Free Board is the distance from the main or upper deck to the load-water-line of a vessel. As a general rule the minimum free board provides an amount of reserve buoyancy that will keep a vessel afloat with two compartments holed.

Bells and Watches on Board Ship.

Bells.—Time is kept by means of a bell, which is struck every half hour, except at certain times towards the end of a watch, when the bell is struck 10 or 15 minutes before the expiration of the regular half hour, partly as a signal to the Commanding Officer that the watch is about to be changed, and partly as a signal to the Officer of the next watch to prepare for duty.

Watches.—For purposes of discipline, and to divide the work fairly, the crew is mustered in two divisions: the *Starboard* (right side, looking forward) and the *Port* (left). The day commences at noon, and is thus divided:—

Afternoon *Watch*	noon to 4 p.m.
First Dog ,, ...	4 p.m. to 6 p.m.
Second Dog ,, ...	6 p.m. to 8 p.m.
First ,, ...	8 p.m. to midnight.
Middle ,, ...	midnight to 4 a.m.
Morning ,, ...	4 a.m. to 8 a.m.
Forenoon ,, ...	8 a.m. to noon.

This makes seven Watches, enabling the crew to keep them alternately, as the Watch which is on duty in the forenoon one day has the afternoon next day, and the men who have only four hours' rest one night have eight hours the next. This is the reason for having *Dog Watches*, which are made by dividing the hours between 4 p.m. and 8 p.m. into *two* Watches.

For TIME AT SEA *see* p. 78.

Speed of Ships.

The *Knot* is a measure of speed of ships. The following table shows the equivalents of 1 to 42 knots in land (statute) miles per hour:—

Knots.	Miles.	Knots.	Miles.	Knots.	Miles.
1	1·1515	15	17·2727	29	33·3939
2	2·3030	16	18·4242	30	34·5454
3	3·4545	17	19·5757	31	35·6969
4	4·6060	18	20·7272	32	36·8484
5	5·7575	19	21·8787	33	38·0000
6	6·9090	20	23·0303	34	39·1515
7	8·0606	21	24·1818	35	40·3030
8	9·2121	22	25·3333	36	41·4545
9	10·3636	23	26·4848	37	42·6060
10	11·5151	24	27·6363	38	43·7575
11	12·6666	25	28·7878	39	44·9090
12	13·8180	26	29·9393	40	46·0606
13	14·9696	27	31·0908	41	47·2121
14	16·1212	28	32·2424	42	48·3636

Measures of Energy, &c.

In Physics the unit of force is the *dyne*, the amount that, acting for one second on one gramme mass, gives it a velocity of one centimetre per second. The British unit is the *poundal*, which in one second gives one pound a velocity of one foot per second. One *poundal* = 13,825·5 *dynes*. In Meteorology the unit of atmospheric pressure is the *Bar*, equal to the pressure of 1,000,000 dynes (1 megadyne) per sq. centimetre. The Meteorological *Bar* is thus 1,000,000 Chemical *Bars*.

Horse power is energy exerted at the rate of 550 foot-pounds per second; an alternative unit is the *kilowatt* (102 kilogram-meters per second) = 737·59 foot pounds per second.

Thermal Unit.—The British thermal unit (B.T.U.) is the amount of heat required to raise one pound of water one degree Fahrenheit. The *Gas Therm* = 100,000 B.T.U. If V = cu. ft. consumed, H=declared heat value of the Company's gas (in B.T.U. per cu. ft.), P = cost of therm in pence, B=total bill in pence—then $B = V \times H \times P \div 100{,}000$, whence equivalent cost (in pence) per 1,000 cu. ft. $= B \times 1{,}000 \div V = H \times P \div 100$.

Yarn Measures.

Cotton and Spun Silk Count.—
Thread = 1½ yards.
Lea or Skein, *skn.* = 120 yards.
Hank, *hk.* = 7 Skeins, or Leas = 840 yards.
Spindle, *spdl.* = 18 Hanks.
Counts = the number of Hanks in 1 lb.
Bundle Hanks, either of 5 lb. or 10 lb.

Reels of cotton vary from 30 to 1,760 yards; they must be marked correctly.

Bundles of Cotton are chiefly made up for export.

Worsted Count.—Wrap, 80 yards; Hank = 560 yards = 7 Wraps; Counts or Numbers are the number of hanks in a lb.

Linen Count.—The Hank or Lea is 300 yards, and the number of these in 1 lb. is the count of the yarn. A Spindle is 48 hanks; a Bundle is 200 hanks.

West of England Count.—The Hank is 320 yards, and the number of hanks in 1 lb. is the count of the yarn.

Paper and Book Measure.

Writing Paper.

24 sheets = 1 quire.
20 quires = 1 ream.

Printing Paper.

516 sheets = 1 ream.
2 reams = 1 bundle.
5 bundles = 1 bale.

Regular Sizes of Printing Paper.

Foolscap	=	17	×	13½	inches.
Double Foolscap	=	27	×	17	,,
Crown	=	20	×	15	,,
Double Crown	=	30	×	20	,,
Post	=	19¼	×	15½	,,
Double Post	=	31½	×	19½	,,
Double Large Post	=	33	×	21	,,
Sheet and ½ Post	=	23½	×	19½	,,
Demy	=	22½	×	17½	,,
Double Demy	=	35	×	22½	,,
Music Demy	=	20	×	15½	,,
Medium	=	23	×	18	,,
Royal	=	25	×	20	,,
Super Royal	=	27½	×	20½	,,
Elephant	=	28	×	23	,,
Imperial	=	30	×	22	,,

NOTE.—Books are usually bound up in sheets of 16 or 32 pages. Octavo books are generally printed 64 pages at a time (32 pages on each side of a sheet of quad); a crown octavo book of 320 pages will therefore require 5 sheets of quad crown, and a ream will provide 100 books, the odd 16 sheets being reckoned as waste. Newspapers (and books circulating in large numbers) are printed on rotary presses, for which the paper is supplied on reels (and not in cut reams). "Whitaker" is printed on a rotary press, 192 pages at a time, the paper being served to the press from a reel, and 6 sheets of 32 pages are delivered, printed and folded, at the opposite end of the press.

Sizes of Writing and Drawing Papers.

Emperor	=	72	×	48	inches.
Antiquarian	=	53	×	31	,,
Double Elephant	=	40	×	26¾	,,
Grand Eagle	=	42	×	28¾	,,
Atlas	=	34	×	26	,,
Colombier	=	34½	×	23½	,,
Imperial	=	30	×	22	,,
Elephant	=	28	×	23	,,
Cartridge	=	26	×	21	,,
Super Royal	=	27	×	19	,,
Royal	=	24	×	19	,,
Medium	=	22	×	17½	,,
Large Post	=	21	×	16½	,,
Copy or Draft	=	20	×	16	,,
Demy	=	20	×	15½	,,
Post	=	19	×	15¼	,,
Pinched Post	=	18½	×	14¾	,,
Foolscap	=	17	×	13½	,,
Sheet and ⅓ Foolscap	=	22	×	13½	,,
Sheet and ½ Foolscap	=	24½	×	13½	,,
Double Foolscap	=	26½	×	16½	,,
Double Post	=	30½	×	19	,,
Double Large Post	=	33	×	21	,,
Double Demy	=	31	×	20	,,
Brief	=	16½	×	13¼	,,
Pott	=	15	×	12½	,,

Sizes of Brown Papers.

Casing	=	46	×	36	inches.
Double Imperial	=	45	×	29	,,
Elephant	=	34	×	24	,,
Double Four Pound	=	31	×	21	,,
Imperial Cap	=	29	×	22	,,
Haven Cap	=	26	×	21	,,
Bag Cap	=	24	×	19½	,,
Kent Cap	=	21	×	18	,,

Sizes of Bound Books.

Demy 16mo	=	5⅝	×	4⅜	inches.
Demy 18mo	=	5¾	×	3¾	,,
Foolscap Octavo (8vo)	=	6¾	×	4¼	,,
Crown 8vo	=	7½	×	5	,,
Large Crown 8vo	=	8	×	5¼	,,
Demy 8vo	=	8⅜	×	5⅝	,,
Medium 8vo	=	9½	×	6	,,
Royal 8vo	=	10	×	6¼	,,
Super Royal 8vo	=	10¼	×	6⅞	,,
Imperial 8vo	=	11	×	7½	,,
Foolscap Quarto (4to)	=	8½	×	6¾	,,
Crown 4to	=	10	×	7½	,,
Demy 4to	=	11¼	×	8¾	,,
Royal 4to	=	12½	×	10	,,
Imperial 4to	=	15	×	11	,,
Crown Folio	=	15	×	10	,,
Demy Folio	=	17½	×	11¼	,,
Royal Folio	=	20	×	12½	,,
Music	=	14	×	10¼	

Sizes of Type.

All Founders cast their type to one uniform height ("type high"), which is 11/12 inch, though the letters may vary considerably in their breadth.

The type chiefly used in "Whitaker" is named *Nonpareil* (6 point). The column contains 75 lines, and is 12 Pica ems wide; on an average every column contains about 3,000 letters, or 600 words.

The Point System.—The basic unit in American (and many British) type foundries is the "point" of 0·013837 inch (72 points to the inch), and the names of the various types in the point system are added in parentheses.

Brilliant (3½ point). A column the size of this in "Whitaker," if set in Brilliant would contain 124 lines, and about 7,500 letters.

Printing is the art of producing impressions, from characters or figures,

Diamond (4½ point) is the next size; the column would contain 107 lines, and about 6,000 letters.

Printing is the art of producing impressions, from characters or

Pearl (5 point), 95 lines, 4,370 letters—

Printing is the art of producing impressions, from chara

Ruby (5½ point), 87 lines; 3,740 letters—

Printing is the art of producing impressions, from cha

Nonpareil (6 point), 75 lines, 3,000 letters—

Printing is the art of producing impressions, fro

Minion (7 point), 64 lines, 2,360 letters—

Printing is the art of producing impressions,

Brevier (8 point), 58 lines, 1,970 letters—

Printing is the art of producing impressi

Bourgeois (9 point), 53 lines, 1,590 letters—

Printing is the art of producing impre

Long Primer (10 point), 47 lines, 1,360 letters—

Printing is the art of producing im

Small Pica (11 point), 43 lines, 1,120 letters—

Printing is the art of producing i

Pica, (12 point) 37 lines, 890 letters—

Printing is the art of produci

English (14 point), 34 lines, 680 letters—

Printing is the art of pro

Great Primer (18 point), 27 lines, 430 letters—

Printing is the art o

Double Pica (22 point), 22 lines, 280 letters—

Printing is the

METRIC WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

See also "Double Conversion Tables for Weights and Measures."

In addition to the Imperial standard weights and measures, the use of the French or Metric system of weights and measures was made permissive in Great Britain in 1897.

In the Metric system, the standard of length is the METRE, the standard of weight is the KILOGRAM, and the standard of capacity is the LITRE. Accurate copies of the Metre, Kilogram, and Litre are kept in the custody of the Standards Office of the Board of Trade.

1.—MEASURES OF LENGTH.

10 millimetres (*mm.*) = 1 centimetre (*cm.*) = 0·39370113 inch.
10 centimetres = 1 decimetre (*dm.*) = 3·9370113 inches.
10 decimetres = 1 METRE (*m*) = 1·0936143 yards.
10 metres ... = 1 dekametre (*dam.*) = 10·936143 yards.
10 dekametres = 1 hectometre (*hm.*) = 109·36143 yards.
10 hectometres = 1 kilometre (*km.*) = 0·62137 mile.

A kilometre is approximately *five eighths* of a mile, so that 8 kilometres may be regarded by pedestrians as 5 miles.

2.—MEASURES OF WEIGHT.

10 milligrams (*mg.*) = 1 centigram (*cg.*) = 0·15432 grains.
10 centigrams = 1 decigram (*dg.*) = 1·5432 ,,
10 decigrams = 1 gramme (*grm.*) = 15·4323 ,,
10 grammes = 1 dekagram (*dag.*) = 5·6438 drams.
10 dekagrams = 1 hectogram (*hg.*) = 3·5274 oz.
10 hectograms = 1 KILOGRAM (*kg.*) = 2·2046223 lb.
10 kilograms = 1 myriagram = 22·046223 lb.
10 myriagrams = 1 quintal (*q.*) = 1·9684 cwt.
10 quintals ... = 1 tonne (*t.*)... = 0·9842 ton.

3.—MEASURES OF CAPACITY.

10 millilitres (*mil.*) = 1 centilitre (*cl.*) = 0·0704 gill.
10 centilitres = 1 decilitre (*dl.*) = 0·17598 pint.
10 decilitres = 1 LITRE (*lit.*) = 1·7598 pints.
10 litres ...... = 1 dekalitre (*dal.*)... = 2·1997 gals.
10 dekalitres = 1 hectolitre (*hl.*) = 2·7497 bushels.

1 cubic cm. (water) = 1 gram; 1,000 cubic cm. (water) or 1 litre = 1 kilogram; 1 cubic metre (1,000 litres, 1,000 kilograms) = 1 metric ton.

4.—MEASURES OF LAND.

100 sq. metres = 1 are (*a.*)...... = 0·0988 rood.
100 ares ...... = 1 hectare (*ha.*) = 2·4711 acres.
100 hectares = 1 sq. kilometre = 0·38611 sq. mile.

NOTES.

1 hectolitre....................	=	2·75 bushels.
1 hectolitre per hectare	=	1·11 bushels per acre.
1 quintal.........................	=	3·67 bushels.
1 quintal per hectare ...	=	1·49 bushels per acre.
1 franc a hectolitre	=	3·6*d*. a bushel (par).
1 ,, a quintal	=	4·3*d*. a cental (par). 21·3*d*. a quarter (par).
7 francs ,, (duty)......	=	12*s*. 6*d*. a quarter (par).

THE UNITED STATES.

The weights and measures of the U.S.A. are identical with those of Great Britain, with the following exceptions:—

Weight.—In the short ton of 2,000 lb., the Cental of 100 lb. takes the place of the Cwt. in the long ton. There are TWO tons, therefore, the long ton of 2,240 lb., the short ton of 2,000 lb.

Capacity.—For grain, the old bushel of 2,150·42 cubic inches; its gallon = 268·8 cubic inches. This is commonly called the Winchester bushel, though really of the slightly different London standard.

For liquids, the old wine-gallon of 231 cubic inches, five-sixths of the British gallon and = 58,317·8 grains of water. It is divided into 8 pints = 7,289·7 grains of water = 16·6 Imperial ounces. In medicine the pint is divided into 16 fluid ounces = 455·6 grains of water, and the ounce into 8 fluid drachms of 60 minims.

BRITISH DOMINIONS.

Australia and New Zealand.—*Same as* British.

Canada and Newfoundland.

Same as British but with *short* ton of 2,000 lb., as in U.S.A.

Channel Islands.

The weights and measures in use in the Channel Islands are those of Great Britain, the *cental* of 100 lb. being used as well as the *cwt.* of 112 lb. The *Old Island Measures* are as follows:—

	Jersey.	Guernsey.
Vergée (Normandy rood) .... =	·44 acre	·4 acre.
Bushel.......................... =	8·9 gallons	5·8 gallons.
Pound .... =	7,561 grains	7,623 grains.
Cwt. ....(104 lb.) =	112·3 lb.	(100 lb.) = 108·9 lb.

British India.

Ungul .... = ·75 inch.
Guz, usually 33 inches; also the yard.
Koss .... = 2,000 yards.
Bigha (Bengal) ....usually = ·625 acre.
Cawny (Madras) .... ,, = 1·33 ,,
Tola (rupee-weight)........................ = 180 grains.
Chittak .... = 2 oz. av.
Seer, 16 chittak, or 80 tolas .... = 2·204 lb.
Maund, 40 seers .... = 82·287 lb.
,, (Madras)............................ = 24·68 lb.
Seer (Liquid) .... = 1·760 pints.
Candy ,, ... = 500 lb.
Visham = 3 lb.; Dangali .... = 3 pints.
Parah .... = 15 gallons.
Catty (Singapore)............................ = 1⅓ lb.
Pikul ,, ... 100 catties = 133 lb.

Irish Free State.—*Same as* British.

Malta.

Piede .... = 11·166 inches.
Canna .... = 2·2283 yards.
Libbra .... = 12 oncia = 4886 Troy gr.
Rotolo .... = 1·745 lb.

Sudan.—*See* Egypt.

South Africa.

Money, Weights, and Measures.—The *Metric System* is compulsory in the case of chemists, and is permissible (along with British standard of weights and measures) in other cases. In addition, the following old Dutch measures are still used:—*Liquid Measure:* Leaguer = about 128 imperial gallons; half aum = 15½ imperial gallons; anker = 7½ imperial gallons. *Capacity:* Muid = 3 bushels. The general surface measure is *Morgen*, equal to 2·1165402 acres; 1,000 Cape lineal feet are equal to 1,033 British feet. The short ton of 2,000 lb. is used.

FOREIGN WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The *Metric System* has been adopted by the whole of Europe (except *Great Britain* and *Russia*) and is *permissive* in all countries.

China.

Tael weight = 1·33 oz.
Catty ,, = 1·33 lb.
Picul ,, = 133·33 lb.
Ts'un .... = 1·41 inches.
Ch'ih .... = 1·175 feet.
Chang ...... = 11·75 feet.
Li .... = 2,115 feet.

Egypt.

The *Metric System* of *Weights and Measures* and the foot and pound and their multiples, are legal in Egypt. The foot and pound are rarely used and the Metric System is little known except in the large towns.

The Weights and Measures in common use, with their British equivalents, are as follows :—

Length—

Dira Baladi (used for piece goods) = 29·83 inches
Dira Mamari, or Pic (used by architects) .... = 29·53 inches
Qasaba (used for agricultural land) = 11·65 feet

Area—

1 Qirat .... = 209·3 sq. yards
1 Feddân (=24 qirats) .... = 1·038 acres

Capacity—

1 Kêla .... = ·454 bushel
1 Ardeb (=12 kélas) .... = 5·444 bushels

Weight—

1 Rotl .... = ·99 lb.
1 Oke .... = 2·75 lb.
1 Qantar (= 100 rotls) .... = 99·05 lb.

A *Qantar* of unginned cotton = 315 lb., of ginned cotton = 100 lb. ; an *Ardeb* of wheat = 150 *kilogrammes*, of barley = 120 *kilogrammes*, of beans = 155 *kilogrammes*, of maize = 140 *kilogrammes*, of whole lentils = 157 *kilogrammes*, of split lentils = 132 *kilogrammes*.

Greece.

1 oeque = 2·84 lb. 1 livre = 1·1 lb.
1 quintal = 132·2 lb. 1 drachma = 0·11 oz.

Japan and Formosa.

The Metric System, *and*

Shaku (10 Sun) ...... = 11·931 inches.
Ken (6 Shaku) ...... = 1·9884 yards.
Ri .... = 2·4403 miles.
Square ri .... = 5·9553 sq. miles.
Cho .... = 5·423 chains.
Square cho .... = 2·4507 acres.
Tsubo .... = 3·9538 sq. yards.
Liquid koku .... = 39·7033 gallons.
Dry koku .... = 4·9629 bushels.
Koku of capacity = 0·1 ton.
Liquid sho .... = 1·5881 quarts.
Dry sho .... = 0·1985 pecks.
Kin (160 Momme) = 1·3228 lb.
Kwan (1000 Mommo) = 8·2673 lb.

Russia.

The standard of length is the Sajen, which is equal to seven British feet; the standard of weight is the Funt = 0·90282 lb.

Length.

16 vershok = 1 arshin.
3 arshin = 1 sajen.
500 sajen = 1 verst.
1 verst = 1166·66 yards (0·66288 mile).

Surface.

1 sq. vershok = 3·0625 sq. inches.
1 sq. arshin = 5·4444 sq. feet
1 sq. sajen = 5·4444 sq. yards.
1 sq. verst = 0·4394 sq. miles.

Weight.

1 zolotnik = 65·8306 grains.
3 zolotnik = 1 loth.
32 loth = 1 funt.
40 funt = 1 pood (36·1128 lb.).
10 poods = 1 berkovatz.

Capacity.

1 tcharka = 0·2164 pint.
1 shtoff (10 tcharkas) = 1·0822 quarts.
1 vedro (10 shtoffs) = 2·705 British gallons.
1 chetvert (8 chetveriks) = 5·771 British bushels.

Siam.

Niu .... = ·83 inch.
Ru'p .... = 10 inches.
Sen .... = 44·4 yards.
Röeneng ...... = 2·525 miles.
Tael .... = 936·25 Tr. gr.
Chang .... = 2·675 lb.

Turkey.

Oke = 400 drams = 2·8264 lb.
Batman = 6 okes = 16·958 lb.
Cantar = 44 okes = 124·3616 lb.
Cheki = 180 okes = 508·752 lb.
Kileh = 0·9120 bushel.
Muscal (Ess. of Rose) 1·5 drams = 74·171 grains.
Arshin (cloth) = 26·96 inches.
Endaze = 25·555 inches.
Arshin (land) = 29·830 inches.
Deunum = 1098·765 sq. yards.
Djerib (hectare) = 2·47 acres.

OLD MEASURES.

Old British and Irish Measures.

Cubit .... = 18 inches.
English Ell .... = 45 inches.
Scottish Ell .... = 37·2 inches.
Hand (horses) .... = 4 inches.
Scottish mile .... = 1,984 yards.
Irish mile .... = 2,240 yards.
Scottish acre .... = 6,150·4 sq. yards.
Cunningham acre ...... = 6,250 sq. yards.
Irish acre .... = 7,840 sq. yards.
Cheshire acre .... = 10,240 sq. yards.
Hide .... = 120 acres (average).
Yard of land .... = ¼ of a hide.

Old French Measures.

Toise of 6 feet ; Foot = 12·789 in.
Aune (ell) of 4 Roman feet = 46·77 in.
League, 3,000 toises = 3·6 miles.
Perch, 22 feet or 6 aunes = 23 44 feet.
Arpent, 100 sq. perches = 1·26 acres.
Pound = 7,554 grains. Setier = 34·317 gallons ; Boisseau ($\frac{1}{12}$) = 2·86 gallons. Pinte = 1·76 pints.

Old Hebrew Measures.

Talmud Cubit = 21·914 in. ; Egyptian Cubit = 18·24 in.
Cubit of Ezekiel = 25·26 in. ; Reed = 151·6 in.
Kikkar (Alexandrian talent) = 50 minas of 60 shekels.
Shekel = ½ oz., of 8 gerah, or (Shekel of the Sanctuary) of 2 beka, 4 reba, 20 gerah.
Bath (fluid), Epha (corn) of 6 hin, 18 cab, 72 log = 6·477 British gallons.
Cor or Homer (10 ephas) = 8·351 bushels.

DOUBLE CONVERSION TABLES FOR WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

NOTE.—The central figures in **heavy type** represent either of the two columns beside them, as the case may be. *Examples:*—1 centimetre = 0·394 inch and 1 inch = 2·540 centimetres. 1 metre = 1·094 yards and 1 yard = 0·914 metre. 1 kilometre = 0·621 mile and 1 mile = 1·609 kilometres.

Centimetres.		Inches.
2·540	**1**	0·394
5·080	**2**	0·787
7·620	**3**	1·181
10·160	**4**	1·575
12·700	**5**	1·969
15·240	**6**	2·362
17·780	**7**	2·756
20·320	**8**	3·150
22·860	**9**	3·543
25·400	**10**	3·937
50·800	**20**	7·874
76·200	**30**	11·811
101·600	**40**	15·748
127·000	**50**	19·685
152·400	**60**	23·622
177·800	**70**	27·559
203·200	**80**	31·496
228·600	**90**	35·433
254·000	**100**	39·370

Metres.		Yards.
0·914	**1**	1·094
1·829	**2**	2·187
2·743	**3**	3·281
3·658	**4**	4·374
4·572	**5**	5·468
5·486	**6**	6·562
6·401	**7**	7·655
7·315	**8**	8·749
8·230	**9**	9·843
9·144	**10**	10·936
18·288	**20**	21·872
27·432	**30**	32·808
36·576	**40**	43·745
45·720	**50**	54·681
54·863	**60**	65·617
64·007	**70**	76·553
73·151	**80**	87·489
82·295	**90**	98·425
91·439	**100**	109·361

Kilometres.		Miles.
1·609	**1**	0·621
3·219	**2**	1·243
4·828	**3**	1·864
6·437	**4**	2·485
8·047	**5**	3·107
9·656	**6**	3·728
11·266	**7**	4·350
12·875	**8**	4·971
14·484	**9**	5·592
16·094	**10**	6·214
32·187	**20**	12·427
48·281	**30**	18·641
64·375	**40**	24·855
80·468	**50**	31·068
96·562	**60**	37·282
112·655	**70**	43·495
128·750	**80**	49·709
144·843	**90**	55·923
160·936	**100**	62·136

Hectares.		Acres.
0·404	**1**	2·471
0·809	**2**	4·942
1·214	**3**	7·413
1·619	**4**	9·884
2·023	**5**	12·355
2·428	**6**	14·826
2·833	**7**	17·298
3·237	**8**	19·769
3·642	**9**	22·240
4·047	**10**	24·711
8·094	**20**	49·422
12·140	**30**	74·132
16·187	**40**	98·843
20·234	**50**	123·554
24·281	**60**	148·265
28·328	**70**	172·976
32·374	**80**	197·686
36·421	**90**	222·397
40·468	**100**	247·108

Square Kilometres.		Square Miles.
2·590	**1**	0·386
5·180	**2**	0·772
7·770	**3**	1·158
10·360	**4**	1·544
12·950	**5**	1·931
15·540	**6**	2·317
18·130	**7**	2·703
20·720	**8**	3·089
23·310	**9**	3·475
25·900	**10**	3·861
51·800	**20**	7·722
77·699	**30**	11·583
103·598	**40**	15·444
129·498	**50**	19·306
155·397	**60**	23·167
181·297	**70**	27·028
207·196	**80**	30·889
233·096	**90**	34·750
258·995	**100**	38·611

Cubic Metres.		Cubic Yards.
0·765	**1**	1·308
1·529	**2**	2·616
2·294	**3**	3·924
3·058	**4**	5·232
3·823	**5**	6·540
4·587	**6**	7·848
5·352	**7**	9·156
6·116	**8**	10·464
6·881	**9**	11·772
7·646	**10**	13·080
15·291	**20**	26·159
22·937	**30**	39·239
30·582	**40**	52·318
38·228	**50**	65·398
45·873	**60**	78·477
53·519	**70**	91·557
61·164	**80**	104·636
68·810	**90**	117·716
76·455	**100**	130·795

Kilograms.		Av. Pounds.
0·454	**1**	2·205
0·907	**2**	4·409
1·361	**3**	6·614
1·814	**4**	8·818
2·268	**5**	11·023
2·722	**6**	13·228
3·175	**7**	15·432
3·629	**8**	17·637
4·082	**9**	19·842
4·535	**10**	22·046
9·072	**20**	44·092
13·608	**30**	66·139
18·144	**40**	88·185
22·680	**50**	110·231
27·215	**60**	132·277
31·751	**70**	154·323
36·287	**80**	176·370
40·823	**90**	198·416
45·359	**100**	220·462

Short Tons.		Long Tons.
1·12	**1**	0·892
2·24	**2**	1·785
3·36	**3**	2·677
4·48	**4**	3·570
5·60	**5**	4·462
6·72	**6**	5·354
7·84	**7**	6·247
8·96	**8**	7·139
10·08	**9**	8·032
11·20	**10**	8·924
22·40	**20**	17·848
33·60	**30**	26·772
44·80	**40**	35·696
56·00	**50**	44·620
67·20	**60**	53·545
78·40	**70**	62·469
89·60	**80**	71·393
100·80	**90**	80·317
112·00	**100**	89·241

Metric Tonnes.		Long Tons.
1·016	**1**	0·984
2·032	**2**	1·968
3·048	**3**	2·953
4·064	**4**	3·937
5·080	**5**	4·921
6·096	**6**	5·905
7·112	**7**	6·889
8·128	**8**	7·874
9·144	**9**	8·858
10·161	**10**	9·842
20·321	**20**	19·684
30·482	**30**	29·526
40·642	**40**	39·368
50·803	**50**	49·211
60·963	**60**	59·053
71·124	**70**	68·894
81·284	**80**	78·737
91·444	**90**	88·579
101·605	**100**	98·421

Metric Tonnes.		Short Tons.
0·907	**1**	1·102
1·814	**2**	2·205
2·722	**3**	3·307
3·629	**4**	4·409
4·536	**5**	5·512
5·443	**6**	6·614
6·350	**7**	7·716
7·257	**8**	8·818
8·165	**9**	9·921
9·072	**10**	11·023
18·144	**20**	22·046
27·215	**30**	33·069
36·287	**40**	44·092
45·359	**50**	55·116
54·431	**60**	66·139
63·503	**70**	77·162
72·574	**80**	88·185
81·646	**90**	99·208
90·718	**100**	110·231

Litres.		Pints.
0·568	**1**	1·760
1·136	**2**	3·520
1·705	**3**	5·279
2·273	**4**	7·039
2·841	**5**	8·799
3·409	**6**	10·559
3·978	**7**	12·319
4·546	**8**	14·078
5·114	**9**	15·838
5·682	**10**	17·598
11·365	**20**	35·196
17·047	**30**	52·794
22·730	**40**	70·392
28·412	**50**	87·990
34·094	**60**	105·588
39·777	**70**	123·186
45·459	**80**	140·784
51·142	**90**	158·382
56·824	**100**	175·980

Litres.		Gallons.
4·546	**1**	0·220
9·092	**2**	0·440
13·638	**3**	0·660
18·184	**4**	0·880
22·730	**5**	1·100
27·276	**6**	1·320
31·822	**7**	1·540
36·368	**8**	1·760
40·914	**9**	1·980
45·460	**10**	2·200
90·919	**20**	4·399
136·379	**30**	6·599
181·838	**40**	8·799
227·298	**50**	10·999
272·758	**60**	13·198
318·217	**70**	15·398
363·677	**80**	17·598
409·136	**90**	19·797
454·596	**100**	21·997

U.S. Gallons (Liquid).		English Gallons (Liquid).
1·200	**1**	0·833
2·401	**2**	1·666
3·601	**3**	2·499
4·802	**4**	3·332
6·002	**5**	4·165
7·203	**6**	4·998
8·403	**7**	5·831
9·603	**8**	6·664
10·804	**9**	7·497
12·004	**10**	8·330
24·009	**20**	16·661
36·013	**30**	24·991
48·017	**40**	33·321
60·022	**50**	41·652
72·026	**60**	49·982
84·030	**70**	58·312
96·034	**80**	66·642
108·039	**90**	74·973
120·043	**100**	83·303

U.S. Bushels.		English Bushels.
1·032	**1**	0·969
2·063	**2**	1·939
3·095	**3**	2·908
4·126	**4**	3·878
5·158	**5**	4·847
6·189	**6**	5·817
7·221	**7**	6·786
8·252	**8**	7·756
9·284	**9**	8·725
10·315	**10**	9·694
20·630	**20**	19·389
30·945	**30**	29·083
41·260	**40**	38·778
51·576	**50**	48·472
61·891	**60**	58·167
72·206	**70**	67·861
82·521	**80**	77·556
92·836	**90**	87·250
103·151	**100**	96·944

Hectolitres, per Hectare.		English Bushels, per Acre.
0·898	**1**	1·113
1·796	**2**	2·226
2·695	**3**	3·340
3·593	**4**	4·453
4·491	**5**	5·566
5·389	**6**	6·679
6·287	**7**	7·793
7·186	**8**	8·906
8·084	**9**	10·019
8·982	**10**	11·132
17·964	**20**	22·265
26·946	**30**	33·3[illegible]7
35·928	**40**	44·530
44·910	**50**	55·662
53·892	**60**	66·794
62·874	**70**	77·927
71·856	**80**	89·059
80·838	**90**	100·192
89·820	**100**	111·324

READY RECKONER, MARKETING, OR HOURLY WAGES TABLE.

No.	¼d.	½d.	¾d.	1d.	2d.	3d.	4d.	5d.	6d.	7d.	8d.	9d.	10d.	11d.	No.
1	0 0¼	0 0½	0 0¾	0 1	0 2	0 3	0 4	0 5	0 6	0 7	0 8	0 9	0 10	0 11	1
2	0 0½	0 1	0 1½	0 2	0 4	0 6	0 8	0 10	1 0	1 2	1 4	1 6	1 8	1 10	2
3	0 0¾	0 1½	0 2¼	0 3	0 6	0 9	1 0	1 3	1 6	1 9	2 0	2 3	2 6	2 9	3
4	0 1	0 2	0 3	0 4	0 8	1 0	1 4	1 8	2 0	2 4	2 8	3 0	3 4	3 8	4
5	0 1¼	0 2½	0 3¾	0 5	0 10	1 3	1 8	2 1	2 6	2 11	3 4	3 9	4 2	4 7	5
6	0 1½	0 3	0 4½	0 6	1 0	1 6	2 0	2 6	3 0	3 6	4 0	4 6	5 0	5 6	6
7	0 1¾	0 3½	0 5¼	0 7	1 2	1 9	2 4	2 11	3 6	4 1	4 8	5 3	5 10	6 5	7
8	0 2	0 4	0 6	0 8	1 4	2 0	2 8	3 4	4 0	4 8	5 4	6 0	6 8	7 4	8
9	0 2¼	0 4½	0 6¾	0 9	1 6	2 3	3 0	3 9	4 6	5 3	6 0	6 9	7 6	8 3	9
10	0 2½	0 5	0 7½	0 10	1 8	2 6	3 4	4 2	5 0	5 10	6 8	7 6	8 4	9 2	10
11	0 2¾	0 5½	0 8¼	0 11	1 10	2 9	3 8	4 7	5 6	6 5	7 4	8 3	9 2	10 1	11
12	0 3	0 6	0 9	1 0	2 0	3 0	4 0	5 0	6 0	7 0	8 0	9 0	10 0	11 0	12
13	0 3¼	0 6½	0 9¾	1 1	2 2	3 3	4 4	5 5	6 6	7 7	8 8	9 9	10 10	11 11	13
14	0 3½	0 7	0 10½	1 2	2 4	3 6	4 8	5 10	7 0	8 2	9 4	10 6	11 8	12 10	14
15	0 3¾	0 7½	0 11¼	1 3	2 6	3 9	5 0	6 3	7 6	8 9	10 0	11 3	12 6	13 9	15
16	0 4	0 8	1 0	1 4	2 8	4 0	5 4	6 8	8 0	9 4	10 8	12 0	13 4	14 8	16
17	0 4¼	0 8½	1 0¾	1 5	2 10	4 3	5 8	7 1	8 6	9 11	11 4	12 9	14 2	15 7	17
18	0 4½	0 9	1 1½	1 6	3 0	4 6	6 0	7 6	9 0	10 6	12 0	13 6	15 0	16 6	18
19	0 4¾	0 9½	1 2¼	1 7	3 2	4 9	6 4	7 11	9 6	11 1	12 8	14 3	15 10	17 5	19
20	0 5	0 10	1 3	1 8	3 4	5 0	6 8	8 4	10 0	11 8	13 4	15 0	16 8	18 4	20
21	0 5¼	0 10½	1 3¾	1 9	3 6	5 3	7 0	8 9	10 6	12 3	14 0	15 9	17 6	19 3	21
22	0 5½	0 11	1 4½	1 10	3 8	5 6	7 4	9 2	11 0	12 10	14 8	16 6	18 4	20 2	22
23	0 5¾	0 11½	1 5¼	1 11	3 10	5 9	7 8	9 7	11 6	13 5	15 4	17 3	19 2	21 1	23
24	0 6	1 0	1 6	2 0	4 0	6 0	8 0	10 0	12 0	14 0	16 0	18 0	20 0	22 0	24
25	0 6¼	1 0½	1 6¾	2 1	4 2	6 3	8 4	10 5	12 6	14 7	16 8	18 9	20 10	22 11	25
26	0 6½	1 1	1 7½	2 2	4 4	6 6	8 8	10 10	13 0	15 2	17 4	19 6	21 8	23 10	26
27	0 6¾	1 1½	1 8¼	2 3	4 6	6 9	9 0	11 3	13 6	15 9	18 0	20 3	22 6	24 9	27
28	0 7	1 2	1 9	2 4	4 8	7 0	9 4	11 8	14 0	16 4	18 8	21 0	23 4	25 8	28
29	0 7¼	1 2½	1 9¾	2 5	4 10	7 3	9 8	12 1	14 6	16 11	19 4	21 9	24 2	23 7	29
30	0 7½	1 3	1 10½	2 6	5 0	7 6	10 0	12 6	15 0	17 6	20 0	22 6	25 0	27 6	30
31	0 7¾	1 3½	1 11¼	2 7	5 2	7 9	10 4	12 11	15 6	18 1	20 8	23 3	25 10	28 5	31
32	0 8	1 4	2 0	2 8	5 4	8 0	10 8	13 4	16 0	18 8	21 4	24 0	26 8	29 4	32
33	0 8¼	1 4½	2 0¾	2 9	5 6	8 3	11 0	13 9	16 6	19 3	22 0	24 9	27 6	30 3	33
34	0 8½	1 5	2 1½	2 10	5 8	8 6	11 4	14 2	17 0	19 10	22 8	25 6	28 4	31 2	34
35	0 8¾	1 5½	2 2¼	2 11	5 10	8 9	11 8	14 7	17 6	20 5	23 4	26 3	29 2	32 1	35
36	0 9	1 6	2 3	3 0	6 0	9 0	12 0	15 0	18 0	21 0	24 0	27 0	30 0	33 0	36
37	0 9¼	1 6½	2 3¾	3 1	6 2	9 3	12 4	15 5	18 6	21 7	24 8	27 9	30 10	33 11	37
38	0 9½	1 7	2 4½	3 2	6 4	9 6	12 8	15 10	19 0	22 2	25 4	28 6	31 8	34 10	38
39	0 9¾	1 7½	2 5¼	3 3	6 6	9 9	13 0	16 3	19 6	22 9	26 0	29 3	32 6	35 9	39
40	0 10	1 8	2 6	3 4	6 8	10 0	13 4	16 8	20 0	23 4	26 8	30 0	33 4	36 8	40
41	0 10¼	1 8½	2 6¾	3 5	6 10	10 3	13 8	17 1	20 6	23 11	27 4	30 9	34 2	37 7	41
42	0 10½	1 9	2 7½	3 6	7 0	10 6	14 0	17 6	21 0	24 6	28 0	31 6	35 0	38 6	42
43	0 10¾	1 9½	2 8¼	3 7	7 2	10 9	14 4	17 11	21 6	25 1	28 8	32 3	35 10	39 5	43
44	0 11	1 10	2 9	3 8	7 4	11 0	14 8	18 4	22 0	25 8	29 4	33 0	36 8	40 4	44
45	0 11¼	1 10½	2 9¾	3 9	7 6	11 3	15 0	18 9	22 6	26 3	30 0	33 9	37 6	41 3	45
46	0 11½	1 11	2 10½	3 10	7 8	11 6	15 4	19 2	23 0	26 10	30 8	34 6	38 4	42 2	46
47	0 11¾	1 11½	2 11¼	3 11	7 10	11 9	15 8	19 7	23 6	27 5	31 4	35 3	39 2	43 1	47
48	1 0	2 0	3 0	4 0	8 0	12 0	16 0	20 0	24 0	28 0	32 0	36 0	40 0	44 0	48
49	1 0¼	2 0½	3 0¾	4 1	8 2	12 3	16 4	20 5	24 6	28 7	32 8	36 9	40 10	44 11	49
50	1 0½	2 1	3 1½	4 2	8 4	12 6	16 8	20 10	25 0	29 2	33 4	37 6	41 8	45 10	50
51	1 0¾	2 1½	3 2¼	4 3	8 6	12 9	17 0	21 3	25 6	29 9	34 0	38 3	42 6	46 9	51
52	1 1	2 2	3 3	4 4	8 8	13 0	17 4	21 8	26 0	30 4	34 8	39 0	43 4	47 8	52
53	1 1¼	2 2½	3 3¾	4 5	8 10	13 3	17 8	22 1	26 6	30 11	35 4	39 9	44 2	48 7	53
54	1 1½	2 3	3 4½	4 6	9 0	13 6	18 0	22 6	27 0	31 6	36 0	40 6	45 0	49 6	54
56	1 2	2 4	3 6	4 8	9 4	14 0	18 8	23 4	28 0	32 8	37 4	42 0	46 8	51 4	56
58	1 2½	2 5	3 7½	4 10	9 8	14 6	19 4	24 2	29 0	33 10	38 8	43 6	48 4	53 2	58
60	1 3	2 6	3 9	5 0	10 0	15 0	20 0	25 0	30 0	35 0	40 0	45 0	50 0	55 0	60
63	1 3¾	2 7½	3 11¼	5 3	10 6	15 9	21 0	26 3	31 6	36 9	42 0	47 3	52 6	57 9	63
66	1 4½	2 9	4 1½	5 0	11 0	16 6	22 0	27 6	33 0	38 6	44 0	49 6	55 0	60 6	66
69	1 5¼	2 10½	4 3¾	5 9	11 6	17 3	23 0	28 9	34 6	40 3	46 0	51 9	57 6	63 3	69
70	1 5½	2 11	4 4½	5 10	11 8	17 6	23 4	29 2	35 0	40 10	46 8	52 6	58 4	64 2	70
72	1 6	3 0	4 6	6 0	12 0	18 0	24 0	30 0	36 0	42 0	48 0	54 0	60 0	66 0	72
78	1 7½	3 3	4 10½	6 6	13 0	19 6	26 0	32 6	39 0	45 6	52 0	58 6	65 0	71 6	78
80	1 8	3 4	5 0	6 8	13 4	20 0	26 8	33 4	40 0	46 8	53 4	60 0	66 8	73 4	80
84	1 9	3 6	5 3	7 0	14 0	21 0	28 0	35 0	42 0	49 0	56 0	63 0	70 0	77 0	84
90	1 10½	3 9	5 7½	7 6	15 0	22 6	30 0	37 6	45 0	52 6	60 0	67 6	75 0	82 6	90
100	2 1	4 2	6 3	8 4	16 8	25 0	33 4	41 8	50 0	58 4	66 8	75 0	83 4	91 8	100

EQUIVALENT INVESTMENTS.

Examples:—To ascertain the yield of Consols at a price of £57 10*s.* 0*d.* look in the column headed 2½ Pr. Ct. for 57½, and it will be seen that the yield (column headed Return Per Cent.) is £4 6*s.* 11*d.* Similarly, shares paying a fixed dividend of 6 per cent., if purchased at £105, will yield £5 14*s.* 3*d.* per cent.; while 5 per cent. shares at £105 yield £4 15*s.* 3*d.* per cent.

Return Per Cent.	2½ Pr Ct.	2¾ Pr Ct.	3 Pr Ct.	3¼ Pr Ct.	3½ Pr Ct.	4 Pr Ct.	4½ Pr Ct.	5 Pr. Ct.	5½ Pr. Ct.	6 Pr Ct.	7 Pr. Ct.	7½ Pr. Ct.	8 Pr. Ct.	9 Pr Ct.	10 Pr. Ct.
£2 10 0	100	110	120	130	140	160	180	200	220	240	280	300	320	360	400
2 12 6	95¼	104¾	114²⁄₇	123⁶⁄₇	133⅓	152⅓	171⅓	190⅓	209½	228½	266⅔	285¾	304⅔	342⅔	381
2 13 9	93	102⅓	111⅔	121	130⅓	149	167½	186	204⅔	223⅓	260⅔	279⅓	298	335	372
2 15 0	90⅞	100	109	118	127⅙	145⅓	163½	181⅔	200	218	254⅓	272⅔	290⅔	327	363⅓
2 17 6	87	95⅝	104⅓	113	121⅔	139	156½	174	191¼	208⅔	243⅓	260⅔	278	313	347⅔
3 0 0	83⅓	91⅔	100	108¼	116⅔	133⅓	150	166⅔	183⅓	200	233⅓	250	266⅔	300	333⅓
3 0 7	82½	90¾	99	107¼	115½	132	148½	165	181½	198	231	247½	264	297	330
3 1 6	81¼	89⅜	97½	105¾	113¾	130	146¼	162½	178¾	195	227½	243¾	260	292¾	325
3 2 6	80	88	96	104	112	128	144	160	176	192	224	240	256	288	320
3 3 6	78¾	86⅝	94½	102¼	110¼	126	141¾	157½	173¼	189	220½	236¼	252	283½	315
3 4 6	77½	85¼	93	100¾	108½	124	139½	155	170½	186	217	232½	248	279	310
3 5 7	76¼	83⅞	91½	99¼	106¾	122	137¼	152½	167¾	183	213½	228¾	244	274½	305
3 6 8	75	82½	90	97½	105	120	135	150	165	180	210	225	240	270	300
3 7 10	73¾	81⅛	88½	95¾	103¼	118	132¾	147½	162¼	177	206½	221¼	236	265½	295
3 9 0	72½	79¾	87	94¼	101½	116	130½	145	159½	174	203	217½	232	261	290
3 10 2	71¼	78⅜	85½	92¾	99¾	114	128¼	142½	156¾	171	199½	213¾	228	256½	285
3 11 5	70	77	84	91	98	112	126	140	154	168	196	210	224	252	280
3 12 9	68¾	75⅝	82½	89⅓	96¼	110	123¾	137½	151¼	165	192½	206¼	220	247½	275
3 14 1	67½	74¼	81	87¾	94½	108	121½	135	148½	162	189	202½	216	243	270
3 15 6	66¼	72⅞	79½	86¼	92¾	106	119⅓	132½	145⅔	159	185½	198¾	212	238½	265
3 16 11	65	71½	78	84½	91	104	117	130	143	156	182	195	208	234	260
3 18 5	63¾	70⅛	76½	82¾	89¼	102	114¾	127½	140¼	153	178½	191¼	204	229½	255
4 0 0	62½	68¾	75	81¼	87½	100	112½	125	137½	150	175	187½	200	225	250
4 1 7	61¼	67⅜	73½	79⅔	85¾	98	110¼	122½	134¾	147	171½	183¾	196	220⅔	245
4 3 4	60	66	72	78	84	96	108	120	132	144	168	180	192	216	240
4 5 1	58¾	64⅝	70½	76½	82¼	94	105¾	117½	129¼	141	164½	176¼	188	211½	235
4 6 11	57½	63¼	69	74¾	80½	92	103½	115	126½	138	161	172½	184	207	230
4 8 11	56¼	61⅞	67½	73¼	78¾	90	101¼	112½	123¾	135	157½	168¾	180	202½	225
4 10 11	55	60½	66	71½	77	88	99	110	121	132	154	165	176	198	220
4 13 0	53¾	59⅙	64½	69¾	75¼	86	96¾	107½	118⅙	129	150½	161¼	172	193½	215
4 15 3	52½	57¾	63	68¼	73½	84	94½	105	115½	126	147	157½	168	189	210
4 17 7	51¼	56⅜	61½	66¾	71¾	82	92¼	102½	112¾	123	143½	153¾	164	184½	205
5 0 0	50	55	60	65	70	80	90	100	110	120	140	150	160	180	200
5 2 7	48¾	53⅝	58½	63⅓	68¼	78	87¾	97½	107¼	117	136½	146¼	156	175½	195
5 5 3	47½	52¼	57	61¾	66½	76	85½	95	104½	114	133	142½	152	171	190
5 8 1	46¼	50⅞	55½	60¼	64¾	74	83¼	92½	101¾	111	129½	138¾	148	166½	185
5 11 1	45	49½	54	58½	63	72	81	90	99	108	126	135	144	162	180
5 14 3	43¾	48⅛	52½	56¾	61¼	70	78¾	87½	96¼	105	122½	131¼	140	157½	175
5 17 8	42½	46¾	51	55¼	59½	68	76½	85	93½	102	119	127½	136	153	170
6 0 0	41⅔	45⅞	50	54¼	58⅓	66⅔	75	83⅓	91⅔	100	116⅔	125	133⅓	150	166⅔
6 2 5	40⅚	44⅞	49	53	57⅙	65⅓	73½	81⅔	89⅔	98	114⅓	122½	130⅔	147	163⅓
6 5 0	40	44	48	52	56	64	72	80	88	96	112	120	128	144	160
6 7 8	39⅙	43⅛	47	50¾	54⅚	62⅔	70½	78⅓	86⅙	94	109⅔	117½	125⅓	141	156⅔
6 10 5	38⅓	42⅙	46	49¾	53⅔	61⅓	69	76⅔	84⅓	92	107⅓	115	122⅔	138	153⅓
6 13 4	37½	41¼	45	48¾	52½	60	67½	75	82½	90	105	112½	120	135	150
6 16 4	36⅔	40⅓	44	47¾	51⅓	58⅔	66	73⅓	80⅔	88	102⅔	110	117⅓	132	146⅔
6 19 6	35⅚	39⅜	43	46½	50⅙	57⅓	64½	71⅔	78⅚	86	100⅓	107½	114⅔	129	143⅓
7 2 10	35	38½	42	45½	49	56	63	70	77	84	98	105	112	126	140
7 6 4	34⅙	37½	41	44½	47⅚	54⅔	61½	68⅓	75⅙	82	95⅔	102½	109⅓	123	136⅔
7 10 0	33⅓	36⅔	40	43⅓	46⅔	53⅓	60	66⅔	73⅓	80	93⅓	100	106⅔	120	133⅓
7 13 10	32½	35¾	39	42¼	45½	52	58½	65	71½	78	91	97½	104	117	130
7 17 11	31⅔	34⅞	38	41	44⅓	50⅔	57	63⅓	69⅔	76	88⅔	95	101⅓	114	126⅔
8 2 2	30⅚	33⅞	37	40	43⅙	49⅓	55½	61⅔	67⅚	74	86⅓	92½	98⅔	111	123⅓
8 6 8	30	33	36	39	42	48	54	60	66	72	84	90	96	108	120
8 11 5	29⅙	32⅛	35	37¾	40⅔	46⅔	52½	58⅓	64⅙	70	81⅔	87½	93⅓	105	116⅔
8 16 6	28⅓	31⅙	34	36¾	39⅔	45⅓	51	56⅔	62⅓	68	79⅓	85	90⅔	102	113⅓
9 1 10	27½	30¼	33	35¾	38½	44	49½	55	60½	66	77	82½	88	99	110
9 7 6	26⅔	29⅓	32	34¾	37⅓	42⅔	48	53⅓	58⅔	64	74⅔	80	85⅓	96	106⅔
9 13 7	25⅚	28⅖	31	33½	36⅙	41⅓	46½	51⅔	56⅚	62	72⅓	77½	82⅔	93	103⅓
10 0 0	25	27½	30	32½	35	40	45	50	55	60	70	75	80	90	100

PRESENT VALUE OF A LEASE, FREEHOLD ESTATE, OR ANNUITY.

Years.	3%	4%	5%	6%	7%
½	49	48	48	48	47
1	97	96	95	94	93
2	1 91	1 89	1 86	1 83	1 81
3	2 83	2 78	2 72	2 67	2 62
4	3 72	3 63	3 55	3 47	3 39
5	4 58	4 45	4 33	4 21	4 10
6	5 42	5 24	5 08	4 92	4 77
7	6 23	6 00	5 79	5 58	5 39
8	7 02	6 73	6 46	6 21	5 97
9	7 78	7 44	7 11	6 80	6 51
10	8 53	8 11	7 72	7 36	7 02
11	9 25	8 76	8 31	7 89	7 50
12	9 95	9 39	8 86	8 38	7 94
13	10 63	9 99	9 39	8 85	8 36
14	11 29	10 56	9 90	9 29	8 75
15	11 94	11 12	10 38	9 71	9 11
16	12 56	11 65	10 84	10 11	9 45
17	13 16	12 17	11 27	10 48	9 76
18	13 75	12 66	11 69	10 83	10 06
19	14 32	13 13	12 08	11 16	10 34
20	14 88	13 59	12 46	11 47	10 59
21	15 41	14 03	12 82	11 76	10 84
22	15 94	14 45	13 16	12 04	11 06
23	16 44	14 86	13 49	12 30	11 27
24	16 93	15 25	13 80	12 55	11 47
25	17 41	15 62	14 09	12 78	11 65
26	17 87	15 98	14 38	13 00	11 83
27	18 33	16 33	14 64	13 21	11 99
28	18 76	16 66	14 90	13 41	12 14
29	19 19	16 98	15 14	13 59	12 28
30	19 60	17 29	15 37	13 76	12 41
31	20 00	17 59	15 59	13 93	12 53
32	20 39	17 87	15 80	14 08	12 65
33	20 76	18 15	16 00	14 23	12 75
34	21 13	18 41	16 19	14 37	12 85
35	21 49	18 66	16 37	14 50	12 95
36	21 83	18 91	16 55	14 62	13 03
37	22 17	19 14	16 71	14 74	13 12
38	22 49	19 37	16 87	14 85	13 19
39	22 81	19 58	17 02	14 95	13 26
40	23 11	19 79	17 16	15 05	13 33
41	23 41	19 99	17 29	15 14	13 39
42	23 70	20 19	17 42	15 22	13 45
43	23 98	20 37	17 55	15 31	13 51
44	24 25	20 55	17 66	15 38	13 56
45	24 52	20 72	17 77	15 46	13 61
46	24 77	20 88	17 88	15 52	13 65
47	25 02	21 04	17 98	15 59	13 69
48	25 26	21 20	18 08	15 65	13 73
49	25 50	21 34	18 17	15 71	13 77
50	25 73	21 48	18 26	15 76	13 80
51	25 95	21 62	18 34	15 81	13 83
52	26 16	21 75	18 42	15 86	13 86
53	26 37	21 87	18 49	15 90	13 89
54	26 58	21 99	18 56	15 95	13 91
55	26 77	22 11	18 63	15 99	13 94
56	26 96	22 22	18 70	16 03	13 96
57	27 15	22 32	18 76	16 06	13 98
58	27 33	22 43	18 82	16 10	14 00
59	27 50	22 53	18 87	16 13	14 02
60	27 67	22 62	18 93	16 16	14 04
61	27 84	22 71	18 98	16 19	14 05
62	28 00	22 80	19 03	16 22	14 07
63	28 15	22 89	19 07	16 24	14 08
64	28 30	22 97	19 12	16 26	14 10
65	28 45	23 04	19 16	16 29	14 11
66	28 59	23 12	19 20	16 31	14 12
67	28 73	23 19	19 24	16 33	14 13
68	28 87	23 26	19 27	16 35	14 14
69	29 00	23 33	19 31	16 37	14 15
70	29 12	23 39	19 34	16 38	14 16
71	29 24	23 45	19 37	16 40	14 17
72	29 36	23 51	19 40	16 41	14 17
73	29 48	23 57	19 43	16 43	14 18
74	29 59	23 63	19 46	16 44	14 19
75	29 70	23 68	19 48	16 45	14 19
76	29 81	23 73	19 51	16 47	14 20
77	29 91	23 78	19 53	16 48	14 21
78	30 01	23 82	19 55	16 49	14 21
79	30 10	23 87	19 57	16 50	14 22
80	30 20	23 91	19 59	16 51	14 22
85	30 63	24 11	19 68	16 55	14 24
90	31 00	24 27	19 75	16 58	14 25
95	31 32	24 40	19 80	16 60	14 26
100	31 60	24 50	19 85	16 62	14 27
IN PERPETUITY.	33 33	25 00	20 00	16 66	14 28

EXAMPLE 1.—What is the present value of a Lease having 37 years to run of the net annual value of £100, interest being reckoned at 4 per cent.? ANSWER:—19·14 years' purchase, or £1,914.

EXAMPLE 2.—A man, aged 54, in the receipt of a pension or annuity of £100 a year net, wishes to commute that for a present payment, interest being reckoned at 5 per cent. How much will he receive? ANSWER:—Looking at the Table of Expectation of Life (*q.v.*), it will be seen that the expectation for age 54 is about 17 years; and from the above table an annuity certain for 17 years, interest at 5 per cent., is worth 11·27 years' purchase. The present payment required would therefore be £1,127 *approximately*.

Note to Example 2.—This method is only approximate. The values of annuities which depend on lives of a given present age, when properly calculated according to a given mortality table and a given rate of interest, are always somewhat less than those given by the method used in this example.

THE ENGLISH MILE COMPARED WITH OTHER EUROPEAN MEASURES.

	English Mile.	English Geog. M.	French Kilom.	German Geog. M.	Russian Verst.	Austrn. Mile.	Dutch Ure.	Norweg. Mile.	Swedish Mile.	Danish Mile.	Swiss Stunde.
English Statute Mile....	1·000	0·868	1·609	0·217	1·508	0·212	0·289	0·142	0·151	0·213	0·335
English Geog. Mile	1·153	1·000	1·855	0·250	1·738	0·245	0·333	0·164	0·169	0·246	0·386
Kilometre	0·621	0·540	1·000	0·135	0·937	0·132	0·180	0·088	0·094	0·133	0·208
German Geog. Mile	4·610	4·000	7·420	1·000	6·953	0·978	1·333	0·657	0·694	0·985	1·543
Russian Verst..............	0·663	0·575	1·067	0·144	1·000	0·141	0·192	0·094	0·100	0·142	0·222
Austrian Mile..............	4·714	4·089	7·586	1·022	7·112	1·000	1·363	0·672	0·710	1·006	1·578
Dutch Ure...	3·458	3·000	5·565	0·750	5·215	0·734	1·000	0·493	0·520	0·738	1·157
Norwegian Mile...........	7·021	6·091	11·299	1·523	10·589	1·489	2·035	1·000	1·057	1·499	2·350
Swedish Mile	6·644	5·764	10·692	1·441	10·019	1·409	1·921	0·948	1·000	1·419	2·224
Danish Mile	4·682	4·062	7·536	1·016	7·078	0·994	1·354	0·667	0·705	1·000	1·567
Swiss Stunde	2·987	2·592	4·808	0·648	4·505	0·634	0·864	0·425	0·449	0·638	1·000

EXPECTATION OF LIFE.

THE following table (based upon the mortality in the ten years 1891–1900) is compiled from a supplement to the Registrar-General's Annual Return, which refers to England and Wales only.

AGE.	OF 1,000,000 BORN, THE NUMBER SURVIVING AT THE END OF EACH YEAR OF LIFE.		MEAN AFTER-LIFETIME (EXPECTATION OF LIFE).		AGE.	OF 1,000,000 BORN, THE NUMBER SURVIVING AT THE END OF EACH YEAR OF LIFE.		MEAN AFTER-LIFETIME (EXPECTATION OF LIFE).	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
0	1,000,000	1,000,000	44·13	47·77	53	498,987	553,208	17·01	18·58
1	828,136	859,342	52·22	54·53	54	487,621	543,384	16·40	17·91
2	784,090	816,810	54·12	56·34	55	475,849	533,105	15·79	17·24
3	767,754	800,357	54·26	56·49	56	463,629	522,319	15·19	16·59
4	757,631	789,683	53·98	56·25	57	450,898	510,950	14·61	15·95
5	750,281	782,144	53·50	55·79	58	437,623	498,950	14·04	15·32
6	744,936	776,618	52·88	55·18	59	423,814	486,304	13·48	14·71
7	741,061	772,562	52·16	54·47	60	409,518	473,037	12·93	14·10
8	738,215	769,537	51·36	53·68	61	394,793	459,185	12·39	13·51
9	736,053	767,198	50·51	52·84	62	379,695	444,782	11·87	12·94
10	734,299	765,267	49·63	51·97	63	364,255	429,844	11·35	12·37
11	732,728	763,498	48·73	51·09	64	348,478	414,361	10·84	11·81
12	731,064	761,652	47·84	50·21	65	332,344	398,299	10·34	11·27
13	729,260	759,671	46·96	49·34	66	315,830	381,624	9·86	10·74
14	727,364	757,618	46·08	48·48	67	298,956	364,339	9·38	10·22
15	725,373	755,499	45·21	47·61	68	281,760	346,471	8·93	9·72
16	723,159	753,185	44·34	46·75	69	264,295	328,062	8·48	9·24
17	720,621	750,574	43·50	45·92	70	246,630	309,168	8·05	8·78
18	717,800	747,721	42·67	45·09	71	228,844	289,866	7·64	8·33
19	714,811	744,762	41·84	44·27	72	211,034	270,247	7·24	7·90
20	711,714	741,766	41·02	43·44	73	193,310	250,424	6·86	7·48
21	708,463	738,692	40·21	42·62	74	175,792	230,523	6·50	7·08
22	705,036	735,530	39·40	41·80	75	158,608	210,688	6·15	6·70
23	701,445	732,272	38·60	40·99	76	141,891	191,071	5·81	6·34
24	697,724	728,896	37·80	40·17	77	125,775	171,836	5·49	5·99
25	693,894	725,386	37·01	39·37	78	110,392	153,148	5·19	5·67
26	689,951	721,745	36·22	38·56	79	95,863	135,173	4·90	5·35
27	685,909	717,973	35·43	37·76	80	82,298	118,068	4·62	5·05
28	681,778	714,066	34·64	36·97	81	69,789	101,980	4·36	4·77
29	677,551	710,018	33·85	36·17	82	58,405	87,034	4·11	4·51
30	673,200	705,819	33·07	35·39	83	48,192	73,333	3·88	4·26
31	668,682	701,456	32·29	34·60	84	39,168	60,949	3·66	4·02
32	663,952	696,917	31·51	33·83	85	31,323	49,925	3·45	3·80
33	658,969	692,191	30·75	33·05	86	24,621	40,267	3·25	3·59
34	653,708	687,269	29·99	32·29	87	19,000	31,949	3·07	3·39
35	648,169	682,147	29·24	31·52	88	14,377	24,915	2·89	3·21
36	642,353	676,814	28·50	30·77	89	10,655	19,078	2·73	3·04
37	636,235	671,242	27·77	30·02	90	7,724	14,330	2·58	2·87
38	629,793	665,410	27·05	29·28	91	5,470	10,550	2·43	2·73
39	623,028	659,324	26·34	28·54	92	3,779	7,606	2·30	2·59
40	615,964	653,014	25·64	27·82	93	2,543	5,365	2·17	2·46
41	608,632	646,518	24·94	27·09	94	1,665	3,700	2·06	2·34
42	601,063	639,878	24·25	26·37	95	1,059	2,494	1·95	2·23
43	593,276	633,115	23·56	25·64	96	654	1,641	1·85	2·13
44	585,266	626,227	22·88	24·92	97	391	1,054	1·75	2·04
45	577,010	619,184	22·20	24·20	98	226	661	1·67	1·96
46	568,465	611,938	21·52	23·48	99	127	404	1·58	1·88
47	559,598	604,453	20·86	22·76	100	68	241	1·51	1·81
48	550,384	596,704	20·20	22·05	101	36	141	1·44	1·74
49	540,815	588,666	19·54	21·35	102	18	80	1·36	1·68
50	530,888	580,320	18·90	20·64	103	9	45	1·28	1·62
51	520,608	571,644	18·26	19·95	104	4	24	1·18	1·56
52	509,977	562,616	17·63	19·26	105	2	13	1·02	1·48

DISTANCE FROM LONDON TO EUROPEAN CITIES (with the Mails).

From this table the distance which separates twenty-one cities of Europe can be ascertained at a glance: *e.g.*, (1) London is **270** miles from (6) Antwerp and **1,915** from (18) Moscow, while (3) Paris is **1,843** miles from (18) Moscow and **1,219** miles from (21) Stockholm.

	(1) London	(2) Liverpool	(3) Paris	(4) Madrid	(5) Lisbon	(6) Antwerp	(7) Hamburg	(8) Berlin	(9) Berne	(10) Turin	(11) Vienna	(12) Munich	(13) Rome	(14) Trieste	(15) Warsaw	(16) Constan-tinople	(17) Odessa	(18) Moscow	(19) Petrograd	(20) Copen-hagen	(21) Stock-holm
(1)																					
(2)	202																				
(3)	287	489																			
(4)	1195	1397	908																		
(5)	1610	1812	1323	415																	
(6)	270	472	211	1119	1530																
(7)	657	859	587	1495	1804	412															
(8)	746	948	674	1582	1889	497	178														
(9)	646	848	359	1183	1602	460	678	611													
(10)	787	989	500	1073	1506	719	839	837	297												
(11)	980	1182	849	1668	2157	727	605	427	535	720											
(12)	768	970	582	1477	1897	522	579	401	295	470	266										
(13)	1195	1397	907	1223	1746	1033	1180	1048	639	414	840	647									
(14)	1150	1352	863	1416	1828	1009	1066	888	533	391	370	487	510								
(15)	1135	1557	1067	1925	2593	895	576	398	1021	1156	436	702	1276	806							
(16)	2030	2232	1899	2718	3345	2025	1903	1699	1883	2018	1298	1564	2138	1725	1205						
(17)	1917	2119	1760	2625	3117	1737	1418	1240	1545	1680	960	1226	1800	1330	842	363					
(18)	1915	2117	1843	2904	3414	1706	1387	1209	1832	1967	1247	1513	2087	1617	811	1339	950				
(19)	1774	1976	1699	2874	3286	1588	1269	1091	1714	2119	399	1395	2239	1769	693	1733	1356	406			
(20)	979	1181	812	1600	2012	620	208	270	885	1047	697	671	1318	1067	668	1510	1510	1252	846		
(21)	1289	1491	1219	1972	2384	993	580	685	1176	1337	1110	1084	1731	1171	1082	2408	1510	836	430	416	

REDEMPTION OF CAPITAL
BY ANNUAL PAYMENTS.

The following are the rates charged by certain first-class Insurance Companies for "Redemption Policies," to secure the payment of £100 in return for so many annual premiums, *e.g.*, an Insurance Company will undertake to pay £100 on Midsummer Day, 1951, in return for the payment of £2 5*s.* 2*d.* on Midsummer Day, 1923, and each year afterwards until 1950, or 28 payments in all; for £1,000 the annual premium would be £22 11*s.* 8*d.*, and so on. This table is of particular interest to purchasers of *Leasehold* property, as it enables such purchasers to see, at a glance, the amount to be paid out of the income from the property for a redemption policy to provide the sum originally expended (with a margin for dilapidations, if necessary), by the time the leasehold interest has expired.

Yrs.	Pre'm.			Yrs.	Pre'm.			Yrs.	Pre'm.			Yrs.	Pre'm	
	£	*s.*	*d.*		£	*s.*	*d.*		£	*s.*	*d.*		*s.*	*d.*
10	8	9	4	25	2	13	3	40	1	5	9	55	14	3
11	7	11	7	26	2	10	4	41	1	4	8	56	13	9
12	6	16	9	27	2	7	8	42	1	3	8	57	13	3
13	6	4	3	28	2	5	2	43	1	2	8	58	12	9
14	5	13	7	29	2	2	11	44	1	1	9	59	12	4
15	5	4	4	30	2	0	9	45	1	0	11	60	11	11
16	4	16	4	31	1	18	10	46	1	0	1	61	11	5
17	4	9	2	32	1	16	11	47	0	19	4	62	11	1
18	4	2	11	33	1	15	3	48	0	18	7	63	10	8
19	3	17	3	34	1	13	7	49	0	17	10	64	10	4
20	3	12	3	35	1	12	1	50	0	17	2	65	9	11
21	3	7	8	36	1	10	8	51	0	16	6	66	9	7
22	3	3	7	37	1	9	4	52	0	15	11	67	9	3
23	2	19	10	38	1	8	0	53	0	15	4	68	9	0
24	2	16	4	39	1	6	10	54	0	14	9	69	8	8

THE RULE OF THE ROAD.

The Rule of the Road is a paradox quite,
For in driving your carriage along,
If you bear to the left you are sure to go right,
If you bear to the right you go wrong.

But in walking the streets 'tis a different case,
To the right it is right you should steer,
On the left should be left enough of clear space
For the people who wish to walk there.

THE RULE OF THE ROAD AT SEA.

1. *Two steamships meeting.*

When both side-lights you see ahead,
Port your helm, and show your Red.

2. *Two steamships passing.*

Green to Green, or Red to Red,
Perfect safety—Go a-head!

3. *Two steamships crossing.*

If to your starboad Red appear,
It is your duty to keep clear;
To act as judgment says is proper;—
To Port—or Starboard—Back, or Stop her.

But when upon your port is seen
A Steamer's starboard light of Green,
There's not so much for you to do,
For Green to Port keeps clear of you.

Both in safety and in doubt,
Always keep a good look-out;
In danger, with no room to turn,
Ease her—stop her—go astern.

SIMPLE INTEREST FROM DAY TO DAY.

Showing the simple interest on £100 in *pence* for 1 to 300 days at various rates *per annum*.

Days.	One Quarter Per Cent.	One Half Per Cent.	One Per Cent.	Two Per Cent.	Two and a Half Per Cent.	Three Per Cent.	Four Per Cent.	Five Per Cent.	Six Per Cent.
	d.	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*
1	0·164	0·329	0·658	1·315	1·644	1·973	2·630	3·288	3·945
2	0·329	0·658	1·315	2·630	3·288	3·945	5·260	6·575	7·890
3	0·493	0·986	1·973	3·945	4·932	5·918	7·890	9·863	11·835
4	0·658	1·315	2·630	5·260	6·575	7·890	10·521	13·151	15·781
5	0·822	1·644	3·288	6·575	8·219	9·863	13·151	16·438	19·726
6	0·986	1·973	3·945	7·890	9·863	11·836	15·781	19·726	23·671
7	1·151	2·301	4·603	9·205	11·507	13·808	18·411	23·014	27·616
8	1·315	2·630	5·260	10·521	13·151	15·781	21·041	26·301	31·562
9	1·479	2·959	5·918	11·836	14·795	17·753	23·671	29·589	35·507
10	1·644	3·288	6·575	13·151	16·438	19·726	26·301	32·877	39·452
20	3·288	6·575	13·151	26·301	32·877	39·452	52·603	65·753	78·904
30	4·932	9·863	19·726	39·452	49·315	59·178	78·904	98·630	118·356
40	6·575	13·151	26·301	52·603	65·753	78·904	105·205	131·507	157·808
50	8·219	16·438	32·877	65·753	82·192	98·630	131·507	164·384	197·260
60	9·863	19·726	39·452	78·904	98·630	118·356	157·808	197·260	236·712
70	11·507	23·014	46·027	92·055	115·068	138·082	184·110	230·137	276·164
30	13·151	26·301	52·603	105·205	131·507	157·808	210·411	263·014	315·616
90	14·795	29·589	59·178	118·356	147·945	177·534	236·712	295·890	355·068
100	16·438	32·877	65·753	131·507	164·384	197·260	263·013	328·767	394·521
200	32·877	65·753	131·507	263·014	328·767	394·521	526·027	657·534	789·041
300	49·315	98·630	197·260	394·521	493·151	591·781	789·041	986·301	1183·562

A TABLE OF THE NUMBER OF DAYS FROM ANY DAY IN ONE MONTH TO THE SAME IN ANY OTHER MONTH IN ORDINARY YEARS.

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
January	365	31	59	90	120	151	181	212	243	273	304	334
February	334	365	28	59	89	120	150	181	212	242	273	303
March	306	337	365	31	61	92	122	153	184	214	245	275
April	275	306	334	365	30	61	91	122	153	183	214	244
May	245	276	304	335	365	31	61	92	123	153	184	214
June	214	245	273	304	334	365	30	61	92	122	153	183
July	184	215	243	274	304	335	365	31	62	92	123	153
August	153	184	212	243	273	304	334	365	31	61	92	122
September	122	153	181	212	242	273	303	334	365	30	61	91
October	92	123	151	182	212	243	273	304	335	365	31	61
November	61	92	120	151	181	212	242	273	304	334	365	30
December	31	62	90	121	151	182	212	243	274	304	335	365

TABLE OF INCOME OR WAGES.

Per Year.	Per Month	Per Week.	Per Day.	Per Year.	Per Month.	Per Week.	Per Day.	Per Year.	Per Month.	Per Week.	Per Day.
£ s.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	£ s.	£ s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	£ s.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
0 10	0 10	0 2¼	0 0¼	8 0	0 13 4	3 1	0 5¼	18 0	1 10 0	0 6 11	0 0 11¾
1 0	1 8	0 4½	0 0¾	8 8	0 14 0	3 2¾	0 5½	18 18	1 11 6	0 7 3¼	0 1 0½
1 10	2 6	0 7	0 1	8 10	0 14 2	3 3¼	0 5½	19 0	1 11 8	0 7 3¾	0 1 0½
2 0	3 4	0 9	0 1¼	9 0	0 15 0	3 5½	0 6	20 0	1 13 4	0 7 8¼	0 1 1¼
2 2	3 6	0 9½	0 1½	9 9	0 15 9	3 7½	0 6¼	30 0	2 10 0	0 11 6½	0 1 7¾
2 10	4 2	0 11½	0 1¾	10 0	0 16 8	3 10¼	0 6½	40 0	3 6 8	0 15 4¼	0 2 2¼
3 0	5 0	1 1¾	0 2	10 10	0 17 6	4 0½	0 7	50 0	4 3 4	0 19 2¾	0 2 9
3 3	5 3	1 2½	0 2	11 0	0 18 4	4 2¾	0 7¼	60 0	5 0 0	1 3 1	0 3 3½
3 10	5 10	1 4¼	0 2¼	11 11	0 19 3	4 5¼	0 7½	70 0	5 16 8	1 6 11	0 3 10
4 0	6 8	1 6½	0 2¾	12 0	1 0 0	4 7½	0 8	80 0	6 13 4	1 10 9¼	0 4 4½
4 4	7 0	1 7½	0 2¾	12 12	1 1 0	4 10¼	0 8¼	90 0	7 10 0	1 14 7½	0 4 11¼
4 10	7 6	1 8¾	0 3	13 0	1 1 8	5 0	0 8½	100 0	8 6 8	1 18 5½	0 5 5¾
5 0	8 4	1 11	0 3¼	13 13	1 2 9	5 3	0 9	200 0	16 13 4	3 16 11	0 10 11½
5 5	8 9	2 0¼	0 3½	14 0	1 3 4	5 4½	0 9¼	300 0	25 0 0	5 15 4½	0 16 5¼
5 10	9 2	2 1½	0 3¾	14 14	1 4 6	5 7¼	0 9¾	400 0	33 6 8	7 13 10¼	1 1 11
6 0	10 0	2 3¾	0 4	15 0	1 5 0	5 9¼	0 9¾	500 0	41 13 4	9 12 3¾	1 7 4¾
6 6	10 6	2 5	0 4¼	15 15	1 6 3	6 0¾	0 10¼	600 0	50 0 0	11 10 9¼	1 12 10½
6 10	10 10	2 6	0 4¼	16 0	1 6 8	6 1¾	0 10½	700 0	58 6 8	13 9 2¾	1 18 4¼
7 0	11 8	2 8¼	0 4½	16 16	1 8 0	6 5½	0 11	800 0	66 13 4	15 7 8¼	2 3 10
7 7	12 3	2 10	0 4¾	17 0	1 8 4	6 6½	0 11¼	900 0	75 0 0	17 6 1¾	2 9 3¾
7 10	12 6	2 10½	0 5	17 17	1 9 9	6 10½	0 11¼	1000 0	83 6 8	19 4 7¼	2 14 9½

COMPOUND INTEREST TABLES.

TABLE I.—SHOWING THE SUM TO WHICH AN ANNUITY OF £1 ACCUMULATING AT COMPOUND INTEREST WILL AMOUNT IN FROM ONE TO FIFTY YEARS AT VARIOUS RATES.

Yr.	2½ Per Ct.	3 Per Ct.	3½ Per Ct.	4 Per Ct.	4½ Per Ct.	5 Per Ct.
1	1·000	1·000	1·000	1·000	1·000	1·000
2	2·025	2·030	2·035	2·040	2·045	2·050
3	3·076	3·091	3·106	3·122	3·137	3·153
4	4·153	4·184	4·215	4·246	4·278	4·310
5	5·256	5·309	5·362	5·416	5·471	5·526
6	6·388	6·468	6·550	6·633	6·717	6·802
7	7·547	7·662	7·779	7·898	8·019	8·142
8	8·736	8·892	9·052	9·214	9·380	9·549
9	9·955	10·159	10·368	10·583	10.802	11·027
10	11·203	11·464	11·731	12·006	12·288	12·578
11	12·483	12·808	13·142	13·486	13·841	14·207
12	13·796	14·192	14·602	15·026	15·464	15·917
13	15·140	15·618	16·113	16·627	17·160	17·713
14	16·519	17·086	17.677	18·292	18·932	19·599
15	17·932	18·599	19·296	20·024	20·784	21·579
16	19·380	20·157	20·971	21·825	22·719	23·657
17	20·865	21·762	22·705	23·698	24·742	25·840
18	22·386	23·414	24·500	25·645	26·855	28·132
19	23·946	25·117	26·357	27·671	29·064	30·539
20	25·545	26·870	28·280	29·778	31·371	33·066
21	27·183	28·676	30·269	31·969	33·783	35·719
22	28·863	30·537	32·329	34·248	36·303	38·505
23	30·584	32·453	34·460	36·618	38·937	41·430
24	32·349	34·426	36·667	39·083	41·689	44·502
25	34·158	36·459	38·950	41·646	44·565	47·727
26	36·012	38·553	41·313	44·312	47·571	51·113
27	37·912	40·710	43·759	47·084	50·711	54·669
28	39·860	42·931	46·291	49·968	53·993	58·403
29	41·856	45·219	48·911	52·966	57·423	62·323
30	43·903	47·575	51·623	56·085	61·007	66·439
31	46·000	50·003	54·429	59·328	64·752	70·761
32	48·150	52·503	57·335	62·701	68·666	75·299
33	50·354	55·078	60·341	66·210	72·756	80·064
34	52·613	57·730	63·453	69·858	77·030	85·067
35	54·928	60·462	66·674	73·652	81·497	90·320
36	57·301	63·276	70·008	77·598	86·164	95·836
37	59·734	66·174	73·458	81·702	91·041	101·628
38	62·227	69·159	77·029	85·970	96·138	107·710
39	64·783	72·234	80·725	90·409	101·464	114·095
40	67·403	75·401	84·550	95·026	107·030	120·800
41	70·088	78·663	88·510	99·827	112·847	127·840
42	72·840	82·023	92·607	104·820	118·925	135·232
43	75·661	85·484	96·849	110·012	125·276	142·993
44	78·552	89·048	101·238	115·413	131·914	151·143
45	81·516	92·720	105·782	121·029	138·850	159·700
46	84·554	96·501	110·484	126·871	146·098	168·685
47	87·668	100·397	115·351	132·945	153·673	178·119
48	90·860	104·408	120·388	139·263	161·588	188·025
49	94·131	108·541	125·602	145·834	169·859	198·427
50	97·484	112·797	130·998	152·667	178·503	209·348

TABLE II.—SHOWING THE AMOUNT WHICH £1 ACCUMULATING AT COMPOUND INTEREST WILL REACH IN FROM ONE TO FIFTY YEARS AT VARIOUS RATES.

Yr.	2½ Per Ct.	3 Per Ct.	3½ Per Ct.	4 Per Ct.	4½ Per Ct.	5 Per Ct.
1	1·0250	1·0300	1·0350	1·0400	1·0450	1·0500
2	1·0506	1·0609	1·0712	1·0[illegible]16	1·0920	1·1025
3	1·0769	1·0927	1·1087	1·1249	1·1412	1·1576
4	1·1038	1·1256	1·1475	1·1699	1·1925	1·2155
5	1·1314	1·1593	1·1877	1·2167	1·2462	1·2763
6	1·1597	1·1941	1·2293	1·2653	1·3023	1·3401
7	1·1887	1·2299	1·2723	1·3159	1·3609	1·4071
8	1·2184	1·2668	1·3168	1·3686	1·4221	1·4775
9	1·2489	1·3048	1·3629	1·4233	1·4861	1·5513
10	1·2801	1·3439	1·4106	1.4802	1·5530	1·6289
11	1·3121	1·3842	1·4510	1·5395	1·6229	1·7103
12	1·3449	1·4258	1·5111	1·6010	1·6959	1·7959
13	1·3785	1·4685	1·5640	1·6651	1·7722	1·8856
14	1·4130	1·5126	1·6187	1·7317	1·8519	1·9799
15	1·4483	1·5580	1·6753	1·8009	1·9353	2·0789
16	1·4845	1·6047	1·7340	1·8730	2·0224	2·1829
17	1·52[illegible]6	1·6528	1·7947	1·9479	2·1134	2·2920
18	1·5597	1·7024	1·8575	2·0258	2·2085	2·4066
19	1·5987	1·7535	1·9225	2·1068	2·3079	2·5270
20	1·6386	1·8061	1·9898	2·1911	2·4117	2·6533
21	1·6796	1·8603	2·0594	2·2788	2·5202	2·7860
22	1·7216	1·9161	2·1315	2·3699	2·6337	2·9253
23	1·7646	1·9736	2·2061	2·4647	2·7522	3·0715
24	1·8087	2·0328	2·2833	2·5633	2·8760	3·2251
25	1·8539	2·0938	2·3632	2·6658	3·0054	3·3864
26	1·9003	2·1566	2·4460	2·7725	3·1407	3·5557
27	1·9478	2·2213	2·5316	2·8834	3·2820	3·7335
28	1·9965	2·2879	2·6202	2·9987	3·4297	3·9201
29	2·0464	2·3566	2·7119	3·1187	3·5840	4·1161
30	2·0976	2·4273	2·8068	3·2434	3·7453	4·3219
31	2·1500	2·5001	2·9050	3·3731	3·9139	4·5380
32	2·2038	2·5751	3·0067	3·5081	4·0900	4·7649
33	2·2589	2·6523	3·1119	3·6484	4·2740	5·0032
34	2·3153	2·7319	3·2209	3·7943	4·4664	5·2533
35	2·3732	2·8139	3·3336	3·9461	4·6673	5·5160
36	2.4325	2·8983	3·4503	4·1[illegible]39	4·8774	5·7918
37	2·4933	2·9852	3·5710	4·2681	5·0969	6·0814
38	2·5557	3·0748	3·6960	4·43[illegible]	5·3262	6·3855
3[illegible]	2·6196	3·1670	3·8254	4·6164	5·5659	6·7048
40	2·6851	3·2620	3·9593	4·801[illegible]	5·8164	7·0400
41	2·7522	3·3599	4·0978	4·9931	6·0781	7·3920
42	2·8210	3·4607	4·2413	5·1928	6·3516	7·7616
43	2·8915	3·5645	4·3897	5·4005	6·6374	8·1497
44	2·9638	3·6715	4·5433	5·6165	6·9361	8·5572
45	3·0379	3·7816	4·7024	5·8412	7·2482	8·9850
46	3·1139	3·8950	4·8669	6·0748	7·5744	9·4343
47	3·1917	4·0110	5·0373	6·3178	7·9153	9·9060
48	3·2715	4·1323	5·2136	6·5705	8·2715	10·4013
49	3·3533	4·2562	5·3961	6·8333	8·6437	10·9213
50	3·4371	4·3839	5·5849	7·1067	9·0326	11·4674

When the annuity is payable at the beginning instead of at the end of the year, the amount for the following year, less £1, must be taken. Thus, for £1 at 2½ per cent. for 25 years, take 26 years, £36·012, and deduct £1—£35·012.

REPAYMENT OF PUBLIC LOANS.

Sums needed annually for the liquidation of a debt (principal and interest) of £100, at the stated percentage, in 10, 20, 30, 40, 50, 60 and 80 years. If the loan be for £1,000, each annual instalment must be multiplied by 10, and so on. Thus, a municipal loan of £1,000,000 at 5 per cent., repayable in 50 years, would cost the ratepayers £54,781 5s. annually for that period.

Years.	3½ per Ct.			4 per Ct.			4½ per Ct.			5 per Ct.			5½ per Ct.			6 per Ct.			6½ per Ct.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
10	12	0	5¾	12	6	7	12	12	9	12	19	0	13	2	8	13	8	10½	13	15	1½
20	7	0	8¾	7	7	2	7	13	9	8	0	5¾	8	6	1½	8	13	1½	9	0	1½
30	5	8	9	5	15	8	6	2	9¼	6	10	1¼	6	16	10½	7	4	6½	7	12	4½
40	4	13	7¾	5	1	0½	5	8	8¼	5	16	6¾	6	4	2	6	12	5½	7	0	11
50	4	5	3¼	4	13	1¼	5	1	2½	5	9	6½	5	17	10	6	6	7½	6	15	6½
60	4	0	2¼	4	8	4¾	4	16	11	5	5	8	5	14	5	6	3	6½	6	12	10½
80	3	14	9¼	4	3	7½	4	12	9	5	2	0¾	5	11	5½	6	1	1	6	10	9½

THE DERBY, 1880–1923.

For particulars of the Derby from 1780–1879 see 1921 edition.

The *Distance* of the Derby is 1 mile 4 furlongs 29 yards. Sir J. Hawley scored four successes with Teddington, Beadsman, Musjid, and Blue Gown, the second and third being consecutive victories. The late Duke of Westminster also scored four wins with Bend Or, Shotover, Ormonde, and Flying Fox. Lady James Douglas was the first lady to win the Derby.

Year.	Name and Owner of Winner.	Betting.	Jockey.	Trainer.	No. of R'n'rs.
1880	Duke of Westminster's Bend Or	2 to 1	F. Archer	R. Peck	19
1881	Mr. P. Lorillard's ‡Iroquois	11 to 2	F. Archer	J. Pincus	15
1882	Duke of Westminster's *Shotover	11 to 2	T. Cannon	J. Porter	14
1883	Sir F. Johnstone's St. Blaise	5 to 1	C. Wood	J. Porter	11
1884	Mr. J. Hammond's St. Gatien } dead Sir J. Willoughby's Harvester } heat	100 to 8 100 to 7	C. Wood S. Loates	R. Sherwood Jewitt	15
1885	Lord Hastings's Melton	75 to 40	F. Archer	M. Dawson	12
1886	Duke of Westminster's *‡Ormonde	4 to 9	F. Archer	J. Porter	9
1887	Mr. Abington's Merry Hampton	100 to 9	J. Watts	Gurry	11
1888	Duke of Portland's *Ayrshire	5 to 6	F. Barrett	G. Dawson	9
1889	Duke of Portland's ‡Donovan	8 to 11	T. Loates	G. Dawson	13
1890	Sir J. Miller's Sainfoin	100 to 15	J. Watts	J. Porter	8
1891	Sir F. Johnstone's *‡Common	10 to 11	G. Barrett	J. Porter	11
1892	Lord Bradford's Sir Hugo	40 to 1	F. Allsopp	T. Wadlow	13
1893	Mr. McCalmont's *‡Isinglass	4 to 9	T. Loates	Jewitt	11
1894	Lord Rosebery's *Ladas	2 to 9	J. Watts	M. Dawson	7
1895	Lord Rosebery's ‡Sir Visto	9 to 1	S. Loates	M. Dawson	15
1896	Prince of Wales's ‡Persimmon	5 to 1	J. Watts	R. Marsh	11
1897	Mr. Gubbins's *‡Galtee More	1 to 4	C. Wood	S. Darling	11
1898	Mr. J. Larnach's Jeddah	100 to 1	O. Madden	R. Marsh	18
1899	Duke of Westminster's *‡Flying Fox	2 to 5	M. Cannon	J. Porter	12
1900	Prince of Wales's *‡Diamond Jubilee	6 to 4	H. Jones	R. Marsh	14
1901	Mr. W. C. Whitney's Volodyovski	5 to 2	L. Reiff	J. Huggins	25
1902	Mr. J. Gubbins's Ard Patrick	100 to 14	J. H. Martin	Darling	18
1903	Sir J. Miller's *‡Rock Sand	4 to 6	D. Maher	G. Blackwell	7
1904	Mr. L. de Rothschild's *St. Amant	5 to 1	K. Cannon	A. Hayhoe	8
1905	Lord Rosebery's Cicero	4 to 11	D. Maher	P. Peck	9
1906	Major E. Loder's Spearmint	6 to 1	D. Maher	P. P. Gilpin	22
1907	Mr. R. Croker's Orby	100 to 9	J. Reiff	J. Allen	9
1908	Chev. Ginistrelli's Signorinetta	100 to 1	W. Bullock	Owner	18
1909	King Edward VII.'s * Minoru	7 to 2	H. Jones	R. Marsh	15
1910	Mr. "Fairie's" §Lemberg	7 to 4	B. Dillon	A. Taylor	15
1911	Mr. J. B. Joel's *Sunstar	13 to 8	G. Stern	C. Morton	26
1912	Mr. W. Raphael's §Tagalie	100 to 8	J. Reiff	D. Waugh	20
1913	Mr. A. P. Cunliffe's Aboyeur	100 to 1	E. Piper	T. Lewis	15
1914	Mr. H. B. Duryea's Durbar II.	20 to 1	M. MacGee	T. Murphy	30
1915	*Mr. S. Joel's *Pommern*	11 to 10	S. Donoghue	C. Peck	17
1916	*Mr. E. Hulton's †Fifinella*	11 to 2	J. Childs	R. Dawson	10
1917	*Mr. "Fairie's" *Gay Crusader*	7 to 4	S. Donoghue	Taylor	12
1918	*Lady J. Douglas's *Gainsborough*	8 to 13	J. Childs	Taylor	13
1919	Lord Glanely's Grand Parade	33 to 1	F. Templeman	F. Barling	13
1920	Capt. G. Loder's Spion Kop	100 to 6	F. O'Neill	P. P. Gilpin	19
1921	Mr. J. B. Joel's Humorist	6 to 1	S. Donoghue	C. Morton	23
1922	Lord Woolavington's Captain Cuttle	10 to 1	S. Donoghue	F. Darling	30
1923	Mr. B. Irish's Papyrus	100 to 15	S. Donoghue	B. Jarvis	19

Marked * also won the Two Thousand Guineas; † the Oaks; § the One Thousand; and ‡ the St. Leger.

NOTES.—1913—Mr. C. Bower Ismay's Craganour (J. Reiff) finished first, but was disqualified for boring. 1915 to 1918—Owing to the War the race was decided over the Suffolk Stakes Course (1½ miles) at Newmarket.

Record time, 2 min. 34⅕ secs. by Spion Kop in 1920; next best, 2 min. 34⅗ secs. by Captain Cuttle in 1922.

	2,000 GUINS.	1,000 GUINS.	OAKS.	ECLIPSE STAKES.	ASCOT CUP.	ST. LEGER.
1916	Clarissimus	Canyon	Fifinella°	No race. War	No race. War	No race. War
1917	Gay Crusader	Diadem	Sunny Jane°	No race. War	No race. War	No race. War
1918	Gainsborough	Ferry	My Dear*	No race. War	No race. War	No race. War
1919	Panther	Roseway	Bayuda	Buchan	By Jingo	Keysoe
1920	Tetratema	Cinna	Charlebelle	Buchan	Tangiers	Caligula
1921	Craig an Eran	Bettina	Love in Idleness	Craig an Eran	Periosteum	Polemarch
1922	St. Louis	Silver Urn	Pogrom	Golden Myth	Golden Myth	Royal Lancer
1923	Ellangowan	Tranquil	Brownhylda	Saltash	Happy Man	Tranquil

* Suffolk Stakes Course, at Newmarket.

	LINCOLNSH. HDCP. 1 mile.	GRAND NATIONAL. 4 miles 856 yds.	CITY & SUBURBAN. 1¼ miles.	KEMPTON JUBILEE. 1 mile 2 furlongs
1919	Royal Bucks 6y 7st 5lb	Poethlyn 9y 12st 7lb	Royal Bucks 6y 7st 9lb	Arion 4y 6st 3lb (Hurst P.)
1920	Furious 4y 7st 4lb	Troytown 7y 11st 9lb	Cornsack 4y 7st 5lb	Tangiers 4y 7st 9lb
1921	Soranus 4y 8st 4lb	Shaun Spadah 10y 11st 7lb	No race Coal Strike	Paragon 4y 8st 4lb
1922	Granely 4y 7st 9lb	Music Hall a 11st 8lb	Paragon 5y 9st	Silver Image 4y 7st 6lb
1923	White Bud 6y 6st 5lb	Sergt Murphy 13y 11st 3lb	Dry Toast 4y 7st 12lb	Simon Pure 4y 8st 6lb

	N'MARKET STAKES. 1 mile 2 fur.	NEW STAKES (ASCOT,.	ASCOT STAKES. 2 miles.	ROYAL HUNT CUP (ASCOT)
1919	Dominion 9st	Orpheus 8st 10lb (7)	Haki a 8st. 6lb	Irish Elegance 4y 9st 11lb
1920	Allenby 9st	Alan Breck 8st 10lb (16)	Happy Man 4y 9st 3lb	Square Measure 5y 8st
1921	Lemonora 9st	Scamp 8st 10lb (11)	Spearwort 4y 8st 3lb	Illuminator 4y 7st 6lb
1922	Pondoland 9st	Town Guard 8st 10lb	Double Hackle 4y 7st 12lb	Varzy 4y 7st
1923	Top Gallant 9st	Druid's Orb 9st 5lb	Juniso 5y 8st 1lb	Weathervane 4y 6st 12lb

	GOLD VASE, ASCOT. 2 miles.	ALEXANDRA PLATE (ASCOT)	PCSS. OF WALES' ST Newmarket 1st July. 1 mile 4 fur.	STEWARDS' CUP (GOODWOOD).
1919	Silonyx 3y 7st 8lb	St. Eloi 7y 9st 7lb	Buchan 3y 8st 5lb	King Sol 5y 7st
1920	Kentish Cob 4y 9st 4lb	Haki a 9st 12lb	Attilius 3y 7st 7lb	Western Wave 4y 8st 7lb
1921	Copyright 3y 8st 3lb	Spearwort 4y 9st	Orpheus 4y 9st 3lb	Service Kit 4y 6st 12lb
1922	Golden Myth 4y 9st 4lb	Air Balloon 5y 9st 6lb	Blandford, 3y 8st	Tetrameter 5y 7st 7lb
1923	Puttenden 4y 9st 4lb	Bucks Hussar 4y 9st 3lb	Triumph 4y 9st 3lb	Epinard 3y 8st 6lb

	GOODWOOD CUP. 2 miles 5 furlongs.	DONCASTER CUP. 2 miles 1 furlong.	GRAND PRIX DE PARIS. 1 mile 7 furlongs.	CHAMPION ST. Now 1 mile 2 fur
1919	Queen Square 4y 9st	Haki 7y 9st 5lb	Mr. A. de Rothschild's Galloping Light	Buchan 3y 8st 7lb (5)
1920	Mount Royal 3y 7st 7lb	Buchan 4y 9st 11lb	M. E. de St. Alary's Comrade	Orpheus, 3y 7st 7lb (6)
1921	Bucks 3y 7st 8lb	Flamboyant 3y 8st 4lb	Mr. J. Watson's Lemonora	Orpheus, 4y 9st (3)
1922	Flamboyant 4y 9st 3lb	Devizes 5y 9st 12lb	M. Abateilos' Kefalin	Franklin 4y 9st (5) [4)
1923	Triumph 4y 9 st 3lb	Silurian 4y 9st 11lb	M. Ranucci's Filibert de Savoie	Ellangowan 30 8st 7lb

	CESAREWITCH. Now 2 miles 2 fur.	MIDDLE PK. STAKES. 6 furlongs.	DEWHURST STAKES Last 7 fur. of R.M.	CAMBRIDGESH. Now last m. & 220 yds. A.F.
1919	Ivanhoe 6y 7st 12lb	Tetratema 9st 3lb (5)	Prince Galahad 8st 13lb (7)	Brigand 5y 6st 10lb
1920	Bracket, 3y 7st 7lb (32)	Monarch, 9st 3lb (8)	No race—Coal Strike	No race—Coal Strike
1921	Yutoi, 4y 8st 5lb (17)	Golden Corn, 9st (5)	Lembach 9st 2lb (4)	Milenko 3y 7st 1lb (24)
1922	Light Dragoon 4y 7st 3lb (31)	Drake 9st 3lb (7)	Hurry Off 8st 9lb (9)	Re-echo 3y 7st 9lb (34)
1923	Rose Prince, 4y 8st 3lb (29)	Diophon 9st 3lb (11)	Salmon Trout 8st. 13lb. (6)	Verdict 3y 7st. 12lb (23)

THE TURF IN 1923.

(At the close of the Newmarket Houghton Meeting.)

THOROUGHBRED racing in 1923 produced no outstanding horse, with the exception of Mumtaz Mahal, the "flying filly," a two-year-old, who won five races in effortless fashion, and broke the five-furlong record for the Rous Course at Newmarket, covering the distance in 57⅘ secs. The Aga Khan had paid 9,100 guineas for her as a yearling. She showed lack of stamina in her sixth attempt and was beaten. The five classic races were won by four different animals, Lord Derby's Tranquil taking the One Thousand Guineas and the St. Leger, Ellangowan winning the Two Thousand, Papyrus the Derby, and Brownhylda the Oaks. Papyrus only ran second in the St. Leger, in which race Ellangowan was also a failure. Brownhylda, heavily penalised, lost the Yorkshire Oaks to Splendid Jay, but afterwards won the Park Hill Stakes run over the St. Leger course, and, therefore, like Tranquil may be classed as a good stayer. Papyrus, the Derby winner, belonged to Mr. B. Irish, a Midland farmer, who in 1921 won the Ascot Gold Cup with Periosteum. These two, with a moderate animal called Bar Gold, are the only horses this lucky owner has possessed.

The King's stable had some success, for Weathervane won the Royal Hunt Cup at Ascot for His Majesty. Top Gallant (the previous year's Galante colt) beat several classic candidates in the Newmarket Stakes, but subsequently trained off. The Ascot Gold Cup was taken by Mr. Hardy's Happy Man, a fine stayer. Triumph won the Goodwood Cup, and Lord Derby's Silurian the Doncaster Cup. There was a French victory through Epinard in the Steward's Cup at Goodwood, and another in the Cesarewitch through Rose Prince.

Of the two-year-olds, Mumtaz Mahal has been mentioned. She won over £11,000 in stakes, and, like her sire, the Tetrarch, won the Champagne Stakes. Lord Derby won the old-time Gimcrack Stakes with Sansovino in a field of moderate juveniles. Other good youngsters were Druid's Orb and Straitlace.

Papyrus was sent to the U.S. to run a match with Zev, the American champion, but the Derby winner was easily beaten on the track at Belmont.

Lord Derby was an easy first in the list of winning owners, the Aga Khan and Lord Astor being next. R. C. Dawson headed the winning trainers, with Elliott and Donoghue leading in jockeys' list. Lord Rosebery and Lady Sykes were the most successful breeders.

Although there were no sensational prices at the Doncaster Sales, if we except the filly by Gay Crusader from Lady Josephine, a half-sister to Mumtaz Mahal, which fetched 6,800 guineas, and the colt by Phalaris from Waffles (6,300 guineas), the average for bloodstock was maintained. The 304 lots sold averaged 641 guineas as against 654 the previous year. At the July Sales El Cacique, 5,000 guineas, made the highest price. The most successful sires as regards the sales were the Tetrarch, Gay Crusader, Phalaris, Buchan and Swynford.

Trotting.—Fastest m., in America, 1 min. 54½ secs., by Uhlan, 1913. Fastest pacing m., 1 min. 55 secs., Dan Patch, at St. Paul, U.S.A., Sept. 8, 1906. At Lexington (Ky.) last October Peter Manning trotted a mile in 1 min. 55¼ secs., unpaced and without wind shields, which were used in Uhlan's case.

CRICKET IN 1923.

Yorkshire retained the County Championship with a truly wonderful record. They met every other county and of their 32 matches they won 25. Only one defeat was sustained, by Notts, at Leeds by 3 runs only. Four of their five unfinished matches resulted in a first innings win, the fifth resulting in a first innings loss to Hampshire, also at Leeds. Notts were again second in the table, Lancashire advanced from fifth place to third, above Surrey and Kent, and Essex dropped from eighth to thirteenth place. The bottom four were again Leicestershire, Northants, Glamorgan and Worcestershire, with Northants taking the "wooden spoon."

Middlesex scored 642 for 3 wickets against Hants, the first four batsmen all making centuries. The lowest score was Glamorgan's 35 against Surrey. Frank Woolley had the highest innings of 270 for Kent against Middlesex, and Hobbs (Surrey) completed his 100 centuries.

COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIP TABLE.

County.	Played.	Won.	Won on 1st Innings.	Lost on 1st Innings.	Lost.	No Result.	Points Obtained.	Points Possible.	Percentage.
Yorkshire (1)	32	25	4	1	1	1	133	155	85·80
Notts (2)	26	15	5	2	3	1	85	125	68·00
Lancashire (5)	30	15	6	6	2	1	87	145	60·00
Surrey (3)	26	11	6	4	2	3	67	115	58·26
Kent (4)	28	15	0	3	9	1	75	135	55·55
Sussex (9)	30	15	2	5	8	0	79	150	52·65
Hampshire (6)	28	10	6	3	8	1	62	135	45·92
Middlesex (7)	22	7	5	3	7	0	45	110	40·00
Somerset (10)	24	9	1	3	11	0	47	120	39·16
Derbyshire (11)	22	4	6	4	7	1	32	105	30·47
Gloucester (13)	28	7	3	2	16	0	41	140	29·28
Warwick (12)	26	6	3	4	12	1	36	125	28·80
Essex (8)	26	6	3	6	11	0	36	130	27·89
Leicester (14)	24	5	4	2	13	0	33	120	27·50
Worcester (17)	26	5	1	4	16	0	27	130	20·76
Glamorganshire (16)	24	2	2	3	17	0	14	120	11·66
Northants (15)	22	2	1	3	16	0	12	110	10·90

In all 222 games were played, of which 159 yielded a definite result; 58 were won on the first innings and in 5 no result was arrived at.

The figures in parentheses indicate the order of finishing in the competition of 1922.

ETON AND HARROW.

Yr.	Winner.
1912	Eton won by 6 wickets.
1913	Eton won by 9 wickets.
1914	Eton won by 4 wickets.
	1915-18, no match. War.
1919	Eton won by 202 runs.
1920	Eton won by 9 wickets.
1921	Eton won by 7 wickets.
1922	Match drawn.
1923	Match drawn.

Totals, Eton 39, Harrow 35, drawn 20.

An England team, visiting South Africa under the leadership of F. T. Mann, was successful in a series of 5 test matches, winning 2 and drawing 2 to S. Africa's 1 win. Russell (Essex) equalled W. Bardsley's record of scoring two centuries in one test match.

Mr. A. C. Maclaren captained an M.C.C. team in New Zealand and Australia. Of the 3 tests in New Zealand, M.C.C. won 2 and drew 1. None of the 8 matches against Australian State teams were won, 3 being lost and 5 drawn.

BATTING AVERAGES, 1923.

Batsman.	Number of Innings.	Times Not Out.	Total Runs.	Most in an Innings.	Average.
Hendren, (E.)	51	12	3010	200*	77·17
Mead	52	8	2604	222	59·18
Challenor, G. (W. Indies)	35	5	1556	155*	51·86
Makepeace	53	6	2310	203	49·14
Hearne (J. W.)	36	4	1519	232	47·46
Crawley, L. G.	20	2	801	161	44·50
Payton	43	7	1570	154	43·61
Hallows	40	7	1438	179*	43·57
Bryan, J. L.	23	1	940	236	42·72
Sandham	52	6	1894	200	41·17
Sutcliffe	60	6	2220	139	41·11
Woolley (F. E.)	56	5	2091	270	41·00
Dipper	57	6	2048	252*	40·15
Holmes	54	3	2001	199	39·23
Ducat	44	2	1626	134	38·71
Jardine, D. R.	28	4	916	127	38·16
Hobbs	59	4	2087	136	37·94
Gunn (J.)	34	3	1173	116*	37·83
Tyldesley (E.)	60	6	2040	236	37·77
Hill-Wood, W. W.	30	0	1082	116	36·06

* Not out.

Hendren heads the list for the third year in succession, viz., 69·10 in 1921, and 66·83 in 1922. Challenor was the best batsman of the West Indian team, which toured England very successfully. Hendren joins the select list of those who have scored 3,000 runs in a season.

BOWLING AVERAGES, 1923.

Bowler.	Overs.	Maidens.	Runs.	Wickets.	Average.
Rhodes	929	345	1547	134	11·54
Atkinson, N. S.	75·3	26	147	12	12·25
Kilner (R.)	1259·5	507	2040	158	12·91
Hyndson, Capt. J. S.)	51·3	16	133	10	13·30
Macaulay	1042·4	245	2297	166	13·83
Tate	1608·5	331	3061	219	13·97
Matthews	575·5	115	1760	115	15·30
White, J. C.	111·4	365	2294	148	15·50
Tyldesley (R.)	945·4	303	2174	40	15·52
Francis, G. (W. Indies)	505·5	119	1278	82	15·58
Robinson	748·3	222	1499	96	15·61
Horsley	447	142	1019	63	16·17
Parkin	1356·2	356	3543	209	16·94
Bestwick	660·2	168	1483	91	16·29
Bettington, R. H.	303·4	60	1010	61	16·55
Freeman (Kent)	990	262	2642	157	16·82
Robertson-Glasgow, R.	670·4	146	1980	108	17·40
Gilligan, A. E.	1075·4	235	2853	163	17·50
Geary	983	302	2191	122	17·95
Waddington	484·4	116	1185	65	18·23

Wilfrid Rhodes Yorkshire, is on top for the second year in succession, a great feat considering his age. He also scored his 1,000 runs. Tate and Parkin exceeded 200 wickets. Twenty-four bowlers took 100 wickets or over.

MISCELLANEOUS CRICKET RECORDS.

Highest individual scores, A.E. Stoddart, 485, for Hampstead *v.* Stoics, 1886; in first-class cricket in England A.C. Maclaren, 424, for Lancashire *v.* Somerset, at Taunton, July, 1896; in Australia, W. H. Ponsford, 429, for Victoria *v.* Tasmania, Feb. 5, 1923.

Highest totals.—In England, Yorkshire, 887, *v.* Warwickshire, 1896. In Australia, New South Wales, 918, *v.* South Australia, Jan. 1901. Victoria, 1059, *v.* Tasmania, Feb. 5, 1923.

Smallest totals.—Oxford University (one man absent), 12, *v.* M.C.C. at Oxford, May, 1877; Northants, 12, *v.* Gloucester, June 11, 1907.

Most runs made in a year.—T. Hayward (Surrey), 3,518 in 1900. T. Hayward (1906), C. B. Fry (1901), and E. Hendren (1923) hold the record of 13 centuries in one season. T. Hayward exceeded 2,000 runs in 10 seasons.

Aggregates of 3,000 runs in a season—Hayward, R. Abel, Mead, K. S. Ranjitsinhji, C. B. Fry, J. Tyldesley, and E. Hendren.

ATHLETICS IN 1923.

AMATEUR ATHLETIC CHAMPIONSHIPS.

Event.	Winner.	Time.	Event.	Winner.	Time.
		M. S.			Ft. in.
100 Yards	E. H. Liddell	0 9 7/10	High Jump	P. Lewden	6 0
220 Yards	E. H. Liddell	0 21	Long Jump	H. M. Abrahams	23 8¾
440 Yards	W. E. Stevenson	0 49⅗	Hop, Step and Jump	J. Odde	45 4½
880 Yards	C. R. Griffiths	1 56⅘	Pole Jump	P. Lewden	j.o.
1 Mile	H. B. Stallard	4 21⅕	Weight	J. Barrett	39 2¼
4 Miles	C. E. Blewitt	19 55⅗	Hammer	M. C. Nokes	161 4½
10 Miles	E. Harper	53 34⅘	Discus	G. T. Mitchell	110 3
2 Miles Walk	G. H. Watts	14 24	Javelin	J. Dalrymple	148 9½
7 Miles Walk	G. H. Watts	54 35⅖	Tug of War (100 st.)	R Div. Met. Police (Woolwich)	—
120 Yards Hurdles	F. R. Gaby	0 15⅕	Tug of War (Catch Weight)	City Police	—
440 Yards Hurdles	L. H. Phillips	0 58			
2 Miles Steeplechase	P. Hodge	11 13⅖			
1 Mile Relay	Surrey A. C.	3 36⅘			

AMATEUR ATHLETIC RECORDS.

(Official World's Records adopted by International Athletic Federation marked *.)

RUNNING.

Distance.	Time.	Name.	Place.	Year.
Yards.	H. M. S.			
100*	0 0 9⅗	D. J. Kelly	Spokane, U.S.A.	1906
		H. P. Drew	Berkeley, Cal.	1914
		C. W. Paddock	Pasadena, Cal.	1921
100	0 0 9⅘	W. R. Applegarth	Stamford Bridge	1914
120	0 0 11⅗	R. E. Walker	Johannesburg	1908
		H. P. Drew	Rhode Island	1914
130	0 0 12⅗	C. W. Paddock	Pasadena	1921
150	0 0 14⅘	C. W. Paddock	Pasadena	1921
200	0 0 19	C. W. Paddock	Pasadena	1921
200	0 0 19⅘	W. R. Applegarth	Oval, London	1912
220*	0 0 20⅘	C. W. Paddock	Berkeley, Cal.	1921
220	0 0 21⅕	W. R. Applegarth	Stamford Bridge	1914
300*	0 0 30⅗	B. J. Wefers	New York	1896
300	0 0 31⅕	W. Halswelle	Glasgow	1908
440 (straight)	0 0 47	M. W. Long	Guttenberg, N.J.	1960
440*	0 0 47⅖	J. E. Meredith	Cambridge, U.S.A.	1916
440	0 0 48⅖	W. Halswelle	Glasgow	1908
500	0 0 57⅘	M. W. Sheppard	New York	1910
600*	0 1 10⅘	M. W. Sheppard	New York	1910
600	0 1 11	E. H. Montague	Stamford Bridge	1908
880*	0 1 52⅕	J. E. Meredith	Philadelphia	1916
880	0 1 54	M. W. Sheppard	Stadium, London	1908
1000*	0 2 12⅘	L. Brown	Philadelphia	1921
		M. W. Sheppard	New York	1910
1000	0 2 14⅘	W. E. Lutyens	Stamford Bridge	1898
1320*	0 3 2⅘	T. P. Conneff	New York	1895
1320	0 3 5⅘	A. G. Hill	Manchester	1921
Miles.				
1	0 4 10⅖	P. Nurmi	Stockholm	1923
1*	0 4 12⅗	N. S. Taber	Cambridge, U.S.A.	1915
1	0 4 13⅘	A. G. Hill	Stamford Bridge	1921
2*	0 9 9⅗	A. Shrubb	Glasgow	1904
3	0 14 8⅖	P. Nurmi	Stockholm	1922
3*	0 14 17⅗	A. Shrubb	Stamford Bridge	1903
4	0 19 23⅖	A. Shrubb	Glasgow	1904
5*	0 24 33⅖	A. Shrubb	London	1904
6	0 29 41⅕	P. Nurmi	Stockholm	1921
10*	0 50 40⅗	A. Shrubb	Glasgow	1904
15*	1 20 4⅖	F. Appleby	Stamford Bridge	1902
20*	1 51 54	G. Crossland	Stamford Bridge	1894
25*	2 29 29⅖	H. Green	Stamford Bridge	1913
30	3 17 36⅕	J. A. Squires	Balham	1885
40	4 46 54	J. E. Dixon	Birmingham	1884
50	6 13 58	E. W. Lloyd	Stamford Bridge	1913

WALKING.

Distance.	Time.	Name.	Place.	Year.
Miles.				
1*	0 6 25⅘	G. Goulding	Toronto	1910
1*	0 6 26	G. E. Larner	Brighton	1904
2*	0 13 11⅖	G. E. Larner	Manchester	1904
3*	0 20 25⅘	G. E. Larner	Brighton	1905
4*	0 27 14	G. E. Larner	Brighton	1905
5*	0 36 11⅗	G. E. Larner	Stamford Bridge	1905
6*	0 43 26⅕	G. E. Larner	Stamford Bridge	1905
7*	0 50 40⅘	G. Goulding	New Jersey	1915
7	0 50 50⅕	G. E. Larner	Stamford Bridge	1905
10*	1 15 57⅖	G. E. Larner	Stadium, London	1908
15	1 56 41⅗	R. Bridge	Stamford Bridge	1914
20	2 49 26	J. Butler	Putney	1897
		H. V. L. Ross	Stamford Bridge	1913
25	3 37 6⅘	S. C. H. Schofield	Herne Hill	1911
50	7 52 27	J. Butler	Putney	1905
72	11 49 23⅗	E. C. Horton	Stamford Bridge	1914
100	18 4 10	T.E. Hammond	Stadium, London	1908

OTHER IMPORTANT EVENTS.

Oxford beat Cambridge, 7 events to 4.

England beat France, 69 points to 42.

Triangular International.—Scotland, 12½ pts., 1; England, 12 pts., 2; Ireland, 8½ pts., 3.

National Cross-Country Championship.—Birchfield Harriers, 1; C. E. Blewitt (Birchfield H.) first man home.

International Cross-Country Race.—France, 43 pts., 1; England, 76 pts., 2; Belgium, 112 pts., 3; Scotland, 113 pts., 4. C. E. Blewitt (England) first man home.

Marathon Race.—A. Jensen (Denmark) (2*h.* 40*m.* 46⅗*s.*).

CROQUET IN 1923.

Champions.—Capt. H. W. J. Snell (Men's); Mrs. O. W. C. Strickland (Ladies').

Champion Cup.—Miss D. D. Steel.

Gold Medal.—P. D. Matthews (Men's).

Gilbey Cup.—Capt. F. S. E. Boothby.

HOCKEY IN 1923.

INTERNATIONAL MATCHES.

England, 4; Ireland, 1.
England, 5; Wales, 1.
England, 9; Scotland, 1.
England, 2; France, 1.
Scotland, 2; Ireland, 0.
Ireland, 4; Wales, 0.
Scotland, 4; Wales, 0.

OTHER RESULTS

Cambridge, 4; Oxford, 1.
R. Navy, 3; R.A.F., 2.
Army, 8; R. Navy, 2.
Army, 16; R.A.F., 3.

Army Tournament.—Army Education Corps.

Hospital Cup.—Guy's, 5; King's College, 1.

WRESTLING.

AMATEUR CHAMPIONS, 1923.

CATCH AS CATCH CAN.

Bantam—B. Sansom.
Light—E. A. Bacon.
Middle—G. W. Wilson.
Heavy—W. G. Wilson.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORLAND.

Feather—J. T. Eaton.
Light—G. Bell.
Heavy—J. Shepherd.

HURDLE RACING.

Distance.	Time.	Name.	Place.	Year.
Yards.				
120°	0 0 14⅖	E. J. Thomson	Philadelphia	1920
120..........	0 0 14⅗	E. J. Thomson	Queen's Club	1920
220 (2ft. 6in. hurdles) ..	0 0 23⅗	A. C. Kraenstein	New York	1898
		J. I. Wendell	Cambridge, U.S.A. ..	1913
		R. Simpson	Columbia, U.S.A. ...	1916
440..........	0 0 53⅘	A. G. Desch	Philadelphia	1921

RELAY RACING RECORDS.

Distance.	Time. m. s.	Name.	Place.	Year.
440 yards (4×110) ..	0 42⅗	New York A.C.......	Pasadena (Cal.) ..	1921
880 yards (4×220) ..	1 27⅗	New York A.C.......	Pasadena (Cal.) ..	1921
1 mile (4×440 yds.)	3 16⅖	American Legion ..	Philadelphia	1921
2 miles (4×880 yds.)	7 49⅘	Pennsylvania Univ. ..	Philadelphia	1922
4 miles (4×1 mile)	17 45	Univ. of Illinois	Iowa	1922

RECORDS BY TIME.

Event. hrs.		Distance. m.	yds.	Name.	Place.	Year.
1	°.. Running	11	1442	J. Bouin............	Stockholm	1913
	°.. Walking	8	438	G. E. Larner	Stamford Bridge	1905
2	°.. Running	20	952	H. Green	Stamford Bridge	1913
	°.. Walking	15	501	R. Bridge	Stamford Bridge	1914
3	° . Walking	21	47½	H. V. L. Ross	Stamford Bridge	1913
4	°.. Walking	26	1593	J. Butler	Putney	1905
5	*.. Walking	33	75	J. Butler	Putney	1905
6	°.. Walking	39	1514	J. Butler	Putney	1905
12	*.. Walking	73	145	E. C. Horton	Stamford Bridge	1914
24	*.. Walking	131	580	T. E. Hammond ...	Stadium	1908

AMATEUR ATHLETIC RECORDS. (FIELD EVENTS).

Official Records adopted by International Athletic Federation marked °

Event.	Distance. Ft.	Ins.	Name.	Place.	Year.
High Jump	° 6	7$\frac{5}{16}$	E. Beeson	Berkeley, Cal.....	1914
	6	5	B. H. Baker........	Huddersfield	1921
Long Jump	° 25	3	E. O. Gourdin......	Cambridge, U.S.A	1921
	24	11¾	P. O'Connor........	Dublin	1901
Pole Jump	° 13	6¾	C. Hoff	Norway	1922
	° 13	9¾	C Hoff	Norway	1923
Hop, Step, and Jump..........	° 50	11	D. F. Ahearne	New York	1911
	48	11¼	T. J. Ahearne	Stadium, London	1908
Hammer Throw ..	°189	6½	P Ryan	New York	1913
Weight Putting ..	° 51	0	R. Rose	San Francisco	1909
Discus Throw	158	4¾	A. Taipale..........	Copenhagen	1913
	°156	1¾	J. Duncan..........	New York	1912
Javelin Throw	°216	10⅜	J. Myrra	Stockholm	1919

BADMINTON IN 1923.

England beat Scotland, 10 matches to 0.

CHAMPIONSHIPS.

(*Men's Singles*), Sir G. A. Thomas; (*Men's Doubles*), F. J. Devlin and G. S. B. Mack; (*Ladies' Singles*), Miss L. C. Rudeglin; (*Ladies' Doubles*), Mrs. Tragett and Miss Hogarth; (*Mixed Doubles*), G. S. B. Mack and Mrs. Tragett.

FENCING CHAMPIONS IN 1923.

Épée: M. V. D. Holt.
Sabres: E. Seligman.
Foils: Major E. Stenson Cooke.
Ladies' Foils: Miss G. Davis.
Cambridge beat Oxford 7 wins to 6.
England beat America 2 events to 1.

GOLF.

AMATEUR CHAMPION

1911	H. H. Hilton.
1912	John Ball.
1913	H. H. Hilton.
1914	J. L. C. Jenkins.
1915–19	No competition.
1920	C. J. H. Tolley.
1921	W. I. Hunter.
1922	W. E. Holderness.
1923	R. H. Wethered.

OPEN CHAMPION.

1911	H. Vardon.
1912	E. Ray.
1913	J. H. Taylor.
1914	H. Vardon.
1915–19	No competition.
1920	George Duncan.
1921	J. Hutchison (U.S.A.)
1922	W. Hagen (U.S.A.)
1923	A. G. Havers.

PROFESSIONAL RUNNING RECORDS.

(British Records marked °.)

Yds.	Time. H. M. S.	Name.	Year
100	0 0 9⅜	J. Donaldson..............	1910
100	*0 0 9¾	J. Donaldson..............	1912
120	0 0 11¼	J. Donaldson..............	1909
120	*0 0 11⅗	H. Gent	1887
130	0 0 12	J. Donaldson..............	1911
150	*0 0 14½	H. Hutchens	1882
220	0 0 21⅖	L. C. McLachlan	1902
220	*0 0 21⅘	H. Hutchens	1885
250	0 0 25¼	H. Hutchens	1887
300	*0 0 30	H. Hutchens	1884
440	0 0 47⅘	B. R. Day	1907
500	*0 0 59	E. C. Bredin	1898
600	*0 1 13	J. Nuttall	1864
		E. C. Bredin	1897
880	0 1 53½	F. S. Hewitt	1871
1,320	*0 3 7	W. Richards	1866
Miles.			
1	0 4 12¾	W. G. George	1886
2	0 9 11½	W. Lang	1863
3	0 14 18⅗	G. McCrae	1918
4	0 19 25⅘	P. Cannon	1888
5	0 24 40	J. White..................	1863
10	0 50 55	G. McCrae	1918
20	1 49 29	H. Holmer	1911
25	2 22 20	W. Kolehmainen	1912
50	5 55 4	G. Cartwright	1887
100	13 26 30	C. Rowell	1882

PROFESSIONAL WALKING.

Miles.	Time. H. M. S.	Name.	Year.
1	0 6 22	G. Cummings	1913
2	0 13 14	J. W. Raby	1883
3	0 20 21½	J. W. Raby	1883
4	0 27 38	J. W. Raby	1883
5	0 35 10	J. W. Raby	1883
6	0 43 1	J. W. Raby	1883
7	0 51 4	J. W. Raby	1883
10	1 14 45	J. W. Raby	1883
20	2 39 57	W. Perkins................	1877
50	7 54 16	J. Hibberd................	1888
100	18 8 15	W. Howes	1880

PROFESSIONAL TIME RECORDS.

RUNNING.

Hours.	Distance. Mls. Yds.	Name.	Year.
1	11 1286	H. Watkins	1899
2	21 1100	H. Holmer................	1911
3	28 300	G. Mason	1881
6	50 1200	G. Cartwright	1887
12	89 1540	C. Rowell	1882

WALKING.

Hours.	Distance. Mls. Yds.	Name.	Year.
1	8 302	J. Meagher	1882
2	15 824	W. Perkins	1877
3	22 456½	H. Thatcher	1882
6	38 750	W. Howes	1878
12	70 677	J. Hibberd	1882
24	127 1210	W. Howes	1878

RUGBY UNION FOOTBALL.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

	ENGLAND v. SCOTLAND. g. t. g. t.	COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIP.	ENGLAND v. SCOTLAND. g g.	ASSOCIATION CUP.
1914-9	No match—War	No match—War.	No match—War.	1914 Sheffield United. 1915-19 No match.
1920	England .. 2 1—1dg	Gloucestershire.	England ......5 to 4	Aston Villa *b.* Huddersfield T. 1–0.
1921	England .. 3 1—0 0.	Gloucestershire.	Scotland ......3 to 0	Tott. Hotspur *b.* Wolverhampton W., 1—0.
1922	England .. 1 2— 1 0	Gloucestershire.	Scotland ......1 to 0	Huddersfield *b.* Preston 1—0.
1923	England .. 1 1—0 2	Somerset.	Drawn ....2 to 2	Bolton Wandrs. *b.* West Ham 2—0.

The record attendance for a football match is 127,307, at the International between Scotland and England at Hampden Park on Mar. 23, 1912. The largest "gate" receipts were £27,776 at Cup Final at Wembley Stadium, April 28, 1923, between Bolton Wanderers and West Ham, when 126,047 persons passed the turnstiles, besides many who broke in. This is a record England attendance, the previous best being 120,081 at Crystal Palace in 1913.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL IN 1922-23.

The Internationals.

For the third year in succession Scotland won the championship, beating Ireland and Wales and drawing with England, 2 goals each. Wales was at the bottom, though they drew with England. Results:—

Oct. 21, at West Bromwich, England beat Ireland, 2–0.
Mar. 3, at Belfast, Scotland beat Ireland, 1–0.
Mar. 5, at Cardiff, Wales drew with England, 2–2.
Mar. 17, at Paisley, Scotland beat Wales, 2–0.
April 14, at Glasgow, Scotland drew with England, 2–2.
April 14, at Wrexham, Ireland beat Wales, 3–0.

Totals (including ties): Scotland, 27; England, 22; Wales, 2; Ireland, 2. This series started in 1883–84.

Amateur Internationals.

Three Amateur Internationals were played, the fixture with Belgium having been resumed. Results:—

Nov. 11, at Preston, England beat Ireland, 4–0.
Jan. 27, at Middlesbrough, England drew with Wales, 4-4.
May 5, at Brussels, Belgium beat England, 3-0.

Inter-League Matches.

The English Football League won both their matches with the Irish and Scottish Leagues. Results:—

Oct. 4, at Bolton English L. beat Irish L., 5–1.
Oct. 18, at Glasgow, Scottish L. beat Irish L., 3–0.
Feb. 17, at Newcastle, English L. beat Scottish L., 2–1.

Principal Cups.

English.—Bolton Wanderers beat West Ham United, 2–0, at Wembley Stadium, on April 28, where the crowd broke the barriers and 126,047 passed the turnstiles; receipts, £27,776; but a large amount was returned to ticket-holders who failed to gain admission.

Amateur.—London Caledonians beat Evesham, 2–1.
Amateur F.A.—Aquarius beat Eastbourne, 3–2.
Scottish.—Celtic beat Edinburgh Hibernians, 1–0.
Welch.—Cardiff City beat Aberdare Athletic, 3–2.
Irish.—Linfield beat Glentoran, 2–0.
London.—Charlton Athletic beat Crystal Palace, 2–1.
London Amateur.—Nunhead beat Bromley, 1-0.

League Competitions.

League I.—Liverpool, 60 pts.
League II.—Notts County, 53 pts.
League III. (Southern Section).—Bristol City, 59 pts.
League III. (Northern Section).—Nelson, 51 pts.
Scottish.—Glasgow Rangers, 55 pts.
Welch.—Cardiff City, 72 pts.
London.—Millwall United, 43 pts. (First Division).
London Combination.—Arsenal, 49 pts.
Southern.—Bristol City Res. (English Section); Ebbw Vale (Welch Section).
Central.—West Bromwich Albion, 63 pts.
Midland.—The Wednesday Res., 63 pts.
Birmingham.—Shrewsbury Town, 50 pts.
Isthmian.—Clapton, 37 pts.
Athenian.—Bromley, 40 pts.

RUGBY UNION IN 1923.

England wrested the International Championship from Wales by winning all four matches against Scotland, Ireland, Wales and France. Scotland was second with 3 wins and 1 lost game; Ireland, Wales and France each won 1 match. There were no drawn games. Results:—

		Points.
Jan. 20.	Twickenham—England beat Wales..	7 to 3
Jan. 20.	Edinburgh—Scotland beat France ..	16 to 8
Feb. 8.	Cardiff—Scotland beat Wales........	11 to 8
Feb. 10.	Leicester—England beat Ireland....	23 to 5
Feb. 24.	Dublin—Scotland beat Ireland	13 to 3
Feb. 24.	Swansea—Wales beat France........	16 to 8
Mar. 10.	Dublin—Ireland beat Wales	5 to 4
Mar. 17.	Edinburgh—England beat Scotland	8 to 6
Apr. 2.	Paris—England beat France	12 to 3
Apr. 14.	Paris—France beat Ireland..........	14 to 8

At Twickenham, Cambridge University beat Oxford University by 3 goals 2 tries (21 points) to 1 goal 1 try (8 points). Oxford have in the series won 20 games; Cambridge 16, and 9 have been drawn.

The County Championship was won by Somerset, who beat Leicestershire in the final by 1 goal 1 try (8 points) to 2 tries (6 points).

THE RUGBY LEAGUE IN 1922-23.

Formerly the Northern Union, the Rugby League held its many competitions, having no visiting team from overseas. The four top clubs in the League Table were Hull, Huddersfield, Swinton and Hull Kingston Rovers. These met for the championship. Huddersfield and Hull Kingston Rovers met in the final and the Rovers won by 15 points to 5. Leeds won the Challenge Cup. York beat Batley for the Yorkshire Cup, and Wigan beat Leigh for the Lancashire Cup. Yorkshire and Lancashire jointly held the County Championship.

AVIATION.

Aerial Derby (1914-23).

1914	W. L. Brock	Morane 80 h.p.........	72 m.p.h.
1919	G. Gathergood ..	Airco 450 h.p.........	129·5 ,,
1920	F. T. Courtney..	Martinsyde.............	153·5 ,,
1921	J. H. James	Bamel	163·34 ,,
1922	J. H. James	Napier Lion 450 h.p. ..	178 ,,
1923	L. L. Carter	Napier Lion 450 h.p. ..	192·4 ,,

The King's Prize, 1923.

The King's Prize (1923), over a course from Hendon to Glasgow, *via* Birmingham, and Newcastle and back, *via* Manchester and Bristol (about 810 miles), was won by F. T. Courtney with a 320 h.p. Jaguar air-cooled engine (Siddeley-Siskin aeroplane) in 5 hrs. 24 min. 51 secs. flying time, average speed 150 miles an hour.

The Schneider Cup, 1923.

The Schneider Cup for flying boats in the Solent was won by the United States (Lieut. Rittenhouse), another American seaplane being second, with Great Britain third. The distance was 185 miles, which the winner covered in 1 hr. 12 min. 26 secs., a speed of 175 miles per hour, which is a seaplane record.

Gordon-Bennett Aerial Cup (1910-20).

	Place.	Won by	Pilot.	M.p.h.	Machine.
1910	New York..	Gt. Britain	G. White	60	Blériot.
1911	Eastchurch	America ..	Weyman	79½	Nieuport.
1912	Chicago....	France	Védrines.	104	Deperdussin
1913	Reims	France	Prevost..	124	Deperdussin
*1920	Etampes ..	France	Lecointe.	172	Nieuport.

* The Cup was won outright by France.

Ballooning.

Gordon-Bennett Cup in 1923 was won by Belgium (E. Demuyter, pilot), distance covered, about 580 miles. The event was accompanied by tragic incidents, four out of fifteen balloons being struck by lightning and brought down. Five persons were killed. An English balloon fell into the Cattegat, but the passengers were rescued.

The Ballooning Record is 1,895 miles, held by Germany. British record, 1,117 miles; French record (Bienaimé, 1912), 1,375 miles.

A new airship record was made in 1923 by the French dirigible Dixmude with a non-stop flight of 118 hrs. 41 min., covering 4,400 miles. The previous record was held by the R. 34 (British), which crossed the Atlantic.

BOXING IN 1923.

World's Professional Champions (Nov. 1, 1923):—
Fly Weight—Pancho Villa.
Bantam—Joe Lynch.
Feathers—Johnny Dundee.
Light—Benny Leonard.
Welter—M. Walker.
Middle—Harry Greb.
Light-Heavy—Mike McTigue.
Heavy—Jack Dempsey.

POLO IN 1923.

Whitney Cup.—Cirencester beat Pumas.
Coronation Cup.—Indian Tigers beat XVII-XXI Lancers.
Roehampton Cup.—Freebooters beat Indian Tigers.
County Cup.—Cheltenham beat Rugby.
Champion Cup.—Robots beat Indian Tigers.
Inter-Regimental.—XVII-XXI Lancers beat XV-XIX Hussars.
Universities.—Cambridge beat Oxford.
Madrid Cup.—Welch Guards beat Coldstream Guards.
Patriotic Cup.—England beat Ireland.
Harrington Cup.—Commons beat Lords.
Public Schools.—Old Rugbeians beat Old Etonians.

BILLIARDS IN 1923.

The Professional Championship of Billiards changed hands, W. Smith, of Darlington, wresting the title from T. Newman, of London. The match was 16,000 up and Smith won by 820 points. Smith held the title in 1920, but had stood down till this occasion on account of a quarrel with the ruling body. There was a representative entry for the contest, those beaten in preliminary heats being T. Reece, A. F. Peall, M. Inman, and C. Falkiner.

Apart from the championship the most interesting event during the year was a match between Smith and Newman. This consisted of a series of 7 games, each 16,000 up, the winner to receive £1,000, and the maker of the highest break £200. Smith won 4 games out of 7, and aggregated 110,266 points to Newman's 109,344. Newman won the break prize with a break of 972, Smith's highest being 731.

Amateur Championship.—W. P. McLeod (Middlesbrough) beat in the final J. Graham Symes (the holder) by 133 points in 3,000 up. This was a reversal of the previous year's result.

Breaks.—On Feb. 27, 1920, Falkiner made 870 with ivory balls. On May 6, 1920, T. Newman scored an all-round break of 1,024 with ivory balls, this being the largest apart from George Gray's (red ball) and anchor cannon "freak" efforts. T. Reece also made a break of 872. Best "spot" break (exhibition match), 3,394, by W. J. Peall, 1890; match for money, 2,031, by W. J. Peall, 1888. Best spot-barred breaks, 1,392, by John Roberts, 1894, and 1,467, by T. Taylor, 1891. With composition balls the highest breaks are 2,196 (324 and 1,620 off the red), by George Gray, 1911; 1,016, by H. W. Stevenson (under B.C.C. Rules), Oct., 1912. Other large breaks with ivory balls, under either B.A. or B.C.C. Rules, are 1,134 by G. Gray; 994 by H. W. Stevenson; 972 by T. Newman (October, 1922); and 821 by John Roberts, in 1905. By means of the now abolished cradle cannon W. Cook, in June, 1907, scored 42,746. The highest freak break was 499,135 by T. Reece with the anchor cannon in 1907. In Australia with composition balls Walter Lindrum made a break, in 1922, of 1,417.

CHIEF GOLF EVENTS IN 1923.

British Open.—A. G. Havers (Coombe Hill).
British Amateur.—R. H. Wethered (Worplesdon).
Ladies' Open.—Miss Doris Chambers.
French Open.—J. Ockenden (Raynes Park).
French Amateur.—G. D. Hannay (Addington).
American Open.—R. T. Jones
American Amateur.—Max Marston (Philadelphia).
Welch.—J. W. Milner.
Irish.—Major Martin.
British Girls'.—Mary Mackay.
British Boys'.—A. D. Mathieson.
Walker Trophy.—America beat England, 6-5.
Tournament.—(Gleneagles 1,000 gns.) A. G. Havers.
Tournament.—(Walton £750) R. Wilson.

LAWN TENNIS IN 1923.

The Championships.

Men's Singles Challenge Round.—W. M. Johnston (U.S.A.) beat F. T. Hunter (U.S.A.).
Men's Doubles.—R. Lycett and L. A. Godfree beat Conde de Gomar and E. Flaquer.
Ladies' Singles.—Mdlle. Lenglen (holder) beat Miss McKane.
Ladies' Doubles.—Mdlle. Lenglen and Miss Ryan (holders) beat Miss Austin and Miss Colyer.
Mixed Doubles.—R. Lycett and Miss Ryan beat L. S. Deane and Mrs. Shepherd Barron.
All England Plate.—J. Washer beat M. J. G. Ritchie.

Davis Cup.—America (holders) beat Australia.
American Championship.—W. T. Tilden (holder) won for the fourth year in succession, beating W. Johnston.

CYCLING.

N.U.C. CHAMPIONSHIPS, 1923.

Mile.	Winner.	H. M. S.
¼	A. White	31⅗
1	H. E. Fuller	2 44
5	H. H. Lee	11 57⅗
25	A. White	1 3 44⅕
50 (paced)	S. G. Owen	1 49 9⅘
1 (tandem)	H. H. Lee C. A. Alden	2 33⅗

WORLD'S CHAMPIONSHIPS, 1923.

1 Kilometre (Amateur).—L. Michard (France).
1 Kilometre (Professional).—P. Moeskops (Holland).
100 Miles (Amateur).—Ferrario (Zurich).

WORLD'S CYCLING RECORDS.

(Standing start, motor paced.)

KIL.	M. YDS.	M. S.	
1	1093	53⅗	Gombault.
2	1 427	1 37⅕	A. E. Wills.
3	1 1520	2 17	A. E. Wills.
4	2 854	2 56	A. E. Wills.
5	3 188	3 35⅖	A. E. Wills.
10	6 376	6 14⅘	P. Guignard.
20	12 752	12 0⅘	P. Guignard.
50	31 120	29 23	P. Guignard.
100	62 240	59 1	P. Guignard.

1 Hour—63 m. 256 yds., P. Guignard,
6 Hours—220 m. 1410 yds., T. Robb.
12 Hours—349 m. 1447 yds., A. E. Walters.
24 Hours—634 m. 774 yds., A. E. Walters.

Best Official time for 1 mile Flying start 61⅕ secs., W. T. Hall. No mile times taken in Guignard's record race.

PLACE TO PLACE RECORDS.

London-Brighton and back (106 miles), 5 h. 9 m. 41 s., F. H. Grubb, 1912.

London-Bath and back (212 miles), 11 h. 47 m. 52 s., C. F. Davey, 1923.

London-York (188 miles), 10 h. 19 m., H. Green, 1909.

London-Edinburgh (392 miles), 23 h. 43 m., R. Shirley, 1906.

London-Land's End (300 miles,) 17 h. 28 m., C. F. Davey, 1923.

Land's End-John o'Groats (900 miles), 2 days 19 h. 50 m., H. Green 1908.

WORLD'S SCULLING CHAMPIONSHIP.

Year	Winner.
1910	R. Arnst *beat* E. Barry (on Zambesi).
1912	E. Barry ,, R. Arnst.
	E. Barry ,, E. Durnan.
1913	E. Barry ,, H. Pearce.
1914	E. Barry ,, Jas. Paddon.
1919	A. Felton ,, E. Barry.
1920	E. Barry ,, A. Felton (in Australia).
1921	D'A. Hadfield *beat* R. Arnst (in N.Z.).
1922	J. Paddon *beat* Hadfield (in N.Z.).
1923	J. Paddon ,, Hadfield (in Australia).

HENLEY REGATTA, 1923.

Grand Challenge Cup.—Thames R.C., 6m. 45s.
Thames Cup.—First Trinity (Cambs.), 7m. 12s.
Ladies' Plate.—Trinity College (Oxon), 6m. 55s.
Diamond Sculls.—M. K. Morris (London R.C.), 8m. 23s.
Goblets.—Trinity Coll. (Oxon), 8m. 12s.
Visitors' Cup.—Magdalen (Oxford), 7m. 44s.
Wyfold Cup.—Imperial Coll. B.C., 7m. 50s.
Stewards Cup.—Third Trinity (Cambs.), 7m. 30s.
Inter-School Match.—St. Paul's beat Beaumont, 7m. 19s.

OTHER AQUATIC EVENTS, 1923.

Wingfield Sculls.—J. Beresford, jun. (4th year in suc.)
Doggett's Coat and Badge.—R. W. Phelps (Putney).

COURSING—WATERLOO CUP.

Year.	Nominator.	Winner.
1914	Mr. A. F. Pope	Dilwyn.
1915	Sir Thomas Dewar	Winning Number.
1916	Mr. E. Hulton	Harmonicon.
1920	Mr. N. Dunn	Fighting Force.
1921	Countess of Sefton	Shortcoming.
1922	Lord Tweedmouth	Guards Brigade.
1923	Lord Lonsdale	Latto.

In 1917, 18 and 19, not decided. War.

THE UNIVERSITY BOAT RACE.

Year	Winner	m.	s.	Won by
1905	Oxford	20	35	3 lengths.
1906	Cambridge	19	24	3½ lengths.
1907	Cambridge	20	26	4½ lengths.
1908	Cambridge	19	19	2½ lengths.
1909	Oxford	19	50	3½ lengths.
1910	Oxford	20	14	3½ lengths.*a*
1911	Oxford	18	29	2¾ lengths.*g*
1912	Oxford	22	5	6 lengths.*h*
1913	Oxford	20	53	¾ of a length.
1914	Cambridge	20	23	4½ lengths.
1915–19	No race —War.			
1920	Cambridge	21	11	4 lengths.
1921	Cambridge	19	45	1 length.
1922	Cambridge	19	27	4½ lengths.
1923	Oxford	20	54	¾ length.

a Rowed on a Wednesday; *g* Best on record; *h* Race rowed twice owing to both boats sinking on first occasion—the second race was rowed on Monday. In 1829 the crews rowed a match at Henley, which Oxford won easily in 14 min. 30 secs., but the race was not then an annual event.

1906, Putney to Mortlake, Cambridge beat Harvard, 19m. 18 secs., 2 lengths.

UNIVERSITY CONTESTS.

Boat Race—Oxford 40, Cambridge 34; dead heat in 1877.
Cricket—Cambridge 40, Oxford 36; drawn 9.
Rugby Football—Oxford 20, Cambridge 16; drawn 9.
Association Football—Cambridge 21, Oxford 20; drawn 4.
Sports—Cambridge 26, Oxford 24; ties 5.

WORLD'S AMATEUR SWIMMING RECORDS.

Men—Free Style.	M.	S.	Date.
100 yards—J. Weissmuller, U.S.A.....	0	52⅖	May 27, 1922
100 metres—J. Weissmuller, U.S.A. ..	0	58⅗	Jul. 10, 1922
150 yards—J. Weissmuller, U.S.A.....	1	27⅖	Sept. 27, 1921
220 yards—J. Weissmuller, U.S.A.....	2	15⅖	May 26, 1922
300 yards—J. Weissmuller, U.S.A.....	3	16⅘	Mar. 25, 1922
300 metres—J. Weissmuller, U.S.A. ..	3	35⅘	Mar. 25, 1922
400 metres—J. Weissmuller, U.S.A. ..	5	6⅘	Jun. 22, 1922
440 yards—J. Weissmuller, U.S.A.....	5	7⅕	Jun. 22, 1922
500 yards—J. Weissmuller, U.S.A.....	5	52	Jun. 13, 1922
500 metres—J. Weissmuller, U.S.A....	6	24⅕	Sept. 30, 1922
880 yards—Arne Borg, Sweden........	11	8⅖	Aug. 29, 1923
1,000 yards—Arne Borg, Sweden	12	47⅘	Aug. 29, 1923
1,000 metres—Arne Borg, Sweden......	14	0⅖	Aug. 29, 1923
1,500 metres—Arne Borg, Sweden	21	35⅘	Aug. 1923
1 mile—G. R. Hodgson, Canada	23	34$\frac{5}{10}$	Jul. 10, 1912
Men—Back Stroke.			
100 yards—J. Weissmuller, U.S.A.	1	4⅘	May 27, 1922
100 metres—W. Kealoha, U.S.A.	1	12⅗	Oct. 17, 1922
150 yards—J. Weissmuller, U.S.A.....	1	45⅖	Apr. 20, 1922
200 metres—Otto Fahr, Germany......	2	48⅖	Apr. 30, 1912
400 metres—G. Blitz, Belgium........	5	59⅕	Sept. 16, 1921
Men—Breast Stroke.			
100 metres—W. Lutzow, Germany.....	1	16⅘	May 24, 1914
200 yards—E. Toldi, Hungary	2	39⅗	Aug. 20, 1911
200 metres—P. Courtman, Gt. Britain.	2	56⅗	Jul. 28, 1914
400 metres—P. Courtman, Gt. Britain.	6	14⅘	Dec. 11, 1912
500 metres—P. Courtman, Gt. Britain.	7	51	Dec. 11, 1912
Women—Free Style.			
00 yards—Miss E. Bleibtrey, U.S.A. ..	1	3⅘	Aug. 8, 1921
00 metres—Miss E. Bleibtrey, U.S.A..	1	13⅗	Aug. 25, 1920
150 yards—Miss H. James, Gt. Britain.	1	48	Sept. 20, 1922
220 yards—Miss H. Wainwright, U.S.A.	2	41⅕	Jul. 29, 1922
300 yards—Miss G. Ederle, U.S.A.	3	58⅖	Sept. 4, 1922
400 metres—Miss G. Ederle, U.S.A.....	5	53⅕	Sept. 4, 1922
440 yards—Miss G. Ederle, U.S.A.	5	54⅗	Sept. 4, 1922
500 yards—Miss G. Ederle, U.S.A.	6	45⅕	Sept. 4, 1922
500 metres—Miss G. Ederle, U.S.A. ..	7	22⅕	Sept. 4, 1922
[illegible] yards—Miss C. Gallegan, U.S.A....	13	31⅘	Aug. 17, 1918
1 mile—Miss F. Durack, Australia ...	26	8	Feb. 23, 1914
Women—Breast Stroke.			
200 yards—Miss I. Gilbert, Gt. Britain	3	2⅕	May 26, 1922
Women—Back Stroke.			
150 yards—Miss C. Boyle	1	59⅗	Sept. 1921

TENNIS IN 1923.

Amateur Championship.—E. M. Baerlein.

University Matches.—Cambridge (W. D. Macpherson, first string, L. Lees, second string) won first and second string Singles and Doubles.

M.C.C. Prizes—(*Gold*) E. M. Baerlein; (*Silver*) Hon. C. N. Bruce.

World's Championship.—G. F. Covey (England) beat W. Kinseila (U.S.A.) by 7 sets to 3.

SWIMMING.

NATIONAL CHAMPIONSHIPS, 1923.

Event.	Winner.	H.	M.	S.
100 yards	A. M. van Schelle	0	0	57
150 yards, back	A. Rawlinson	0	1	55⅘
200 yards, breast	W. Stoney...............	0	2	51
220 yards	A. Borg	0	2	29⅗
440 yards, Salt Water—E. P. Peter................		0	5	52⅘
500 yards—J. G. Hatfield		0	6	18⅘
Half-mile—J. G. Hatfield		0	12	15⅕
Mile—J. G. Hatfield			24	54
Long Distance (5 m. 60 yds.)—J. G. Hatfield......		1	7	13
Diving—R. Weil.				
Plunging—A. Beaumont, 75 ft. 11 in.				
Club Team—Northumberland S. C.		0	15	18⅗
LADIES CHAMPIONSHIPS.				
100 yards—Miss C. M. Jeans		0	1	7⅗
150 yards Back Stroke—Miss M. Spencer		0	2	18⅗
200 yards Breast Stroke—Miss D. B. Hart........		0	4	3⅘
220 yards—Miss C. M. Jeans........................		0	2	54
Long Distance—Miss H. M. James		1	9	46⅗

WATER POLO.

England beat Wales 4 goals to 1.
Ireland beat Scotland 4 goals to 2.
Ireland beat Wales 3 goals to 2.
County Championship, Final—Middlesex 4 goals, Lancashire 2 goals.
Club Championship—Blackburn beat Arondale 8 goals to 1.

BRITISH AMATEUR RECORDS.

Men.	M.	S.
100 yards—D. P. Kahanamoku, U.S.A.	0	54⅕
150 yards—C. M. Daniels, New York S.C..........	1	32⅖
220 yards—Norman Ross, U.S.A.	2	24⅘
300 yards—Norman Ross, U.S.A.	3	24⅘
440 yards—Arne Borg, Sweden	5	18
500 yards—Arne Borg, Sweden	6	1
880 yards—H. Taylor, Chadderton..............	11	25⅗
1,000 yards—D. Billington, Bacup	13	34⅘
Mile—T. S. Battersby, Southport	24	1⅗
150 yards, Back Stroke—A. Rawlinson	1	50⅗
200 yards, Breast Stroke—Percy Courtman, Old Trafford	2	41
Plunging—W. Taylor, Bootle, 82 ft. 7 ins.		
Women.		
100 yards—Miss C. M. Jeans, Seacombe	1	6⅗
150 yards—Miss H. M. James, Garston...........	1	48
220 yards—Miss Hilda James, Garston	2	46⅗
300 yards—Miss Hilda James, Garston...........	4	6⅗
440 yards—Miss Hilda James, Garston...........	6	16⅗
500 yards—Miss Hilda James, Garston...........	7	13
880 yards—Miss Vera Neave, Enfield............	14	31⅘
1,000 yards—Miss Vera Neave, Enfield	16	25⅘
Mile—Miss C. M. Jeans, Nottingham	29	42⅕
150 yards, Back Stroke — Miss May Spencer, Garston	2	13⅗
200 yards, Breast Stroke—Miss I. Gilbert	3	2⅕
Plunging—Miss Hilda Dand, Liverpool 67ft. 11 in.		

CHANNEL SWIMS.

CAPTAIN MATTHEW WEBB swam from Dover to Calais in 21 hrs. 45 mins., August 24 and 25, 1875.

THOS. WILLIAM BURGESS swam from Dover to Calais on Sept. 5 and 6, 1911, in 22 hrs. 35 mins.

HENRY SULLIVAN, U.S.A., swam from Dover to Calais, on Aug. 5 and 6, 1923, in 27 hrs. 23 mins.

SEBASTIAN TIRABOSCHI, Italy, swam from Calais to Dover, on Aug. 11 and 12, 1923, in 16 hrs. 23 mins.

CHARLES TOTH, U.S.A., swam from Calais to Dover, on Sept. 8 and 9, 1923, in 16 hrs. 54 mins.

Longest time under water, Georges Pouliquen, 6 mins. 29⅘ secs. Piscine de la Gare, Paris, Nov. 2 1912.

INTERNATIONAL POLO.

ENGLAND v. AMERICA.

IN 1886 the Westchester Club of America invited the Hurlingham Club to send a team to the U.S.A. to compete for a challenge cup and the following matches have been played:—

1886......	*England beat America......	2 matches to 0
1902......	§England beat America......	2 matches to 1
1909......	*America beat England......	2 matches to 0
1911......	*America beat England......	2 matches to 0
1913......	*America beat England......	2 matches to 0
1914......	*England beat America......	2 matches to 0
1921......	§America beat England......	2 matches to 0
1923......	*America beat England......	2 matches to 0

* Played in America. § Played in England.

In 1922 both the British and American Championships were won by Argentina.

In 1923 Meadowbrook (U.S.A.) beat British Army for the Waterbury Cup and also in the International Tournament.

CLOSE SEASON FOR GAME, WILD BIRDS, &c.

It is illegal to pursue the different kinds of game between the following dates (inclusive):—

GAME.	ENGLAND.	SCOTLAND.
Black Game or Heath Fowl.	11 Dec. to 19 Aug. (31 Aug. in Somerset, Devon, and New Forest).	11 Dec. to 19 Aug.
Bustard	2 Mar. to 31 Aug.	None.
Deer, Male	None.	None.
,, Fallow Male	None.	None.
*Grouse or Red Game	11 Dec. to 11 Aug.	11 Dec. to 11 Aug.
*Hare	None.	None.
*Heath or Moor Game	None.	As "Muirfowl."
Landrail, Quail	As "Wild Birds."	As "Wild Birds."
*Muirfowl, or Ptarmigan	None.	11 Dec. to 11 Aug.
*Partridge	2 Feb. to 31 Aug.	2 Feb. to 31 Aug.
*Pheasant	2 Feb. to 30 Sept.	2 Feb. to 30 Sept.

It is also unlawful to kill the game marked * on a Sunday or Christmas Day.

In *England and Wales*, hares, rabbits, woodcock, snipe, quail, landrail, and heath or moor game (and the eggs of swan, wild duck, teal, and widgeon) are protected under the Game Laws, though no close-time is fixed for them by those laws. In *Scotland* the same remarks apply to deer and hares, to the first four birds, and to wild duck. The close-time for all these birds is, under the Wild Birds Protection Acts, 1880 to 1908, from 2 March to 31 July, both inclusive. Otherwise this close-time applies to all wild birds throughout Great Britain. The penalty for killing any wild bird in such close-time, or for selling or having in possession between 16 March and 31 July, both inclusive (unless the killing can be proved to have occurred at a time and place to which the Act does not apply), is a reprimand and costs for the first offence, and 5*s.* and costs for each bird for every subsequent offence, or, in the case of the undermentioned birds, £1 for each bird for each offence. In any case the Court may also order the forfeiture of any bird (or egg, where protected—*see* next column) in respect of which the offence was committed. In the Island of St. Kilda the fork-tailed petrel and St. Kilda wren are deemed to be included in the following list, and the birds marked ‡ to be omitted.

American quail.
Auk.
Avocet.
Bee-eater.
Bittern.
Bonxie.
Colin.
Cornish chough.
Coulterneb.
Cuckoo.
Curlew.
Diver.
Dotterel.
Dunbird.
Dunlin.
Eider-duck.
Fern-owl.
‡Fulmar.
‡Gannet.
Goatsucker.
Godwit.
Goldfinch.
Grebe.
Greenshank.
‡Guillemot.
Gull (except black-backed)
Hoopoe.
Kingfisher.
Kittiwake.
Lapwing.
Lark.
Loon.
Mallard.
Marrot.
Merganser.
Murre.
Night-hawk.
Night-jar.
Nightingale.
Oriole.
Owl.
Ox-bird.
Oyster-catcher.
Peewit.
Petrel.
Phalarope.
Plover.
Ploverspage.
Pochard.
‡Puffin.
Purre.
‡Razorbill.
Redshank.
Reeve or Ruff.
Roller.
Sanderling.
Sandpiper.
Scout.
Sealark.
Seamew.
Sea parrot.
Sea swallow
Shearwater.
Sheldrake.
Shoveller.
Skua.
Smew.
Snipe.
Solan goose.
Spoonbill.
Stint.
Stone curlew.
Stonehatch.
Summer snipe.
Tarrock.
Teal.
Tern.
Thicknee.
Tystey.
Whaup.
Widgeon.
Wild duck.
Willock.
Wimbrel.
Woodcock.
Woodpecker.

Offenders refusing their names and addresses are liable to a further penalty of 10*s.*, but the Acts do not apply to any person shooting on his own land, or authorising anyone so to shoot, any wild bird not included in the above list.

On the application of the local authorities, the Secretary of State in England and Wales, or the Secretary for Scotland in Scotland, has power to vary or abolish the close-time for any bird or birds in any county by order to be published in the *Gazette.* They may also direct that the above enactments shall apply to any wild bird not specified in the list, and may further prohibit the taking of the eggs of any wild bird in any county or part thereof. The Secretary of State in England and Wales, or the Secretary for Scotland, may also on the application of the local authorities make an order providing that in any specified area the taking or killing of any particular kinds of wild birds shall be illegal during any period specified in the order. These various powers have been exercised in many cases—too numerous to recapitulate here.

Penalties are imposed on persons setting springs, gins, &c., on poles, trees, mounds, &c., so as to injure wild birds. Persons permitting such acts are equally liable. The use of a hook or like instrument for taking wild birds is forbidden.

HUNTING AND GROUND GAME.

There is no statutory close-time for fox-hunting or rabbit-shooting, nor for deer or hares; but there is an "unwritten law" which the sportsman respects as much as he does the enactments of Parliament. The first Monday in November is the recognised date for the opening of the fox-hunting season, which continues till the following April. Otter-hunting lasts from mid-April to mid-September. The period for deer-hunting or stalking varies from about 12 Aug. to 12 Oct. for stags, and from 10 Nov. to the end of March for hinds. By an Act passed in 1892 the sale of hares or leverets in Great Britain is prohibited from March to July inclusive under a penalty of a pound.

ANNUAL CLOSE-TIME FOR SALMON.

Salmon and Freshwater Fisheries Act, 1923.—This new Act comes into force on 1 Jan., 1924. It is "an Act to consolidate and amend the enactments relating to Salmon and Freshwater Fisheries in England and Wales" [18 July, 1923]. By this Act the numerous Acts relating to our inland fisheries have been consolidated and brought up to date with a view to meeting modern requirements.

The new Act comprises 94 sections and it should be of considerable benefit to fishery boards, riparian owners, anglers, and to the inland fisheries generally. The so-called "coarse fish" (freshwater fish in the Act) have received additional protection. The important question of pollution is dealt with in three sections:—

Section 8 enables police-court proceedings to be taken where an effluent causes water to be poisonous or injurious to fish or the spawning grounds, spawn or food of fish. The same section provides for notice being given to the fishery boards or to the Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries where the construction of new works or the alteration of existing works are contemplated.

Section 55 authorizes a fishing board to institute or aid any person or local authority in instituting proceedings under the Rivers Pollution Prevention Acts 1876 to 1893, and, subject to certain safeguards, to extend the scope of those Acts to tidal waters.

Section 59 (1) (p) enables fishery boards to regulate by bye-law the discharge of specified effluents. These sections do not interfere with the common law right of procedure by action for injunction and damages. Although the Act provides powers for dealing with pollution, procedure in the nature of peaceful persuasion on the lines adopted by the Standing Committee on Rivers Pollution is likely to have much more comprehensive results than litigation.

Power has been given fishery boards to acquire fisheries, by purchase or lease and to let the fishing rights and also to acquire obstructions to the passage of salmon and migratory trout.

Anglers who fish for trout and coarse fish are now entitled to representation on the Fishery Boards, the number of such representative members not to exceed one-third of the total number of members of the fishery board in the preceding year. These representatives will be appointed under schemes approved by the Minister and pending the constitution of schemes, by the Minister.

The Minister may by Order, on any application he may deem sufficient, require anglers to take out licences to catch freshwater fish, i.e., coarse fish, in a fishery district.

Coarse-fish, as well as salmon and trout, illegally bought, sold or exposed for sale or in the possession of any person for sale may be seized by an authorized officer.

WEEKLY CLOSE-TIME.

In England and Wales net-fishing for salmon is prohibited from noon Saturday to 6 a.m. Monday, with an extension to 48 hours in certain districts.

In Scotland, from 6 p.m. Saturday to 6 a.m. Monday, and rod-fishing on Sundays.

I. ENGLAND AND WALES (including the Esk in Dumfries). The close time for salmon (including all migratory fish of the *genus* salmon) begins, for nets, on 1 Sept., and for rods on 2 Nov.; for both nets and rods it ends on 1 Feb. For putts and putchers the annual close season is from 1 Sept. to 1 May. By an Act of 1907 the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries may make provisional orders varying the law on these and other points. The close-time may also be varied by bye-law by local boards of conservators, provided it begins for nets not later than 1 Nov., with a minimum of 154 days, and for rods not later than 1 Dec., with a minimum of 92 days. The statutory dates have been varied as follows:—

Close-time for	Nets.	Rods.
Frome	1 Aug. to 28 Feb.	1 Aug. to 28 Feb.
Adur	1 Sept. to 2 Feb.	1 Oct. to 2 Feb.
Hampshire‡‡	31 July to 1 Feb.	2 Oct. to 1 Feb.
Severn§§§	16 Aug. to „ **	„ „
Wye	„ to „ **	16 Oct. to „
Taff and Ely	31 Aug. to 30 Apr.	15 Nov. to 30 Apr.
Teify	1 Sept. to 15 Feb.	2 Nov. to 15 Feb.
Dart	17 Aug. to 28 Feb.	1 Oct. to 28 „
Ayron	—	15 Nov. to 14 Feb.
Yorkshire	—	16 Nov. to 28 Feb.
Exe	*1 Sept. to 1 Mar.	20 Oct. to 1 Mar.
Seiont	„ „	1 Nov. to „
Tamar & Plym.	„ „	„ „
Usk, Ribble,	„ „	„ „
Wear†	„ „	2 Nov. to „
Teign	„ to 2 Mar.	1 Nov. to 2 Mar.
Towy	„ to 1 Apr.	15 Oct. to 1 Apr.
Dee	„ to 31 Mar.	14 Oct. to 31 Mar.
Ouse (Sussex)	„ to 1 Apr.	1 Nov. to 1 Apr.
Rhymney	„ to „	2 Nov. to 1 Apr.
Conway	„ to 28 Feb.	16 Oct. to 28 Feb.
Stour (Kent)	„ to 1 May	2 Nov. to 1 May
Lune	„ to 1 Mar.	„ to 1 Mar.
Eden‡	10 Sep. to 10 Feb.	16 Nov. to 15 Feb.
Dovey	1 Sept. to 30 Apr.	1 Nov. to 30 Apr.
Taw & T'rridge	14 Sept. to 16 Apr.	„ to 31 Mar.
Kent & Bela	15 Sept. to 31 Mar.	„ „
Dwyfach	„ to 1 Mar.	15 Nov. to 1 Mar.
D'rwnt. (Cum.)	„ to 10 Mar.	„ to 10 Mar.
Cleddy	„ to 15 Mar.	1 Nov. to 1 Feb.
Coquet	„ to 25 Mar.	„ to 31 Jan.
W. Cumberlnd	„ to 31 Mar.	14 Nov. to 10 Mar.
Ogmore	„ to 30 Apr.	15 Nov. to 30 Apr.
Clwyd & Elwy	„ to 15 May	„ to 15 May
Axe	20 Aug. to 31 Mar.	20 Nov. to 30 Apr.
Avon (Devon)	‖30 Sept. to 1 May	1 Dec. to 30 Apr.
Camel	21 Sept. to 4 Apr.	„ „
Fowey	§1 Nov. to „	„ „ §§

No fresh salmon may be sold between 31 Aug. and 1 Feb., except such as come from parts beyond the seas, or as have been taken, if in the United Kingdom, by legal netting. During that period all packages containing salmon consigned by any common or other carrier must be clearly marked with the word "Salmon." Salmon, dried, pickled, or cured abroad, or, if within the United Kingdom, between 1 Feb. and 31 Aug., may be sold after that date. The onus of proof that the fish were caught out of the United Kingdom, or, if within the kingdom, that they were caught during the legal netting season by legal means, or that, if pickled, they were pickled between 1 Feb. and 31 Aug., lies with the person selling or exposing for sale. The exportation of salmon from any part of the United Kingdom is prohibited between 31 Aug. and 30 April, unless caught at a time at which its sale in the place where it was caught would be legal, if in the United Kingdom: the *onus probandi* lies on the person exporting. The capture and sale of "unclean" salmon, *i.e.*, salmon recently spawned or full of spawn, are prohibited under heavy penalties. Roe may not be used as a bait in salmon angling.

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* Except above Woodbury Road Station, 1 Sep. to 15 April. † Above S. Biddick. ‡ Below Old Sandsfield for nets. For rods these dates do not apply in R. Eden above Irthing Foot, or in R. Eamont. § Below Lostwithiel only. ‖ Except R. Erme, 30 Sept. (rods 30 Nov.) to 4 April. §§§ 1 June to 1 Feb. above Tewkesbury Weir. ** 16 Aug. to 16 April for putts and putchers. §§ Above Lostwithiel, 1 Dec. to 1 April. ‡‡ East of Needles Lighthouse the dates are:—For nets, 1 Sept. to 14 Feb.; for rods, 16 Oct. (Beaulieu Manor, 31 Oct.) to 1 Feb.

II. SCOTLAND (exclusive of the Esk in Dumfries). The annual close-time must not be less than 168 days. It is, for nets, 27 Aug. to 10 Feb., and, for rods, 1 Nov. to 10 Feb., except as follows:—

Close-time for	Nets.	Rods.
Tay*	21 Aug. to 4 Feb.	16 Oct. to 14 Jan.*
Add, Aray, Eckaig, N. & S. Esk, Fyne, Ruel, Shira	1 Sept. to 15 Feb.	1 Nov. to 15 Feb.
Rivers of Bute	ditto	16 Oct. to 15 Feb.
Conon	—	16 Oct. to 25 Jan.
Awe, Beauly, Spey, Dunbeath, Lossie	—	16 Oct. to 10 Feb.
Brora, Helmsdale, Kyle of Sutherland	—	1 Oct. to 10 Jan.
Halladale, Strathy, Naver, Borgie, Hope, Polla	—	1 Oct. to 11 Jan.
Forss	—	1 Nov. to 24 Feb.
Forth	—	1 Nov. to 31 Jan.
Bervie, Carradale, Fleet, Garnock, Girvan, Howmore, Inner, Iorsa, Irvine, Luce & rivers of Islay, Orkney, Harris, & Uist	10 Sept. to 24 Feb.	1 Nov. to 24 Feb.
Ythan	ditto	1 Nov. to 10 Feb.
Stinchar	ditto	15 Nov. to 24 Feb.
Annan, Ugie	ditto	16 Nov. to 24 Feb.
Rivers of Shetland	ditto	16 Nov. to 31 Jan.
Nith	ditto	1 Dec. to 24 Feb.
Urr	ditto	30 Nov. to 24 Feb.
Thurso	—	6 Oct. to 10 Jan.
Findhorn	—	11 Oct. to 10 Feb.
Ness	—	16 Oct. to 1 Feb.
Tweed	15 Sept. to 14 Feb.	1 Dec. to 31 Jan.

CLOSE-TIME FOR TROUT AND CHAR.

In Scotland there is a close-time for trout from 15 Oct. to 28 Feb. For pollen the close-time is from 14 Nov. to 31 Jan.

Between Sept. 3 and Feb. 1 all packages in England and Wales consigned by any common or other carrier and containing trout or char must be distinctly marked with the word "Trout" or "Char," as the case may be.

The capture of trout and char in England and Wales is prohibited between 2 Oct. and 1 Feb., except (1) in the Thames and Lee, where the close season is from 11 Sept. to 31 March; and (2) in the cases noted below, where, under an Act of 1876, the close-time (for rods and nets, except where specified) has been varied by bye-law by local boards of conservators. In the districts marked * the close-time applies only to trout. The *sale* of trout and char is prohibited throughout England and Wales between 31 Aug and 1 March, unless for fish propagation, stocking or re-stocking of waters, or for some scientific purpose:—

*Eden	2 Sept. (rods 2 Oct.) to 28 Feb.
*Usk	2 Sept. to 14 Feb.¶
Tyne	1 Oct. to 21 Mar.
*Wye	2 Oct. to 14 Feb.
*Taff & Ely	20 Sept. to 1 Feb.
*Cleddy	29 Sept. to 1 Mar.
*Ogmore	30 Sept. to 28 Feb.
*Teign	1 Oct. to 2 Mar.
*Exe	15 Sept. to 28 Feb.
*Seiont‡	22 Sept. to 21 Feb. (except Anglesey, 13 Feb.).
Derwent (Cumb.)	15 Sept. to 10 Mar. Except Char in Crummock and Buttermere, 1 Nov. to 30 June.
W. Cumberland	2 Sept. to 10 Mar.
Teify, *Avon (Devon), *Conway;	1 Oct. to 29 Feb.
*Norfolk ‡‡	1 Oct. to 28 Feb.
Adur, Cuckm're, Rother	1 Oct. to 31 Mar.
*Hampshire†	
Clwyd and Elwy,	1 Oct. to 28 Feb.
*Dart	
Camel, Fowey §§	1 Oct. to 15 Mar.
*Esk, *Tees,	
*Ayron	
*Severn	2 Oct. to 2 Apr.
Towy, ‖	2 Oct. to 1 Mar.
*Lune, Ribble, Wear, Rhymney, Tamar & Plym	
Kent & Bela §	2 Oct. to 3 Mar.
Trent	2 Oct. to 15 Mar.
*Ouse and Nene	2 Oct. to 31 Mar.
Yorks	2 Oct. to 1 Apr.**
*Suffolk & Essex	2 Oct. to 10 Apr.
*Dee ¶¶	14 Oct. to 14 Feb. (rods only).
*Coquet	1 Nov. to 3 Mar. (ditto).

CLOSE-TIME FOR FRESHWATER FISH.

By the Freshwater Fisheries Act, 1878, a close-time for catching, selling or buying "freshwater fish" (which are defined for this purpose to include all kinds of fish, other than pollen, trout, and char, which live in fresh water, except those kinds which migrate to or from the open sea) is fixed from 15 March to 15 June, both inclusive, for England and Wales except small parts of Norfolk and Suffolk, under a penalty of £2 for a first and £5 for a subsequent conviction. The close-season, however, does not apply to eels taken otherwise than by angling; or to freshwater fish other than grayling taken in certain private waters by leave of the owner; or to angling in public waters by leave of a board of conservators, or in private waters by leave of the owner; or to taking fish in certain cases for bait or for scientific purposes. Fishery districts may be wholly or partially exempted from this close-time with the sanction of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries. The

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* Except Earn, rods, 1 Nov. to 31 Jan.

† River Avon between Amesbury and Bickton only; above Amesbury 15 Oct. to 31 Mar.

‡ Char close-time throughout district 1 Nov. to 1 Mar.

§ 2 Oct. to 1 April for R. Duddon; and 16 Sept. to 15 Feb. for R. Bela.

§§ April 30 between Lostwithiel and St. Winnow.

‖ 2 Oct. to 30 June from R. Gwili to G.W.R. Bridge.

¶ 2 Oct. to 14 Mar. in certain reservoirs.

** Or Thursday preceding Good Friday, whichever date is the earlier.

‡‡ In area of Norfolk Fisheries Provisional Order only; elsewhere in Norfolk close-time for nets 10 Sept. to 25 Jan.

¶¶ Bala Lake 14 Sept. to 14 Jan.

Axe, Avon (Devon), Wye, Eden, and Towy districts have been so exempted; also the Kent and Bela and Severn as regards pike; the Usk as regards eels; and parts of the Severn as regards fish other than grayling. For eels a separate close-time exists (so far as regards fixed engines in salmon rivers) in England from 1 Jan. to 24 June; in Ireland, with one or two exceptions, from 11 Jan. to 30 June. In the Severn, elvers, or eel fry, are protected between 1 Jan. and the last day of Feb., and between 25 April and 25 June both inclusive. Certain other local close-times exist for freshwater fish, under local Acts or bye-laws.

PROTECTION OF CRABS AND LOBSTERS.

Under the Fisheries (Oyster, Crab, and Lobster) Act, 1877, it is prohibited to buy or sell crabs under 4¼ inches, measured across the largest diameter of the back, or lobsters under 8 inches, measured from tip of beak to end of tail when spread out flat. The capture of "soft" crabs and crabs with spawn is also prohibited. By local bye-laws of Sea Fisheries Committees (*vide infra*), the minimum size of lobsters and crabs that may be lawfully taken in different parts of the territorial seas has been increased, and in some cases the taking of lobsters with spawn is prohibited, or a close season fixed.

CLOSE-TIME FOR OYSTERS.

There are also local regulations for the protection of oysters; and by the Fisheries (Oyster, Crab, and Lobster) Act, 1877, a close-time for the capture and sale of "Deep-Sea Oysters" is fixed for England and Scotland, from 15 June to 4 Aug.; and for all other kinds of oysters—except oysters taken in the waters of a foreign state—from 14 May to 4 Aug. By the Sea Fisheries Act, 1868, fishing for oysters is prohibited from 16 June to 31 Aug. in the English Channel between lines drawn (1) from North Foreland to Dunkirk, and (2) from Land's End to Ushant—the territorial seas of England and France being excepted. This close-time, however, cannot be enforced till the Convention between England and France, included in the Act, is ratified; until that is done, the Convention concluded in 1839, which prohibits oyster-fishing in those limits from 1 May to 31 Aug., remains in force so far as French fishermen are concerned. But both Powers usually agree to suspend the close season till 16 June in each year.

Licences for Fishing and Shooting.

FISHING LICENCES.—In all fishery districts in England and Wales, and in Ireland, a licence to fish for salmon is necessary, and in most English and Welch rivers a similar licence is necessary for trout or char, except that a salmon licence includes the latter. In the Lune, Derwent, Severn, and Wye and in Norfolk licences for "freshwater fish" are in force. No licence is required for Thames trout or general fish. In Scotland no licence is needed. A licence is available only in the district, and for the season, in which it is issued. The rates on salmon nets and other like instruments range from £20 downwards in England and Wales. The rate on draft nets in England and Wales varies from £5 to £2. In England and Wales different rates are charged in different districts for a salmon rod and line as follows (an asterisk signifies that lower rates of duty are chargeable for short periods, or for certain parts of the district):—

*Dee, 40/-; *Eden, *Derwent, *Exe, Hampshire, *Wye, *Usk, 30/-; Taw and Torridge, 24/-; *Lune, *Ribble, Clwyd & Elwy, *Conway, *Dovey, *Teify, Avon (Devon), *Dart, *Teign, Frome, Stour (Kent), *Yorkshire, *Tees, *Tyne, 20/-; *Dwyfach, Towy, 21/-; *Seiont, Avon, Brue & Parret Axe, *Camel, *Fowey, 15/-; Cleddy, Taff & Ely, Ogmore, W. Cumberland, 10/6; *Kent & Leven, Rhymney, *Ayron, Severn, Axe, Trent, Tamar & Plym, 10/-; *Esk (Yorkshire), 7/6; Ouse (Sussex), Wear, Coquet, Cuckmere, Rother, Adur, 5/-.

GAME AND GUN LICENCES.—A licence is required by every person who hunts, shoots, or takes game, except persons (in Great Britain) taking woodcock and snipe with nets or springes; proprietors, or tenants, on enclosed land, killing rabbits; persons hunting deer, or hares, with hounds; owners or occupiers, or their servants, killing deer on their own enclosed land; beaters and others, not holding guns, attending holders of game licences. Occupiers of enclosed land, or owners, having the right to kill game, may themselves kill hares, or authorise others to do so, without a licence, but such authority must be limited to one person at a time in any one parish, and must be registered with the clerk of the Justices of the Petty Sessional Division in which the land is situate. Even when the quarry is not what is legally known as "game," a "gun" licence is necessary. A game licence, however, covers a gun licence. Sailors, soldiers, territorial soldiers, or constables, on duty, or at practice, need not take out a gun licence, nor need occupiers of land scaring birds or killing vermin on such land, or persons so acting under the orders of occupiers holding a licence. Unless, however, the occupier is himself licensed, he cannot authorise any unlicensed person to carry a gun. "Scaring" birds is not to be regarded as including killing of any birds, and "vermin" does not include rabbits. The rates of duty are as follows:—

GAME LICENCES, if taken out after 31st July and before 1st Nov., to expire on 31st July following.........	£3	0	0
After 31st July, to expire following 31st October	2	0	0
After 31st Oct., to expire 31st July ...	2	0	0
Licence for a continuous period of fourteen days	1	0	0
Gamekeeper's (Great Britain), to expire 31st July................................	2	0	0
Game-Dealer's Licence, to expire 1st July, annually	2	0	0
DEPUTATION or Appointment of a Gamekeeper	0	10	0
GUN LICENCES (gun or pistol)...............	0	10	0

Payment is now rigidly enforced, even to the carrying of a revolver or air gun. Persons holding game licences, soldiers and volunteers carrying a gun in the performance of duty or when engaged on target practice are exempt; but the licence cannot be transferred to a son or to a servant. Expire 31st July.

ENGLAND AND WALES.—The administration of the laws of close season, &c., for salmon and freshwater fish is placed by the Salmon and Freshwater Fisheries Acts, 1861 to 1907, and the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries Act, 1903, in the hands of local boards, with the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries as the central authority. Districts may be formed and Boards of Conservators appointed, and the following districts have been formed, including generally all rivers running into the sea between the points named. Except in the cases marked † they also include the sea for three miles from the shore, or to the mid-channel in estuaries.

These Boards of Conservators consist mainly of three classes of members—those appointed annually by the Councils of the various counties through which the rivers flow; *ex-officio* members, qualified by ownership of lands or fisheries of a certain value; and representative members, elected annually by persons who have paid licence duty on instruments other than rod and line for salmon fishing in public waters. In certain cases there are also members representative of freshwater anglers. Districts where Provisional Orders are in force are marked thus *.

NAME OF DISTRICT.	COAST LIMITS OF DISTRICT.	ADDRESS OF CLERK.
Eden	Sark Foot to Seaton	F. W. Soal, Carlisle.
*Derwent	Seaton to St. Bees Head	Thomas Rook, Cockermouth.
West Cumberland	St. Bees Head to Haverigg Point	W. H. Chapman, Whitehaven.
*Kent and Bela	Haverigg Point to Warton	S. H. Jackson, Ulverston.
*Lune	Warton to Blackpool	J. T. Sanderson, Lancaster.
*Ribble	Blackpool to Formby Point	T. Reveley, Preston.
*Dee	New Brighton to near Meliden Church	Henry Jolliffe, Chester.
Elwy and Clwyd	Meliden Church to Rhos Bay	F. W. Grimsley, St. Asaph.
*Conway	Rhos Bay to R. Aber	C. T. Allard, Llanrwst.
Seiont	Garth Point to Llanaelhaiarn Point, and to Twyn y Parc Point, in Anglesey	R. W. Roberts, Carnarvon.
Dwyfach	Llanelhaiarn Point to Criccieth	David Jones, Portmadoc.
Dovey	Criccieth to Cynvelin	D. O. Davies, Dolgelly.
Ayron	Carreg Tipog to New Quay Head	E. L. Jones, Aberayron.
Teify	New Quay Head to Dinas Head	J. Angus, Ponttwelly, Llandyssul.
†Cleddy	Dinas Head to St. Goven's Head	R. T. P. Williams, Haverfordwest.
Towy, Loughor, & Taf	St. Goven's Head to Worm's Head	C. H. M. Griffiths, Carmarthen.
Ogmore and Ewenny.	Porthcawl to Cold Knap	S. H. Stockwood, Bridgend.
Taff and Ely	Cold Knap to Bute Dock	A. Waldron, Cardiff.
Rhymney	Bute Dock to Ty ton y Pill	Horace Lyne, Newport (Mon.).
*Usk	Ty ton y Pill to Collister Pill	
*Wye	Collister Pill to Cone Pill	Major Phillips, D.S.O., Wormbridge House, Hereford.
*Severn	Cone Pill to Avon Battery	J. Stallard, Worcester
†Avon, Brue & Parret	Avon Battery to County Boundary	T. F. Barham, Bridgwater.
Taw and Torridge	North Coast of Devon	E. H. Balsdon, Barnstaple.
Camel	West Boundary of Devon to Peel Point	G. J. L. Ellis, Wadebridge.
Fowey	Peel Point to Rame Head	W. Pease, Lostwithiel.
Tamar and Plym	Rame Head to Stoke Point	W. W. Mathews, Tavistock
Avon (Devon)	Stoke Point to Start Point	W. Beer, Kingsbridge.
Dart	Start Point to Hope Ness	E. Windeatt, Totnes.
Teign	Hope Ness to Clerk Rock	H. Michelmore, Newton Abbot.
*Exe	Clerk Rock to Ottermouth	H. Ford, Exeter.
†Otter	Ottermouth to Beer Head	—
Axe	Beer Head to Portland Bill	W. G. Forward, Axminster.
†Frome	Portland Bill to Hampshire Boundary	P. E. L. Budge, Wareham.
Hampshire Rivers	East Boundary of Dorset to Ryde	C. J. Haydon, Bournemouth.
Adur	West Tarring to Portobello	E. W. Oxborrow, Brighton.
Ouse (Sussex)	Portobello to Seaford Head	F. Holman, Lewes.
†Cuckmere	Seaford Head to Fairlight	H. J. Woodhams, Berwick, Polegate.
Rother	Fairlight to Dungeness	T. J. Smith, Rye.
†Stour (Kent)	North to South Foreland	—
Suffolk and Essex	Dovercourt Light to Covehithe Coastgd. Sn.	A. T. Cobbold, Ipswich.
*Norfolk and Suffolk		A. J. Rudd, Norwich.
†Ouse and Nene	W. Boundy. of Norfolk to Lapwater Hall	—
†Welland	Lapwater Hall to Western Point	—
Witham	Western Point to Gibraltar	H. Snaith, Boston.
Trent	Ingoldmell's Point to Trent Falls	Geo. Eddowes, Derby.
Yorkshire	Trent Falls to Hayburn Wyke	C. Y. Moses, Ouse B'dge Ch'mb'rs, Y'rk.
Esk (Yorkshire)	Hayburn Wyke to Skinningrove Beck	C. E. Brown, Whitby.
Tees	Skinningrove Beck to Hardwick Hall	Albert W. Smith, Darlington.
Wear	Hardwick Hall to Souter Point	W. E. Raine, Sunderland.
Tyne	Souter Point to Newbiggin Point	J. A. Williamson, Newc'stle-on-Tyne
Coquet	Newbiggin Point to Hawick Burn.	C. Percy, Alnwick.

There are also certain bodies created by local statutes, having authority over the fisheries, *e.g.*, the Thames Conservancy Board, Port of London Authority, Lee Conservancy Board, and Conservators of the Medway.

The above-mentioned Boards have power to make bye-laws, not only for the regulation of the fisheries for salmon and freshwater fish, but also, in certain cases, for the regulation of other kinds of fishing which are prejudicial to such fisheries. They are also empowered to issue licences for fishing for salmon, trout, and in some cases freshwater fish generally.

SCOTLAND.—In Scotland there are 105 Fishery Districts, nearly each separate river forming a district of itself, but only 37 Boards of Conservators. The powers of these Boards are limited to the Salmon Fisheries.

IRELAND.—In Ireland there are 24 districts, embracing between them the whole country, each with a separate Board of Conservators.

SEA FISHERIES DISTRICTS.—Under the Sea Fisheries Regulation Acts, 1888 to 1894, the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries has power to form sea fisheries districts within the territorial waters of England and Wales, and to constitute local Fisheries Committees, either for a single county or borough, or for several jointly. These Committees have power to make bye-laws, to be confirmed by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, regulating or prohibiting the use of instruments for the capture of sea fish (including shell fish and crustaceans, but excluding salmon), the deposit of rubbish on fishing grounds, &c. The following districts have been created, including in each case the adjoining coast and territorial seas between the points respectively mentioned:—1. Northumberland (coterminous with that county). 2. North Eastern, from Northumberland to Donna Nook in Lincolnshire. 3. Eastern, Donna Nook to Yarmouth. 4. Kent and Essex, Dovercourt to Dungeness, including the Thames estuary to London Stone near Yantlet Creek. 5. Sussex (coterminous with that county). 6. Southern, Western boundary of Dorset to Hayling Island. 7. Devon, and 8. Cornwall (each coterminous with the respective counties). 9. South Wales, Eastern boundary of Cardiff to Cemmaes Head. 10. Lancashire and Western, Cemmaes Head to Haverigg Point. 11. Cumberland, Haverigg Point to Sark Foot.

Similar districts may be formed in Scotland under the Sea Fisheries Regulation (Scotland) Act, 1895.

Seasonable and Unseasonable Fish.

THE following table shows the periods when the different kinds of edible fish mostly in use are "in season" and "out of season."

The letter *p* signifies that the fish are then in their prime or most plentiful; the letter *x* signifies that the fish may be obtained, but are not at their best; the letter *c* signifies that it is "close-time" as fixed by statute.

NAME OF FISH.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Barbel	p	–	c	c	c	c	–	–	x	p	p	p
Bass	–	–	–	p	p	p	p	p	x	–	–	–
Bream	p	p	c	c	c	c	–	x	p	p	p	p
,, (sea)	–	–	–	–	–	x	x	p	p	p	p	p
Brill	p	p	p	x	–	–	x	x	p	p	p	p
Carp	p	p	c	c	c	c	–	x	x	p	p	p
Catfish	x	p	p	p	p	p	x	–	–	–	–	–
Char	c	x	x	x	p	p	p	p	p	c	c	c
Chub	x	x	c	c	c	c	x	p	p	p	x	x
Coal fish or Saithe	p	p	p	x	x	–	–	–	–	p	p	p
Cockle	p	p	p	p	–	–	x	x	p	p	p	p
Cod	p	p	p	x	–	–	x	x	x	p	p	p
Conger	–	x	x	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	x	–
Crab	x	x	x	x	p	p	p	p	–	x	x	x
Crayfish (a)	x	x	x	x	p	p	p	p	x	–	–	–
Dab	p	p	p	p	x	–	–	–	x	x	x	x
Dace	p	p	c	c	c	c	–	x	x	p	p	p
Dory	x	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p
Eel	p	p	p	p	p	x	x	p	p	p	p	p
Flounder	x	p	p	p	–	–	p	p	p	p	x	x
Grayling	x	x	c	c	c	c	x	x	p	p	p	p
Gudgeon	x	x	c	c	c	c	–	–	x	p	p	p
Gurnard (red)	p	p	x	–	–	–	–	x	p	p	p	p
,, (grey)	x	p	p	p	–	–	–	–	p	p	p	p
Haddock	p	p	x	x	–	–	x	x	p	p	p	p
Hake	p	–	–	–	x	x	p	p	p	p	p	p
Halibut	p	p	p	x	x	–	–	x	x	p	p	p
Herring	x	x	x	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p
Lampern	p	p	c	c	c	c	–	–	x	p	p	p
Lamprey	x	x	x	p	p	p	x	–	–	–	–	–
Ling	p	p	p	p	x	–	–	–	–	x	p	p
Lobster	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	x	x
Mackerel	–	–	x	p	p	p	p	p	x	x	x	–
Mullet (red)	–	–	x	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	x	–
,, (grey)	x	–	-	–	x	x	p	p	p	p	x	x
Mussel	p	p	p	x	–	–	–	p	p	p	p	p
Oyster (b)	p	p	p	p	c	c	c	x	p	p	p	p
Perch	p	–	c	c	c	c	–	–	x	x	p	p
Periwinkle	p	p	p	p	x	x	x	p	p	p	p	p
Pike	p	p	c	c	c	c	x	x	x	p	p	p
Pilchard	–	–	–	–	–	p	p	p	p	p	x	x
Plaice	p	p	p	p	x	–	x	x	x	p	p	p
Pollack	p	p	x	–	–	–	x	x	p	p	p	p
Prawn	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	–	–
Salmon & Sea Trout (d)	c	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	c	c	c	c
Shad	–	–	–	p	p	x	x	–	–	–	–	–
Shrimp (e)	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p
Skate	p	p	p	p	-	–	x	x	x	p	p	p
Smelt or Sparling	p	p	p	p	x	–	–	–	x	x	p	p
Sole	p	p	x	x	x	p	p	p	p	p	p	p
Sprat	p	p	p	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	x	p
Sturgeon	p	p	p	–	–	x	x	x	p	p	p	p
Tench	p	p	c	c	c	c	–	–	x	p	p	p
Thornback	x	x	x	x	–	–	–	x	x	p	p	p
Torsk or Tusk	p	p	x	–	–	–	–	x	p	p	p	p
Trout	c	x	x	p	p	p	p	p	x	c	c	c
Turbot	p	p	p	p	x	–	x	x	x	p	p	p
Whelk	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p
Whitebait	–	x	p	p	p	p	p	p	x	–	–	–
Whiting	p	p	p	x	x	–	–	x	p	p	p	p
Wrasse	–	–	–	–	p	p	p	x	x	–	–	–

(*a*) This is for sea crayfish (or crawfish). River crayfish can be obtained in the summer and autumn. It is illegal to take fresh-water crayfish from March to June.

(*b*) Foreign oysters can be sold in the close season, and are to be had almost all through the year, even though they have been laid down in English beds for temporary storage.

(*d*) In the close season, salmon from Holland, and also from certain British rivers where net fishing is permitted later in the year than usual, are largely sold.

(*e*) For the first six months the bulk of our London supply of shrimps comes from Holland, but Dutch shrimps are far inferior to the English, which are plentiful from July to December.

Hunts and Hounds.

Staghounds:—England, 9 packs (200 couples); Ireland, 2 packs (40 couples).
Foxhounds:—England and Wales, 165 packs (over 4,800 couples); Scotland, 10 packs (260 couples); Ireland 22 packs (690 couples).
Harriers:—England and Wales, 45 packs (646 couples); Ireland, 15 packs (209 couples).
Beagles:—England and Wales, 43 packs (538 couples); Scotland and Ireland, 4 packs (52 couples).

Pack	Couples.	Master.	Kennels.
Staghounds (20 couples or more).			
Berks and Bucks	20	Major E. W. Shackle	Beenhams, Waltham St. Lawrence, Berks
Devon and Somerset	38	Col. W. Wiggin	Exford, Tiverton.
Lunesdale and Oxenholme	35	Mr. J. R. Heaton	Gatebeck, Kendal.
Norwich	20	Mr. J. E. Cooke	The Lodge, Brooke, Norwich.
New Forest	20	Sir G. Thursby	New Park, Brockenhurst, Hants.
Ward Union	20	Mr. T. L. Moore	Ashbourne, county Meath.
Foxhounds (40 couples or more).			
Atherstone	50	Major W. E. Lyon	Witherley, Atherstone, Warwickshire.
Beaufort's (Duke of)	50	Duke of Beaufort	Badminton, Glos.
Bedale	40	Lady Masham	Low St., Bedale, Yorks.
Belvoir	67	Major T. Bouch	Woolsthorpe, Grantham, Lincoln.
Berkeley (Old)	50	Mr. E. T. Tyrwhitt-Drake	Berkeley Castle, Glos.
Bicester	40	Lord Chesham	Stratton Audley, Bicester, Oxon.
Blackmore Vale	42	Major J. W. Digby, D.S.O.	Charlton Horethorne, Sherborne, Dorset.
Blankney	40	Col. Willey, C.M.G., M.P.	Blankney, Lincoln.
Bramham Moor	40	Col. Lane Fox, M.P. and Visct. Lascelles, K.G., D.S.O.	Bramham Park, Boston.
Brocklesby	40	Earl of Yarborough and Sir Chas. Wiggins.	Brocklesby Park, Lincs.
Cambridgeshire	40	Mr. D. Crossman and Mr. C. R. C. Foster,	Caxton, Cambridge.
Cattistock	40	Rev. E. A. Milne and Capt. Colville.	Cattistock, Dorchester.
Cheshire	60	Mr. W. M. Midwood	Sandiway, Northwich.
Cotswold	59	Major A. L. Jackson	Whaddon Lane, Cheltenham.
Cotswold (North)	43	Mr. C. B. Kidd	Broadway, Worcester.
Cottesmore	47	Mr. Jas. Baird	Baileythorpe, Oakham, Rutland.
Croome	40	Mr. W. J. Gresson	Croome, Severn Stoke, Worcester.
Essex	40	Col. S. F. Gosling	Harlow, Essex.
Fernie's	45	Mrs. C. W. Fernie and Mrs. Thatcher.	Medbourne, Market Harborough.
Fitzwilliam's (Earl)	51	Earl Fitzwilliam	Grove Kennels, Barnby Moor, Retford
Fitzwilliam, The	40	Mr. G. W. Fitzwilliam	Milton, near Peterborough.
Fuller's, Major (V.W.H.)	47	Major W. F. Fuller	Cricklade.
Garth	44	Major H. R. Cayzer, M.P., and Capt. H. S. Chinnock.	Bracknell.
Glamorgan	45	Mr. R. H. Williams	Llandough, Cowbridge, S. Wales.
Grafton	50	Lord Hillingdon	Paulers Pury, Towcester.
Heythrop	40	Messrs. Brenchley and Graeme	Chipping Norton, Oxon.
Holderness	55	Capt. H. Broadley	Etton, near Hull.
Leconfield's (Lord)	50	Lord Leconfield	Petworth Park, Sussex.
Meynell	45	Sir H. Nutting	Sudbury, Derby.
Middleton's (Lord)	50	Lord Grimthorpe and Col. Borwick.	Birdsall, Malton, York.
Notts, South	40	Capt. M. O. Roberts	Gedling, Notts
Oakley	40	Capt. E. F. W. Arkwright	Milton Ernest, Beds.
Portman	45	Capt. W. P. Browne	Bryanston, Blandford.
Puckeridge	40	Messrs. M. and E. Barclay	Brent Pelham, Buntingford.
Pytchley	50	Sir O. Lowther & Maj. J. Lowther,	Brixworth, Northampton.
Quorn	50	Maj. A. Burnaby & Mr. E. Paget	Barrow-on-Soar, Loughborough.
Rufford	45	Col. F. Hardy	Wellow, Newark.
Somerset (West)	42	Lt.-Col. Sir D. F. Boles, Bart., C.B.E.	Carhampton, Taunton.
Southwold	42	Mr. J. Ramsden & Capt. Ramsden	Belchford, Horncastle.
Staffordshire (North)	40	Col. W. W. Dobson	Trentham, Stoke-on-Trent.
Tynedale	40	Mr. J. C. Straker	Stagshaw Bank, Corbridge.
Warwickshire	42	Lord Willoughby de Broke	Kineton, Warwick.
Worcestershire	46	Mr. A. Jones, O.B.E., and Major W. H. Wiggin.	Fernhill Heath, Worcester.
York and Ainsty	48	Capt H. Whitworth	Acomb, York.
Scotland.			
Buccleuch's (Duke of)	50	Duke of Buccleuch, K.T.	St. Boswells, Roxburghshire.
Eglinton's (Earl of)	42	Earl of Eglinton	Eglinton, Kilwinning, Ayr.
Linlithgow and Stirling	40	Mr. J. H. Rutherford	Golfhall, Corstorphine.
Ireland			
Duhallow	45	Mr. J. S. Shepherd	Blackrock, Mallow, county Cork.
Galway County	42	A Committee	Craughwell, county Galway.
Kildare	43	Baron de Robeck	Jigginstown Naas, county Kildare.
Kilkenny	43	Maj. D. McCalmont	Brownstown, Kilkenny.
Limerick	45	A Committee	Clonshire, Adare, county Limerick.
Meath	45	Lord Holmpatrick	Nugentstown, Kells.
Tipperary	54	A Committee	Tullamaine, Fethard, Tipperary.
United Hunt	45	Mr. J. Rohan	Knockgriffin, Midleton, county Cork.
West Meath	40	Mr E. W. Hope Johnstone	Culleen, Mullingar.

Sporting and Society Diary, 1924.

Note.—Dates of several important events cannot be given as they are not fixed until the New Year. The University Cricket Match generally takes place early in July at Lord's, as also does the Eton and Harrow match.

January.

1. Dog licences renewable —France *v.* Scotland (Rugby) in Paris. Manchester 'Chases.
2. Gatwick N.H. Meeting.
4. Hurst Park and Haydock.
5. Yorkshire *v.* Cheshire (Rugby).
7. Birmingham Steeplechases.
8. Altcar Coursing — Tenby N.H. Meeting.
11. Lingfield Park Meeting.
12. Lancs. *v.* Northumberland (Rugby) Somerset *v.* Devon (Rugby).
14. Derby N.H. Meeting.
16. Newbury N.H. Meeting.
18. Windsor N.H. Meeting.
19. Wales *v.* Ireland (Rugby) Swansea.
21. Leicester N.H. Meeting.
23. Plumpton N.H. Meeting.
25. Kempton Park N.H. Meeting.
26. Ireland *v.* France (Rugby).
28. Nottingham N.H. Meeting.
30. Gatwick N.H Meeting.

February.

1. Partridge and Pheasant shooting ends. Sandown Park and Haydock Meetings.
2. Scotland *v.* Wales (Rugby).
4. Warwick Meeting.
6. Chelmsford and Ludlow Meetings.
8. Manchester Steeplechase Meeting. Lingfield Park (2 days).
9. Army F. A. *v.* Corinthians at Shorncliffe—Ireland *v.* England (Rugby) Dublin.
11. Birmingham Chases.
13. Waterloo Cup Coursing (3 days)—Army *v.* R.A.F.(hockey)—Windsor 'Chases.
15. Hurst Park Steeplechases.
16. British Army *v.* French Army in Paris—Wales *v.* Scotland (hockey).
18. Leicester N.H. Meeting.
20. Oxford *v.* Cambridge (Hockey), at Beckenham — Navy *v.* Army (hockey) -Newbury 'Chases.
22. Kempton Park 'Chases.
23. Scotland *v* Ireland (Rugby), Edinburgh — England *v.* France, (Rugby) Twickenham—Ireland *v.* Wales (hockey).
25. Derby N.H. Meeting.
27. R.A.F. *v.* Navy (hockey)—Plumpton Meeting.
28. Met. Police boxing championships.
29. Gatwick N.H. Meeting.

March.

1. Wild Bird shooting ends—Scotland *v.* Ireland (Hockey).
3. Hawthorn Hill 'Chases.
5. Sussex County coursing (3 days)—Manchester 'Chases.
7. Lingfield Park N.H. Meeting.
8. Wales *v.* Ireland (Rugby) Cardiff—England *v.* Wales (hockey).
11. National Hunt Meeting at Cheltenham (3 days).
12. Army *v.* R.A.F. (football).
15. England *v.* Scotland (Rugby) Twickenham — England *v.* Scotland (hockey) — Hurst Park 'Chases.
17. Wolverhampton 'Chases.
20. Sandown Park Meeting.
21. Grand Military Meeting, Sandown.
22. England *v.* Ireland (hockey).
24. Flat racing opens at Lincoln.
25. Oxford and Cambridge (Golf).
27. Liverpool races (3 days)—France *v.* Wales (Rugby) Paris.
29. Lingfield races.
31. Warwick flat races.

April.

2. Derby flat races. Household Brigade Meeting, Hawthorn Hill.
3. British *v.* Belgium Army (football) at Woolwich.
4. Windsor and Ayr races.

April (*continued*).

5. University Boat Race.
5. Final F.A. Amateur Cup.
7. Leicester races.
9. Army *v.* Navy (football) at Aldershot —Amateur Boxing Championships Gatwick races.
11. Newbury races — Eglinton Hunt races (2 days).
14. Nottingham races.
16. Folkestone, Uttoxeter and United Border Hunts Meetings.
19. England *v.* France (hockey).
21. Kempton, Birmingham and Newcastle flat races — Ireland *v.* France (hockey) — Manchester 'Chases.
22. Aldershot 'Chases (2 days).
23. Newmarket Craven Meeting.
25. Catterick Bridge races.
26. Alexandra Park races — Final English Cup at Wembley.
28. Edinburgh flat races.
29. Epsom Spring Meeting.
30. Pontefract races.

May.

1. Sandown Park races.
2. Stockton races.
5. United Hunts, at Lingfield.
6. Newmarket First Spring Meeting.
7. Hexham and Newton Abbot Meetings (2 days).
8. Worcester N.H. Meeting.
9. Thirsk races.
10. Hurst Park races.
12. Lewes races—Southwell Hunt.
13. Chester races.
14. Wye N.H. Meeting.
16. Kempton JubileeMeeting—Ripon.
19. Uttoxeter N.H. Meeting (2 days).
20. Newmarket 2nd Spring Meeting.
23. Gatwick and Haydock races.
26. York races.
27. Bath races.
29. Salisbury and Doncaster races.
30. Ayr races.
31. Lingfield Second Spring Meeting.

June.

2. Shirley Hunt races.
3. Epsom Summer Meeting opens.
4. Derby Day.
6. Oaks Day.
7. Kempton races.
9. Hurst Park, Redcar and Wolverhampton races.
11. Manchester and Yarmouth races.
13. Folkestone races.
17. Ascot Meeting opens.
18. Royal Hunt Cup.
19. Ascot Gold Cup.
21. Windsor races.
23. Birmingham and Brighton races.
25. Newbury and Newcastle races.
27. Sandown Park races.

July.

1. Newmarket and Carlisle races.
3. Worcester races.
4. Haydock Park races.
5 Alexandra Park.
7. Nottingham races.
8. Bibury Club races at Salisbury.
9. Pontefract races.
11. Lingfield races.
14. Ayr races.
15. Newmarket Second July Meeting.
16. Lanark races.
18. Sandown Park (Eclipse) Meeting.
21. Leicester races.
23. Liverpool Summer Meeting.
25. Hurst Park Summer Meeting.
29. Goodwood races (4 days).

August.

1. Catterick races.
2. Alexandra Park races.
4. Bank Holiday—racing at Sandown, Birmingham and Ripon.
5. Brighton races.

August (*continued*).

8. Lewes races.
11. Nottingham and Folkestone races.
12. Grouse Shooting begins.
13. Kempton and Redcar races.
15. Windsor races.
18. Wolverhampton races.
19. Stockton races.
20. Bath Summer Meeting.
23. Hurst Park races.
26. York August Meeting.
27. Devon and Exeter 'Chases (2 days).
29. Gatwick and Haydock Meetings.

September.

1. Partridge Shooting begins—Lewes races—Southwell Hunt.
2. Derby Summer Meeting.
3. Plymouth 'Chases (2 days).
5. Manchester September Meeting.
8. Folkestone N.H. Meeting.
9. Doncaster September Meeting.
10. Race for the St. Leger.
13. Alexandra Park races.
15. Warwick Autumn Meeting.
16. Wye 'Chases.
17. Yarmouth and Ayr races.
19. Lingfield Park races.
20. Windsor September Meeting.
22. Leicester and Lanark races.
24. Edinburgh and Gatwick races.
26. Newbury and Catterick races.
29. Birmingham races—Wye 'Chases.
30. Newmarket 1st October Meeting.

October.

1. Pheasant Shooting begins.
3. Thirsk races (2 days).
4. Alexandra Park races.
6. Nottingham races (2 days).
8. Bath and Pontefract (2 days).
10. Kempton Park and Haydock races (2 days).
13. Wolverhampton races (2 days).
14. Newmarket Second October Meeting (4 days)
16. Ludlow N.H. Meeting (2 days)
18. Lingfield Park races (2 days).
21. Newbury and Newcastle (2 days).
23. Doncaster Meeting (2 days).
24. Sandown Park races.
25. Stockton races.
27. Nottingham 'Chases (2 days).
28. Newmarket Houghton Meeting.
30. Worcester races.
31. Wetherby 'Chases (2 days).

November.

1. Alexandra Park races.
3. Lincoln Autumn Meeting (2 days). Wolverhampton N.H. Meeting.
5. Liverpool Meeting (4 days).
7. Windsor races (2 days).
10. Leicester races (2 days).
12. Derby races (3 days)—Cheltenham 'Chases (2 days).
15. Hurst Park races.
17. Warwick Meeting (3 days).
20. Manchester Nov. Meeting.
22. Flat racing ends.
24. Birmingham N H. Meeting.
26. Newbury 'Chases (2 days).
28. Kempton Park 'Chases (2 days).

December.

1. Leicester N.H. Meeting (2 days).
3. Gatwick N.H. Meeting (2 days).
5. Haydock Park and Sandown Park 'Chases (2 days).
8. Nottingham 'Chases (2 days).
10. Plumpton Steeplechases.
11. Carlisle and Chelmsford 'Chases.
12. Lingfield Steeplechases (2 days).
15. Derby Steeplechases (2 days).
17. Windsor Steeplechases (2 days).
19. Hurst Park Steeplechases (2 days).
26. Kempton Park and Wolverhampton 'Chases (2 days).
29. Cheltenham 'Chases.
30. Newbury Steeplechases (2 days).

Annaly Luke White, G.C.V.O., 3rd Baron, Lord-in-waiting to the King, aged 65.—*Dec.* 15, 1922.

Ayrton, Mrs. Hertha, distinguished woman scientist.—*Sept.* 3.

Baker, His Honour Sir George Sherston, Bart., County Court Judge, aged 76.—*March* 15.

Balfour, Sir Isaac Bayley, famous British botanist, aged 69.—*Nov.* 30, 1922.

Bashford, Major Ernest Francis, M.D., pioneer in cancer research, aged 50.—*Aug.* 23.

Beresford, Lord Marcus, K.C.V.O., manager of King's stud, aged 73.—*Dec.* 16, 1922.

Bernhardt, Sarah, the great French actress, aged 77.—*March* 26.

Black, Clementina, leader in women's movement, aged 68.—*Dec.* 21, 1922.

Black, Dr. John Sutherland, notable scholar, aged 76.—*Feb.* 20.

Bosanquet, Bernard, notable philosopher and scholar, aged 74.—*Feb.* 8.

Bradley, Dr. Henry, editor of Oxford English Dictionary, aged 77.—*May* 23.

Bray, Sir Reginald More, judge of King's Bench Division, aged 80.—*March* 22.

Brereton, Austin, stage historian and biographer of Irving, aged 60.—*Nov.* 20, 1922.

Bryce, John Annan, former M.P. and man of commerce, aged 79.—*June* 25.

Browning, Oscar, scholar and author, aged 86.—*Oct.* 6.

Burns, Sir James, Australian shipowner and philanthropist, aged 77.—*Aug.* 25.

Cairns, John, M.B.E., Labour M.P. for Morpeth aged 63.—*May* 24.

Calvert, Louis, notable Shakespearian actor, aged 63.—*July* 18.

Capus, Alfred, French dramatist and novelist, aged 64.—*Nov.* 1, 1922.

Carnarvon, George Edward Stanhope Molyneux Herbert, 5th Earl of, the famous Egyptologist, aged 56.—*April* 5.

Chamier, Maj.-Gen. Francis Edward Archibald, C.B., C.I.E., veteran of Lucknow, aged 89.—*May* 3.

Chant, Mrs. Laura Ormiston, the social worker, aged 74.—*Feb.* 16.

Chaplin, Henry, 1st Viscount, noted agriculturist, politician and sportsman, aged 82.—*May* 29.

Chelmsford, Rt. Rev. John Edwin Watts-Ditchfield, D.D., 1st Bishop of, aged 61.—*July* 14.

Cherry, Rt. Hon. Richard, formerly Lord Chief Justice of Ireland, aged 63.—*Feb.* 11.

Chevalier, Albert, the coster comedian, aged 62. —*July* 10.

Childers, Robert Erskine, author and Sinn Fein extremist, aged 52.—*Nov.* 24, 1922.

Cholmondeley, George Henry Hugh, Marquess of, joint hereditary Lord Great Chamberlain, aged 64.—*March* 16.

Christian, Princess (Helena Augusta Victoria), aunt of the King, aged 77.—*June* 9.

Constantine I, the deposed King of the Hellenes, aged 54.—*Jan.* 11.

Cooch Behar, Sir J. N., K.C.S.I., Maharajah of, aged 36.—*Dec.* 20, 1922.

Cooper, Rev. James, D.D., Emeritus Professor of Ecclesiastical History, Glasgow, aged 76.—*Dec.* 27, 1922.

Couperus, Louis, famous Dutch novelist, aged 60. —*July* 16.

Cranston, Sir Robert, K.C.V.O., C.B., C.B.E., former Lord Provost of Edinburgh, aged 80.—*Oct.* 22.

Creagh, Gen. Sir O'Moore, V.C., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., aged 75.—*Aug.* 9.

Davids, Prof. T. W. Rhys, distinguished Oriental scholar, aged 79.—*Dec.* 27, 1922.

Davidson, Sir Edward, K.C.M.G., C.B., K.C., former legal adviser to the Foreign Office, aged 70.—*July* 12.

Davidson, Sir Walter Edward, K.C.M.G., Governor of New South Wales, aged 64.—*Sept.* 15.

De Freycinet, Charles, former Prime Minister of France, aged 94.—*May* 15.

Delcassé, Theophile, the French statesman, aged 70.—*Feb.* 21.

Dewar, Sir James, F.R.S., the famous scientist, aged 80.—*March* 27.

Diosy, Arthur, authority on Far Eastern affairs, aged 66.—*Jan.* 2.

Eliot, Hon. Arthur, former M.P. and editor of the *Edinburgh Review*, aged 76.—*Feb.* 12.

Engleheart, Sir John Gardner, K.C.B., former Household official, aged 100.—*April* 10.

Farquhar, Horace Brand, 1st Earl, active participant in political and municipal work, aged 79.—*Aug.* 30.

Fisher, Mark, R.A., noted painter, aged 81.—*April* 30.

FitzGeorge, Rear Admiral Sir Adolphus, K.C.V.O., son of Duke of Cambridge, aged 76.—*Dec.* 17, 1922.

George, Sir Ernest, R.A., distinguished architect, aged 83.—*Dec.* 8, 1923.

Gibson, Rt. Hon. John George, former Irish judge, aged 77.—*June* 28.

Gill, Sir Charles Frederick, K.C., distinguished advocate, aged 71.—*Feb.* 22.

Ginnell, Laurence, Sinn Fein and Irish Republican M.P., aged 69.—*April* 17.

Gow, the Rev. James, Litt.D., former Headmaster of Westminster School, aged 69.—*Feb.* 16.

Gull, Cyril Arthur Edward Ranger ("Guy Thorne"), author of "When It Was Dark," aged 46.—*Jan.* 9.

Haggard, Lieut.-Col. Andrew, D.S.O., soldier, novelist and poet, aged 69.—*May* 17.

Harding, Warren Gamaliel, 29th President of the United States, aged 57.—*Aug.* 2.

Harper, Lieut.-Gen. Sir George Montague, K.C.B., D.S.O., G.O.C. Southern Command, aged 57.—*Dec.* 15, 1922.

Harrison, Frederic, famous author and publicist, aged 91.—*Jan.* 14.

Hastings, Graham, K.C., Senior Bencher of Lincoln's Inn, aged 92.—*Dec.* 8, 1922.

Hawtrey, Sir Charles, the actor, aged 64.—*July* 30.

Herbert, Col. the Hon. Aubrey Nigel Henry Molyneux, M.P., politician and traveller, aged 43.—*Sept.* 26.

Hewlett, Maurice Henry, novelist and poet, aged 62.—*June* 15.

Howorth, Sir Henry Hoyle, K.C.I.E., F.R.S., politician and archæologist, aged 81.—*July* 15.

Hutton, Lieut.-Gen. Sir Edward T. H., K.C.B., K.C.M.G., aged 74.—*Aug.* 4.

Islington, Rt. Rev. Charles Henry Turner, D.D., Suffragan Bishop of Islington, aged 81.—*July* 13.

Jenkins, Hon. J., former South Australian Agent-General, aged 71.—*Feb.* 21.

Jenkins, Herbert, publisher and author, aged 47.—*June* 8.

Jenkinson, Frances John Henry, Librarian of Cambridge University, aged 70.—*Sept.* 21.

Kato, Admiral Tomosaburo, Prime Minister of Japan, aged 64.—*Aug.* 24.

Ker, Professor William Paton, learned scholar and critic, aged 68.—*July* 17.

Kinnaird, Arthur Fitzgerald, 11th Baron, K.T., athlete, banker and churchman, aged 75.—*Jan. 30*.

Knollys, Viscountess, friend of Royal Family, aged 62.—*Dec. 28*, 1922.

Kuroki, Count Tamemoto, famous Japanese General, aged 78.—*Feb. 4*.

Latymer, Francis Burdett Thomas Coutts-Nevill, 5th Baron, banker and poet, aged 71.—*June 8*.

Law, Rt. Hon. Andrew Bonar, P.C., former Prime Minister, aged 65.—*Oct. 30*.

Leach, Maj.-Gen. Sir Edmund, K.C.B., Crimean veteran, aged 86.—*Aug. 10*.

Leader, Benjamin Williams, R.A., distinguished landscape painter, aged 92.—*March 22*.

Leigh, Hon. James Wentworth, D.D., former Dean of Hereford, aged 84.—*Jan. 5*.

Lewis, Thomas Arthur, M.P., and former Whip, aged 41.—*July 18*.

Lind, Miss Letty, the actress and dancer, aged 60.—*Aug. 27*.

Loch, Sir Charles Stewart, former secretary of Charity Organisation Society, aged 73.—*Jan. 23*.

Loti, Pierre (Capt. Julien Viaud), the French author, aged 73.—*June 10*.

Lowry, Charles, former headmaster of Sedbergh and Tonbridge, aged 67.—*Dec. 14*, 1922.

Lucas, John Seymour, R.A., historical painter, aged 74.—*May 8*.

Ludlow, Henry Ludlow Lopes, 2nd and last Baron, sportsman and municipal worker, aged 57.—*Nov. 8*, 1922.

Mallock, William Hurrell, poet and satirist, aged 74.—*April 3*.

Mansfield, Katherine, short story writer, aged 33.—*Jan. 9*.

Martin, Robert Wallace, last of brotherhood of potters, aged 80.—*Aug. 2*.

Mathew, Charles James, K.C., Labour M.P., aged 50.—*Jan. 8*.

Maunoury, Gen., famous French soldier, aged 75.—*March 28*.

Meynell, Alice, poet and prose writer of distinction.—*Nov. 27*, 1922.

Meredith, Hon. Sir William Ralph, Chief Justice of Ontario, aged 73.—*Aug. 22*.

Miller, Sir Denison Samuel King, K.C.M.G., New South Wales banker, aged 63.—*June 8*.

Moore, Sir Norman, Bart., physician and biographer, aged 75.—*Nov. 30*, 1922.

Morley, John, 1st Viscount, P.C., O.M., statesman and author, aged 84.—*Sept. 23*.

Muspratt, Edmund Knowles, leading Liverpool industrial chemist, aged 89.—*Sept. 1*.

Narutowicz, Gabriel, President of Poland, aged 57.—*Dec. 16*, 1922.

Newman, William Lambert, Senior Fellow of Balliol, and authority on ancient history, aged 88.—*May 3*.

Nicoll, Sir William Robertson, C.H., distinguished journalist and bookman, aged 71.—*May 4*.

Nordau, Dr. Max, novelist, dramatist and Zionist, aged 73.—*Jan. 22*.

Oelsner, Dr. Herman, M.A., Ph.D., scholar and wit, aged 51—*April 26*.

Peploe, Prebendary Hanmer William Webb-, noted evangelical divine, aged 85.—*July 19*.

Phillips, Sir George Faudel, Bart., G.C.I.E., former Lord Mayor of London, aged 82.—*Dec. 28*, 1922.

Plymouth, Robert George Windsor-Clive, 1st Earl of, P.C., G.B.E., C.B., aged 65.—*March 7*.

Pope, Rev. Richard William Massy, D.D., censor of non-collegiate students at Oxford, aged 73.—*Jan. 11*.

Primrose, Rt. Hon. Sir Henry, K.C.B., former chairman of Board of Inland Revenue, aged 76.—*June 17*.

Reid, Sir James, Bart., G.C.V.O., K.C.B., physician in ordinary to the King, aged 73.—*June 28*.

Rhoades, Dr. James, poet and scholar, aged 81.—*March 16*.

Ribot, M. Alexandre, former French Premier, aged 80.—*Jan. 13*.

Ripon, Frederick Oliver Robinson, G.C.V.O., 2nd Marquess of, famous shot, aged 71.—*Sept. 22*.

Robbins, Sir Edmund, K.B.E., the well-known journalist, aged 75.—*Dec. 21*, 1922.

Sale, Professor George Samuel, New Zealand pioneer and scholar, aged 91.—*Dec. 25*, 1922.

Sanderson, Thomas Henry, 1st Baron, G.C.B., K.C.M.G., distinguished Foreign Office servant, aged 82.—*March 21*.

Santley, Kate, the singer and actress, aged about 80.—*Jan. 18*.

Sclater, Gen. Sir Henry, G.C.B., G.B.E., distinguished soldier, aged 67.—*Sept. 26*.

Seaforth, James Alexander Francis Humberston Stewart-Mackenzie, 1st Baron, Chief of Clan Kenneth, aged 75.—*March 3*.

Seccombe, Thomas, literary critic and biographer, aged 57.—*June 20*.

Shannon, Sir James Jebusa, R.A., the portrait painter, aged 61.—*March 6*.

Skrine, Rev. John Huntley, D.D., poet and religious writer, aged 75.—*May 12*.

Smith, Sir Henry Babington, G.B.E., C.H., K.C.B., C.S.I., distinguished civil servant, aged 60.—*Sept. 29*.

Smith, Horace, former Metropolitan police magistrate and poet, aged 86.—*Nov. 27*, 1922.

Sonnino, Baron Sidney, former Italian Foreign Minister, aged 75.—*Nov. 23*, 1922.

Sparkes, Herbert Weston Sheppard, Unionist M.P. for Tiverton, aged 64.—*May 25*.

Sterndale, William Pickford, 1st Baron, Master of the Rolls, aged 74.—*Aug. 16*.

Stuart, Sir Harold Arthur, G.C.M.G., K.C.S.I., K.C.V.O., notable Indian administrator, aged 62.—*Feb. 28*.

Sudeley, Charles Douglas Hanbury-Tracy, 4th Baron, aged 82.—*Dec. 9*, 1922.

Symmons, Israel Alexander, Metropolitan Police magistrate, aged 61.—*July 31*.

Thomas, Brig.-Gen. Sir Owen, M.P. for Anglesey, aged 64.—*March 8*.

Thorburn, Sir William, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., famous surgeon, aged 61.—*March 18*.

Treloar, Sir William Purdie, Bart., former Lord Mayor of London and philanthropist, aged 80.—*Sept. 6*.

Trench, Frederic Herbert, poet and dramatist, aged 57.—*June 11*.

Venn, Dr. John St. D., F.R.S., President of Caius College, Cambridge, aged 88.—*April 5*.

Von Rontgen, Wilhelm Conrad, discoverer of X-rays, aged 77.—*Feb. 11*.

Walpole, Sir Horatio George, K.C.B., former India Office official, aged 79.—*June 29*.

Wanamaker, John, pioneer of American stores, aged 84.—*Dec. 12*, 1922.

Weardale, Philip Stanhope, 1st Baron, philanthropist and politician, aged 75.—*March 1*.

Wiggin, Kate Douglas (Mrs. G. C. Riggs), the American writer, aged 65.—*Aug. 24*.

Wilkin, Sir Walter, K.C.M.G., Lord Mayor of London in 1895–6, aged 80.—*Nov. 13*, 1922.

Wilks, Rev. William, noted horticulturist, aged 79.—*March 2*.

Workman, C. H., the Savoyard, aged 49.—*May 1*.

Principal Charitable Bequests of the Year.

APPENDED is a list of the principal bequests for charitable purposes recorded during the year. The amount for charitable purposes is, in a considerable proportion of the cases, approximate, owing to the bequests including a share of the residuary estate, or consisting wholly or in part of business interests, or of blocks of shares for which a definite value cannot be given. The outstanding feature of the year is furnished by the bequests of Lord Northcliffe. These bequests are reversionary and subject to life interests, and it will probably be many years before the whole sum becomes available for the charitable purposes for which it was left, principally for press and printers' charities. Hospitals and educational trusts account for the bulk of the bequests, although orphanages and the Lifeboat Institution figure somewhat more prominently than usual. The Stock Exchange Benevolent Fund receives £25,000 under the will of Col. Sir Robert Inglis, and the Grand Lodge of Scotland £5,000 for the children of necessitous Freemasons under the will of Mr. John D. Forrest. There appears to be a prospect that *bonâ fide* hospitals may, in the near future, be relieved from payment of the duty of 10 per cent. on legacies received by them in the same way as they are relieved, in certain circumstances, from the payment of income tax on their funds.

Name.	Gross Value of Estate.	Approx. Amount.	Objects.
	£	£	
Northcliffe, Viscount, of 1, Carlton Gardens, S.W.	3,250,000	2,000,000	Reversionary bequest of residue to Newspaper Press Fund, Newsvendors' Provident Institution and Printers' Almshouses and Orphan Asylum.
Ross, John, of Bearsden, N.B., East India merchant (personal estate)	675,974	400,000	Residuary estate in 100 parts for hospitals in Scotland.
Edwards, Sir John Bryn, Bart., of Hendrefoilan House, Sketty, Swansea	472,666	300,000	Contingent reversion of ultimate residue to Winchester College, Trinity Hall, Cambridge, Church in Wales, University College, Swansea Orphan Home for Girls and Swansea General and Eye Hospital.
Thomas, Sir Griffith, of Court Herbert, Meath, Glamorgan	323,740	200,000	For public uses in Swansea, including £5,000 Swansea General Hospital.
Hextall, William Brown, of Great Queen Street, Holborn, and Ealing, W.	131,452	130,000	£1,000 Royal National Lifeboat Institution and residue trustees for distribution in sums of not less than £500 to such charitable institutions as they select.
Beck, Roger, of The Rhyddings, Langland Bay, Swansea, steel manufacturer	288,992	110,000	Principally for charities and hospitals and educational purposes in Swansea and South Wales.
Smith, James, of Blundellsands, Lancs., wine merchant	122,610	110,000	For charitable and educational purposes in Liverpool and district.
McRobert, Sir Alexander, K.B.E., LL.B., of Tarland, N.B., and Cawnpore, India	264,552	104,000	Reversion for completing Georgina McRobert Memorial Hospital, Cawnpore, and benefit of Technical College, Aberdeen.
Ludlow, 2nd Baron, of Luton Hoo, Luton, and Park House, Piccadilly, W.	100,745	100,000	For providing, endowing or assisting any hospitals, wards, beds or cots in memory of his first wife connected with Parish of St. Marylebone, London, or Kilmarnock, N.B.
Walker, Mrs. Adelia Augusta Louisa, 18, Mount Street, W.	154,548	100,000	£1,000 Colonel of 1st East Surrey Regiment for officers' mess, and residue King Edward's Hospital Fund for London, United Kingdom Beneficent Association and R.S.P.C.A.
Preston, George Johnston, D.L., 11, Eaton Square, S.W., and Hove	165,361	100,000	On death of wife, £1,000 St. James's Parish Church, Belfast, and residue Royal Victoria Hospital, Belfast, Hospital for Sick Children, Queen Street, Belfast, Belfast Charitable Society and Belfast Cathedral.
White, Rt. Hon. John Campbell, P.C., of Cragavad, Co. Down (personal)	50,650	100,000	For charitable purposes in Ireland at discretion of executors.
Chadwick, Thomas Henry, of Edward Street, Oldham, Lancashire	166,120	100,000	For Charities in Oldham and Church purposes, and for Thomas Henry Chadwick Almshouses for infirm persons resident in Oldham 25 years.
Gemmell, William, of Glasgow (personal)	93,432	100,000	£20,000 Glasgow University, residue for a fund for Charitable purposes in Glasgow.
Smith, William, of Birkdale, Southport, Lancashire	127,028	90,000	One-third of residue and £100 per annum free of tax Smith Orphan Homes founded by him at Boothroyd, and if no issue remaining two-thirds also.

Name.	Gross Value of Estate.	Approx. Amount.	Objects.
	£	£	
Byrne, Chas. John, of Bootle, Liverpool	104,780	90,000	Many bequests for Church purposes in Liverpool and district, £2,000 St. Dunstan's Fund for Blinded Soldiers, residue for such charities as trustees decide.
Swann, Edward James, D.L., J.P., The Gables, Leigh Woods, Long Ashton, Somerset, and Boscombe	116,673	80,000	On death of wife for Charities principally for distressed solicitors and their families.
Kaye, Harry, of Harewood Road, South Croydon, and Fenchurch Avenue, E.C. (shot himself after killing wife and child)	85,427	80,000	Residuary estate to trustees for division among such Hospitals carrying on their work in the City and County of London, and in such proportions as they decide.
Hunt, Frederick Giles, of Lymm, Cheshire, solicitor	73,758	67,250	On death of wife £1,000 Victoria Hos. for Children, Chelsea, and if daughter leaves no issue ultimate residue to said Hospital.
Hengler, Victor John, of 2, Parkfield Lane, Formby, Lancashire	68,542	60,000	If two daughters leave no issue ultimate residue Royal National Lifeboat Inst. and Dr. Barnardo's Homes.
Richardson, Robert, of Southlands, Aigburth Road, Liverpool	75,161	60,000	Reversionary bequests of £6,000 Berwick-on-Tweed Infy., £1,000 Liverpool Seamen's Orphanage, and ultimate residue Berwick-on-Tweed Infirmary.
Gardiner, Patrick, of Coolhurst Road, Crouch End, N.	64,443	60,000	For Charitable purposes principally in Dundee, and including £1,000 Homeless Children's Aid and Adoption Society, Oakley Street, S.E.
Carmichael, Sir Duncan, of Greenock, and Leadenhall Street, E.C.	284,250	55,000	£25,000 each Sir Gabriel Wood's Mariner's Asylum, Greenock, Orphan Homes of Scotland, Bridge of Weir, and £5,000 Children's Convalescent Homes, Greenock.
Lambert, Richard, of Orrell Lane, Orrell Park, Aintree, Liverpool	58,069	50,000	On death of sister residue British and Foreign Bible Soc., Dr. Stephenson's Orphanage, Wesleyan Local Preachers' Mutual Aid Association, Wesleyan Methodist Foreign Missionary Soc., and Wesleyan M. Women's Auxiliary F.M. Society.
Wolfe, Frederick, of York Gate, Regent's Park, N.W.	117,591	70,000	Many bequests to Hospitals, and on death of brother residue to Charing Cross Hospital, Middlesex Hospital, and Middlesex Hospital for Cancer Research.
Antrobus, Lady Florence C. M., of Meads Lodge, Eastbourne	52,482	50,000	Furniture, plate, &c., to be known as Antrobus Collection and a building and a museum, and £300 per annum for land not to cost more than £10,000 for upkeep, and remainder for Charitable purposes as executors select in England.
Forrest, John, of Lennox Street, Edinburgh (personal)	59,991	45,000	Bequests include £5,000 Scottish Grand Lodge for necessitous children of Freemasons, and residue Edinburgh Royal Infy. and Edinburgh Sick Children's Hospital.
Brown, Mrs. Frances, of 17, Clapton Square, N.E.	111,396	42,000	Bequests include £5,000 each King Edward's Hospital Fund for London, London Hospital, and St. Bartholomew's Hospital, and £2,000 Gresham Athletic Association.
Moore, John Howard, of Orchard Road, Bromley, Kent	44,422	40,000	Reversionary bequest of residue to Aged Ministers' Fund of Presbyterian Ch. in England, Westminster College, Cambridge, National Children's Home, Spurgeon's Children's Home, two Bromley Hospitals, and Commercial Travellers' Schools.
Smiles, Clement Locke, of Maybury Hill, Woking, and Bedford Row, W.C.	137,592	40,000	On death of wife bequests include £30,000 St. Peter's Home and Sisterhood, Mortimer Place, Kilburn.

THE BRITISH ISLES.

THE KING AND COURT.—**(1922) Nov. 2.** Prince of Wales injured an ankle through his horse slipping while hunting with Badminton Hounds. **3.** Duke of York unveiled memorial tablet to Sir William Ramsay in Westminster Abbey. **4.** Prince of Wales unveiled War Memorial to Middlesex Regiment at Mill Hill Barracks. **11.** On Armistice Day, King, Prince of Wales and Duke of York laid wreaths at foot of the Cenotaph. **17.** Prince of Wales opened the William Baker Technical School near Hertford and laid foundation stone of nurses' wing of Hertford County Hospital. **22.** His Royal Highness unveiled the Parliamentary War Memorial in Westminster Hall. **29.** Prince Henry attended 156th annual dinner of the Gimcrack Club at York. **Dec. 10.** King received French, Belgian and Italian Prime Ministers. **15.** Prince of Wales attended eighth birthday festival of "Toc H" at Guildhall and lit the Lamps of Maintenance presented to branches. **19.** Prince George was successfully operated upon for appendicitis. **22.** King and Queen and Duke of York left London for Sandringham for Christmas. **(1923) Jan. 3.** Princess Victoria announced to be suffering from bronchitis but to be improving. **15.** Engagement of Duke of York to Lady Elizabeth Bowes-Lyon announced. **19.** Prince of Wales attended annual dinner of Honourable Society of Cymmrodorion. **26.** Duke of York visited Glasgow and was presented with freedom of the city. **30.** King received at Buckingham Palace the Paramount Chief of Swaziland. **Feb. 7.** Princess Mary gave birth to a son at Chesterfield House. **13.** The King opened new Session of Parliament in State. **19.** Their Majesties visited British Industries Fair at the White City. **Mar. 5.** King and Queen, with Duke of York, and his *fiancée*, received addresses upon occasion of the Duke's betrothal. **7.** Queen Alexandra received congratulations upon 60th anniversary of her arrival in England and broadcast her thanks by wireless. **9.** Queen visited working-class districts in Kensington. **15.** King and Queen gave dinner party at Buckingham Palace. **16.** Prince of Wales at New County Hall received cheque for 50,000 guineas from London school children for hospitals. **23.** King, Prince of Wales and Prince George saw the Grand National at Aintree. **25.** Their Majesties attended christening of Princess Mary's son at Goldsborough. **April 12.** King and Queen visited Cirencester and inspected Royal Agricultural College. **20.** Prince of Wales inspected 12th Lancers at Tidworth. **23.** Prince of Wales presided at annual festival banquet of Royal Society of St. George. **26.** Marriage of the Duke of York and Lady Elizabeth Bowes-Lyon took place at Westminster Abbey. **28.** King was present at final tie for English Cup at Wembley. **May 5.** Prince of Wales was principal guest at annual banquet of Royal Academy of Arts. **18.** King and Queen and Princess Mary commenced a week's stay at Aldershot. Prince of Wales visited Bath and West Show at Swansea. **19.** King attended a review on Laffan's Plain. **29.** Prince of Wales visited Sheffield and saw some of city's chief works. **June 1.** After being enthusiastically greeted in Bradford, York and Leeds, Prince returned to London. **2.** Ceremony of trooping the colour took place in honour of King's birthday. **9.** Princess Christian, aunt of the King, died in London from heart attack following influenza. King and Queen visited Dockland Settlement in Canning Town. **10.** Engagement announced of Princess Maud and Lord Carnegie. **12.** Prince of Wales opened visit to Midlands, including Birmingham, Wolverhampton, and West Bromwich. **14.** Marquess of Worcester was married to Lady Mary Cambridge, Queen's niece, at St. Margaret's, Westminster. **19.** King and Queen attended Ascot Races. **27.** Queen of the Netherlands, accompanied by her Consort, arrived in England on private visit. Prince of Wales visited Norwich and opened a new bridge. **29.** Prince of Wales opened new departments of Guy's Hospital Medical School. **July 1.** Engagement of Crown Prince of Sweden to Lady Louise Mountbatten announced. **4.** Prince of Wales visited Newcastle and spent three busy days on Tyneside. **9.** King and Queen arrived in Edinburgh for brief stay at Holyrood Castle. **10.** Their Majesties held a reception and dinner party. **12.** During motor tour royal party visited Abbotsford, Melrose, Dryburgh and Bamersyde. **16.** King and Queen returned to London. Prince of Wales unveiled R.A.F. War Memorial at Whitehall Stairs on Thames Embankment. **18.** King, accompanied by the Queen, opened Westminster Hall after restoration of roof. Prince of Wales carried out three days' tour in Somerset, Dorset and Wiltshire, and visited Mr. Thomas Hardy. **24.** Duke and Duchess of York visited Liverpool. **28.** King and Queen opened new park at Wandsworth. **30.** Their Majesties left London for Goodwood House. **Aug. 1.** Prince of Wales carried out number of engagements in Nottingham. **3.** King and Queen at Portsmouth embarked on royal yacht and proceeded to Cowes. **4.** Prince of Wales arrived at Le Touquet for brief visit. Prince Henry was thrown from a horse at Aldershot and fractured bone in his ankle. **7.** Princess Mary given freedom of Glasgow. **13.** King and Queen returned to London after Cowes Week. **16.** King left London for Balmoral Castle and Queen for Goldsborough Hall. **24.** Queen arrived at Carberry Tower, Midlothian, and later visited Edinburgh. **31.** Her Majesty proceeded to Balmoral. **Sept. 6.** King and Queen attended Braemar Gathering. Prince of Wales, as Lord Renfrew, left England for holiday on his Canadian ranch. **Oct. 9.** King and Queen arrived in London. **20.** Prince of Wales arrived home from Canada. **22.** King received M. Masaryk, President of Czecho-Slovakia. **25.** Prince of Wales at Edinburgh unveiled War Memorial Tablet of Royal Scots Fusiliers. **26.** His Royal Highness visited Dundee and opened the Caird Hall. **27.** Earl of Athlone, the Queen's brother, appointed Governor-General of Union of South Africa. Duke of Connaught left London for Paris on way to Riviera. **30.** Prince of Wales opened a four days tour of North Wales, paying visits to Aberystwyth and Bangor and performing number of engagements.

IMPERIAL POLITICS.

(For Parliament, *see* pp. 185-188.)

(1922) Nov. 4. Candidates numbering 1,444 were nominated. 57 members (of whom 42 were Unionists) being elected unopposed. Mr. Bonar Law at Leeds denounced the capital levy. Mr. Austen Chamberlain and Mr. Lloyd George in London defended late Government's policy. **9.** Speaking at Guildhall banquet Prime Minister appealed for unity among the Allies. Dissolution Honours included Earldoms for Viscount Birkenhead and Viscount Farquhar, Viscounties for

Lord Lee and Lord Leverhulme, and four baronies. **15.** Polling took place in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and gave Government majority of 79 over all parties, Unionists numbering 347, Labour 142, Liberals 60, Independent Liberals 57, and other parties 9. Among defeated candidates were Mr. Churchill, Sir Hamar Greenwood, Mr. Kellaway, Col. Leslie Wilson, Sir Donald Maclean, Sir Arthur Griffith-Boscawen, and Mr. Arthur Henderson. **20.** New Parliament met and re-elected Mr. J. H. Whitley as Speaker. **23.** State opening by the King took place. Mr. Ramsay Macdonald elected chairman of Parliamentary Labour Party, consequently becoming Leader of the Opposition. **Dec. 9.** Mr. Bonar Law at 10, Downing Street conferred with French, Italian and Belgian Prime Ministers on German reparations and inter-Allied debts, and found German Chancellor's plan unsatisfactory. **15.** Parliament prorogued. Prime Minister addressed conference of National Unionist Association in London. **30.** Report of Royal Commission on Honours published. **(1923) Jan. 17.** Mr. A. Henderson elected for East Newcastle. **Feb. 10.** Prime Minister's New Year's Honours' List, first scrutinised by Committee of Privy Council, included one viscounty, two baronies, four baronetcies, and five knighthoods. **26.** Prime Minister stated that all control of houses would cease in 1925, and higher rated houses would be decontrolled in 1924. **Mar. 3.** Largely as result of Government's housing policy Sir A. Griffith-Boscawen, Minister of Health, and Colonel Stanley, an Under-Secretary, were defeated at bye-elections at Mitcham and East Willesden respectively. Both Ministers resigned. **5.** Major J. W. Hills, another Minister, defeated in Edge Hill. **10.** Mr. Neville Chamberlain appointed Minister of Health, and Sir William Joynson-Hicks Postmaster-General. **19.** Hon. F. S. Jackson appointed chairman, and Viscount Younger, Treasurer of the Unionist Organisation, and Vice-Admiral Sir W. R. Hall, Chief Agent. **31.** Revenue Returns showed revenue of £914,012,452 and expenditure of £812,496,604 for the full year. **April 7.** Anglesey, formerly held by an Independent, returned Liberal candidate, supported by both sections. **10.** Government defeated in Commons on motion that the Speaker leave the Chair on going into Committee. **11.** Commons adjourned owing to disorder. **12.** Government agreed to extend terms of reference of a Committee to enable salaries of ex-Service men in civil service to be considered, question which had led to Government defeat. **16.** Mr. Baldwin introduced his Budget proposals. **20.** Election petition against return of Labour candidate for North-East Derbyshire dismissed. Mr. Scrymgeour's Prohibition Bill rejected by 236 to 14. **28.** Mr. Lloyd George addressed meeting at Manchester. **May 1.** Mr. Bonar Law left England for short holiday for his health. **3.** Election Judges unseated Capt. Hilton Philipson, National Liberal member for Berwick-on-Tweed, on ground of his agent's illegal practices, but exonerated Capt. Philipson. **20.** In consequence of doctor's unsatisfactory report after his return to Downing Street, Mr. Bonar Law resigned. **22.** Mr. Stanley Baldwin saw the King, and was invited to form a Government. **25.** Mr. Baldwin sworn First Lord of the Treasury. **28.** After Mr. Baldwin had been elected Leader of Conservative and Unionist Party he completed his Government, retaining office of Chancellor of Exchequer until Mr. McKenna could take the post. Sir L. Worthington-Evans became Postmaster-General, and Sir Samuel Hoare and Sir William Joynson-Hicks entered the Cabinet. **31.** Mrs. Hilton Philipson elected as Conservative for Berwick-on-Tweed in place of her husband. **June 8.** Mr. Entwistle's Bill to give equality in divorce suits to women read third time in Commons. **21.** Mr. Robert Smillie elected for Morpeth, and Mr. F. D. Acland won Tiverton for Liberals. **27.** Four Labour M.P.'s were suspended from service of House of Commons during tumultuous scene. **29.** Prime Minister was guest of National Unionist Association. Birthday Honours, delayed nearly a month, included two baronies and ten baronetcies. **July 12.** Mr. Baldwin announced Government would submit draft Note to Allies before sending it to Germany in answer to latter's reparations memorandum. **13.** Lady Astor's Bill to prohibit sale of intoxicating liquor to persons under 18 passed its third reading in Commons by 257 to 10. **16.** By 368 to 121 Commons defeated Labour Party's motion condemning capitalist system. **20.** Government's draft note despatched to Allied Governments. **26.** Committee of Imperial Defence endorsed view of a special committee in favour of complete unification of the air forces. **30.** French and Belgian replies to British draft note on reparations question delivered. **Aug. 2.** Prime Minister announced Government had adopted report of Imperial Defence Committee on relations of Navy and Air Force, and on co-ordination of the Defence Forces, latter decision being against establishment of a Minister of Defence. Parliament adjourned until Nov. 13. **13.** Correspondence between Britain and Allies regarding Germany's reparation payments issued. **27.** Mr. Neville Chamberlain appointed Chancellor of Exchequer and Sir William Joynson-Hicks Minister of Health, Mr. McKenna's health not permitting him to contest a bye-election. **Oct. 1.** Imperial Conference held its first meeting at 10, Downing Street, delegates being welcomed by Mr. Baldwin. **2.** Imperial Economic Conference opened. **5.** Lord Curzon reviewed foreign situation at Imperial Conference, parts of his speech not being published. **10.** British Government's plan for extension of Imperial Preference outlined at Imperial Economic Conference. **13.** Speaking at Birmingham, Chancellor of Exchequer said there could be no further remissions of taxation in near future. **16.** Sir Montague Barlow outlined Government's plans for relief of unemployment. **17.** Imperial Conference commenced consideration of question of Empire defence. **18.** Panel doctor's conference rejected new capitation fee of 8*s.* 6*d.* offered by Minister of Health. **23.** General Smuts at dinner in his honour called for conference of the Powers to deal with reparations with United States represented, and condemned Ruhr occupation. **25.** Speaking at National Unionist Association Conference Prime Minister appealed to M. Poincaré to accept proposal for new conference, and announced his conviction that only way to fight present economic troubles was to protect the home markets. **26.** Minister of Health offered panel doctors Royal Commission to enquire into method of dealing with medical benefit and question of fees, and this was accepted. **30.** After some months of painful illness from cancer of the throat, Mr. Bonar Law died at his London home following acute attack of septic pneumonia. At Swansea Mr. Baldwin repeated his policy of protection to maintain standard of life and to fight unemployment.

MUNICIPAL.—**(1922) Nov. 1.** In London borough council elections Labour Party lost over 300 seats, while in the country many defeats were recorded. **(1923) Mar. 24.** Report of Royal Commission on London Government rejected proposals of L.C.C. and suggested establishment of an equalisation fund amounting to £8,000,000. **Sept. 29.** Sir Louis Newton elected Lord Mayor of London for ensuing year. **Oct. 12.** Freedom of City of London conferred upon Prime Ministers of Canada and Australia and Address presented to Mr. Baldwin, already a freeman. **19.** Lord Allenby admitted to honorary freedom of Leathersellers' Company.

ACCIDENTS AT SEA.—**(1923) Mar. 9.** In torpedo accident on H.M.S. *Coventry* in Gibraltar Harbour two men were killed and three injured. **May 8.** News received that British steamer *Okara* totally wrecked in cyclone off India. **25.** Canadian Pacific liner *Metagama*, carrying emigrants, collided with cargo steamer on Clyde and had to return to Glasgow, other vessel being beached. **June 4.** Hain Steamship Company's steamer *Trevessa*, 5,000 tons, foundered in rough weather in Indian Ocean. Crew escaped in two boats and were at first believed lost. **26.** Captain Foster and chief engineer and 16 of crew of *Trevessa* reached Rodriguez Island after covering over 1,200 miles. **29.** Second boat containing first officer and 16 men reached Mauritius. **Aug. 14.** Southern Railway Company's steamer *Princess Ena* ran on rocks between St. Malo and Jersey on voyage from Southampton and was later refloated, passengers taking to boats. **16.** Isle of Man steamer *Douglas* collided with cargo boat in the Mersey and sank, no lives being lost. **30.** French cargo steamer turned turtle in English Channel in gale with loss of 19 lives. **Sept. 30.** Cunarder *Scythia* and White Star liner *Cedric* collided in fog off south coast of Ireland and former's voyage to New York was cancelled, passengers being landed.

ACCIDENTS, GENERAL.—**(1922) Dec. 7.** Two trains collided on the Wirral Railway at Birkenhead, one lady being killed and 10 other passengers injured. **30.** Married couple and their son were killed by escape of gas from main pipes in Bethnal Green. **(1923) Jan. 29.** Lift containing six men fell about 50 feet in City building and all were injured. **Mar. 2.** Mr. W. Hodgson, ex-Lord Mayor of Leeds, killed in motor accident at Farsley. **April 28.** Enormous crowd at Cup Final at the Stadium, Wembley, rushed the turnstiles and ambulance corps attended about a thousand cases. **June 14.** By fire at Ministry of Pensions Hospital at Birmingham two of patients were killed. **July 5.** Four persons killed and several injured in collision between passenger express and goods train at Diggle, near Huddersfield, on London, Midland & Scottish Railway. **28.** By explosion in Maltby Main Colliery Company's pit, South Yorkshire, owing to gob fires, 27 miners were killed. Eight men were killed by explosion in mine at Kilsyth, Scotland. **Sept. 8.** By fall of ladle containing 40 tons of molten slag and metal at a Middlesbrough steelworks five men were killed. **25.** Redding Pit, near Falkirk, was flooded by water, and of 75 men below ground only 21 were rescued. **Oct. 4.** After 214 hours imprisonment in the mine five men were rescued in fair health from the Redding Pit.

AVIATION.—**(1922) Nov. 7.** Grand Prix de Paris for commercial aeroplanes won by Boussoutrot, Poiré, another competitor, being killed. **(1923) Jan. 29.** M. Maneyrol on an Alerion Peyret glider remained in air for 8 hrs. 3 mins. at Vauville, near Jersey. **Feb. 6.** At third Air Conference at the Guildhall Air Minister said Government had permitted him to go on with the home defence development scheme. **24.** Committee appointed by Air Minister recommended creation of new company for civil air transport with Government subsidy of £1,000,000 spread over ten years. **Mar. 5.** Civil Aviation Advisory Board recommended retention and improvement of Croydon Aerodrome. **8.** Air Estimates totalled £12,011,000, increase of over a million, mainly due to scheme of expansion for home defence. **14.** Air Minister stated he was asking for 15 additional regular squadrons and three additional squadrons for co-operation with the Navy. **April 7.** First British auxiliary-engined glider made successful trial flight. **May 6.** M. Georges Barbot flew from French coast to Lympne and back in tiny monoplane fitted with 15 h.p. engine, winning *Le Matin's* prize of 25,000 francs. Announced two American officers had flown across United States without a stop, about 2,600 miles, in 26 hrs. 50 mins. **14.** Goliath machine while on way to London crashed at Monsures, the six occupants being killed. **June 23.** Flight-Lieut. W. H. Longton on Sopwith Gnu, with 110 h.p. Le Rhone engine won Lord Edward Grosvenor Cup point-to-point handicap of 400 miles. Major Foot, M.C., crashed at Chertsey and was killed. **25.** International Air Congress opened in London, 17 nations being represented. **28.** Prime Minister announced immediate creation of home defence air force of 52 squadrons, adding 34 squadrons to strength of R.A.F. **30.** King and Queen attended R.A.F. Pageant at Hendon. **July 14.** F. L. Courtney on Siddeley Siskin with 325 h.p. Siddeley Jaguar engine won the King's Cup for air race from London to Glasgow and back *viâ* Manchester, covering 788 miles in net flying time of 5 hrs. 27 mins. 27 secs. **15.** Grand Prix for light aeroplanes at Buc won by Coupet. **26.** Air Minister announced Government had decided to resume development of airships and had accepted in principle proposals for bi-weekly service of airships to India. **Aug. 6.** L. L. Carter, on Gloster biplane with 450 h.p. Napier Lion engine, won Aerial Derby round London, completing 200 miles in 1 hr. 2 mins. 23 secs. **27.** French aeroplane on its way to Croydon crashed at East Malling, one passenger being killed and others injured. **Sept. 14.** London to Manchester air mail crashed at Ivinghoe, Bucks five persons, including the two pilots, being killed. **23.** Balloon race for Gordon-Bennett Cup started from Brussels, five of the aeronauts being killed in accidents caused by storm. Belgium retained the trophy. **28.** United States won Schneider International Seaplane Race off Isle of Wight. **Oct. 13.** Flight-Lieut. W. H. Longton on a Wren and J. H. James on an A.N.E.C. divided chief prizes at Lympne for light aeroplanes with small engines. The French pilot, M. Maneyrol, was killed while landing. **19.** Dutch aeroplane flying from Amsterdam to London made forced landing on Goodwin Sands, pilot and passengers being rescued. **25**. During year ended Sept. 30, 17,542 passengers carried by air between Croydon and Continent by English companies.

Crimes.—*The Ilford Murder.* On **Oct. 4, 1922**, Percy Thompson, a clerk, was found dying from knife wounds in an Ilford street while on his way home from theatre with his wife. Later the wife, Edith Jessie Thompson, aged 28, and her lover, Edward Francis Bywaters, aged 20, a steward, who admitted killing Thompson, were arrested, and at the Old Bailey on Dec. 11 both were found guilty of wilful murder and sentenced to death. Appeals failed and they were executed on Jan. 9, 1923. **Nov. 4, 1922.** Lindsay Lindsey, cashier of a Pall Mall bank, shot dead a clerk named Grey and then committed suicide on the bank premises as result of jealousy concerning a lady. **9**. Sir William Horwood, Commissioner of Police, taken ill at Scotland Yard after eating chocolates containing poison sent by post. Some three months later Walter Frank Tatam was arrested, and committed for trial on charge of administering poison with intent to murder, but was found insane and ordered to be detained. **29**. After trial of over eight days Gerard Lee Bevan was found guilty of publishing false statements and obtaining money by false pretences and was sentenced to seven years' penal servitude. **(1923) Jan. 2**. While returning from dance near Leeds Rose Goodyer was shot dead by former sweetheart, James Fawcett, who committed suicide. **10**. Police entered barricaded house in Park road, Marylebone, and there found Cecil Maltby, a master tailor, dying from self-inflicted revolver wounds, and in a bath body of Mrs. Alice Hilda Middleton, who had been missing for five months and probably dead for that time from shot wounds, murdered by Maltby. **Mar. 1**. Bernard Pomroy, young shop assistant, was at Old Bailey found guilty of murder of a housemaid in a taxi-cab while driving in London and was sentenced to death. *The Murder of Taxi-cab Driver.*—On night of **May 9** Jacob Dickey was shot dead in a Brixton road after struggle with occupant of taxi-cab which he was driving. Walking stick found on the scene led to arrest of Alexander Campbell Mason, who had borrowed stick from its owner, and at Central Criminal Court on July 14 Mason was found guilty and sentenced to death. Appeal failed, but sentence was commuted to penal servitude for life. **July 6**. At Derby, Albert Edward Burrows sentenced to death for murder of woman and her child in old pitshaft at Glossop. **9**. At Central Criminal Court, Art O'Brien and Sean MacGraith were sentenced to two years' imprisonment in second division and four other men to twelve months' imprisonment for conspiracy to establish Republic in Irish Free State. *Egyptian Shot at Savoy Hotel.*—In early hours of morning of **July 10** rich young Egyptian, Ali Kamel Fahmy Bey, was shot dead in his suite at Savoy Hotel. His French wife, Marie Marguerite Fahmy, was arrested, and at her trial at Central Criminal Court gave details of dead man's cruelty and threats towards her and declared that she had no intention of killing him and thought pistol was not dangerous. After trial lasting six days she was on Sept. 15 found not guilty and discharged. **July 26**. Henry Griffin, after two juries at Central Criminal Court had been unable to agree at his trial for murder of woman in Whitton Woods, near Hounslow, died from heart failure in Brixton Prison. **Sept. 12**. Body of George Eric Gordon Tombe, aged 29, missing since April, 1922, found in disused cesspool at racing establishment near Kenley, Surrey. Coroner's jury found he had been murdered in April, 1922, by Ernest Dyer, owner of premises, who shot himself in Nov., 1922, in struggle with detectives inquiring into another matter

Ecclesiastical.—**(1922) Dec. 11**. Canon Arthur Cayley Headlam appointed Bishop of Gloucester. **(1923) Jan. 30**. Archbishop of Canterbury consecrated Dr. Headlam Bishop of Gloucester and Dr. J. H. B. Masterman, Bishop Suffragan of Plymouth. **April 26**. King conferred Royal Victorian Chain upon Archbishop of York. **July 1**. Dr. Chavasse announced his resignation of Bishopric of Liverpool. **July 6**. House of Clergy and House of Laity of National Assembly adjourned without completing consideration of Revised Prayer Book Measure. Miss Maud Royden's amendment to strike out word "obey" in the marriage service lost by 114 to 84. **13**. National Assembly approved Measures providing for bishoprics of Blackburn, Derby, Portsmouth and Guildford. Dr. C. H. Turner, Bishop of Islington, died. **14**. Dr. J. E. Watts-Ditchfield, Bishop of Chelmsford, died. **21**. Archbishop of Canterbury and Bishop of Bristol addressed Wesleyan Conference at Bristol to explain the Lambeth Appeal for unity of the Churches. **30**. Dr. A. A. David, Bishop of St. Edmundsbury and Ipswich, translated to Liverpool. **Aug. 6**. Dr. Talbot, Bishop of Winchester, announced his impending resignation. **20**. Dr. F. S. G. Warman, Bishop of Truro, translated to Chelmsford, and Archdeacon W. G. Whittingham appointed Bishop of St. Edmundsbury and Ipswich. **Sept. 24**. Dr. F. T. Woods, Bishop of Peterborough, translated to Winchester. **Oct. 8**. Rev. W. H. Frere, of the Community of the Resurrection, appointed Bishop of Truro. **23**. 800th anniversary of consecration of Tewkesbury Abbey celebrated.

Educational.—**(1922) Nov. 30**. Mr. G. F. Roxburgh appointed first Headmaster of Stowe School. **Dec. 30**. Sir Edward Grigg, M.P., appointed Secretary of the Rhodes Trustees. **(1923) Mar. 15**. Miss J. P. Strachey appointed Principal of Newnham College, Cambridge. **26**. Viscount Morley resigned office of Chancellor of Manchester University. **May 19**. Sir William Herdman presented £20,000 to Liverpool University for department of geology as memorial to his wife. **June 11**. Anonymous gift of £20,000 to Sheffield University for scholarships announced. **16**. Mr. Baldwin at annual dinner of Rhodes Scholarship Trust at Oxford dealt on opportunity of English-speaking peoples in cause of peace and justice. **19**. Prime Minister and Lord Grey received honorary degrees at Cambridge University. **26**. Duke of York opened Imperial Education Conference. **Oct. 10**. Mr. Rudyard Kipling delivered his Rectorial address at University of St. Andrews, the Prime Minister receiving a degree. **26**. Gift of £10,000 by Mr. Geoffrey Duveen announced to London University to found a Chair of Otology.

Ireland.—**(1922) Nov. 9**. National troops captured Erskine Childers during raid on private house in County Wicklow. **17**. Four men found guilty by court-martial of possessing arms were executed in Dublin. **24.** Childers was executed after court-martial had found him guilty of possessing automatic pistol without authority. **30.** Three more executions took place in Dublin. **Dec. 5.** Irish Free State Constitution Bill received Royal Assent. Mr. T. M. Healy, K.C., appointed Governor-General of Free State. **7.** First Parliament of the Free State met and re-elected Mr. Cosgrave as President. Commons and Senate of Northern Ireland Parliament voted for exclusion of the Six Counties from the Free State. Duke of Abercorn appointed Governor of Northern Ireland. Deputy Sean Hales, member of Free State Parliament, shot dead while in Dublin street. **8.** Rory O'Connor and three other men executed in Dublin as reprisal for murder of Deputy Hales. **12.** Governor-General of Free State addressed Senators and Deputies and read message from the King. **14.** British troops formally transferred barracks and public buildings to Free State forces. **(1923) Jan. 6.** Goods train derailed by armed men near Dublin, passenger train colliding with wreckage. **8.** Five deserters from National Army executed in Dublin. **12.** Senator Oliver Gogarty kidnapped in Dublin, but later escaped. **18.** President Cosgrave's country home near Rathfarnham destroyed by fire. Three men executed in Dublin for carrying arms. **15.** Five further executions at Roscrea and Carlow. **26.** Shots fired at Governor-General's residence in Phœnix Park. **29.** Senator Bagwell kidnapped but escaped later. **Feb. 3.** Campaign of arson broke out anew in Free State. **9.** Free State Government offered general amnesty to rebels who handed in arms immediately. **26.** Duke of Abercorn made his State entry into Belfast as Governor of Northern Ireland. **Mar. 11.** During week-end 110 Irish persons arrested in Great Britain at Free State Government's request and conveyed to Dublin. **13.** Seven rebels executed. **14.** Four more rebels executed. **April 1.** New Customs duties of Free State became effective. **10.** Liam Lynch, Republican Chief of Staff, captured at Clonmel and died from wounds. **14.** Austin Stack, Republican Finance Minister, captured. **27.** Proclamation signed by De Valera, offered immediate cessation of hostilities on terms. **30.** "Offensive operations" suspended by rebels. **May 5.** Free State Government ignored De Valera's conditions and continued executions and captures. **10.** Announced that negotiations with De Valera had broken down. **16.** Following upon legal decision Mr. Art O'Brien was released, but was re-arrested. **17.** Ninety of deported men and women were released at Holyhead. **Aug. 9.** Free State Parliament dissolved. **13.** Cenotaph to memory of Arthur Griffith and Michael Collins unveiled by President at Dublin. **15.** De Valera arrested by Free State troops while addressing meeting at Ennis. **27.** General election held in Free State, 377 candidates standing for 150 seats. **Sept. 1.** Final results of election were Government 63, Republican 44, Independents 16, Labour 15, Farmers 15. **10.** Irish Free State unanimously admitted to League of Nations. **19.** Free State Parliament assembled, Republicans being absent. Mr. Cosgrave was re-elected President. **Oct. 25.** Awards of £3,941 made by Tribunal to six of Irish deportees as compensation.

LABOUR.—**(1922) Dec. 2.** Replying to deputation from Miners' Federation, Mr. Bonar Law said Government saw no way of alleviating conditions due to low wages by intervention. **(1923) Jan. 18.** Replying to Trades Union Congress deputation, Prime Minister declined demand for immediate summoning of Parliament to deal with unemployment problem. **Mar. 1.** Prime Minister rejected Miners' Federation's request for inquiry as to whether wage paid to miners was adequate. **19.** Building operatives by large majority rejected lower rate of wages proposed by employers. **24.** At conference at Norwich representatives of agricultural labourers rejected Norfolk farmers' demands for lower wages and longer working week. **26.** Sudden general strike declared in Norfolk by agricultural labourers, but only partially carried out. **April 7.** Master builders throughout country posted notices to operatives to enforce reduction of wages and extension of hours. Strike of miners in Rhondda Valley ended, all the underground workers having joined the Federation. **16.** Building trades dispute settled, meaning of national agreement being referred to arbitration. **18.** Mr. Ramsay Macdonald intervened in Norfolk farming dispute and both sides agreed to recommend terms as basis of settlement. **21.** Farmers and labourers signed agreement which set up wage of 25*s.* for guaranteed 50-hour week and fixed pay for extra hours. As result of repudiation by Boilermakers' Society and two other unions of national agreement between Shipbuilding Employers' Federation and Federation of Engineering and Shipbuilding Trades, employers posted notices of lock-out of members of the three organisations. **30.** Lock-out of boilermakers from shipbuilding and ship-repairing yards began, 10,000 men being thrown idle. **May 21.** Arbitrator in building trade dispute decided that craftsmen's wages should be reduced by one penny or one halfpenny per hour according to grade of towns, and labourers' wages should be 75 per cent. of craftsmen's wages. **June 1.** Miners' Conference postponed question of ending national wages agreement. **25.** Labour Party at annual conference in London rejected affiliation of Communist Party by majority of two and a half million. **27.** Conference protested against the Ruhr occupation, and called for withdrawal of all Allied troops from Germany. **July 2.** Unauthorised strike of dockers started in Hull, Grimsby, Cardiff and Bristol, and later spread to London, Manchester and elsewhere, as protest against reduction of wages under sliding scale agreement. **12.** Miners' Conference again shelved issue of ending national agreement and decided to seek amendments. **30.** Hull dockers returned to work and only London remained affected. National Union of Railwaymen accepted proposal of London and North Eastern Railway Company to refer to Industrial Court question of pay and conditions in shops of Great Northern section. **Aug 19.** London dockers accepted their leaders' recommendation to abandon the strike and return to work. **Sept. 3.** Trades Union Congress opened at Plymouth, Mr. J. B. Williams presiding. **4.** Mr. F. Bramley appointed secretary of the Congress. **27.** Miss Margaret Bondfield elected chairman of General Council of Trades Union Congress. **Oct. 4.** At National Coal Board owners declined alteration of ratio of wages to profits fixed by wages agreement and increase in minimum wage rates. **20.** Strike of Fulham municipal employées commenced. **25.** Fulham strike settled after electricians had ceased work.

LEGAL.—**(1922) Nov. 3**. House of Lords by a majority of four to two dismissed appeal of Mrs. Alice Rutherford against rescission of decree nisi granted to her for dissolution of her marriage with Colonel Rutherford in Broadmoor as criminal lunatic. Mr. J. M. M. Erskine awarded £2,500 damages for political libel against publishers of *Westminster Record* and Conservative agent for St. George's division. **28**. King and Queen attended thanksgiving service to celebrate five hundredth anniversary of foundation of Lincoln's Inn. **(1923) Feb. 1**. Litigation concerning estate of Viscount Northcliffe settled in Probate Court. **Mar. 1**. Judgment for defendants given in libel action by Dr. Marie Stopes against Dr. H. G. Sutherland and publishers of his book. **16**. Retrial of divorce suit brought by Hon. John Hugo Russell against his wife concluded with granting of decree nisi to petitioner, jury finding wife guilty of adultery with a man unknown. **22**. Divisional Court refused application for writ of *habeas corpus* to test validity of deportation of Art O'Brien to Ireland. **April 20**. Mr. Justice Hill ruled that an action for damages might be brought by husband whose wife was dead against a man alleged to have committed adultery with her. **29**. Hon. J. M. Beck, United States Solicitor-General called to the English Bar. **May 9**. Court of Appeal reversed decision of Divisional Court in case of Art O'Brien, and ordered that writ of *habeas corpus* should issue directed to Home Secretary to produce O'Brien. **14**. House of Lords, by majority of four to one, dismissed as incompetent Crown's appeal in Art O'Brien's case on ground they had no jurisdiction to entertain it. **June 7**. Libel action against newspaper over premature obituary notice in its columns failed. **July 20**. Court of Appeal allowed appeal of Dr. Marie Stopes in her libel suit, and judgment entered for her for £100. In libel action brought by Lord Alfred Douglas against proprietors of *Morning Post*, jury awarded plaintiff one farthing damages. **30**. Select Committee reported in favour of legislation to curtail publication of indecent matter in newspaper reports of divorce and nullity suits. **31**. Court of Appeal dismissed Mrs. Russell's appeal against granting of decree nisi to her husband, Hon. John Hugo Russell. **Aug 16**. Lord Sterndale, Master of the Rolls, died. **Sept. 2**. Earl of Halsbury appointed Recorder of Carmarthen. **Oct. 2**. Law Society's annual provincial meeting opened at Plymouth. **12**. Sir E. M. Pollock appointed Master of the Rolls, Sir Robert Younger a Lord of Appeal, Sir Charles Sargant a Lord Justice and Mr. T. J. C. Tomlin, K.C., a Chancery Judge. Lord Coleridge's resignation from King's Bench announced.

MILITARY.—**(1922) Dec. 23**. General Sir W. N. Congreve, V.C., appointed to Southern Command. **(1923) Jan. 22**. Lieut.-Gen. Sir Philip Chetwode appointed to Aldershot Command and Lieut.-Gen. Sir Robert Whigham as Adjutant-General to the Forces. **Mar. 3**. General Sir Charles Monro appointed Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Gibraltar. **8**. Army Estimates amounted to £52,000,000, decrease of about ten millions, personnel being reduced by 55,000. **16**. Lieut.-Gen. Sir Walter Campbell commenced his duties as Quartermaster-General to the Forces. **April 5**. Abolition of Field Punishment No. 1 announced by Army Council. **July 21**. Captain L. H. Robinson, ex-R.A.F., won King's Prize at Bisley. **Oct. 11**. Sir Charles Harington warmly welcomed at Southampton and in London on his arrival home from Constantinople. **26**. Lord Ruthven appointed General Officer commanding the London District. Sir Charles Harington took over the Northern Command.

NAVAL.—**(1922) Dec. 11**. Prime Minister announced that two capital ships allowed by Washington Treaty would be laid down. **(1923) Feb. 28**. Anonymous gift of £50,000 to save the *Victory* announced. **Mar. 12**. Mr. Amery introduced Navy Estimates for £58,000,000, decrease of nearly seven millions, and said reductions went far beyond strict terms of Washington Agreement. **June 1**. Work of restoring H.M.S. *Victory* commenced in Portsmouth Dockyard. **16**. New Submarine X1 launched at Chatham. **July 23**. Surgeon Rear-Admiral J. Chambers appointed Director-General of Medical Department of the Navy. **Oct 6**. Announced that Admiralty intended to send First Light Cruiser Squadron on tour round the world at end of year. **21**. Anniversary of Battle of Trafalgar was celebrated.

IMPERIAL DOMINIONS.

(1922) Nov. 6. Southern Rhodesia referendum showed majority for responsible government instead of incorporation in the Union. **Dec. 18**. General election in Australia resulted in Mr. Hughes losing his majority. **20**. Announced that eight British aeroplanes had dropped bombs on Waziri villages. **31**. Final state of parties in Australia: Labour 29, Nationalists 27, Country and Liberal 19. **(1923) Jan. 29**. Mr. D. M. Dalal, a Parsee, appointed High Commissioner for India. Royal Commission on the Services in India announced. **Feb. 2**. Mr. Hughes announced his resignation of Australian Premiership, and Governor-General invited Mr. Stanley Bruce to form administration. **9**. Mr. Bruce became Premier and formed Cabinet of Nationalists and Country Party. **17**. Lord Rawlinson announced that eight units of Indian Army would be officered entirely by Indians. **Mar. 2**. Inchcape Commission proposed reduction in Indian expenditure of 19½ crores of rupees. **30**. Indian Assembly rejected Government's proposal to double the salt tax, whereupon Viceroy certified the Finance Bill. **April 8**. Two British officers killed near Landi Kotal by unknown Indians. **14**. Raiders at Kohat killed wife of Major Ellis and carried off her daughter. **22**. Miss Ellis discovered safe by Mrs. Starr, a missionary doctor, who undertook rescue. **27**. King approved award of Kaisar-i-Hind gold medal to Mrs. Starr. **May 29**. By Order in Council the Palestine constitution was suspended, Arabs having failed to elect members of Legislative Council. **June 6**. Indian outlaws raided village of Maddi. **10**. Sir Herbert Samuel's escort in Palestine ambushed by brigands. **23**. Manitoba by majority of 35,000 in referendum voted for legislation for Government control and sale of liquor. **29**. New constitution for Nigeria gazetted. **July 23**. Sir Richard Squire's Ministry in Newfoundland resigned. **28**. Colonel Leslie Wilson appointed Governor of Bombay. **Aug. 18**. Serious typhoon swept Hong-Kong, a British submarine being sunk without loss of life. **20**. Executive Council of Newfoundland asked for enquiry into downfall of Squire Ministry. **Sept. 12**. Southern

Rhodesia formally incorporated as part of British Dominions. Prince of Wales, travelling as Lord Renfrew, landed at Quebec and left later for his ranch in Alberta. **Oct. 1.** Southern Rhodesia became self-governing Colony. **6.** Mr. Lloyd George accorded tumultuous welcome at Montreal. **9.** Mr. Lloyd George entertained by Cabinet on his arrival at Ottawa, and urged United States association with settlement of reparations problem. **13.** "Lord Renfrew" left Quebec for England.

UNITED STATES.

(1922) Nov. 9. Small Republican majorities were retained in Senate and House of Representatives. **26.** British Embassy at Washington emphatically denied allegations that British Government officials had influenced Congress regarding Ship Subsidy Bill. **Dec. 24.** House of Representatives passed Naval Appropriation Bill calling for expenditure of £70,000,000. **(1923) Jan. 8.** At first meeting of Debt Commission Mr. Baldwin explained British position. **11.** Judge W. H. Moore, notable financier and horse-owner, died. **20.** Mr. Baldwin and his colleagues left for England after practically concluding negotiations for settlement of debt. **Feb. 1.** British Government decided to accept America's terms for funding of the debt. **16.** Senate by 70 to 13 approved Bill embodying terms of British debt settlement. **22.** House of Representatives ratified the Bill. **April 17.** Mr. Laurence Ginnell, Irish Republic's envoy, found dead at Washington. **30.** Supreme Court ruled that neither American nor foreign ships might carry intoxicating liquors into American territorial waters or ports. **June 1.** Governor of New York signed Bill repealing New York State's Prohibition Enforcement Act. **3.** Treasury issued shipping liquor regulations based on Supreme Court's decision. **23.** Treasury officials broke seals of British customs on wine-room of two British liners and formally seized contents. Sir Auckland Geddes and Mr. Mellon signed final and formal War Debt Agreement. **July 30.** Condition of President Harding gave cause for anxiety. **Aug. 2.** After showing improvement Mr. Harding died suddenly from stroke cerebral apoplexy. **3.** Mr. Coolidge, the Vice-President, was sworn in as 30th President, and declared his intention of carrying out the Harding policies. **8.** Body of Mr. Harding conveyed, with impressive ceremony, from White House to the Capitol Rotunda. **10.** Funeral took place quietly at Marion, the nation paying tribute by a two minutes silence. **20.** Report of Sir Auckland Geddes on Ellis Island Immigration Station severely criticised certain of arrangements. **Sept. 9.** Seven destroyers went ashore on rocks near Santa Barbara, California, and were all total losses, 25 of crews being drowned. **24.** Mr. Coolidge delivered his first public address as President. **Oct. 5.** Mr. Lloyd George warmly greeted on arrival in New York with his party. **16.** After visiting Canada Mr. Lloyd George gave public address at Minneapolis, and was adopted into tribe of Sioux. **20.** Derby winner, Papyrus, beaten by Zev on dirt track at Belmont. **25.** Mr. Lloyd George arrived at Washington and visited White House.

FRANCE.

(1922) Nov. 20. Marquis of Crewe appointed British Ambassador at Paris. **(1923) Jan. 2.** Allied Conference upon reparations and inter-Allied debts met in Paris. Mr. Bonar Law and M. Poincaré submitted British and French proposals respectively. **4.** Differences between French and British views appearing irreconcilable, conference came to an end. **Feb. 4.** Speaking on the Ruhr question M. Poincaré said France would not give way, but would examine sincere proposals from Germany. **Mar. 26.** Madame Sarah Bernhardt died. **May 6.** France rejected Germany's new offer to Allies for settlement of reparations question, including proposal to limit payments to 30 milliard gold marks. **21.** M. Poincaré telegraphed message of sympathy to Mr. Bonar Law on his resignation. **24.** After Senate's decision that it could not try Communists for conspiring against the State, M. Poincaré tendered his resignation; but this was refused, and then withdrawn. **June 10.** Pierre Loti (Captain Julien Viand) died. **16.** Chamber of Deputies passed vote of confidence in M. Poincaré by 356 to 162. **July 8.** Duke of Connaught inaugurated Canadian monument at Ypres. **15.** M. Poincaré, at Senlis, declared France would make no more concessions to Germany. **Aug. 18.** Thousands of acres of forest in the Riviera destroyed by fire. **Sept. 19.** Mr. Baldwin and M. Poincaré met in Paris and "established a common agreement of views." **Oct. 28.** France partially accepted Britain's proposal for conference on reparation problem, but to consist only of economic experts.

GERMANY.

(1922) Nov. 20. Dr. Cuno's new Cabinet completed. **(1923) Jan. 8.** As result of Germany's default in regard to reparations, French troops entered the Ruhr. **11.** French occupied Essen and other places in the Ruhr without disorder. Transport of coal to France and Belgium having been discontinued by Berlin orders, French troops occupied Bochum. **18.** Further towns occupied and coal seized. German miners struck work on appearance of French troops. **20.** Six of leading German industrial magnates arrested by French. **24.** Court-martial at Mainz inflicted heavy fines on the six mine directors and officials. American troops left Cologne amid general regret. **26.** Reparation Commission declared Germany in default in regard to whole of her obligations. **Feb. 1.** French proclaimed severe state of siege throughout the Ruhr, and prohibited despatch of coal and coke to unoccupied Germany. **3.** French made further advance into South Germany. **4.** Dr. Cuno visited Essen, Bochum and Dortmund and conferred with leading residents. **12.** Franco-Belgians prohibited export of all metallurgical and other manufactured products from the Ruhr to non-occupied Germany. **Mar. 12.** Several Germans killed by French troops in the Ruhr following hostile demonstrations. **31.** French fired upon menacing crowd of German workmen at Krupp's factory, 11 being killed. **May 13.** British Note replying to German reparations offer declared latter too indefinite. **24.** Communists assumed control of Gelsenkirchen. **June 9.** Germany made new offer for settlement of reparations questions. **30.** Bomb exploded in Belgian leave train, 11 men being killed and 30 wounded. **July 1.** Occupied Germany completely severed from unoccupied territory by French and Belgians for 14 days. **Aug. 12.** Dr. Cuno resigned, and

Dr. Gustav Stresemann formed new administration. **Sept. 28.** Martial law proclaimed in Bavaria, and a Civil Dictator appointed. **30.** Fighting took place in Dusseldorf between Separatists and Communists. **Oct. 6.** After considering formation of a Directory Dr. Stresemann formed new Coalition Cabinet. **13.** Reichstag, by large majority, passed Bill enabling Government to issue decrees as it considered necessary. **21.** Separatists proclaimed a Rhineland Republic at Aix-la-Chapelle, and revolt spread to other towns. **27.** Saxon Government rejected Chancellor's demand for their resignation because of Communist members' provocation of populace to resist Reich forces. **31.** Announced that British Ambassadors in Paris and Brussels had strongly protested against any attempt to back up the Separatist movement on ground that it would be a breach of Treaty of Versailles and would necessarily reduce Germany's capacity to pay reparations. **Nov. 2.** Socialist Party decided to withdraw its three Ministers from the Berlin Cabinet owing to action taken against Saxony. **6.** Ambassadors' Conference called upon Berlin Cabinet to take measures to make possible re-establishment of inter-Allied military control in Germany. **8.** Monarchists in Munich arrested Bavarian Premier and proclaimed General Ludendorff military dictator. **9.** Ludendorff arrested by loyal troops and rising collapsed. **10.** Ex-Crown Prince of Germany left his home at Wieringen, Holland, in motor car and proceeded to Germany. **13.** Ex-Crown Prince arrived at his castle at Oels, Silesia, and was welcomed by his wife and family.

OTHER COUNTRIES.

(1922) Nov. 2. National Assembly at Angora decided to dethrone Sultan of Turkey and choose successor. **5.** Angora Government request that Allies should evacuate Constantinople was emphatically refused. Ex-Kaiser William married Princess Hermine von Reuss at Doorn. **11.** Serious earthquake occurred in Chile, many lives being lost. **17.** Sultan of Turkey left Constantinople secretly on British battleship. **18.** Abdul Medjid elected Caliph by Angora Assembly. **20.** Near East Conference opened at Lausanne. **30.** Five Greek ex-Ministers and a general were shot, having been found guilty of high treason. British Minister in consequence left the country. **Dec. 16.** First President of Poland, M. Narutowicz, was shot dead at Warsaw a week after his election. **(1923) Jan. 11.** Ex-King Constantine of Greece died suddenly at Palermo from cerebral hæmorrhage. **27.** The three Commissions of Lausanne Conference held their final meetings. **Feb. 4.** Turks refused to sign Peace Treaty formally presented to them at Lausanne, and Conference terminated. **6.** Angora Government ordered all foreign warships to leave Smyrna Harbour, but order was not obeyed. **16.** After years of investigation by Lord Carnarvon, tomb of Tutankhamen at Luxor was entered and revealed wealth of treasures. **Mar. 4.** As a result of two bomb outrages in Cairo, several Egyptians were arrested and interned. **8.** Angora Government forwarded counter-proposals to the Allies. **27.** Archbishop Cieplak and Father Butkevitch condemned to death at Moscow for opposing Soviet, former's sentence being commuted to ten years' imprisonment. Zaghlul Pasha released from Gibraltar. **31.** Ministers of Bulgarian Cabinet which joined Central Powers sentenced to heavy terms of imprisonment and fines. Father Butkevitch executed at Moscow. **April 1.** Allied reply to Turkey published. **8.** Turks agreed to resume negotiations at Lausanne. **19.** New Constitution for Egypt signed by King Fuad. **23.** Lausanne Conference re-assembled. **28.** Prince of Wales at Brussels presented monument of British gratitude to Belgian nation and attended State banquet. **May 7.** King George and Queen Mary arrived in Rome for a week's stay, and State banquet was given in their honour. Russian Red Church Convention declared the Patriarch Tikhon unfrocked and reduced to a layman. **8.** British Note handed to Soviet Government requesting cessation of anti-British propaganda and withdrawal of two Soviet communications. **9.** King and Queen were received by the Pope. **10.** Russian delegate at Lausanne assassinated by Russian ex-officer, who gave himself up. **17.** M. Krassin saw Marquis Curzon regarding Russia's reply to British Note. **27.** Greeks and Turks at Lausanne reached understanding on reparations question. **28.** M. Krassin and Lord Curzon again discussed Soviet's reply. **June 4.** Cardinal Archbishop of Saragossa shot dead by Syndicalists. **9.** Bulgarian Government overthrown by the Army, who arrested leading Ministers, the chief, Stambulisky, being later killed. **15.** Mount Etna eruption started and continued for seven days, large area of vineyards being devastated. **28.** Patriarch Tikhon released by Soviet on alleged recantation. **July 17.** Lausanne Conference ended, agreement reached on all questions. **20.** The Mexican raider, Villa, shot dead in ambush. **24.** Peace Treaty with Turkey signed at Lausanne. **Aug. 19.** Spanish troops lost heavily in fighting in Morocco. **23.** Angora Assembly ratified Lausanne Treaty. Evacuation of British troops from Constantinople began. **31.** Following murder in Greece of Italian General Italy presented ultimatum and shelled and occupied Corfu. **Sept. 1.** Greece appealed to the League of Nations. Terrible earthquake in Japan, enormous damage being done at Tokio and Yokohama where some 200,000 lives were lost. **2.** Italy refused to refer Greek trouble to League of Nations but accepted Ambassadors' Conference. **7.** Italy and Greece agreed to terms of Ambassadors' Conference regarding reparations and sanctions. **11.** Ambassadors' Conference imposed penalties on Greece and enquiry into murder and Italy agreed to evacuate Corfu. **13.** Spanish Army, discontented at Government's policy in Morocco, revolted and demanded Cabinet's resignation. **16.** King Alfonso agreed to appointment of Military Directorate in place of the Cabinet, and Cortes was dissolved. **19.** Greek fleet saluted Allied flags as punishment for murder of Italians. **27.** Italians evacuated Corfu. **30.** Greece paid the 50,000,000 lire indemnity to Italy. **Oct. 2.** Constantinople evacuated by Allied troops. **5.** Senhor Teixeira Gomes installed as President of Portuguese Republic. **10.** Tsao Kun inaugurated as Chinese President. **21.** Duke and Duchess of York arrived at Belgrade to attend christening of infant Crown Prince of Serbia and wedding of Prince Paul to Princess Olga. **22.** Revolution in Greece quickly suppressed by Government. **30.** Proclamation issued declaring Turkey a Republic with Kemal Pasha President.

The British Commonwealth of Nations.

AREA AND POPULATION.

Continental Distribution.	English Square Miles.	Estimated Population.
In Europe	121,512	48,000,000
In Asia	1,824,550	333,000,000
In Africa	4,652,000	50,000,000
In North America	3,893,020	9,000,000
In Central America	8,600	50,000
In the West Indies	12,300	1,730,000
In South America	97,800	314,000
In Oceania	3,300,000	8,000,000
Total	13,909,782	460,094,000

Geographical Distribution.—The British Commonwealth occupies over one-quarter of the known surface of the globe, and its population exceeds one-quarter of the estimated number of the human race. The total area is distributed almost equally over the Northern and Southern Hemispheres, but more than two-thirds lie in the Eastern and less than one-third in the Western Hemisphere. The distribution of the surface over the Northern and Southern Hemispheres causes a complete alternation of the seasons, one half of the Dominions enjoying summer while the other half is under winter conditions. In spite, however, of the uneven distribution east and west, daylight and darkness are almost equally divided, on account of the position of Australasia near the limit of east and west.

Ethnology.—By far the greater portion of the Commonwealth lies within the temperate zones and is suitable for white settlement, the tropical areas being Southern India, West, East and Central Africa, parts of the West Indies, British Guiana and Honduras, Northern Australia, Borneo, and the various settlements in the Malay Peninsula. The estimated white population of the Dominions in 1911 was 60,000,000, mainly British and Irish, but partly French, Dutch, and Spanish. The remaining 370,000,000 include 315,000,000 of the native races of India and Ceylon, 40,000,000 black races, 6,000,000 Arabs, 6,000,000 Malays, 1,000,000 Chinese, and 1,000,000 Polynesians, with various other elements, including 100,000 "Red Indians" in Canada.

Religions.—Of the total population over 210,000,000 are Hindus, 100,000,000 Muhammadans, 80,000,000 Christians (67,000,000 Protestants, 13,000,000 Catholics), 12,000,000 Buddhists, 12,000,000 Animists, 4,000,000 Sikhs, Jains and Parsees, 750,000 Jews, and the remainder Polytheists and Idol worshippers.

Constitution and Government.—There is no fundamental law upon which the Constitution of the Commonwealth rests, but there are three main principles underlying its administration, viz., self-government, self-support, and self-defence. The first of these principles has been applied for many years, and is fully developed in the case of Canada, Newfoundland, Australia, New Zealand, the Union of South Africa, and the Irish Free State. The second principle is equally developed, almost every unit being financially self-supporting, and few requiring aid from the central Government. The third principle is of modern growth, and may be said to be the outcome of the *Imperial Conference* (*post*).

Self - Government. — (1) *Great Britain.*—The Constitution recognises certain great principles, including the fair administration of justice, the prohibition of taxation without the consent of the people, and a limited monarchy, the power of the monarch being, in effect, wielded by a Ministry supported by a majority of the House of Commons, the members of which House are elected on a wide franchise, exercised by electors of both sexes. The component parts of the British Government are the King; the Legislature (House of Lords and House of Commons); the Executive, appointed by the Sovereign and responsible to Parliament and the Judicature. (*See also* p. 486).

(2) *The Indian Empire.*—India is governed by the King as Emperor, acting on the advice of the Secretary of State for India, who is assisted by a Council whose members are appointed by the Secretary of State. The latter is responsible to, and represents the authority of, Parliament. Subject to the Secretary of State's direction, the supreme executive authority in India is the Governor-General and his Executive Council, with a legislature of two houses, the Council of State of 60 members (of whom not more than 20 are government officials), and the Legislative Assembly of 144 members (26 official and the remainder elected).

(3) *Imperial Dominions.*—All British Dominions are subject (except as regards taxation) to the legislation of the British Parliament, but no Act of Parliament affects a Dominion unless that Dominion is specially mentioned. If the legislature of a Dominion enacts a law which is repugnant to an Imperial law affecting the Dominion, it is to the extent to which it is repugnant absolutely void. Dominion legislatures may be controlled by the refusal of the Governor's assent to any measure passed; by reservation of a measure for the consideration of the Crown, and refusal of the Crown's assent; by a suspensory clause and the refusal of the Royal assent. Subject to such control the parliament of a self-governing Dominion exercises within its borders all the ordinary powers of a sovereign assembly. The Imperial Dominions may be divided into four classes, according to the way in which they are governed:—

(*a*) *Those having responsible government, i.e.* "Dominion Status." The executive is entrusted to political chiefs who are responsible, not merely or mainly to the Crown, but to the elected legislature. The Dominions thus governed are the Irish Free State, Northern Ireland, Canada, Newfoundland, Australia, New Zealand, and the Union of South Africa. Malta and Southern Rhodesia have "responsible government," but certain powers are reserved.

(*b*) *Where there is government by legislative assembly wholly or partly elected, and an executive council nominated by the Crown or the Governor representing the Crown.* In this class may be placed the Bahamas, Barbados, Bermuda, British Guiana, Jamaica, Leeward Islands, and Mauritius.

(*c*) *Where there is government by a Governor acting with an executive and a legislative council, the councils being nominated by the Crown or a Governor representing the Crown.* Dominions so governed include Ceylon, Falkland Islands, Fiji, Gambia, Gibraltar, Nigeria, St. Vincent, Sierra Leone, Straits Settlements, Tanganyika, Trinidad.

(*d*) *Wherein both legislative and executive powers are vested in the Governor alone.* In this class are Labuan and St. Helena, where power is also reserved to the Crown to legislate by Order in Council. In South Africa, Bechuanaland, Basutoland, and Zululand are governed in substantially the same way, but no power is reserved to the Crown.

(*e*) *Protectorates.* The protectorates are countries which, as regards their foreign relations, are under the exclusive control of the Crown: The protectorates of the British Commonwealth include Kenya, Nyasaland, Somaliland, Swaziland, Uganda.

(*f*) *Spheres of Influence.* A sphere of influence may be described as an area wherein other Powers undertake not to attempt to acquire influence or territory by treaty or annexation; such British spheres exist in the Persian Gulf and in Arabia. In addition to the Spheres of Influence are

(*g*) *Mandatory Spheres*, where the responsibility for securing good government and a reasonable development of natural resources is confided to an already established government by mandate from the League of Nations. Such British spheres are parts of the former German Colonies in West Africa, and the former Turkish governments of Palestine and Mesopotamia.

SELF-SUPPORT.—With but few exceptions the British Dominions are self-supporting, revenue being raised locally to meet the expenditure. Occasional grants are made by the Central Government to meet exceptional expenditure, or in aid of administration in the earlier stages of development. Certain capital expenses are also undertaken from time to time by the Central Authority, *e.g.*, the Nigerian purchase, the Uganda Railway, &c. No taxes are imposed on the subjects of a Dominion or Colony by the Central Government, as such subjects are not directly represented in the British House of Commons; this principle, "No taxation without representation," was the mainspring of the revolt in the North American Colonies at the close of the eighteenth century. Since that disastrous attempt to impose taxes without the consent of the taxpayers, the principle, which had for many years been accepted in Great Britain, has become an accepted maxim of British Overseas administration.

SELF-DEFENCE.—The Dominions, generally, provide for the defence of their immediate area, but the general strategical defence of the Commonwealth is undertaken by the Central Government. Questions affecting the general strategical defence of the Commonwealth are considered and determined by the *Imperial Defence Committee*, which co-ordinates the work of the sea, land and air forces of the Commonwealth. In the Great War of 1914–1918 the Dominions provided Armies or Contingents, which fought in every area and bore a full share of the sacrifices by which victory was achieved.

THE IMPERIAL CONFERENCE.—The origin of the Imperial Conference may be traced to the presence in London (in 1887) of the Premiers of the various self-governing Dominions, representing their nations at the celebrations of the Jubilee of Queen Victoria. Similar gatherings took place in 1897, 1902, 1907 and 1911, and in 1907 the title of "Colonial" Conference was changed to Imperial Conference. At the earlier meetings the Colonial Secretary presided, but with the change of title additional importance was given to the assembly by the assumption of the Presidency by the Prime Minister of Great Britain. In 1917 and 1918 the Conference was called the Imperial War Conference, and was held under the Chairmanship of the Secretary of State for the Colonies. In 1921, the *Premiers' Conference*, under the Presidency of the Prime Minister of Great Britain, discussed all matters of general interest to the Commonwealth as a whole. The constitution of the Conference, which met in 1923, is as follows:—*President*, The Prime Minister of Great Britain; *Chairman (in the absence of the President)*, The Secretary of State for the Colonies; *Members*, The Prime Ministers and other Ministers of Canada, Australia, New Zealand, Union of South Africa, Newfoundland, and the Irish Free State, the Secretary of State for India and other representatives of India; *Secretary*, Sir H. C. M. Lambert. K.C.M.G., C.B.; *Assistant do.*, C. T. Davis, C.M.G.; E. J. Harding, C.M.G.

THE LEGISLATURE.—The Parliament of Great Britain is the supreme legislative authority of the Commonwealth. This Parliament has, with the consent of the King-Emperor, delegated its legislative authority to other parliaments constituted by itself, while retaining a general supervision of Commonwealth affairs. The Secretary of State for the Colonies is a Cabinet Minister, his active participation in the government of the nations of the Commonwealth varying with the measure of self-government accorded to them. Parliament also exercises a control over Indian affairs through a Secretary of State.

THE JUDICATURE.—The Supreme Judicial Authority of the Commonwealth is the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, before which appeals may be brought (in the form of a petition to the Crown) from Consular Courts and Courts of Vice-Admiralty, and from the Courts of India and every British Dominion. The Committee (*see* p. 227) consists of such members of the Privy Council as have held or are holding high judicial office, provision being made for the inclusion of representatives of India and the self-governing Dominions. India and the Dominions have each a judicial system, with judges appointed by the Crown. The Supreme Judicial Authority for Great Britain and Northern Ireland is the House of Lords.

EDUCATION.—Educational systems, on a more or less uniform plan, are developed throughout the Commonwealth under the control of the respective governments. Universities and University Colleges have been established and degrees are conferred. Under the will of Cecil Rhodes scholarships were founded at Oxford, his old University, for students from the British Dominions and Colonies, the United States of America, and the German Empire. The German scholarships were abolished by Act of Parliament in 1916, and re-allocated to various parts of the British Dominions, while the trustees have from time to time created other scholarships as the funds in their hands permitted. *Rhodes Scholarships* are awarded in each of the United States, in each State or Province of Canada, Australia and South Africa (where there are also scholarships for Rhodesia and for certain towns and schools in Cape Colony), in New Zealand, Newfoundland, Jamaica, Bermuda and Malta. They are of the annual value of £300 (with the addition in present circumstances of a bonus of £50) and are tenable at any College in Oxford. The normal number of Rhodes scholars in residence together is about 300, of whom 156 come from the British Empire and 144 from America. *Secretary to the Rhodes Trustees*, Lt.-Col. Sir E. W. M. Grigg, K.C.V.O., C.M.G., D.S.O., M.P., 17, Waterloo Place, London, S.W. 1. *Oxford Secretary*, F. J. Wylie, M.A., 9, South Parks Road, Oxford.

In 1923 the *Davison Scholarships* to enable 3 Undergraduates from Oxford and 3 from Cambridge to attend the Universities of Harvard, Yale and Princeton, U.S.A., were founded by Mrs. Henry P. Davison of New York, U.S.A. *Secretaries of the Selection Committee*, Prof. S. E. Morison, 5, Norham Gardens, Oxford; A. L. Goodhart, Corpus Christi College, Cambridge.

Statistics issued by the Universities Bureau of the British Empire show that the *total* number of students from overseas attending Universities and Colleges in the United Kingdom is 4,131, of whom 1,171 are from Africa, 764 from America, 1,401 from Asia, 542 from Europe, and 253 from Australasia. The principal figures are: India, Burma, and Ceylon, 1,094; South Africa and Rhodesia, 803; United States, 402; Egypt, 298; Australia, 160; Canada and Newfoundland, 157; West Indies and Bermuda, 120; China, 119; Russia, 91; New Zealand, 90; France, 52; Japan, 51; Switzerland, 43; Rumania, 38; Greece, 37; Netherlands, 35; Denmark, 33; Norway, 32; Spain, 32; Poland 21.

FINANCE.—Complete financial autonomy is enjoyed, in fact, by all British Dominions, and customs tariffs are in most cases the principal source of revenue. Until the close of the War of 1914-1918 the tariff of the United Kingdom was imposed without distinction on foreign and Commonwealth merchandise, but recent legislation foreshadows a general change of fiscal policy. The tariffs of the self-governing Dominions are generally lower for merchandise of British origin than for importations from foreign countries. There is no Commonwealth Debt, but certain obligations of Crown Colonies and Protectorates are met in the early stages of their development by the central Government, and occasional grants in aid of revenue are also made at need. In the Civil Service Estimates for 1921-22 the following "Grants in Aid of Local Revenues" were included:—*Wei-hai-wei*, £8,000; *Somaliland*, £100,000; *St. Helena*, £3,200; *Nyasaland*, £100,000; *Tanganyika*, £914,000; *Uganda*, £250,000; and *Cyprus* £50,000; in addition, the sum of £10,000 is set aside for Scientific Research in connexion with the Development of the Economic Resources of the Colonies and Protectorates.

PRODUCTION.—In 1913 the wheat crop of the world was about 3,617,600,000 bushels, of which 690,000,000 bushels were produced in the British Commonwealth. Canada, India, Australia, and Great Britain are the principal wheat-producing units, and Mesopotamia (with irrigation) has great potentialities; in 1923 Canada produced nearly 500,000,000 bushels, a total yield surpassed by the U.S.A., but by no other country, and only one-sixth of the cultivable area of Canada has been occupied by cultivators. Barley, oats, rice and maize, and tea, coffee and rubber are largely cultivated, while 197,072 metric tons of cocoa were produced in British Dominions in 1922 out of a world production of 383,155 metric tons. In 1921 Great Britain imported 8,601,385 cwt. of frozen beef, of which about 25 per cent. came from Australasia, and 6,738,700 cwt. of frozen mutton, of which more than two-thirds came from New Zealand and Australia. Nearly 6,800,000 cwt. of bacon and hams were also received, of which only 950,000 cwt. came from British Dominions (Canada). Cane sugar is produced in India (for local consumption), West Indies, Australasia, Natal, and Mauritius, and beet sugar in Canada and elsewhere. Australia and New Zealand are the greatest wool-producing countries of the world, and the output of coal in Great Britain exceeds that of every country except the U.S.A.; coal is also abundant in Australia, Canada, India and South Africa. Cotton is extensively grown in India, West Africa, East Africa, Sudan, West Indies, and in the tropical parts of Australia (value of Australia output in 1922-3, £600,000), but of the 11,725,521 centals imported in 1921 only 500,000 centals came from British Dominions. The world consumption of cotton is about 13,000,000 bales, the U.S. producing 10,000,000 bales and consuming in 1922 5,911,000 bales (Southern Mills, 3,733,000; Northern Mills, 2,178,000). In 1921 the imports of chemical and mechanical wood pulp for paper making amounted to over 590,000 tons, but Canada produced half as much again, her product being largely sent to the United States, while Newfoundland sent 26,838 tons to Great Britain. Iron ore is found in many of the Dominions, and pig iron is largely produced; tin is produced mainly within the Commonwealth (particularly in the Malay peninsula), while more than half the world's supply of gold is drawn from South and South-West Africa and Australasia; it is produced also in Borneo, British East Africa, British Guiana, Canada, Ceylon, India, Malay States, Sarawak, Sudan, and West Africa. The output of various metals in 1921 was as under:—

Metal.	World.	Brit. Empire.
	Tons.	Tons.
Iron ore	73,000,000	5,752,000
Pig iron	36,500,000	3,957,000
Steel ingots and castings	38,700,000	4,719,000
Copper ore (metal)	537,000	46,000
Smelter copper	580,000	53,000
Lead ore (metal)	869,000	199,000
Smelter lead	849,000	136,000

Precious stones are found in various parts of the Commonwealth, South Africa producing the principal supply of diamonds, and India of rubies and emeralds. Petroleum is produced in India (293,116,834 gallons in 1920), Trinidad (72,204,947 gallons in 1920), and Canada, and there are vast resources available at Mosul (Mesopotamia) and in the neighbourhood of the Persian Gulf. The estimated total production of oil in the world (1921) was 759,000,000 barrels as against 695,000,000 in 1920, the output of the U.S.A. representing 61·9 per cent. (1921), and that of Mexico 19·3 per cent. (1921). Canada is the second greatest producer in the world of newsprint paper (2,150,251 tons of pulp, valued at $84.947,598; paper and paper products 1,366,815 tons, value $107,085,766).

SHIPPING.—On June 30, 1921, there were 11,433 vessels (over 100 tons) flying the British flag, of which total 9,034 were registered in Great Britain and Ireland, 615 in Australia and N.Z., 961 in Canada, 190 in India and Ceylon, and 633 in other parts of the Commonwealth. These figures include 10,324 steam vessels of 21,588,606 tons (Brit., 8,579 vessels of 19,320,053 tons); and 1,109 sailing vessels of 482,192 tons (Brit., 455 vessels of 251,501 tons). In the Great War of 1914–1918 there were lost through enemy action 2,774 merchant vessels of 9,538,918 gross tonnage; of this total 2,197 (7,638,020 tons) were *British*, 238 (696,845 tons) *French*, 230 (742,365 tons) *Italian*, 29 (120,176 tons) *Japanese*, and 80 (341,512 tons *U.S.A.*

TOWNS.—*Capital*, London (England). Population (1921), 4,483,249 (with suburbs, 7,476,168).

At the Census of 1921 there were in the British Commonwealth 2 cities with over 1,000,000 inhabitants, 9 with 500,000 to 1,000,000 (*see* p. 112), and 88 others with over 100,000 inhabitants. Of these 99 cities 49 were in Great Britain (England 42, Wales 3, Scotland 4, Irish Free State 1, Northern Ireland 1), 29 India, 4 Canada, 5 Australia, 3 New Zealand, and 1 each in South Africa, Ceylon, Hong Kong, and the Straits Settlements.

FACTS CONCERNING NEW ZEALAND.

Contributed by the Right Hon. W. F. Massey, P.C., Prime Minister of New Zealand.

THE facts concerning the national life and achievements of the Dominion of New Zealand require only to be known for due appreciation to be given to the virile, industrious, and enterprising character of the people comprising this young community, and the promise that the future holds for them. The Dominion's greatest asset, besides a wonderful climate, and a remarkable fertility of soil, has been her parent British stock and the thoroughness of their colonisation, for it is upon the foundations which they have laid, and the British traditions implanted, that the present Dominion has arisen. A number of causes contributed to the selection of the early settlers from the very best of the citizens of the United Kingdom. In the first place none but the hardiest, and most intrepid cared to face the voyage, which at that time seldom occupied less than six months. The ships were small and uncomfortable, while the country to which they were going was comparatively unknown, though there was knowledge that the aboriginal inhabitants were a particularly war-like race. But these difficulties, instead of discouraging the intending settlers, seemed to appeal to the spirit of adventure which they inherited from Viking ancestors. It is interesting to note how those first-comers settled down in respect of nationality. The Scottish chose that part of the South Island, where the great brown mountains reminded them of their own land, the climate resembled that which they had left, and the similarity was increased by giving the name of Dunedin, the ancient name of Edinburgh, to their principal city. The province of Canterbury, with its city of Christchurch, became the headquarters of settlers from England, many of whom were university and public-school men. The Wellington province was settled chiefly by English emigrants; while the Auckland district became peopled with representatives of almost every county in the United Kingdom.

Two factors make for character of race—heredity and environment. It would be difficult to discover a young nation with a finer ancestry than the present generation of New Zealanders; and as far as environment is concerned one has only to look at New Zealand's position on the map, a long, narrow country running due north and south, laved by the blue waters of the Pacific, a land of mountains and plains, hills and valleys, sunshine and plenty, a land fitted to be the home of a great race, where liberty, justice and righteousness will reach to greater heights than they have attained in any other country, where every man will "sit under his own vine and fig tree, no one daring to make him afraid." As a race the New Zealanders are virile, physically strong and active, mentally keen and alert, possessing energy and enterprise. Loyal to King, country and empire, they are building up a young British nation in the Pacific, which in years to come will play a prominent part, not only in the affairs of Empire, but in those of humanity.

It is interesting to remember that the sovereignty of New Zealand was vested in Queen Victoria and her successors by the Treaty of Waitangi, which was signed by the native chiefs in 1840, and also by the representative of the Sovereign. Even now the Maori race look to the Treaty of Waitangi as their Magna Charta, giving them practically all the privileges possessed by the European residents of New Zealand.

It is rather a remarkable achievement that New Zealand, the Dominion farthest from the heart of the Empire, should be Britain's greatest supplier of foodstuffs. Yet such is the case. This, surely, is a tribute to business enterprise and industry, particularly of those earlier settlers who in the "eighties" saw the great possibilities of refrigeration, and immediately gave practical effect to their vision. The Dominion is now the largest supplier to Britain of dairy produce, mutton and lamb, and also sends to British ports very large quantities of wool and other commodities.

The social structure of the Dominion is essentially British in every respect. To preserve this characteristic has been the aim of her legislature. The Dominion's educational facilities are the equal of any in the world, the child of the humblest citizen being able through liberal scholarships, to aspire to the highest attainments. The principle followed in regard to this and almost all her social services is that they are a direct charge upon the State revenue. Child welfare is the particular attention of the community. New Zealand's death rate is the lowest in the world. Rural settlement is encouraged to the greatest possible degree, partly by a system of financial advances from the State, and to-day there is not the same unequal preponderance of city population as in many other young countries. It is this wide distribution of settlement which sometimes induces the statement that New Zealand has no spare lands; but though very few large tracts remain untenanted, there is nevertheless ample room for many times the present population, with a commensurate return from the soil by more intensive cultivation. Another important advantage possessed by the Dominion is, that with her mild climate it is possible for the producers in certain instances to divert from any unprofitable branch of industry to another commanding better markets for the time being, and her ability to do this has, on more than one occasion in the past, tided her over threatening periods. The Dominion's resources are unbounded, and they include latent stores of minerals which will be available to manufacture when the demands of an increased population render extended enterprise in that direction profitable. Industrious people from Great Britain, prepared to throw in their lot with this young country, need have no fear of the future. The latest records show that the per capita wealth of the Dominion is the highest in the world.

In the great War New Zealand willingly accepted her responsibilities as a partner in the Empire, was the first overseas Dominion to despatch a force to seize enemy territory, and ultimately sent to the fighting fronts over 100,000 men.

The Dominion has emerged from the stress of the post-war period, and at present her financial future is very bright. Her developmental works are in vigorous progress, and the burdens of heavy taxation which war expenditures place upon the backs of the people are gradually being lightened. The trade outlook also is healthy, and a lengthened period of prosperity is anticipated. Necessarily New Zealand depends for her prosperity upon British markets for her produce, but apart from the commercial aspect of this bargain there exists among the people a deep desire that their chief business transactions should always be with their fellow citizens of Britain, and that the Mother State should remain as she was in the first instance, and is now, the chief partner in New Zealand's success.

W. Massey

THE GOVERNMENT AND EXPORT TRADE.

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THERE is, of course, nothing novel in the fact that the Government assists in the progress of British overseas trade. Indeed, so familiar have many of the forms of assistance become that they are apt to be overlooked when the question of Government assistance is under discussion. International commercial treaties, the safeguarding of sanctity of contracts, tariff questions, the maintenance of communications—these, and many others, are forms of assistance and protection which have for long been undertaken by the British Government and by the Governments of other commercial nations, and without which overseas trade would be a hazardous and difficult undertaking.

There are, however, many other directions in which a Government can support and foster the export trade of its country. Up to a few years ago Germany and, to a somewhat lesser extent, the U.S.A. were the two countries of which the respective Governments had gone furthest in their endeavours to extend their organisation for rendering commercial assistance, and British traders were not slow to point to these examples, and to draw comparisons between the activities of these Governments and their own.

A very satisfactory change has, however, taken place during the past few years, and from being laggards in the race, the British Government has moved up into the front rank. So pronounced, indeed, has been the progress made in building up an organisation for fostering and assisting in the development of British overseas trade, that the Governments of other countries have recently been closely and openly studying our organisation with a view to developing their own upon similar lines.

Undoubtedly the War, and the trading difficulties which it brought in its train, were largely responsible for bringing about a realisation that greater assistance to exporters was an urgent necessity, and, starting with the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade as a nucleus, a far-reaching commercial intelligence system has been built up, having as its headquarters the Department of Overseas Trade (Development and Intelligence), Old Queen Street, Westminster.

The work of this organisation divides itself under the following main heads, viz., securing commercial information from all parts of the world; disseminating this information to British manufacturers and exporters; undertaking such special constructive activities as may be found possible; and assisting traders in the removal of difficulties which from time to time arise.

To carry out the first of these functions a widespread and efficient overseas intelligence system is necessary. This has been attained by means of the Trade Commission Service in countries of the Empire and the Commercial Diplomatic and Consular Services in foreign countries. The first two Services are entirely concerned with commercial matters. Consular officers have many and varied functions, but under the ægis of the Department of Overseas Trade, which now directs their activities, a much greater amount of time is devoted to commercial matters than was formerly the case.

These services form a network of commercial intelligence officers covering every important market in the world. From them the Department is in constant receipt of a steady flow of valuable trade information which it brings to the attention of such portions of the British commercial community as are likely to be interested.

It is, perhaps, unnecessary to go into details as to the methods by which this is done, but a brief outline may be of interest. The Headquarters staff comprises a number of officers who have had actual business experience either in the countries, or of the trades, with which they are now dealing. By co-operation between these officers, viewing the information, the one in the light of his overseas experience, and the other his experience in the trade in this country, the value of the information to British traders is assessed, and the best method for dissemination decided.

The information may then be issued in a number of ways, the chief media being circular letters, which are issued to all British firms likely to be interested, the trade press, the "Board of Trade Journal," Chambers of Commerce Journals, &c.

The following few examples will give some idea of the nature of the information daily being received: notifications of foreign or colonial contracts open, or likely to be open, for tender, and other openings for British trade; existing and probable future demand for specific lines of British goods; the extent and nature of competition and the best methods for meeting it; usual methods of business, terms of credits, payment, &c.; Customs regulations and tariffs; regulations covering commercial travellers, certificates of origin, &c.; sources of supply and prices of trade products, &c.

In addition to supplying such information, the Department is in a position to supply information on all commercial questions in response to direct enquiries. The Department has frequently been able to solve difficulties which may have arisen in connection with contracts, and to enable traders to effect satisfactory settlements.

Further, at the request of British firms or Associations the Department undertakes special enquiries entailing extra financial outlay, with no charge other than the refunding by the firm or association of the additional expense incurred.

The Department further assists trade by placing British exporters in touch with firms or individuals in overseas markets who are considered suitable to act as agents or representatives, and advising the British firm as to the agency conditions usual in the country in question, or, in the case of an exporter desiring to introduce his goods into a given market, by supplying names of likely importers.

The difficulties caused by abnormal rates of exchange, and the financial situation in a number of European countries, led to the institution of the Export Credits Scheme, which is administered by the Department of Overseas Trade. With financial conditions still unsettled, and in view of the use made of the scheme by exporters, the period within which credits can be granted has been extended to September 8, 1924, the date of final liquidation remaining unaltered, viz., September 8, 1927. It is possible that the scheme may be further extended.

For a trader successfully to compete in an overseas market it is a necessity that he should have actual knowledge of the kind of goods with which his own must compete. To meet this requirement, the Department has formed an extensive collection of samples of foreign competitive goods and commercial products. These samples are exhibited to, and inspected by, British manufacturers, who thus gain a first-hand and valuable insight into the nature of the competition which they must expect to meet.

The Department is kept closely in touch with the requirements of the commercial community, and its activities are directed, upon those lines considered by business men to be most useful, by its Advisory Committee of business men. All the members of this Committee are men with very wide experience, ranging over almost all our industries and the countries with which we trade, and are thus well qualified to assist the Department in its endeavours to meet the needs of British traders.

The Department further works in close co-operation with Chambers of Commerce, Trade Associations and other representative bodies. There is thus obtained not only a common effort to avoid overlapping and duplication of work, but also a further guidance towards the most effective and useful activities.

A form of co-operation which has borne many good results is the visiting of industrial centres in this country by Trade Commissioners or Commercial Diplomatic Officers home on leave, or special duty. In the main, Chambers of Commerce or Trade Associations are visited, and members of these are thus enabled to obtain at first-hand valuable information concerning conditions in various overseas markets, while at the same time the officer himself refreshes his knowledge concerning home conditions and is so much the better able efficiently to perform his duties on his return. Not only are representative bodies visited, but also individual firms who are particularly interested.

The outcome of this co-operation has been measured already in the success which has attended investigations undertaken by the Department, either on its own initiative or at the request of some such body as the above, in which the Department and the Association have worked in conjunction.

A number of other similar functions are performed by the Department, but the above will serve to indicate the nature and extent of the assistance which it extends to British manufacturers and merchants.

Albert Buckley.

THE IMPERIAL CONFERENCES OF 1923.

DECISIONS REACHED AT THE DISCUSSIONS.

For the first time since the statesmen of the Overseas Dominions were summoned to London to discuss Empire problems with the representatives of the Home Government, two Imperial Conferences took place in the capital in the autumn of last year. In addition to the regular Imperial Conference, which meets periodically as a result of a decision of an earlier assembly, an Imperial Economic Conference was held to consider the possibilities of developing Empire trade in view of the disorganisation of European markets. The two Conferences were held concurrently, and decisions of the greatest importance to the Empire were arrived at. The main Conference commenced its deliberations on Oct. 1 and concluded on Nov. 8, sixteen plenary meetings being held in addition to eleven meetings of committees and technical discussions on defence questions, while the Economic Conference proceeded during the same period.

The Overseas Prime Ministers who attended were Mr. W. L. Mackenzie King (Canada), Mr. S. M. Bruce (Commonwealth of Australia), Mr. W. F. Massey (New Zealand), General Smuts (Union of South Africa), and Mr. W. R. Warren (Newfoundland). India was represented by Viscount Peel, the Secretary of State, the Maharajah of Alwar and Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, and the Irish Free State—participating for the first time and warmly welcomed by all the delegates—by the Ministers of Education and External Affairs, while Mr. Cosgrave took part in some of the meetings. Each of the Dominion Premiers was accompanied by other Ministers, and Great Britain was represented by Mr. Baldwin, the Marquess of Salisbury, Marquess Curzon and the Duke of Devonshire. Others who attended at various times included Lord Robert Cecil, Mr. Neville Chamberlain, Mr. Bridgeman, the Earl of Derby, Sir Samuel Hoare, Mr. Amery, Sir Philip Lloyd-Graeme, General Mulcahy, Earl Beatty, the Earl of Cavan, Sir Hugh Trenchard and Sir Fabian Ware.

During the progress of the Conferences a considerable amount of information regarding the deliberations was made public, although certain portions of various speeches, notably that of Marquess Curzon concerning the foreign situation were regarded as confidential. In addition, immediately the proceedings of the two bodies had been concluded, approved official summaries were issued, a notable departure from the practice followed at former Conferences. The most important decisions, as announced in these authorised reports, are outlined below. The delegates inaugurated and closed the Imperial Conference by loyal addresses to the Throne; they passed a resolution of profound regret at the death of Mr. Bonar Law at whose invitation, issued when he assumed office, they had met; and they sent a message of sympathy to Japan on learning of the terrible earthquake which wrought such havoc. Before separating they placed on record a resolution expressing their unanimous view that the consultations would do much "to facilitate the work of achieving unity of thought and action on matters of common concern to all parts of the Empire."

THE FOREIGN SITUATION.

One of the first subjects considered, and one of the most important, was the question of foreign relations. The Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs reviewed the general situation in every part of the world, and gave the most frank exposition both of the main problems which have confronted the Empire during the last two years and of those which seem most likely to arise in the near future. This was followed by a general discussion on foreign relations. Frequent and detailed examination was given not only to the main features of the international situation, but to the different aspects of that situation as they developed from day to day. "Nor did the Imperial Conference terminate its sittings," the official report declared, "until each subject had been carefully explored and a common understanding reached upon the main heads of foreign policy."

The United States and Reparations.—While the Conference was sitting the President of the United States renewed the offer of his Government to take part in an international conference or inquiry to investigate the European Reparation problem, and to report upon the capacity of Germany to make the payments to which she is pledged. The Conference cordially welcomed, and decided to take immediate advantage of, this overture; and communications were at once entered into with the other Allied Powers to obtain their co-operation. The Conference, after careful consideration of the policy which had been pursued, was of the opinion that the European situation could only be lifted on to the plane of a possible settlement by the co-operation of the United States of America, and that if the scheme of common inquiry to be followed by common action were to break down, the results would be inimical both to the peace and to the economic recovery of the world. It felt that in such an event it would be desirable for the British Government to consider very carefully the alternative of summoning a Conference itself in order to examine the financial and the economic problem in its widest aspect. The Conference regarded any policy which would result in breaking up the unity of the German State as inconsistent with the Treaty obligations entered into both by Germany and the Powers, and as incompatible with the future discharge by Germany of her necessary obligations. The strongest representations on this subject were accordingly made to the Allied Governments. The conclusion of peace between the Allies and Turkey and the advance made towards a pacific settlement of the complex problem of Egypt were noted with satisfaction, as were the results of the Washington Conference, which had added immensely to the security of the world without disturbing the intimate relations that had for so long existed between the Empire and Japan. Upon another question which arose during the deliberations, the Conference, while affirming and safeguarding the principle of the three mile limit "as a cardinal feature of British policy," arrived at the conclusion that it was both desirable and practicable to meet the request of the United States Government for an extension of the right of search beyond this limit in cases of suspected liquor smuggling, and negotiations were at once opened with the United States Government for the conclusion of an experimental agreement with this object in view.

The League of Nations.—After listening to a detailed exposition of the work of the League of Nations during the past two years, and more particularly of the recent sitting of the Council and the Assembly at Geneva, the Conference placed on record its emphatic approval of the action taken by, and the support given to, the representatives of the British Empire on the latter occasion. There was full accord that the League should be given the unabated support of all the British members of the League as a valuable instrument of international peace and as the sole available organ for the harmonious regulation of many international affairs.

THE NEGOTIATION OF TREATIES.

The principles governing the relations of the various parts of the Empire in connection with the negotiation and ratification of Treaties were regarded as of the greatest importance, and accordingly the subject was fully examined by a Committee of which Marquess Curzon was chairman. This Committee drew up a resolution which the full Conference unanimously approved. It laid down the procedure to be observed with regard to international agreements, the main provision declaring that bilateral treaties imposing obligations on one part of the Empire only should be signed by a representative of the Government of that part. The full power issued to such representative should indicate the part of the Empire in respect of which the obligations are to be undertaken, and the preamble and text of the treaty should be so worded as to make its scope clear. At the same time it was urged that no treaty should be negotiated by any of the Governments of the Empire "without due consideration of its possible effect on other parts of the Empire, or, if circumstances so demand, on the Empire as a whole," and that any government of the Empire contemplating the negotiation of a treaty should allow the other governments of the Empire to express their views.

EMPIRE DEFENCE.

The Conference gave special consideration to the question of defence and the manner in which co-operation and mutual assistance could best be effected after taking into account the political and geographical conditions of the various parts of the Empire. In addition to statements by the First Lord of the Admiralty, the Secretary of State for War, and the Secretary of State for Air, there were discussions at which naval and air defence were dealt with in detail by the Chiefs of the Naval and Air Staffs. After the whole field of defence had been surveyed, the Conference decided that it would be advisable to record its conclusions in a series of resolutions. These affirmed "that it is necessary to provide for the adequate defence of the territories and trade of the several countries comprising the British Empire," and recognised that the nature and extent of any action which should be taken was a matter for each Government to decide. The Conference suggested a number of "guiding principles," including the primary responsibility of each portion of the Empire for its own local defence, adequate provision for safeguarding the maritime communications of the several parts of the Empire, the desirability of the maintenance of naval strength within the limits of the Washington Treaty, the provision of naval bases and facilities for repair and fuel so as to ensure mobility, and the desirability of a common system of organisation and training for the Air Forces of the Empire.

The Singapore Base.—Special reference was made to "the deep interest" of Australia, New Zealand, and India in the provision of a naval base at Singapore, as essential for ensuring the mobility necessary to provide for the security of the territories and trade of the Empire in Eastern waters, while the Conference took note of "the necessity for the maintenance by Great Britain of a Home Defence Air Force of sufficient strength to give adequate protection against air attack by the strongest air force within striking distance of her shores." The Conference, while deeply concerned for the paramount importance of providing for the safety and integrity of all parts of the Empire, expressed in conclusion its earnest desire, so far as was consistent with this consideration, for the further limitations of armaments, and its hope that no opportunity might be lost to promote this object.

POSITION OF BRITISH INDIANS.

A long discussion took place on the position of British Indians in other parts of the Empire. The Indian delegates proposed that committees should be appointed by the Home and Dominion Governments to negotiate with a committee appointed by the Indian Government as to the best means of giving effect to the resolution of the Conference of 1921, to which South Africa was not a party. Agreement with the proposal was indicated by the Prime Ministers of Canada, Australia and New Zealand, but General Smuts held out no hope of any further extension of the political rights of Indians in South Africa, and could not accept the suggestion. The Secretary of State for the Colonies agreed to the Indian request and referred to the British Government's decisions as to Kenya, which Sir Tej Sapru said the people of India could not accept as final.

NATIONALITY QUESTIONS.

Certain matters connected with the law of British nationality were brought before the Conference at the instance of Australia, and were referred to a committee whose recommendations received approval by the Conference. The most interesting decision was embodied in a resolution expressing the opinion that the principle of the existing law that the nationality of a married woman depended on that of her husband should be maintained, but proposing that power should be taken to re-admit a woman to British nationality in cases where the married state, though subsisting in law, had to all practical purposes come to an end. Another recommendation was that the power of granting certificates of Imperial naturalisation should be extended so as to cover persons resident in the territories administered under Mandates in Africa and the Southern Pacific and in Protectorates. The Committee made no recommendation regarding the law relating to the validity of marriages between British subjects and foreigners, which, though validly contracted in British law, might in certain circumstances be invalid in the law of the foreign country concerned.

IMPERIAL PREFERENCE.

The official report regarding the Imperial Economic Conference consisted almost entirely of the resolutions adopted, the most important being those on the subject of Imperial Preference. The Conference, "holding that, especially in present circumstances, all possible means should be taken to develop the resources of the Empire and trade between the Empire countries," desired to reaffirm the resolution on the subject of Imperial preference passed by the Imperial War Conference of 1917. The British Government intimated that they intended to submit to Parliament a series of proposals on the subject, a decision which led to the general election at the close of the year. These suggestions may be summarised as follow:—

Dried Fruit.—Dried figs, raisins, and plums (including apricots) to be admitted free of duty from the Empire, thus enjoying a preference of 10*s.* 6*d.* per cwt., instead of 1*s.* 9*d.*; dried currants to be admitted free, instead of existing duty of 4*d.*, the Government to consider what increase in the duty on foreign currants (then 2*s.* per cwt.) would be necessary to make the preference effective; other dried fruit to be admitted free (as hitherto), a duty of 10*s.* 6*d.* per cwt. to be imposed on such foreign dried fruit (such as apples, pears and peaches) as the Dominion representatives might consider of interest to their trade; other preserved fruits, hitherto dutiable only in respect of sugar contents to be admitted free from the Empire, but with an all-round duty of 5*s.* per cwt. on the principal forms of preserved fruit from foreign countries not at present dutiable, except fruit pulp for jam manufacture, which would remain free of duty.

Sugar.—Empire sugar at present enjoys a preference of 4*s.* 3½*d.* per cwt. (nearly a halfpenny a pound on refined sugar); the British Government guaranteed that if the duty were reduced the preference should for a period of ten years not fall with it but be maintained at its present rate.

Tobacco.—The British Government proposed a similar course to stabilise the existing preference for a term of years, or alternatively, to increase the preference from one-sixth of the present duty to one-quarter. The second alternative was adopted after consultation with the oversea representatives concerned.

Wine.—The proposals were to double the existing preference of 2*s.* per gallon on the duty of 6*s.* per gallon on wines of a strength exceeding 30° and not exceeding 42°, the rate of duty on such wines coming from the Empire being thus 2*s.* per gallon; and to increase from 30 per cent. to 50 per cent. the preference on the surtax of 12*s.* 6*d.* per gallon on sparkling wines.

Raw Apples.—It was proposed to levy a duty of 5*s.* per cwt. on raw apples of foreign origin and to admit raw apples from the Empire free of duty, as at present.

Canned Salmon and Lobster, Crayfish and Crabs.—It was proposed that a duty of 10*s.* per cwt. should be imposed on these foods from foreign countries, and that they should be admitted free of duty from the Empire.

Honey.—It was proposed that a duty of 10*s.* per cwt. should be imposed on foreign honey, and that honey of Empire origin should continue to be admitted free of duty.

Lime, Lemon and other fruit juices.—It was proposed that a duty of 6*d.* per gallon should be imposed on these foods from foreign countries, other fruit juices to be considered. Same duty on fruit syrups, exclusive of the duty on sugar, content of such syrups, fruit juices from the Empire continuing to be admitted free of duty.

Public Contracts.—The Economic Conference re-affirmed the principle that in all Government contracts effective preference should be given to foods made and materials produced within the Empire, except where undertakings entered into prior to the Conference precluded such a course or special circumstances rendered it undesirable or unnecessary. So far as practicable, it was held, efforts should be made to ensure that the materials used in carrying out contracts should be of Empire production.

DEVELOPING MUTUAL TRADE.

A number of resolutions were adopted with the object of improving mutual trade. Among these were several on the subject of Imperial communications. It was suggested that the Imperial Shipping Committee should be maintained owing to the work it had accomplished. The British Government were asked to prepare a draft procedure designed on a reciprocal basis to secure more rapid and more extensive interchange of information in regard to civil aeronautics. The importance of establishing as quickly as possible an efficient Imperial Service of Wireless Communication was affirmed, and the view was expressed that the several Governments of the Empire should take immediate action to remove any difficulties which were delaying the accomplishment of this. It was urged that all possible support should be given by the Governments of the Empire to the State-owned Atlantic cable route which had now been provided, and that in any concessions given in the British Empire to private enterprise in respect of cable or wireless services (including broadcasting stations) preference should be accorded to British companies of any part of the Empire.

Navigation Laws.—In view of the vital importance to the British Empire of safeguarding its overseas carrying trade against all forms of discrimination by foreign countries, whether open or disguised, the representatives of the Governments of the Empire declared that it was their established practice to make no discrimination between the flags of shipping using their ports, and that they had no intention of departing from this practice as regarded countries which treated ocean-going shipping under the British flag on a footing of equality with their own national shipping, and that in the event of danger arising in future to the overseas shipping of the Empire, through an attempt by a foreign country to discriminate against the British flag, the Governments of the Empire would consult together as to the best means of meeting the situation.

Imperial Economic Committee.—Canada dissented from a resolution passed by the Conference expressing the opinion that it was desirable to establish an Imperial Economic Committee to consider and advise on matters of an economic or commercial character (except those dealt with by the Imperial Shipping Committee) referred to it by any of the Constituent Governments, provided that no question which had any reference to another part of the Empire should be referred to the Committee without the consent of that other part of the Empire.

AREA, POPULATION, AND TRADE OF THE BRITISH DOMINIONS

Dominions by Continents.	How Acquired.	Date.	Estimated Area (sq. miles).	Estimated Population	Total Imports (1921-2).	Total Exports (1921-2).
Europe.					£	£
Great Britain and Ireland	..	..	121,090	47,350,000	1,000,000,000	825,000,000
Isle of Man	Purchase	1827	230	60,000	—	—
Channel Islands	Duke of Normandy	1066	70	90,000	—	—
Malta and Gozo	Treaty Cession	1814	120	225,000	6,000,000	1,700,000
Gibraltar	„ „	1713	2	22,000	3,000,000	100,000
Asia.						
Indian Empire	Conquest and Cession	1757-1897	1,900,000	320,000,000	300,000,000	270,000,000
Ceylon	Treaty Cession	1801	25,500	4,500,000	26,000,000	25,000,000
Straits Settlements	„ „	1785-1909	1,660		70,000,000	60,000,000
Federated Malay States	„ „	1874-1888	27,500	3,360,000	12,000,000	16,000,000
Other Malay States	„ „	1909	24,800		4,000,000	5,000,000
Hong Kong	„ „	1842-1906	390	625,000	82,000,000	86,000,000
Weihaiwei	„ „	1898	300	160,000	—	—
North Borneo	Cession	1877	31,100	204,000		
Brunei	Treaty Cession	1888	4,000	30,000	2,500,000	3,000,000
Sarawak	Protectorate	1888	50,000	650,000		
Cyprus	Annexation	1914	3,600	275,000	1,500,000	1,000,000
Mesopotamia	Conquest & Mandate	1914-1918	150,000	2,850,000	14,000,000	7,000,000
Palestine	„ „	1914-1918	9,000	650,000	6,000,000	1,020,000
Africa.						
Cape Province	Treaty Cession	1814	277,000			
Natal	Annexation	1843	35,400	5,100,000		
Transvaal	„	1900	110,400			
Orange Free State	„	1900	50,400		58,000,000	66,000,000
South West Province	Conquest	1914	322,350	120,000		
Basutoland	„	—	10,300	500,000		
Bechuanaland	„	1895	275,000	153,000		
Rhodesia	„	1889	450,000	1,750,000	6 000,000	5 ,000,000
Gambia	Treaty Cession	1807	4,000	210,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Gold Coast	„ „	1672	92,000	2,030,000	8,000,000	7,000,000
Sierra Leone	„ „	1787	34,000	1,541,000	2,000,000	2,000,000
Nigeria	„ „	1891	363,700	17,400,000	11,000,000	8,000,000
Somaliland	Treaty Cession	1884	68,000	300,000	300,000	350,000
Kenya	Cession and Conquest	1888-1918	566,000	12,000,000	7,000,000	5,000,000
Tanganyika	Conquest	1914-1918	365,000	4,122,000	1,730,000	1,300,000
Uganda	Treaty Cession	1894	223,500	3,072	1,300,000	2,000,000
Zanzibar	„ „	1890	1,020	200,000	3,000,000	3,000,000
Nyasaland	„ „	1891	300,000	1,200,000	600,000	500,000
Sudan	Conquest	1898	1,015,000	4,000,000	6,000,000	2,000,000
Mauritius	„ and Cession	1810-1814	720	384,000	9,000,000	11,000,000
Seychelles	Treaty Cession	1814	150	25,000	100,000	120,000
St. Helena	Conquest	1673	47	3,800	50,000	15,000
Ascension	Occupation	1815	40	150		
America.						
Ontario	Conquest and Cession	1759-1763	407,250	2,934,000		
Quebec	„ „	1759-1763	706,850	2,361,000		
Nova Scotia	„ „	1627-1713	21,500	524,000		
New Brunswick	Treaty Cession	1763	28,000	388,000		
Prince Edward Island	Conquest	1745-1763	2,200	89,000		
British Columbia	Settlement	1670	355,900	525,000	160,000,000	159,000,000
Manitoba	„	1813	251,900	610,000		
Alberta	„	1670	255,300	588 000		
Saskatchewan	„	1670	251,700	758,000		
North-West Territories	„	1670	1,250,000	12,000		
Newfoundland	Treaty Cession	1583	40,000	263,000	4,000,000	5,000,000
Jamaica	Conquest	1655	4,200	863,000	6,000,000	4,000,000
Bahamas	Settlement	1629	4,400	53,000	1,000,000	400,000
Leeward Islands	„	1623-1659	750	140,000	1,600,000	2,000,000
Windward Islands	Cession	1763-1783	510	162,000	700,000	650,000
Barbados	Settlement	1605	170	156,000	3,000,000	1,500,000
Trinidad and Tobago	Conquest	1797	1,860	363,000	7,000,000	5,000,000
British Guiana	„ and Cession	1803-1814	90,300	298,000	4,000,000	4,000,000
British Honduras	„	1798	8,600	40,500	700,000	650,000
Bermuda	Settlement	1612	20	20,000	1,400,000	250,000
Falkland Islands	Treaty Cession	1771	6,500	3,000	1,000,000	3,500,000
South Georgia	„ „	1771	1,000	—		
Oceania.						
New South Wales	Settlement	1788	310,400	2,100,000		
Victoria	„	1832	88,000	1,532,000		
South Australia	„	1836	904,000	495,000		
Queensland	„	1824	670,500	758,000	101,000,000	130,000,000
Tasmania	„	1803	26,220	214,000		
Western Australia	„	1828	976,000	332,000		
New Zealand	„ and Conquest	1845	105,000	1,285,000	43,000,000	45,000,000
Fiji	Cession from Natives	1874	7,500	157,000	1,700,000	2,500,000
Papua	Annexation	1884	90,540	360,000	500,000	180,000
Pacific Islands	Cession and Conquest	1893-1914	12,500	200,000	1 000,000	1,000,000

COUNTRY.	GOVERNMENT REPRESENTATIVE.	CAPITAL.
Europe—		
Irish Free State	*Governor-General*, Timothy Michael Healy, K.C. William Cosgrave, *Premier* (*Uachtaran*)	Dublin.
Northern Ireland	*Governor-General*, Duke of Abercorn, K.P. Rt. Hon. Sir James Craig, Bart., M.P., *Premier*	Belfast.
Malta	*Field-Marshal* Lord Plumer, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., *Governor*	Valletta.
Gibraltar	*Gen.* Sir C. C. Monro, Bart., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., *Governor*	Gibraltar.
Asia—		
Indian Empire	Earl of Reading, P.C., G.C.B. G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., G.C.V.O., *Viceroy and Governor-General*	Delhi.
Madras	Lord Willingdon, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., *Governor*	Madras.
Bombay	*Lt.-Col.* Sir Leslie O. Wilson, G.C.I.E., C.M.G., D.S.O., *Governor*	Bombay.
Bengal	Earl of Lytton, P.C., G.C.I.E., *Governor*	Calcutta.
United Provinces	Sir William Marris, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., *Governor*	Allahabad.
Punjab	Sir E. D. Maclagan, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., *Governor*	Lahore.
Burma	Sir Spencer Harcourt Butler, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., *Governor*	Rangoon.
Bihar and Orissa	Sir Henry Wheeler, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., *Governor*	Patna.
Central Provinces	Sir Frank Sly, K.C.S.I., *Governor*	Nagpur.
Assam	Sir John Henry Kerr, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., *Governor*	Shillong.
Baluchistan	F. W. Johnston, C.S.I., C.I.E., *Chief Commissioner*	Quetta.
N.W. Frontier Province	Sir J. L. Maffey, K.C.V.O., C.S.I., C.I.E., *Chief Commissioner*	Peshawar.
Ajmer-Merwara	*Lt.-Col.* R. E. Holland, C.S.I., C.I.E., *Chief Commissioner*	Ajmer.
Coorg	W. P. Barton, C.S.I., C.I.E., *Chief Commissioner*	Merkara.
Andamans and Nicobars	*Lt.-Col.* M. L. Ferrar, C.I.E., O.B.E., *Chief Commissioner*	Port Blair.
Cyprus	Sir Malcolm Stevenson, K.C.M.G., *High Commissioner*	Nikosia.
Iraq (Mesopotamia)	*Maj.-Gen.* Sir H. R. C. Dobbs, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., *Administrator*	Baghdad.
Palestine	Rt. Hon. Sir Herbert L. Samuel, P.C., G.B.E., *High Commissioner*	Jerusalem.
Ceylon	*Brig.-Gen.* Sir W. H. Manning, G.C.M.G., K.B.E., C.B., *Governor*	Colombo.
Straits Settlements	Sir L. N. Guillemard, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., *Governor*	Singapore.
Hong Kong	Sir R. E. Stubbs, K.C.M.G., *Governor*	Victoria.
Weihaiwei	A. P. Blunt, C.M.G., *Administrator*	Weihaiwei.
Borneo	*Maj.-Gen.* Sir W. H. Rycroft, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., *Governor*	Sandakan.
Sarawak	H.H. Raja Brooke, *Raja*	Kuching.
Africa—		
Sudan	*Maj.-Gen.* Sir L. O. FitzM. Stack, G.B.E., C.M.G., *Gov.-Gen.*	Khartum.
UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA	Earl of Athlone, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., D.S.O., *Governor-Gen.* Rt. Hon. J. C. Smuts, K.C., *Premier*	Pretoria.
Basutoland	*Lt.-Col.* Sir E. C. F. Garraway, K.C.M.G., *Commissioner*	Maseru.
Bechuanaland Protectorate	Sir J. C. Macgregor, C.M.G., *Resident Commissioner*	Mafeking (Cape).
Southern Rhodesia	*Lt.-Col.* Sir J. R. Chancellor, G.C.M.G., D.S.O., *Governor*	Salisbury.
Northern Rhodesia	R. A. J. Goode, C.B.E., *Administrator*	Livingstone.
Gambia	*Capt.* Cecil H. Armitage, C.M.G, D.S.O., *Governor*	Bathurst.
Gold Coast Colony & Togoland	*Brig.-Gen.* Sir F. G. Guggisberg, K.C.M.G., D.S.O., *Governor*	Accra.
Sierra Leone	Alexander Ransford Slater, C.M.G., C.B.E., *Governor*	Freetown.
Nigeria and Cameroon	Sir Hugh Clifford, G.C.M.G., *Governor-General*	Lagos.
Somaliland Protectorate	*Lt.-Col.* G. H. Summers, C.M.G., *Governor*	Berbera.
Kenya	Sir Robert T. Coryndon, K.C.M.G., *Governor*	Nairobi.
Uganda Protectorate	Sir G. F. Archer, K.C.M.G., *Governor*	Entebbe.
Zanzibar Protectorate	Seyyed Khalifa bin Harab, K.C.M.G., *Sultan* Sir R. T. Coryndon, K.C.M.G., *High Commr.* A. C. Hollis, C.M.G., C.B.E., *British Resident*	Zanzibar.
Nyasaland Protectorate	Sir C. C. Bowring, K.B.E., C.M.G., *Governor and Consul-General*	Zomba.
Tanganyika	Sir H. S. Byatt, K.C.M.G., *Governor*	Dar-es-Salaam.
Mauritius	Sir Hesketh Bell, K.C.M.G., *Governor*	Port Louis.
Seychelles	*Brig.-Gen.* Sir Joseph A. Byrne, K.B.E., C.B., *Governor*	Victoria.
St. Helena and Ascension	*Col.* R. F. Peel, C.M.G., *Governor*	Jamestown.
America—		
DOMINION OF CANADA	*General* Lord Byng, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., M.V.O. *Governor General* Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, C.M.G., *Premier*	Ottawa.
NEWFOUNDLAND	Sir W. L. Allardyce, K.C.M.G., *Governor* Hon. William R. Warren, K.C., *Premier*	St. John's.
Bermuda	*Lt.-Gen.* Sir Joseph John Asser, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O, C.B., *Governor*	Hamilton.
Jamaica	Sir Leslie Probyn, K.C.M.G., *Captain-General*	Kingston.
Bahamas	*Maj.* Sir H. E. S. Cordeaux, K.C.M.G., C.B., *Governor*	Nassau.
Leeward Isles	*Lt. Col.* Hon. Sir E. Fiennes, Bart., *Governor*	St. John's.
Windward Isles	Sir George Haddon-Smith, K.C.M.G., *Governor*	St. George's.
Barbados	*Lt.-Col.* Sir C. R. M. O'Brien, K.C.M.G., *Governor*	Bridgetown.
Trinidad and Tobago	*Brig.-Gen.* Sir S. H. Wilson, K.C.M.G., K.B.E., C.B., *Governor*	Port of Spain.
British Guiana	Sir Graeme Thomson, K.C.B., *Governor*	Georgetown.
British Honduras	Sir Eyre Hutson, K.C.M.G., *Governor*	Belize.
Falkland Islands	John Middleton, C.M.G., *Governor*	Port Stanley.
Oceania—		
COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA	Rt. Hon. Lord Forster, G.C.M.G., *Governor-General* Rt. Hon. S. M. Bruce, M.C. *Premier*	**Melbourne.**
New South Wales	*Admiral* Sir D. R. S. De Chair, K.C.B., M.V.O., *Governor* Hon. Sir George Fuller, K.C.M.G., *Premier*	**Sydney.**
Victoria	Rt. Hon. Earl of Stradbroke, K.C.M.G., C.B., C.V.O., *Governor* Hon. H. S. W. Lawson, *Premier*	**Melbourne.**
South Australia	*Lt.-Gen.* Sir G. T. M. Bridges, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O., *Governor* Hon. Sir H. N. Barwell, K.C.M.G., *Premier*	**Adelaide.**
Queensland	*Lt.-Col.* Rt. Hon. Sir Matthew Nathan, G.C.M.G., *Governor* Hon. E. G. Theodore, *Premier*	**Brisbane.**
Tasmania	*Governor* Hon. T. A. Lyons, *Premier*	**Hobart.**
Western Australia	Sir F. A. Newdigate Newdegate, K.C.M.G., *Governor* Hon. Sir James Mitchell, K.C.M.G., *Premier*	**Perth.**
DOMINION OF NEW ZEALAND	*Adm. of the Fleet* Visc. Jellicoe, G.C.B., O.M., G.C.V.O., *Gov. Gen.* Rt. Hon. W. F. Massey, *Premier*	**Wellington.**
Fiji	**Sir Cecil Hunter Rodwell, K.C.M.G., *Governor***	**Suva.**
Papua	**J. H. P. Murray, C.M.G., *Administrator***	**Port Moresby.**
Pacific Islands	**Sir Cecil Hunter Rodwell, K.C.M.G., *High Commissioner***	**Suva, Fiji.**

Divisions and Capitals.	Area (Sq. Miles).	Population.	
		1911.	1921.
England and Wales (London):—			
England (including Monmouthshire) ...	50,874	34,045,290	35,678,530
Wales	7,466	2,025,202	2,206,712
Scotland (Edinburgh)	30,405	4,760,904	4,882,288
Northern Ireland (Belfast)	32,586	4,390,219	*4,496,000
Irish Free State (Dublin)			
Isle of Man (Douglas)	227	52,016	60,238
Channel Islands............	75	96,899	89,614
Navy, Army and Seamen abroad	—	145,729	...
Total............	121,633	45,516,259	47,413,382

* Estimated; no Irish Census in 1921.

Religion and Languages.

The inhabitants of Great Britain and Ireland are almost entirely Christians, the exceptions being about 300,000 Jews and a small number of non-Christian immigrants. In England the Church of England (with an Episcopal form of Government), and in Scotland the Church of Scotland (with a Presbyterian form of Government), are the "Established Religions." The Church was disestablished in Ireland in 1869, and in Wales in 1920. There has been no religious census since 1851, but many of the religious bodies publish estimates of membership, the *Church of England* having 2,250,000 communicants in England at Easter 1920, the *Roman Catholic Church* claiming 2,000,000 members in England and Wales, 546,000 in Scotland, and 3,242,670 in Ireland (1920). The language of the people is English, with a large proportion of Welsh-speaking people in Wales, many of whom are bi-lingual. Attempts have been made, under *Sinn Fein* auspices, to revive the Gaelic language in Ireland. Gaelic is still spoken in the Highlands and Islands of Scotland, there being 10,314 persons speaking Gaelic only, and 151,159 speaking Gaelic and English at the Census of 1921.

Births, Marriages and Deaths.

Year.	Births.	Rate per 1,000.	Marriages.	Rate per 1,000.	Deaths.	Rate per 1,000.
1913	1,102,500	24·1	342,538	15·0	652,738	14·3
1914	1,101,836	23·9	353,124	15·3	†661,644	14·4
1915	1,024,378	22·1	421 272	18·3	†720,035	§16·0
1916	986,899	21·1	333,574	14·6	†650,248	§14·6
1917	852,157	18·2	310,410	14·2	†641,129	§14·7
1918	898,886	17·7	342,402	14·4	†769,035	§17·6
1919	887,498	18·5	413,133	16·1	658,152	—
1920	1,194,068	28·3	453,322	19·4	601,030	—
1921*	971,910	23·1	360,120	—	524,840	—
1922‡	895,272	20·7	333,754	—	559,733	—

† Including deaths of non-civilians in England and Wales. § Civil death rate only. ‡ Exclusive of Ireland.

Immigration and Emigration.

Year.	Total Immigrants.	Total Emigrants.*	DESTINATIONS OF THE (BRITISH AND IRISH) EMIGRANTS.							
			To the British Commonwealth of Nations.					To other Countries.		
			North America.	Australia & N.Z.	South Africa.	Other Dominions.	Total.	U.S.A.	Elsewhere.	Total.
1913	372,618	701,691	196,278	77,934	25,855	21,383	331,450	129,169	19,021	148,190
1915	147,189	126,507	19,434	14,907	14,907	15,768	61,808	37,763	5,348	43,111
1916	95,583	93,889	18,953	7,191	7,905	10,118	44,167	28,884	3,428	32,312
1917	34,042	27,871	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1918	25,970	22,824	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1919	193,601	201,504	89,102	17,757	7,761	22,037	136,657	32,765	10,810	43,575
1920	283,705	437,879	134,079	49,357	29,019	34,175	246,630	90,811	15,370	105,799
1921	237,583	377,507	84,145	45,073	28,138	30,196	188,552	67,499	12,208	79,707
1922	—	—	42,606	49,424	—	—	—	—	—	—

* The totals given above refer to movements to and from *Places out of Europe.* The number of Passengers from and to Great Britain and Ireland and Europe in 1913 was, *Outwards* (to the Continent), 1,184,412, and *Inwards* (from the Continent), 1,302,874. The figures for 1918-21 were *Outwards* (1018) 189,225, (1919) 569,922, (1920) 738,860, (1921) 830,558; *Inwards* (1918) 171,229, (1919) 425,183, (1920) 725,253, (1921) 855,343. For the first six months of 1922, Passengers to places outside Europe exceeded inward Passengers by 22,009. During the same period the Emigrants from the British Isles to Australia and New Zealand numbered 15,567, to Canada 14,811, and to U.S.A. 4,665.

CENSUS POPULATION OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

Previous to 1801 there existed no official return of the population of either England or Scotland; nor was it till 1813 that statesmen had anything more than surmise to guide them respecting Ireland, and the census then taken of that country was far from correct. The estimate formed of the English population at various periods, calculated from the numbers of baptisms, burials, and marriages, was in the years—

1570	4,160,221	1670	5,773.646
1600	4,811,718	1700	6,045,008
1630	5,600,517	1750	6,517,035

The first general *Census* of Great Britain and Ireland was taken in 1801, and since the time named there has been a fresh numbering every ten years, with the following results:

1801	16,345,646	1871	31,845,379
1811	18,509,116	1881	35,241,482
1821	21,272,187	1891	38.104,975
1831	24,392,485	1901	41,976,827
1841	27,036,450	1911	45,370,530†
1851	27,724,056	1921	42,767,530§§
1861	29,321,288		

⁂ The population of Great Britain and Ireland a month before the outbreak of the Great War was officially estimated at 46,089,249. The number of persons to the square mile was in 1921: England and Wales, 649; Scotland, 164; Ireland (1911), 135·6.

POPULATION ENUMERATED AT EACH DECENNIAL CENSUS IN ENGLAND AND WALES AND SCOTLAND, 1801-1921, IRELAND, 1831-1911, AND ISLANDS IN THE BRITISH SEAS, 1871-1921.†

	POPULATION.			INCREASE.		FAMILIES.		INHABITED HOUSES.	
ENGLAND AND WALES.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Decennial.	Per Cent.‡	Number.	Persons in each.	Number.	Persons to each.
1801.	4.254.735	4,637,801	8,892.536	—	—	1,896,723	4·69	1,575,923	5·64
1811.	4.873,605	5,290.651	10.164.256	1,271,720	14·00	2,142,147	4·74	1,797,504	5·65
1821.	5,850.319	6,149,917	12,000.236	1.835.980	18·06	2,493,423	4·81	2,088,156	5·75
1831.	6,771,196	7,125.601	13.896.797	1,896,561	15·80	2,911,874	4·77	2,481,544	5·60
1841.	7,777,586	8,136.562	15,914.148	2,017,351	14·27	**	**	2,943,945	5·41
1851.	8,781.225	9,146,384	17,927,609	2,013,461	12·65	3,712,290	4·83	3,278,039	5·47
1861.	9.776,259	10.289,965	20,066,224	2,138,615	11·90	4,491,524	4·47	3,739,505	5·37
1871.	11,058,934	11,653.332	22,712,266	2,646,042	13·21	5,049,016	4·50	4,259,117	5·33
1881.	12.639.902	13,334.537	25,974.439	3,262,173	14·36	5,633,192	4·61	4,831.519	5·38
1891.	14,052,901	14,949,624	29,002,525	3,028,086	11·65	6,131,001	4·73	5,451,497	5·32
1901.	15,728.613	16,799,230	32.527,843	3,525,318	12·17	7,036,868	4·62	6,260,852	5·20
1911.	17.445.608	18.624,884	36,070.492	3.542.649	10·89	8,005,290	4·50	7,141.781	5·05
1921.	18.082.220	19,803,022	37,885,242	1,814,750	5·03	—	—	—	—
SCOTLAND									
1801.	739,091	869,329	1,608,420	—	—	364,079	4·41	294.553	5·46
1811.	826,296	979,568	1,805.864	197,444	12·27	402,068	4·49	304,093	5·93
1821.	982,623	1,108,898	2,091,521	285,657	15·82	447,960	4·66	341,474	6·12
1831.	1,114,456	1,249,930	2,364,386	272,865	13·04	502,301	4·70	369,393	6·40
1841.	1,241,862	1,378,322	2,620.184	255,798	10·82	550,428	4·76	502,852	5·21
1851.	1,375,479	1,513,263	2,888,742	268,558	10·25	600,098	4·81	370.308	7·80
1861.	1,449,848	1,612,446	3,062,294	173,552	6·00	678,584	4·51	393,220	7·78
1871.	1,603,143	1,756,875	3,360,018	297,724	9·72	742,694	4·52	412,185	8·02
1881.	1,799,475	1,936,098	3,735,573	375,555	11·18	812,712	4·60	739,005	5·05
1891.	1,942,717	2,082,930	4,025,647	290,074	7·77	876,089	4·59	817,568	4·92
1901.	2,173,755	2,298,348	4,472,103	446.456	11·09	967,200	4·62	926,914	4·82
1911.	2,308.839	2,452,065	4,760,904	288,801	6·46	1,040,147	4·58	1,013,369	4·70
1921.	2,348,403	2,533,885	4,882,288	121,384	2·54	—	—	—	—
IRELAND.									
1831.	3,794,880	3,972,521	7,767,401	965,574	—	1,385,066	5·61	1,249,816	6·21
1841.	4,019,576	4,155,548	8,175,124	407,723	5·25	1,472,739	5·55	1.328,839	6·15
1851.	3,190,030	3,361,755	6.552,385	§1.622,739	§19·85	1,204,319	5·44	1,046,223	6·28
1861.	2,837,370	2,961,597	5,798,967	§753,418	§11·50	1,128,300	5·14	995.156	5·83
1871.	2,639,753	2,772,624	5,412,377	§386,590	§6·67	1,071,494	5·04	961,380	5·63
1881.	2,533,277	2,641,559	5,174,836	§237,541	§4·39	995,074	5·20	914,108	5·66
1891.	2,318,953	2,385,797	4,704,750	§470,086	§9·08	932,113	5·05	870,578	5·40
1901.	2,200,040	2,258.735	4,458,775	§245.975	§5·23	910,256	4·90	858,158	5·20
1911.	2,192,048	2,198,171	4,390,219	§68.556	§1·54	910,748	4·82	861,879	5·09
ISLANDS.									
1871.	66,222	78,416	144,638	1,191	—	—	—	23,982	6·02
1881.	66,081	75,179	141,260	§3,378	§2·34	—	—	24,197	5·84
1891.	69,555	78,287	147,842	6,582	4·66	—	—	25,824	5·72
1901.	70,576	79,794	150,370	2,528	1·71	—	—	27,770	5·41
1911.	70,166	78,749	148,915	§1,455	§0·96	35,664	4·17	29,220	5·26
1921.	68.585	81,267	149,852	937	0·6	—	—	—	—

† Exclusive of the Navy, Army, and Merchant Seamen Abroad.

‡ These rates have been corrected for the varying length of the intercensal periods.

** Incorrectly taken. § Decrease. §§ Figures for Great Britain only.

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT.

THE BRITISH CONSTITUTION.—The British Constitution is mainly unwritten and customary, but its development is marked by certain outstanding and fundamental laws, of which the principal are *Magna Carta* (1215), the *Habeas Corpus Act* (1679), the *Act of Settlement* (1701), the *Act of Union with Scotland* (1707), the *Act of Union with Ireland* (1800), the *Parliament Act* (1911), the *Government of Ireland Act* (1920), and the *Irish Free State (Agreement) Act*, 1922. The first secured annual parliaments and the equal administration of justice; the second established the liberty of the person; the third provided for the Protestant succession to the throne; the fourth and fifth created the United Kingdom; the sixth enabled the Commons to pass certain Acts without the adherence of the other Chamber; the seventh created the Government of Northern Ireland, and developed into the eighth, which established the Irish Free State.

The constituent parts of the British Constitution may be thus briefly described:

1. *The Sovereign.*—The throne is hereditary in the British house of Windsor with mixed succession, the sons of the Sovereign and their descendants having precedence of daughters, but daughters and their descendants preference over lateral lines. The Monarchy is constitutional and limited. The King has a right to veto Bills passed by both Houses of Parliament, but in practice his veto is almost obsolete. "The King can do no wrong" is a maxim of the Constitution, and consequently no action for civil wrong will lie against the Crown. A petition of right, however, will generally enable an injured subject to obtain redress, while, if in the administration of an Act of Parliament a Government department exceeds its rights, a declaration of right may be obtained in an action against the Attorney-General.

2. *The Legislature.*—Parliament consists of two Houses, the Lords and the Commons.

(*a*) *The House of Lords* consists of peers. A peer may hold his seat by (1) hereditary right, (2) creation by the King, (3) official position or election. English bishops (24), Irish peers (28) elected for life, and Scottish peers (16) elected for duration of Parliament, also sit in the House of Lords.

The powers of the House of Lords were much restricted by the Parliament Act, 1911. Thus, if a Money Bill is not passed unamended by the House of Lords within a month of its being sent up, it becomes law upon the Royal assent being signified. A Public Bill other than a Money Bill will become law without the consent of the Lords if it is passed by the Commons, and sent up to the Lords, in three successive sessions, provided two years elapse between the date of the second reading in the Commons in the first session and the date when it is passed by that body in the third session. Passing a Bill with amendments by the House of Lords is equivalent to rejection, unless the Commons approve the amendments. Any Bill by which the maximum duration of Parliament is increased is excepted from this Act. Members of the House of Lords are unpaid.

(*b*) *The House of Commons.*—This body consists of 707 members, elected by the registered male and female electors in county, borough, and university constituencies. Roughly speaking, about one-third of the population are electors. The maximum duration of Parliament is five years. Members of the House of Commons receive annual salaries of £400.

3. *The Executive.*—The Crown (the King in Council) "makes peace and war, issues charters, increases the peerage, is the fountain of honour, of office, and of justice." The *Cabinet*, under the presidency of the Prime Minister, consists of Ministers, drawn from the ranks of the party in power and appointed by the Sovereign on the advice of the Prime Minister; Ministers receive salaries of varying amounts (*see* page 165). The Cabinet has no corporate existence. Ministers are severally responsible to Parliament for their actions, and the Cabinet as a whole is responsible to Parliament for its joint and several administration. Ministers hold their office during the Sovereign's pleasure; they may be dismissed at any moment.

4. *The Judicature.*—(*a*) *England and Wales.*—The laws in England and Wales are administered by judges appointed by the Crown, who hold office for life, and cannot be removed save on petition presented by both Houses of Parliament. Two Courts of Appeal hear appeals from the High Court, the ultimate Court of Appeal from all the courts in Great Britain being the House of Lords. Civil cases arising in London and Middlesex are tried at the High Court in London, but civil cases arising in the country are tried on circuit by judges of the King's Bench (Assizes). The Chancery division has exclusive jurisdiction to try certain classes of actions. To the County Courts is relegated the duty of trying actions where the sum in dispute does not exceed a certain amount. The County Courts, too, have jurisdiction to try cases arising under certain special Acts of Parliament, *e.g.*, the Workmen's Compensation Act. Bankruptcy cases arising in London are heard in the London Bankruptcy Court; those arising out of London are dealt with in the County Courts.

With regard to criminal law it is a general principle that, except for certain minor offences, every person charged is entitled to be tried by a jury. Courts of criminal jurisdiction in England are: (1) The judges of the High Court sitting at Assizes for the trial of cases out of London; and at the Central Criminal Court ("The Old Bailey," *see* p. 575) for the trial of cases arising in and around London. (2) Courts of Quarter Sessions, holden for every county, and formed of justices of the peace, presided over by a chairman who is unpaid. The recorders of certain cities and boroughs have a jurisdiction similar to that of courts of Quarter Sessions. (3) Courts of Petty Sessions, consisting of at least two justices of the peace or a stipendiary magistrate. (4) *The Court of Criminal Appeal* has power to hear appeals against convictions and sentences.

(*b*) *Scotland.*—Scots civil law is administered by the Court of Session, which is a court of law and equity. The High Court of Justiciary is the supreme criminal court in Scotland. It consists of all the judges, and as a rule it is confined to the trial of serious cases. The Sheriff of the county (*see* p. 548) exercises functions which correspond to those of the English County Court Judges and the Chairmen of Quarter Sessions. Burgh magistrates and justices of the peace have jurisdiction in petty cases.

(*c*) *Northern Ireland.*—The higher courts in Northern Ireland are very similar to the English courts, but the County Court Judges are also the Chairmen of Quarter Sessions.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

Local Government is carried out under the central control of the Ministry of Health (which superseded the various Local Government Boards in 1919). The subjects which local bodies administer are, *inter alia* the poor law; the laws relating to public health; the maintenance of the police; the control of the sale of intoxicating liquors; the provision of lunatic asylums. Local authorities also have to administer and carry into effect the laws as to elementary and other schools. The ruling principle has been to entrust special interests to those specially interested. In England and Wales there are elective Councils for each County (under Chairmen), for each City and County Borough (under Lord Mayors or Mayors), and for Urban and Rural Districts (under Chairmen), every parish being thus included. Scotland has elective County Councils under a Convener, Burgh Councils under a Lord Provost or Provost, or Parish Councils with Chairmen.

POLICE.

The strength of the Police force was 56,908 in England and Wales (1921), and 6,124 in Scotland (1919). The Police of England and Wales are administered by the Home Office, those of Scotland by the Scottish Office. The LONDON POLICE consists of the City Police and of the Metropolitan Police. The *City Police* district comprises an area of 675 statute acres, and contains two courts of justice, those of the Guildhall and Mansion House, where the Lord Mayor and the Aldermen are the magistrates (*see* p. 233). Although the area is comparatively small, the rateable value is enormous, and there are 19,657 night residents. The Force comprises 1 Assistant Commissioner, 3 Superintendents, 6 Chief Inspectors, 25 Inspectors, 17 Sub-Inspectors, 103 Sergeants, and 1,006 Constables; also 19 Constables on private service duty.

The *Metropolitan Police* district embraces an area of 447,626 statute acres, with a population of about seven millions. There are within this area fourteen Police Courts (*see* p. 233). The Force on Oct. 1, 1922, consisted of 39 Superintendents, 678 Inspectors, 3,035 Sergeants, and 17,267 Constables, making a total of 21,019, with 282 horses. The strength of the Metropolitan Special Constabulary Reserve and its Auxiliary Force on Sept. 24, 1922, was 12,576. The cost of the maintenance of the Metropolitan Police in 1921–1922 was £7,928,499 (the fines at Metropolitan Police Courts reduced the gross amount by £68,075). On March 31, 1921, there were 11,143 Police pensioners, and 324 widows.

LOSSES FROM FIRE.

The annual cost of fire defence in Great Britain may be estimated at about £25,000.000. The average annual direct loss from fire in Great Britain is about £12,000,000. In the United States it is estimated to have exceeded £100,000,000 in 1922. The number of fires attended by public fire brigades in Great Britain is about 22,500 per annum, varying from 77 per 100,000 population in London to half that figure in other large cities and urban districts. The average for England and Wales is 56 per 100,000 population, and 83 per 100,000 population in Scotland. The cost of public fire brigades in Great Britain amounts in the aggregate to about £2,000,000 per annum, and varies from the produce of a 3d rate in London to the produce of a halfpenny rate in an urban district.

CRIME.

England and Wales.

Indictable Offences.—The number of persons tried for indictable offences was slightly higher than in 1920 and was not much below the level of 1913. The figures for the principal groups of offences compare as follows:—

	1913.	1920.	1921.
Violence against the person	1,387	1,107	966
Bigamy	133	722	570
Other sexual offences	1,806	1,607	1,535
Burglary, robbery, etc. ...	3,984	4,722	4,280
Larcenies and frauds	54,356	51,679	53,022
Other offences...	1,703	780	982
Totals	63,269	60,617	61,355

Non-Indictable Offences.—Persons proceeded against for less serious offences numbered 523,718, compared with 611,821 in 1920, and 680,290 in 1913. The totals for certain groups of offences and the corresponding figures for 1920 and 1913 are:—

	1913.	1920.	1921.
Game laws	4,262	4,050	5,620
Poor law......................	6,256	2,044	3,128
Sunday trading	11,555	16,290	18,426
Vagrancy	27,523	6,209	7,246
Education Acts	44,030	42,320	26,529
Highway Acts	76,011	165,790	133,465
Drunkenness...............	204,038	98,606	81,383
Gaming	29,384	24,323	14,474

Assizes and Quarter Sessions.—Of 8,934 persons brought up for trial in Courts of Assize and Quarter Sessions, 43 were not actually tried—in 13 cases the prosecution was not proceeded with, and in 30 cases the jury found that the accused were insane and unfit to plead. There remain 8,891 persons actually tried, of whom 1,712 were acquitted, and 7,152 convicted, while 27 were found "guilty but insane."

Court of Criminal Appeal.—The Court of Criminal Appeal granted leave to appeal in 43 out of 439 applications. In addition, there were 18 appeals on grounds involving questions of law, and 16 appeals against sentences of preventive detention, making a total of 80 appeals for hearing, as against 111 in the preceding year and 157 in 1913. In 31 cases the conviction or sentence was affirmed, and in 49 cases the conviction or sentence was quashed, including 30 cases in which other sentences were substituted.

Husbands and Wives, &c.—Separation orders granted in 1921 numbered 5,952, compared with 5,173 in 1913; 9,065 orders were made for the maintenance of illegitimate children (against 6,914), and 9,469 orders for the maintenance of wives (against 7,959).

Juvenile Offenders[*].—The total number of persons brought before juvenile courts in 1921 was 32,359, namely, 15,222 children, 15,031 young persons, and 2,106 persons aged above 16. Including those dealt with by ordinary Courts of Summary Jurisdiction, there were 33,994 juvenile offenders. Of those brought before Juvenile Courts 3,764 were acquitted, orders without conviction were made against 12,680, and 13,669 were convicted. Only seven youthful offenders were sentenced to imprisonment; 608 were committed to reformatory schools, 623 males were ordered to be whipped, and 12,288 (or 20 per cent. of the number convicted) were sentenced to pay fines. In 2,446 cases the fine was ordered to be paid by the parent or guardian of the defendant. During the year probation orders were made in respect of 10,293 persons.

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[*] Children under 14 may not be sentenced to imprisonment nor committed to prison in default of payment of fines, damages, or costs. Nor may young persons aged 14 to 16 years be so dealt with unless the Court certifies that the young person is of so unruly a character that he cannot be detained in a place of detention, or that he is of so depraved a character that he is not a fit person to be so detained. (Children Act, 1908, sec. 102.)

Homicide.—Apart from cases of infanticide and deaths from illegal operations, 85 cases of supposed murder came to the knowledge of the police in England and Wales during 1921, compared with 107 in 1920 and 100 in 1913. In 22 cases (1921) the murderer committed suicide; in 56 cases arrests were made involving 59 persons, and in the remaining 7 cases no arrests were made. In 1921, out of 13 sentences of death, 8 were commuted to penal servitude for life. The results of the proceedings taken are shown in the appended table:—

	1913.	1920.	1921.
Sentenced to death	27	28	13
Guilty, but insane	13	12	8
Ordered to be detained	—	1	2
Convicted of manslaughter	18	13	14
Accessory after fact	1	—	—
Malicious wounding	—	—	1
Discharged or acquitted	12	26	14
Found insane on remand	5	9	7
Extradited, died, &c.	3	2	—
Totals	79	91	59

Drunkenness.—The total number of convictions for drunkenness in 1922 was 76,347 (63,253 men and 13,094 women), against a total of 188,877 in 1913 and 29,075 in 1918. In 516 cases the condition is reported to have arisen from the drinking of methylated spirit.

EDUCATION.

I.—ELEMENTARY.

Statutes require parents in *England and Wales* to cause their children to receive efficient elementary instruction or to attend school from 5 to 14 years of age; in *Scotland*, to provide efficient education up to 15 years; in *Ireland*, to cause their children to attend school from 6 to 14 years.

In order to give effect to these requirements *Local Authorities* are empowered to make free provision for school accommodation, attendance of pupils and teaching-staffs, whilst the *State* supplies nearly one-half of the maintenance funds conditionally upon receipt of satisfactory reports from government inspectors appointed by the Board of Education for England and Wales, by the Committee of Council on Education for Scotland, and by the Commissioners for National Education in Ireland. It may be remarked—(i.) that there is no definition of "school" in the Acts; (ii.) that efficiency of instruction given is not tested except in publicly-managed schools; (iii.) that Local Authority schools increase in number though still fewer than voluntary (non-provided) schools. The latter are maintained by the Authorities whilst the responsibility for the buildings remains with the foundation-managers.

In 1921 there were 21,534 public elementary, special and certified efficient schools in England and Wales, with accommodation for over 7,150,000 pupils, and 3,113 in Scotland with accommodation for 957,000. Teachers number 200,000, women preponderating. Except in Scotland there is a considerable proportion of teachers who are not fully qualified. The War lessened the number of male teachers which was already diminishing. State grants for pensions on a more liberal scale than formerly are now offered under the Superannuation Act of 1918, by which it is hoped to render the profession more attractive.

Twenty per cent. of the population are of the pupil age. School life is over in the great majority of cases after about seven years of schooling, the minority proceeding to some other kind of day-school. Recent legislation requires Local Authorities in England, Wales and Scotland to make schemes for consideration by the Board of Education to provide suitable practical instruction, to give advanced instruction to those pupils who stay beyond 14, and to improve the facilities towards preparing pupils for higher education and the teaching profession: also nursery-schools for children under five.

Elementary school education includes teaching in practical matters—needlework, drawing, gardening, handicrafts, cookery, &c.—and the sections upon health, medical attendance, physical training, evening play centres, home study, future employment, &c., show that the schools are valuable agencies in child-welfare generally.

II.—EDUCATION BEYOND ELEMENTARY.

The Education Act, 1918, has in view powers for compulsory, and therefore free, education of a continuative kind in part-time day schools up to 16 and ultimately 18 years; and implies free secondary education of some type hereafter.

Secondary.

The aims, methods, and instructions are in marked contrast to the comparative simplicity of those in Elementary Education. In all the four countries it is now felt that although technical instruction was the first branch to be promoted by statute, undifferentiated 4-year secondary (intermediate) courses should be gone through before pupils proceed to specialisation for industrial, commercial, &c., employments.

(i.) *England.*—The number of Secondary schools deemed efficient by the Board 1920-21 was 1,465, containing 386,000 pupils, of whom about one-fourth come up from elementary schools with "free places," others with scholarships. Nine-tenths of these schools receive State grants, and nearly one-third are controlled by Local Authorities. Fees are charged to most of the pupils. Of these "efficient" schools about 40 per cent. receive boarders (about 27,000) in varying proportions and drawn in many cases from distant areas. Most of them are endowed or under trusts, and their trust incomes and property form a considerable asset in secondary school finance. The Authorities aim at securing graduate teachers as far as possible. As in Elementary schools, there is a shortage of fully-qualified teachers; but the recent Act for providing Pensions for School Teachers may be expected to make the posts more attractive.

(ii.) *Wales.*—The system is much the same as in England, though the schools are under earlier statutory provisions, and are called "Intermediate" in many cases. The number of efficient schools was (in 1914) 122, and of pupils, 22,000, girls preponderating. Three per cent. of the schools do not receive government grants, and 81 per cent. were provided by the Local Authorities. In Wales there is a Central Welch Board.

(iii.) *Scotland: Intermediate and Secondary Schools.*—Three kinds of courses are provided: "Higher Grade and Intermediate with post-Intermediate." The former are taken in 196 schools by 33,000 pupils, and the latter in 56 schools by 20,000 pupils. All are under the same Commissioners and Local Authorities as are the Elementary schools.

(iv.) *Ireland.*—Intermediate Education is under a Special Board who have recently gained fresh statutory powers and a State grant analogous to those in force elsewhere in the United Kingdom. Up to 1917 their operations were chiefly examinational, though grants for inspection results had already been authorised and are made. Their report (1917) contains reference to schools in so far as their pupils (11,000) were presented for examination. It seems that 346 schools were affected, with some 12,000 pupils. There are also "Commissioners of Education in Ireland," whose powers are confined to certain endowed schools (800 pupils) mostly in Ulster.

Technical.

Technical Education in England and Wales is provided in Evening and similar schools (mostly controlled by Local Authorities), 3,143 in number, and attended by 417,148 students on whom State grants are paid, and of whom about one-half are under 17 years of age. The average attendance of a student is about 50 hours per annum. There are also Teachers' Courses (294), Tutorial Classes (100), Technical Institution Courses (24), with 1,169 grant-earning students, Day Technical Classes (127), held in 38 Institutions, with 97,295 students on whom State grants are paid; and also 151 Schools of Art, 19 Branch Schools of Art, and 49 Art Classes.

In Scotland Technical Education is provided in like manner, but in Ireland by a Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction.

Training.

Training is provided by the State for Elementary School Teachers, of whom 50 per cent. have been trained in Colleges having nearly 13,000 places. Slight progress has been made lately towards providing for the Training of Teachers for Secondary Schools, a small annual State grant being made for the purpose.

Universities.

Many of these institutions now receive annual State grants, mainly in the form of "block" grants paid by the Treasury on the advice of the University Grants Committee. Substantial grants are also received from local Education Authorities in England and Wales. State grants to Irish Institutions were transferred from the Treasury to the Irish Governments as from April, 1922.

In 1922-3 the Professors and Undergraduates were approximately as under :—

Universities.	Professors, etc.	Undergraduates.
England (10)	3,077	31,030
Wales (1)	294	2,530
Scotland (4)	747	11,190
Total (15)	4,118	44,750

FINANCE.

The Revenue and Expenditure of Great Britain and Ireland for the eleven years ended March 31, 1924, are stated as follows :—

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.
1913–14............	£198,243,000	£197,493,000
1914–15............	226,694,080	1,132,654,000
1915–16............	336,767,000	1,559,706,000
1916–17............	573,428,000	2,198,113,000
1917–18............	707,235,000	2,696,221,000
1918–19............	889,021,000	2,579,301,000
1919-20............	1,339,571,000	1,665,773,000
1920-21............	1,425,985,000	1,195,428,000
1921–22............	1,124,880,000	1,079,787,000
1922–23............	914,012,452	812,496,604
1923-24*	818,500,000	816,616,000

* Budget Estimate (*see also* p. 490).

THE RISE IN TAXATION.

In 1913–14 the amount raised by direct Taxation in the *United Kingdom* was £163,035,000,

ESTIMATED AND ACTUAL REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE 1922–23.

Revenue.

	Estimated.	*Actual.*
Customs	£112 250,000	£123,043,000
Excise	160,750,000	157,275,000
Motor Vehicles Duties	10,600,000	12,321,000
Estate Duties..............	48,000,000	56,871,000
Stamps......................	18,250,000	22,222,000
Land Tax and House Duty	3,000,000	2,980,000
Income and Super Tax..	329,000,000	379,045,000
Excess Profits Duty......	27,800,000	2,004,000
Corporation Profits Tax	19,750,000	18,977,000
Receipts from Taxes...	£729,400,000	£774,738,000
Postal Service	35,667,000	34,150,000
Telegraph Service	5,230,000	5,500,000
Telephone Service	13,728,000	13,550,000
Crown Lands	750,000	900,900
Interest on Sundry Loans	14,000,000	10,016,255
Miscellaneous :—		
Ordinary	22,000,000	24,140,591
Non-Tax Revenue......	£181,375,000	£139,274,452
Total Revenue	£910,775,000	£914,012,452

Expenditure.

	*Estimated.	Actual.
Permanent Debt Charge	£16,000,000	£14,209,421
Interest, &c., on War Debt	319,000,000	309,780,511
Road Fund..................	10,000,000	11,772,043
Payments to Local Taxation Accounts.........	9,788,000	10,471,016
Payments to Northern Ireland Exchequer ...	2,500,000	3,322,939
Land Settlement	3,500,000	1,235,874
Other Consolidated Fund Services	2,650,000	2,704,800
Supply Services—		
Navy, Army and Air ...	138,079,000	111,000,000
Civil Services..............	317,455,000	286,826,000
Revenue Departments and Post Office	66,097,000	61,174,000
Provision for Supplementary Estimates ...	25,000,000	—
Total Expenditure	£910,069,000	£812,496,604

* Including Supplementary Grants.

or £3 10s. per head of the population at that period; in 1921–2 the amount raised was £856,713,000, or £18 4s. per head. In *France* the amount raised in 1913–14 was 3,360,000,000 *francs*, or 84 *francs* 50 *centimes* per head; in 1921–22 the amount was 18,523,000,000 *francs*, or 472 *francs* 40 *centimes* per head. In *Germany* the amount in 1913-14 was 2,119,000,000 *marks*, or 31 *marks* 30 *pf.* per head; in 1921–22 it was 61,991,000,000 *marks*, or 1033 *marks* 20 *pf.* per head. In the House of Commons on Feb. 22, 1923, the Chancellor of the Exchequer (Mr. S. Baldwin) stated that the taxation per head in the United Kingdom, France and the United States was:—

Country.	Indirect.	Direct.
U.K.	£6 2 0	£10 10 0
France	*fr.* 193	*fr.* 242
U.S.A. (Federal Taxes)	$12·70	$13·60

NATIONAL DEBTS.

Great Britain	£7,766,000,000=per head	£181
United States	£5,147,000,000= ,,	£47
France	£6,340,000,000= ,,	£162

THE BRITISH INCOME-TAX.

Before and after the Great War.

	1912–13. £	1920 21. £
Gross income brought under review	1,111,456,413	3,000,000,000
Deductions for exemptions, repairs to property, wear and tear, &c.	204,304,600	500,000,000
Actual income liable to tax, before deduction of personal allowance, &c.	907,151,813	2,500,000,000
Total income on which tax was received	755,577,547	1,340,000,000
Total net produce	41,574,277	350,000,000
Normal rate in the £	1s. 2d.	6s.
Produce for each 1d. of the normal rates	2,969,591	4,860,000

The Geddes Report.

In 1921 a Committee was appointed by the Government (with the Rt. Hon. Sir Eric Geddes, G.C.B., M.P., as Chairman) to review the National Expenditure. The various "spending departments" of the Government had undertaken to reduce their expenditure by £75,000,000, and the task of the Committee was to enquire whether a further economy of £100,000,000 could be effected. The three Reports of the Geddes Committee recommended a total additional saving of £86,844,175, which fell short of the total aimed at by £13,155,825, but the Committee point out that the full sum can be made good (i.) in Naval Expenditure (*a*) as a result of the Washington Conference, and (*b*) under the heading of oil stocks and oil storage; and (ii.) in Military Expenditure, upon a review of the garrison abroad. The Estimates reviewed and the Reductions proposed were as under:—

Report.	*Estimates.*	*Reductions.*
First	£390,000,000	£74,471,875
Seoond	18,000,000	3,590,000
Third	102,500,000	8,782,300
Totals	£510,500,000	£86,844,175

The Budget, 1923–1924.

Summary of Provisions.

The Budget of Great Britain for 1923–1924 was introduced on April 16, 1923, by the Chancellor of the Exchequer (Mr. Stanley Baldwin). The financial year 1922-1923 ended with a realized surplus of £101,516,000, which was applied in reduction of the National Debt, and the estimated revenue for 1923-1924 showed an estimated surplus of £1,884,000, after allowing for certain remission of taxation.

Changes in Taxation.

The *Income Tax* is reduced from 5s. to 4s. 6d. in the £, the *Corporations Profits Tax* from 1s. to 6d.; the *Beer Duty* is reduced by £1 per barrel; the tax on *Sweetened Table Waters* is reduced from 4d. to 2d. per gallon; the *Cider Duty* of 4d. per gallon is abolished. The *Rates of Postage* are reduced for *Inland Letters* to 1½d. for 2 oz., the additional charges being ½d. for every additional 2 oz.; *Letters to British Dominions and the U.S.A.* reduced to 1½d. for 1 oz. and 1d. for each additional oz.; *Foreign Letters*, 1 oz. for 2½d. instead of 3d.; *Postcards* reduced from 1½d. to 1d.; and *Inland Printed Papers* reduced to 2 oz. ½d. *Inland Parcel Rates* have a general reducton of 3d. Certain concessions are made to *Telephone* users.

Estimated and Actual Revenue, 1923–1924.

Service.	*Budget.*	*Six months.*
Customs	£116,900,000	£63,043,000
Excise	142,850,000	68,999,000
Motor Vehicle Duties	13,250,000	3,629,000
Estate Duties	52,000,000	26,730,000
Stamps	20,000,000	9,360,000
Land Tax, House Duty, and Mineral Rights Duty	3,000,000	510,000
Income Tax	261,000,000	104,307,000
Super-Tax	58,000,000	20,620,000
Excess Profits Duty	12,000,000	*Nil*
Corporation Profits Tax	20,000,000	10,320,000
Postal Service	33,200,000	15,000,000
Telegraph Service	5,250,000	2,500,000
Telephone Service	14,150,000	7,100,000
Crown Lands	900,000	460,000
From Sundry Loans, &c.	12,500,000	6,022,162
Miscellaneous Receipts:—		
Ordinary	12,500,000	7,240,978
Special	40,000,000	19,988,809
Total	£818,500,000	£365,829,949

Estimated and Actual Expenditure, 1923-1924.

Service.	*Budget.*	*Six months.*
National Debt	£350,000,000	£172,732,295
Northern Ireland	3,000,000	1,791,791
Road Fund	12,650,000	3,028,044
Local Taxation	10,358,000	4,088,012
Land Settlement	1,500,000	345,930
Other Consolidated Fund Services	2,972,000	1,290,840
Navy	58,000,000	46,350,000
Army	52,000,000	
Air Force	12,011,000	
Civil Services	317,455,000	106,897,672
Customs, Excise and Inland Revenue	11,591,000	26,308,008
Post Office Services	50.874,000	
Total	£816,616,000	£362,832,762
Surplus	1,884,000	2,997,187
Total	£818,500,000	£365,829.949

STATE EXPENDITURE, 1913–14 AND 1923–24.

THE expenditure of the various departments of the State is met from two main sources, (1) supply grants, (2) receipts appropriated in aid. Together these form the *gross* expenditure for the year, the *net* expenditure being the amount raised by taxation for the particular purpose. In order to measure the actual total expenditure of public departments the more significant figures are the *gross* estimates, that is, the supply grants and appropriations in aid combined, as these figures represent the total cash sums placed by Parliament at the disposal of departments.

The total cost of the Consolidated Fund and Supply Services in 1913–14 (the last complete year before the Great War), in 1918–19 (when expenditure reached its maximum), and in 1923–24 (Budget estimates), are given below (in *Thousands* of £):—

Services.	1913-14. (Actual.)	1918-19. (Actual.)	1923-24. (Estimated.)
Consolidated Fund Services	37,323	281,345	380,470
Fighting Services	86,028	1,415,524	144,922
Civil Services	55,006	1,399,552	285,455
Revenue Departments	29,461	50,055	64,688
Total Gross..	207,818	3,146,476	875,535

CIVIL SERVICE DECREASES.

Reductions in staffs and the accelerated liquidation of war commitments have enabled further considerable savings to be effected in the expenditure of the Civil Departments. The estimates for salaries and expenses in 1923–24 amount to £10,821,749 (including £639,915 attributable to war services), giving a net reduction on the total for last year of £3,347,555. On balance only seven of the forty departments and services show increases. These together amount to £447,725, while the decreases under the other heads reach a total of £3,795,280. For the first time the Departmental votes include provision for payment to the Post Office for telephone services, which will appreciably add to the Post Office revenue. An increased charge of £3,585,500 to meet the cost of the withdrawal and redemption of silver and bronze coin, is covered by additional appropriations in aid to the extent of £3,130,800, leaving a net increase in the estimate for the Mint of £199,990. The grant-in-aid to the *Forestry Commission* is raised from £20,000 to £163,000. It is stated that legislation may shortly be introduced to transfer the Crown woods and forests to the Commission. The expenditure and revenue connected with these woods are at present debited and credited to the account of the land revenues of the Crown—the annual surplus on which is paid into the Exchequer. If the proposed legislation is carried, the land revenues will be relieved of, and the Forestry Fund will be charged with, a net sum in 1923 24 which is estimated at £10,000. Higher grants in respect of unemployment schemes, and for agricultural education and research, and the improvement of live stock, increase the *Scottish* estimates by £107,399. For the ordinary services of the *Ministry of Agriculture* £12,047 more is required, but owing to a decline of £60,200 in the vote for the agricultural training of ex-officers and men, the total expenditure of £1,764,451 shows a net reduction of £47,153. The main items compare as follows:

	Estimates 1923–24. £	Increase (+ or dec. (—) on 1922–23. £
Salaries and allowances ...	511,351	— 34,039
Education and Research ...	665,440	+ 74,560
Live stock grants, &c.	89,360	— 97,525
Land settlement and imment	923,710	+ 178,985
Kew Gardens	46,562	— 5,220
Sugar beet...	12,500	—
Fisheries Department	76,826	— 8,216
Training of ex-officers and men..........................	12,800	— 60,200

In the case of the *Board of Trade* the estimates for the ordinary services amount to £472,133 and that for war services to £560,415, these figures representing decreases of £134,068 and £702,632 respectively. Compared with last year's estimates, the war services show the following increases and reductions:—

	Estimates 1923–24. £	Increase (+) or dec. (—) on 1922–23. £
Food Department	16,500	— 54,155
Clearing Office (Enemy Debts)........................	634,000	+ 261,064
Russian Claims Dept. ...	2,350	— 2,510
Reparation Claims Dept.	22,100	— 17,660
Other war services	8,090	— 22,357
Diverted cargoes (cotton)	40,000	— 110,000
Reparation dyes	99,800	+ 50,300
Assistance to dye industry	5,625	— 1,250
Air raids compensation grants	750	— 850
Australian zinc concentrates	2,120,000	+ 701,100
Australian spelter	500	— 849,500

The cost of administration of the *Enemy Debts Clearing Office* will be covered by fees, and the vote for reparation dyes represents the costs of distribution, which will be met out of the proceeds of the sale of the 3,000 tons due from Germany in 1923–24 under the Peace Treaty. It is expected that the sales of Australian zinc concentrates which the Government may be required to take under the contract of April, 1918, will produce £2,005,000.

As regards the *Other Departments*, the decreases as a rule represent the aggregate of savings on a large number of items, but especially on salary lists. Apart from the automatic reduction of £1,283,363 on *Irish services*, the principal decrease is in stationery and printing, which at £1,644,592 is lower by £1,033,090. The main reductions on last year are: Printing, £245,000; paper, £247,000; salaries, wages and allowances, £161,875; office supplies, £112,000; and binding, 70,000.

EX-SERVICE MEN.

Statistics issued by the Treasury show that out of a total staff (permanent and temporary) in Government offices on Aug. 1, 1922, of 314,667, of whom 233,401 were men, ex-Service men numbered 142,963.

RECEIPTS FROM EXCISE, 1918-19—1922-23.

Year ended March 31.	Beer.	Spirits.	Patent Medicines.	Licences.		Table Waters.	Entertainments.	Matches and Lighters.
				Spirit Retailers.	* Other Licences.			
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1919	25,423,393	18,663,117	1,065,693	1,273,297	1,104,911	1,581,721	7,520,080	1,706,240
1920	71,276,230	42,633,798	1,332,661	1,324,523	1,433,822	1,361,891	10,479,516	2,311,740
1921	123,393,903	53,907,633	1,369,730	2,592,398	1,686,344	1,180,784	11,735,840	2,155,654
1922	121,844,583	51,277,920	1,328,448	3,156,837	1,481,045	1,157,275	10,279,543	2,122,325
1923	92,262,893	45,079,233	1,219,704	3,032,354	1,378,047	871,065	9,603,047	1,800,249

* *Other Licences* issued in 1921-22 included: Auctioneers, 9,735; Hawkers, 11,137; Patent Medicine Makers and Vendors, 43,388; Pawnbrokers, 4,717; Plate Dealers, 22,303; Male Servants, 164,245; Armorial Bearings, 40,890; Dogs, 1,888,140.

RECEIPTS FROM CUSTOMS, 1918-19—1922-23.

Year ended March 31.	Tea.	Cocoa and Coffee.	Sugar.	Tobacco and Snuff.	Wine.	Spirits.	Motor Spirit.	Clocks and Watches.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1919	16,054,520	3,194,732	27,007,918	46,231,430	1,409,233	5,579,039	2,153,590	663,785
1920	17,750,624	3,099,006	40,887,584	60,944,865	2,238,502	16,168,973	2,992,485	919,385
1921	16,863,249	2,360,424	29,369,828	55,606,342	2,912,643	17,127,332	2,560,762	781,498
1922	17,582,517	2,464,482	35,947,068	55,277,907	2,750,607	11,531,070	...	450,401
1923	11,555,725	1,707,842	39,376,392	53,472,257	3,051,851	8,569,348	...	538,981

CONSUMPTION PER HEAD.—In 1919, the average consumption per head of the population of Great Britain and Ireland was: *Tea*, 8·42lb.; *Coffee*, 0·82lb.; *Cocoa*, 3·19lb., a total of 12·43lb. per head. In 1840, the figures were: *Tea*, 1·22lb.; *Coffee*, 1·08; *Cocoa*, 0·08lb., a total of 2·38lb.

SMUGGLING.—During the year ended the 31st March, 1922, 7,408 seizures of smuggled goods were made. Of these, 6,410 were seizures of tobacco, cigars and foreign spirits. The quantities seized were 6,312 lb. of tobacco and cigars, and 599 gallons of spirits. 3,029 persons were fined as being concerned in smuggling, and penalties to the amount of £12,238 recovered.

RECEIPTS FROM ESTATE DUTY, INCOME TAX, ETC., 1918-19—1922-23.

Year ended March 31.	Estate, &c., Duties.				Income Tax.	Super Tax.	Stamps.
	Probate Duty.	Estate Duty.	Legacy and Succession Duty.	Paid to Exchequer.			
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1919	18,779	25,143,567	5,587,671	30,800,021	303,630,000	35,560,000	12,417,021
1920	13,210	36,637,709	6,057,701	42,759,977	317,029,000	42,405,000	22,891,467
1921	15,387	40,613,627	6,509,694	47,181,080	340,665,000	55,669,000	26,540,814
1922	15,939	45,145,726	7,300,355	52,191,000	337,027,000	61,730,000	19,638,000
1923	12,415	48,463,487	7,956,069	56,871,000	314,836,000	64,209,000	22,222,000

ASSESSMENTS TO PROPERTY AND INCOME TAX.

Schedule.	1917-8.	1918-9.	1919-20.
	£	£	£
A (Ownership)	288,347,000	288,699,000	290,751,665
B (Occupation)	51,230,000	98,800,000	98,950,000
C (Securities)	76,613,000	80,150,000	90,426,000
D (Businesses, &c.)	1,285,234,000	1,629,951,000	2,061,191,837
E (Salaries)	265,642,000	348,055,000	492,248,010
Total	£1,967,066,000	£2,445,655,000	£2,970,604,036

EXCESS PROFITS.

Year.	Yield.
	£
1917-18	220,214,000
1918-19	285,028,000
1919-20	290,045,000
1920-21*	186,255,000
1921-22	30,477,813
1922-23	2,004,000

* To Feb. 12, 1921.

MOTOR VEHICLE DUTIES, 1922-23.

Division.	Gross Receipts.
England and Wales........................	£11,476,991
Scotland	1,142,020
Southern Ireland	3,409
Total	£12,622,420

CORPORATION PROFITS TAX, 1922-23.

Total Tax	£18,962,834
Repayments, &c.	148,263
Net Receipts	£18,814,571

THE NATIONAL DEBT.

The National Debt was raised almost entirely for foreign wars. There was a trifling sum of £664,263 until the "Glorious Revolution" of 1688, which added nearly £16,000,000 to the Debt. Under Queen Anne the campaigns of the Duke of Marlborough added nearly £38,000,000, part of which was paid off in the time of George I. In the reign of George II. about £87,000,000 were added, but the first twelve years of George III. saw £10,000,000 of this paid off. The American War added £121,000,000, making the total nearly £250,000,000, which was reduced considerably until 1793, when the repayments ceased owing to the outbreak of the French Revolutionary War. In twenty-three years, £601,500,343 were added to the debt for the purposes of the war, the following amounts being raised:—

Year.	£	Year.	£	Year.	£
1793...	4,877,956	1801...	27,305,271	1809...	12,298,375
1794...	6,998,389	1802...	14,638,254	1810...	7,792,444
1795...	30,464,831	1803...	8,752,761	1811...	19,143,953
1796...	22,244,982	1804...	14,570,763	1812...	24,790,697
1797...	30,356,873	1805...	16,649,801	1813...	39,649,282
1798...	16,858,503	1806...	13,035,344	1814...	34,563,603
1799...	21,714,863	1807...	10,432,934	1815...	20,241,807
1800...	23,030,520	1808...	12,095,044	1816...	514,059

The amount of the Debt in January, 1816, was £900,436,000 (Funded, £816,312,000; Unfunded, £44,727,000; Annuities, £39,397,000), the annual charge being nearly £33,000,000, but the following amounts were paid off from 1817-1837:—

Year.	£	Year.	£	Year.	£
1817...	1,826,814	1824...	7,456,559	1831...	2,673,858
1818...	1,624,606	1825...	9,900,725	1832...	5,696
1819...	3,163,130	1826...	1,195,531	1833...	1,023,784
1820...	1,918,019	1827...	2,023,028	1834...	1,776,378
1821...	4,104,457	1828...	4,667,965	1835...	1,270,050
1822...	2,962,564	1829...	2,760,003	1836...	1,590,727
1823...	5,261,725	1830...	1,935.465	1837...	1,985,885

At the accession of Queen Victoria the amount stood at nearly £788,000,000, with an annual charge of £29,000,000. Small sums were paid off annually from 1837-1854, when the Russian War added £33,000,000 to the Debt. Repayments were made from 1858 onwards, with slight increases in 1868, 1875, 1878, 1879 and 1886, the following being the actual amounts paid off:--

Year.	£	Year.	£	Year.	£
1858...	2,971,727	1872...	3,443,023	1886...	*Nil.*
1859...	58,441	1873...	6,899,370	1887...	5,993,723
1860...	2,888.254	1874...	15,004,807	1888...	30,703,615
1861...	381,691	1875...	*Nil.*	1889...	7,426,812
1862...	1,038,371	1876...	7,094,132	1890...	8,636,931
1863...	968,099	1877...	1,106,831	1891...	4,709,820
1864...	9,236,915	1878...	*Nil.*	1892...	5,412,351
1865...	4,054,429	1879...	*Nil.*	1893...	6,894,203
1866...	8,789,050	1880...	4,034,595	1894...	4,543,540
1867...	1,886,986	1881...	5,350,543	1895...	8,943,417
1868...	*Nil.*	1882...	15,647,752	1896...	7,620,502
1869...	1,092,700	1883...	6,669,421	1897...	7,630,258
1870...	4,073,603	1884...	9,952,555	1898...	6,643.365
1871...	5,303,406	1885...	6,093,283	1899...	6,873,119

On March 31, 1899, the "Dead Weight" total was £635,070,635, being a decrease since 1837 of £153,000,000. For the South African and China wars £142,752,190 were raised, but from April 1, 1903, to March 31, 1914, the sum of £115,518,571 was paid off, and the total Debt on March 31, 1914, was £661,473,765.

The total gross liabilities of the State for the financial year 1922-23 was £7,742,526,147, as against £7,634,148,332 for 1921-22. There are increases of £265 769,829 in the Funded Debt and £17,492,396 in Other Capital Liabilities (total £283,262,225) and reductions of £1,506,924 under Terminable Annuities and £173,377,486 under Unfunded Debt (total £174.884,410). The unfunded debt was increased by additional creations under the War Loan and other Acts by £500,097, 918, Treasury bonds accounting for £429,636,031, and National Savings Certificates for £56,969,826. On the other hand, reductions were effected in War Loan, Victory Bonds, Exchequer Bonds, National War Bonds, Treasury bills, etc., to the aggregate amount of £673,475,404. Included in this sum were surrenders for death duties totalling £31,635,088.

At March 31, 1923, the aggregate National Debt consisted of the following:—

External Debt	£1,088,669,915
Internal Debt, floating ...	1,020,915,500
Other Internal Debt ...	5,566,709,694
Other capital liabilities...	66,231,038
Total...	£7,742,526,147

THE DEAD WEIGHT DEBT, 1904-5 to 1921-22.

Financial Year.	Dead Weight Debt.	Cost of Interest and Management.	Gross amount Redeemed.	Debt Created in the Year.	Net Decrease.	Net Increase.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1904-1905	762,629,777	27,000,000	8,315,100	757,432	7,557,668	...
1905-1906	755,072,109	28,025,027	11,852,132	*nil*	11,852,132	...
1906-1907	743,219,977	28,500,000	13,714,432	*nil*	13,714,432	...
1907-1908	729.505,545	29,500,000	18,029,680	*nil*	18,029,680	...
1908-1909	711,475,865	28,000,000	8,787,968	*nil*	8,787,968	...
1909-1910	702,687,897	21,757,661	10,442,489	21,000 000	...	10,557.511
1910-1911	713.245,408	24,554,004	28,012,949	*nil*	28,012,949	...
1911-1912	685,232.459	24,500,000	10,487,978	*nil*	10,487,978	...
1912-1913	674,744,481	24,500,000	13,270,716	*nil*	13,270,716	...
1913-1914	661,473,765	24,500,000	10,203,674	*nil*	10.203,674	...
1914-1915	651,270,091	22,608,896	8,953,015	466,500,000	...	457,546,985
1915-1916	1,108,817,076	60,249,311	599,598,339	1,631,529,907	...	1,031,931,568
1916-1917	2,140,748,644	127,250,493	1,295,573,616	3,166,270,880	...	1.870,697,264
1917-1918	4,011,445,908	189,851,066	201,509,133	2,061,913,862	...	1,860,404,729
1918-1919	5,871,850,637	269,964,650	384,325,886	1,947,424,678	...	1,563,098,792
1919-1920	7.434,949,429	332,033,708	987,94[illegible],296	1,384,741,167	...	396,794,871
1920-1921	7,831,744.300	349,598,616	352,320,328	105,985,718	246,334,610	...
1921-1922	7,585,409,690	...	...	...	...	...

The Internal Debt.

The Internal Debt consists of the *Funded Debt* ("The Funds"); of the Capital Liability in respect of *Terminable Annuities;* and of the *Unfunded Debt.* On March 31, 1922 and 1923 the Internal Debt amounted to:—

	1922.	1923.
Funded Debt—		
Consols, &c.	£314.523,312	£314,220,741
Annuities	16,191,166	13,681,065
Unfunded Debt—		
Inside Fixed Charge	147,301,500	193,897,500
Outside do.:—		
3½% War Stock	62,745,197	62,745,197
4½% "	12,804,441	12,804,442
5% "	1,886,899,878	2,030,439,752
4% "	65,464,016	64,932,235
4% Funding (1921)	403,028,649	400,447,352
3½ Conversion	266,083,487	683,619,483
Exchequer Bonds	185,645,533	150,281,603
National War Bonds	1,200,624,485	953,130,670
Treasury Bonds	452,778,995	411,016,623
Victory Bonds	355,866,445	353,921,445
Treasury Bills	877,214,000	616,010,000
War Savings Certs.	341,965,346	353,841,531
	£6,111,121,473	£6,614,989,639

The total of the *Floating Debt* outstanding on Nov. 10, 1923, was £811,271,500, a reduction of £102,902,000 since Nov. 11, 1922.

Paper Money.

Currency Notes (Paper Money) in circulation on Nov. 7, 1923, amounted to £259,875,735, a decrease since Dec. 1920 of £87,625,000.

The External Debt.

The External Debt consists of loans from British Dominions, the United States, and other countries, and was stated at the following totals on March 31, 1921 and 1922:—

Due to.	1921.	1922.
Canada	£53,339,000	£27,418,000
Mauritius	538,000	538,000
Straits Settlements	7,656,000	7,656,000
U.S.A.	963,622,000	920,490,000
Allied Governments:—		
France	...	*53,500,000
Russia	...	*60,000,000
Italy	...	*14,500,000
Argentina (Rail. Bonds)	3,082,000	3,082,000
Japan	6,000,000	3,000,000
Sweden	826,000	*Nil.*
	£1,161,563,000	£1,090,184,000

In the three financial years 1920–1922 the sum of £274,666,000 was paid off the External Debt.

* See "Estimated Assets" below.

The Debt to U.S.A.

The Debt Funding Commission fixed the total repayable at $4,604,128,085, of which $4,128,085 was to be repaid at once in cash and the balance funded at 3 per cent. for 10 years and 3½ per cent. thereafter, until redeemed by the operation of an accumulative sinking fund of ½ per cent. in 62 years. Interest is payable on June 15 and Dec. 15 in each year at the rate of 3½ per cent. for the first 10 years, and 4 per cent. thereafter, to include the sinking fund.

Estimated Assets.

The estimated value of the Debts owing to Great Britain by British Dominions and Foreign Countries, and of Investments made by the British Government in various Loans and undertakings, is shown below (as on March 31, 1923):—

War Loans.		
Dominions:—		
Australia	£91,453,000	
New Zealand	29,623,000	
Canada	13,810.000	
South Africa	12,286,000	
Other Dominions and Colonies	3,260,000	
		£150,432,000
Allies:—		
Russia	£655.000,000	
France	601,645,358	
Italy	527,865,000	
Yugo-Slavia	26,194,265	
Poland	89,701	
Rumania	23,548,900	
Portugal	20,467,200	
Greece	22,399,590	
		£1,877,210,014
Relief Loans.		
Austria	£10,238,386	
Poland	4,156,033	
Rumania	2,231,753	
Yugo-Slavia	2,135.045	
Czecho-Slovakia	478,845	
Hungary	148,765	
		£19,478,827
Reconstruction Loans.		
Belgium	£ 9,000,000	
Austria	2.546,501	
		£11,546,501
Other Loans.		
Czecho-Slovakia		£901,082
Total Loans, &c.		£1,909,136,424
Miscellaneous Assets		£112,609,234
Exchequer Balances		11,173,530
		£2,141,243,764

Included in the "Miscellaneous Assets" are *Suez Canal* Shares, valued at £19,206,335, and investments in various registered companies, the amounts paid for the shares being: Anglo-Persian Oil Company, £5,200,000; Cunard Steamship Company, £2,600,020; British Dyestuffs Corporation, £1,700,001; British Cellulose and Chemical Mfg. Co., £1,450,000; Commercial Bank of Siberia, £1,198,371; Standard Shipbuilding Co. (E. Finch, Ltd.) and Chepstow Property Co., £656,250; British America Nickel Corpn. of Canada, £629,618; British Farina Mills, £325,000; Home-Grown Sugar Ltd., £187,500; Turkish Petroleum Company, £22,105.

Reparations.

The British share of the capital obligations of the ex-enemy Powers on the existing basis as determined by Inter-Allied Agreements is twenty-nine milliard gold marks (£1,450,000,000), to which approximately 2,200,000,000 gold marks (£110,000,000) must be added in respect of reimbursement of the Belgian War Debt to Great Britain, the liability for which was transferred to Germany. These figures are subject to adjustment on the one hand on account of sums already received, and, on the other, in respect of interest in arrear, but these adjustments are not sufficiently important in amount appreciably to modify the total figures. Figures are not given separately for Austria, Hungary, and Bulgaria, which are included in the figures given above.

Debit and Credit Balances.

The figures presented to the Reparations Commission, as balanced on March 21, 1922, were stated in *milliards of gold marks* as under :—

Country.	Credits.	Debits.	Balance.	
			Credit.	Debit.
U.S.A.	48·7	*nil*	48·7	...
Gt. Britain	67·2	19·8	47·4	...
France	68·6	21·5	47·1	...
Belgium	8·8	1·1	7·7	...
Italy	12·2	17·9	...	5·7
Other States	8·5	9·3	...	0·8
Russia	...	19·2	...	19·2
Germany	...	5·3	...	5·3
German Reparations	...	119·9	...	119·9
Totals	214·0	214·0	150·9	150·9

What Germany has Paid Great Britain.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer (Mr. S. Baldwin) stated, in the House of Commons, the amounts Germany has paid by way of reparations, under the *Treaty of Versailles* from Nov. 11, 1918, to April 30, 1923 :—

	Gold Marks.
Gold and paper currencies	740,000,000
Deliveries in kind	413,000,000
Total	1,153,000,000

At twenty gold marks to the pound the total would represent £57,600,000, on which the cost of the Army of Occupation was a charge prior to Reparations proper. Between May 1, 1922, and December, 1922, a further sum of approximately 100,000,000 gold marks (or about £5,000,000) was received in respect of levies under the Reparation (Recovery) Act, dye-stuffs, &c.

U.S. Loans to Foreign Governments.

The following figures show the amounts due to the United States by the different foreign Governments on May 15, 1923. The figures include interest accrued and unpaid up to the last interest period, as well as the principal amounts :—

Armenia	$13,137,456	Italy	$1,891,514,634
Austria	25,225,723	Latvia	5,582,296
Belgium	428,956,287	Liberia	28,869
Cuba	8,147,000	Lithuania	5,479,791
Czecho-Slovakia	103,106,426	Nicaragua	170, 85
Esthonia	15,694,148	Poland	148,504.423
Finland	9,005,082	Rumania	41,089.387
France	3,770,906,656	Russia	227,801.959
Gt. Britain	4,685,862,560	Yugo-Slavia	57,872,196
Greece	15,375,000		
Hungary	1,837,561	Total	$18,456,383,059

The whole amount advanced by the United States to foreign Governments, plus unpaid interest, was on May 15, 1922, $11,456,383,000, of which the share of Great Britain was $4,685,862,560. According to a statement in the House of Commons by the Financial Secretary to the Treasury in April, 1921, the actual amount advanced to Great Britain after the United States entered the War was $4,197,000,000, the difference of $488,000,000 representing added interest. When the statement was made, the Financial Secretary added that during the period in which the British Government was borrowing from the United States it was lending £897,000,000 to Allied Governments, in addition to £828,000,000 lent to them before the United States entered the War. "Had the British Government been relieved of the necessity of lending this £897,000,000 to the Allied Governments it would have been, so far as could be judged, unnecessary for the British Government to ask financial assistance from the United States Government."

The Bankers' Trust Company, of New York, has provided details of the expenditures made in the United States by the British Government during the period in which loans were made to Great Britain by the United States Government. The figures show that while the total cash advances of the United States to Great Britain amounted to $4,277,000,000. the British Government expended in the United States during the same time the sum of $7,220,000,000, or $2,943,000,000 more than the total amount lent to Great Britain. The items upon which these British expenditures were made in the United States were as follows (April, 1917 to November, 1920) :—

	$
Munitions (including horses, &c.)	1,536,000,000
Cotton, cereals (to July, 1917), and bills of exchange bought to meet expenditures in U.S.	1,683,000,000
Cereals after July, 1917	1,375,000,000
Other foods	1,169,000,000
Tobacco	99,000,000
Other supplies	215,000,000
Payments for shipping	49,000,000
Interest paid to the U.S. Treasury	388,000,000
Repayment of loans raised in the United States	353,000,000
Purchases of silver	262,000,000
Paid in miscellaneous ways	91,000,000
	7,220,000,000

A number of the above purchases, notably cereals, sugar and munitions, were made by the British Government for other Allied Governments, and those Governments subsequently repaid Great Britain $1,854,000,000 ; after deducting those repayments, the net expenditures by Great Britain in the United States for British purposes were $5,366,000,000, or over $1,000,000,000 more than was lent to the British Government by the United States.

The above expenditures were provided for as follows (April, 1917, to November 1920) :—

	$
Loans by U.S. Treasury (net, after deducting repayments)	4,197,000,000
Dollars paid by U.S. Government to British Goverment for sterling required to make payments in England	449,000,000
Dollars paid to British Government for rupees and gold from India sold to U.S. Treasury	81,000,000
Money raised by the British Government from other sources	639,000,000
	5,366,000,000

The final item includes any payments to Great Britain for services rendered, such as transportation of troops, &c., which the United States made in dollars in America, together with such sums as accrued to the British Government from interest on or sales of American securities owned by it, shipments of gold and other exports, &c.

Defaulting Debtors.

The Council of Foreign Bondholders reported in 1923 that a total of £1,782,544,291 of principal is owing by states which do not pay their debts, in addition to over £486,000,000 for interest due. The principal defaulter is Russia (£1,746,274,182), and included in the list are certain Southern States of the U.S.A. and certain cities of South America.

OTHER CAPITAL LIABILITIES.

These sums are not included in the capital on which interest is arranged for in the permanent charge. They consist of various loans contracted for Telegraph and Telephone extension, for the purchase of land for Government offices, &c. On March 31, 1922, these liabilities stood at £66,231,038, an increase of £17,492,396 over the total for the previous year, an amount of £20,574,715 having been created and £3,082,319 having been redeemed during the year.

There are also sundry Contingent or Nominal Liabilities which the State is not likely to be called upon to any material extent to discharge. These liabilities consist of Unclaimed Dividends and unclaimed amounts due to suitors or to creditors of bankrupt estates.

Loans Guaranteed by British Government.—The Nominal Net Liability of the State in respect of loans guaranteed by the British Government was stated on March 31, 1922, to be as follows:—Turkish Loan, £3,815,200; Egyptian Loan, £5,661,800; Greek Loan, £3,899,100; Mauritius Loan, £255,167; Transvaal Loan, £27,926,549; Sudan Loan, £6,440,000; Welch Church Loan, £2,350,000; Local Loans, £217,309,766; Irish Land Purchase Stock, £8,232,913; (do.) £56,621,017; (do.) £60,920,212; and Temporary Advances, £670,000.

Cost of the Debt.

Fixed Charge.

	1920-21.	1921-22.
Interest of Funded Debt	£7,879,840	£7,875,872
Terminable Annuities ...	2,588,563	2,593,008
Interest of Unfunded Debt	5,949,154	4,111,490
New Sinking Fund	7,340,456	9,094,246
Cost of Management	741,987	826,384
	£24,500,000	£24,500,000
Outside Fixed Charge.		
Interest on War Debt...	£325,098,616	£307,794,347
Road Fund	8,936,689	10,795,000
	£334,035,305	£318,589,347
Total Cost of the Debt	£358,535,305	£343,089,347

The Sinking Funds.

Reductions in the Debt are made by means of (*a*) the *New Sinking Fund* (set up by Sir Stafford Northcote in 1875), which is the balance of the Annual Charge after providing for interest and cost of management (£9,094,246 in 1921–22); (*b*) the *Old Sinking Fund*, which is the application of the surplus revenue of any year for the redemption of debt; (*c*) *Terminable Annuities*, the capital value of which is deducted from the Debt upon the expiration of the term for which the annuities are payable (£2,090,732 in 1921–22); (*d*) *Victory Bonds Sinking Fund*, by means of which Victory Bonds drawn for repayment on Sept. 1 of each year are discharged (£1,906,905 in 1921–22); (*e*) *Depreciation Fund*, under the Finance Act of 1917, by which sums are issued by the Exchequer and applied for the purchase of various Government Stocks, &c. (£2,194,727 in 1921–22). (£86,006,000 of 5% Stock and £10,000 of 4% Stock had been so purchased up to March 31, 1920); (*f*) *Payments for Death Duties*, under Section 3 of the War Loan Act, 1919 (£9,274,000 in 1921–22); (*g*) *Issues from Revenue to redeem Debt* (£45,693,247 in 1921–22). The total issues to redeem Dead Weight in 1921–22 were £70,703,856.

PRICE OF THE FUNDS, 1920, 1922 AND 1923.

	Dec. 31, 1920.	Nov. 2, 1922.	Nov. 2, 1923.
2½% Consols	44¾	57	58
4% War Loan..................	91¾	95¼	101¼
5% War Loan..................	82 15/16	98¾	101¼
4% Funding	68	86⅜	90
3½% Conversion	—	74⅜	78¾
4% Victory Bonds	72¼	88½	92¼
5% Nat. War Bonds (1924)	96¼	104	106⅛
5% Nat. War Bonds (1925)	95¾	105	106¼
5% Nat. War Bonds (1927)	92⅞	105½	106½
5% Nat. War Bonds (1928)	92¾	105½	106½
5% Nat. War Bonds (1929)	92¾	100	105½
3% Local Loans Stock ...	50⅞	63⅜	67¼
Bank of England Stock...	165	223	252
3½% Metropolitan Stock	80½	93	93¾
5% L.C.C. Stock	85¾	102	105
5% Corp. of London Stock	85	104	107
4% Port of Lond. "B" Stk.	62½	81	85

Colonial Government Securities.

	Dec. 31, 1920.	Nov. 2, 1922.	Nov. 2, 1923.
Australia 5½% (1922–27)	94	100	102
Canada 4% (1940–60)	72	88	90
Cape 3½% (1929–49)	60½	78	81½
Gold Coast 6% (1945–70)	100	112	...
N.S.W. 5¾% (1922–32) ...	94	101	105½
N.S.W. 6½% (1930–40)...	98½	107 8/4	108⅛
New Zealand 4% (1929)...	82½	93½	95¼
Nigeria 6% (1949–79)......	99¼	113	115½
Queensland 6% (1930–40)	97¼	104¾	104¾
S. Africa 6% (1930–40) ...		104¼	105
S. Aust. 5½% (1922–27)...	93	100½	...
Straits S. 6% (1936–51) ...		106	110
Tasmania 6½% (1930–40)		108	108⅜
Victoria 5½% (1924–34)...	93¼	102	101½
W. Aust. 6% (1930–40) ...		104¾	105½

AVERAGE PRICE OF CONSOLS, 1922–3.

Month.	1914.			1922.			1923.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
January	73	0	0	51	10	0	56	4	5
February	76	6	3	53	15	8·1	57	1	1
March	75	2	6	55	7	11·2	58	15	0
April...........	75	15	0	58	15	6·6	59	7	2
May	74	15	0	58	2	3	58	13	2
June	74	5	0	56	5	8	58	13	4
July	74	16	3	58	12	2·4	58	4	8
August	No price			58	8	2·2	58	10	4
September ...	,,			56	14	7	58	7	7
October	,,			57	3	9	58	8	4
November ...	,,			57	0	3		...	
December	,,			55	18	11		...	
Year	74	16	10½	56	9	7		...	

LOCAL GOVERNMENT DEBTS.

In addition to the *National* Debt there are considerable amounts outstanding as Loans of *Local Authorities* in England and Wales, Scotland and Ireland. These amounts were raised for the provision of baths, cemeteries, electricity supply, gasworks, harbours, piers, docks, canals and quays, light railways, markets, tramways, waterways and other purposes. On March 31, 1919, there were outstanding loans in England and Wales to the amount of £544,184,848, including £49,806,762 Metropolitan Water Board Stock and £28,340,459 of the Port of London Authority; against the total the sum of £55,720,756 stood at the credit of various Sinking Funds. The total amount of outstanding loans and capitalized annuities in Scotland (on March 31, 1918) was £61,887,957, and in Ireland (on March 31, 1919) £25,453,114.

LOCAL RATES.

The Gross Rental of Rateable Hereditaments in England and Wales in 1917–8 was £291,535,480, the Rateable Value being £230,746,781. The following particulars relate to the 1,154 boroughs and urban districts, and to 100 typical rural parishes out of an aggregate of some 13,000 in England and Wales. In 1921–22 the amounts levied were in most of the urban areas between 12*s.* 6*d.* and 17*s.* 6*d.* in the £, and in most of the typical rural areas between 10*s.* and 15*s.* The extreme range recorded for urban areas was from 5*s.* 11*d.* in Bromborough (Cheshire) to 34*s.* 7*d.* in Ebbw Vale, and that for rural areas was from 5*s.* 11*d.* in an Isle of Wight parish to 28*s.* 6*d.* in a parish in Carmarthen. Taking England and Wales as a whole, the average amount of the local rates rose from 13*s.* 3½*d.* in 1920–21, to 14*s.* 9½*d.* in 1921–22, an increase of 11·3 per cent. It is estimated that the average amount levied in the urban areas in 1921–22 was double the average for 1913–14, and in the rural parishes considerably more. The estimated increases per cent. were:—

	Per cent.
Metropolitan boroughs (including the City)	101
County boroughs	108
Other boroughs and urban districts	100
100 typical rural parishes	139

As a result of the quinquennial valuation in 1921 the total assessable value of all the rateable property in England and Wales rose from £223,660,000 to £234,020,000, or by 4·6 per cent. The increase in value in the several boroughs and other areas was very unevenly distributed. In London it ranged from less than 1 per cent. for some boroughs to upwards of 13 per cent. for others.

By far the larger part of the increase in recent years in the amount of the rates required by the local authorities is attributable to the increases in the cost of living, salaries and wages, and the prices of the materials required for the carrying on of the local services. Great arrears of work (especially on the roads) have been put in hand and paid for since the Armistice; and the industrial depression has been accompanied by an abnormal increase in the number of persons receiving relief at the expense of the rates. The highest point was reached in the second half of the year 1920–21 and the first half of 1921–22. In the second half of the latter year there was a marked decrease in many places. Some part of the decrease is attributable to an increase in the valuations on which the rates are levied, but in many instances there is a fall in the amount required from the ratepayers due to a reduction in the expenditure of the authorities.

In the following table are set out the total amounts of local rates collected in England and Wales from 1913–14 to 1921–22:—

Year.	Total receipts from rates.	Average amount collected.	
		Per £	Per head.
1913–14	£71,276,000	6 8¾	£1 18 11
1914–15	73,734,000	6 10½	1 19 11
1915–16	75,851,000	7 0½	2 0 8
1916–17	72,885,000	6 8½	1 18 10
1917–18	75,377,000	6 10¾	2 0 1
1918–19	84,700.000	7 8½	2 5 2
1919–20	105,590,000	9 6¾	2 16 4
1920–21	148,750,000	13 3½	3 19 1
1921–22	173,000,000	14 9½	4 11 4

LOCAL EXPENDITURE.

The estimated *Rate expenditure* of Local Authorities in Great Britain for 1921–22 was £192,008,000, of which England and Wales accounted for £173,000,000, and Scotland for £19,008,000. The estimated total was allocated as under:—

Service.	England & Wales.	Scotland.
Poor Relief	£35,700,000	£3,629,000
Education	35,600,000	4,697,000
Police	10,200,000	1,141,000
Other Services	91,500,000	9,541,000
	£173,000,000	£19,008,000

PAYMENTS TO LOCAL TAXATION ACCOUNTS.

In addition to the amounts raised by Local Authorities from the Rates, the sum of £10,471,016 was paid by the Exchequer to Local Taxation Accounts in the financial year 1922–23. *England and Wales* received £1,107,260 in respect of Additional Beer and Spirit Duties; £1,804,850 in respect of Liquor and £835,222 in respect of Other Licences; £3,581,301 in relief of Rates; £418,552 in relief of Rates on Tithe Rent Charges; £1,321,726 under the Agricultural Rates Act and £60,000 for the cost of collection of Licence Duties; a total of £9,128,911.

Scotland received a total of £1,342,104.

CENTENARIANS.

In 1921 the deaths were recorded of 59 persons (21 males and 38 females) aged 100 years and upwards, in England and Wales. The ages recorded were:—

Age	Males	Females	Total
100	9	16	25
101	6	8	14
102	2	6	8
103	2	3	5
104	1	3	4
105	–	2	2
106	1	–	1
Total	21	38	59

OLD AGE PENSIONS.

Rates of pensions under the *Old Age Pensions Act*, 1908, as amended in 1919, to persons who have attained the age of 70 years:—

(*a*) In the case of a claimant or pensioner who is one of a married couple living together in the same house—

Where the combined means of husband and wife do not exceed—	Weekly Pension.
£52 10s. a year	10s.
£52 10s. to £63	8s.
£63 to £73 10s.	6s.
£73 10s. to £84	4s.
£84 to £94 10s.	2s.
£94 10s. to £99 15s.	1s.
Exceed £99 15s.	No pension.

If each is pensionable, each would receive above weekly pension.

(*b*) In other cases—

	Weekly Pension.
Where the yearly means do not exceed £26 5s.	10s.
£26 5s. to £31 10s.	8s.
£31 10s. to £36 15s.	6s.
£36 15s. to £42	4s.
£42 to £47 5s.	2s.
£47 5s. to £49 17s. 6d.	1s.
Where the yearly means exceed £49 17s. 6d.	No pension.

Universal Old Age Pensions, to all over the age of 70, *irrespective of means*, were estimated to cost £41,000,000 in the Financial Year 1921–22; if granted at the age of 65 the estimated cost was £70,000,000. The estimated cost of Old Age Pensions under the scale now in force was £26,000,000 for 1921–22.

Pensions in force on March 31, 1922.	ENGLAND.	WALES (including Monmouth).	SCOTLAND.	IRELAND.	TOTAL.
At 10s.	677,177	41,945	91,186	158,601	958,909
,, 8s.	20,133	1,141	2,084	4,409	27,767
,, 6s.	12,810	706	1,408	4,576	19,500
,, 5s.	706	35	55	27	823
,, 4s.	9,851	475	1,106	2,505	13,937
,, 3s.	99	6	7	5	117
,, 2s.	5,162	295	548	648	6,653
,, 1s.	1,365	52	145	99	1,661
Total	717,303	44,655	96,539	170,870*	1,029,367
Number of Pensioners of whose death information has reached the Officer since March 31, 1921	77,414	5,604	11,968	19,427	114,413

The number of Old Age Pensions payable on the 31st March in each of the years stated was as follows:—

	1914.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.		
							Men.	Women.	Total.
England	642,161	629,787	630,909	618,845	653,684	691,106	248,595	468,708	717,393
Wales & Monm'th	42,474	40,606	40,800	39,973	41,449	43,189	16,545	28,110	44,655
Scotland	97,294	91,656	90,500	87,681	90,700	95,067	31,399	65,140	96,539
Ireland	202,202	185,731	180,868	173,699	172,082	172,980	69,716	101,154	170,870*
Total	984,131	947,780	943,077	920,108	957,915	1,002,342	366,255	663,112	1,029,367

* Includes 40,987 payable in Northern Ireland (15,304 to Men and 25,683 to Women).

POOR RELIEF.

Number of Persons in Receipt of Relief in Great Britain and Ireland *on one day in the Winter* in the undermentioned years, with the proportion of persons relieved per 1,000 of the estimated population:—

Year.	Number of Persons Relieved.*				Per 1,000 of Population.
	England and Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.	Total.	
1911	881,333	108,204	79,657	1,069,194	23·8
1912	792,149	109,069	78,652	979,870	21·6
1913	785,345	108,145	77,900	971,390	21·3
1914	754,010	105,123	74,033	933,166	20·4
1915	756,644	105,586	72,294	935,524	20·3
1916	680,973	98,937	67,593	847,503	—
1917	634,452	92,806	66,763	794,021	—
1918	585,315	86,757	63,763	735,835	—
1919	553,526	82,798	61,544	697,868	—
1920	574,383	85,628	61,429	721,440	15·6
1921	659,583	94,026	—	—	—

* Exclusive of "Casuals" in England and Wales and Ireland and of "Vagrants" in Scotland.

GREAT WAR PENSIONS.

THE rates of disability retired pay and pensions in respect of disablement due to service in the Great War are contained in the Royal Warrant of July 2, 1920, (*Officers and Nurses*), the Royal Warrant of December 6, 1919, (*N.C.O's and Men*), and the corresponding Orders in Council and Orders applicable to the *Royal Navy* and *Royal Marines* and the *Royal Air Force.*

DISABLEMENT.

The disablement pension is at the outset generally a temporary award based on a Medical Board's assessment of disablement arising out of injury and disease attributable to or aggravated by war service. Such temporary reward usually runs for a period of 12 months, and is from time to time reviewed until the case is ripe for consideration for a final award under the War Pensions Act, 1921 and the Regulations made thereunder. Under that authority a system of final awards has been brought into operation, the effect of which is to stabilise pensions, gradually to eliminate recurring medical examinations, and to bring about finality as to the amount of pension to be awarded. A man, on receiving notification that a final award has has been made to him, has a right of appeal, subject to certain conditions, to an independent Assessment Appeal Tribunal, whose decision is final and binding on both the Ministry of Pensions and the appellant.

Disablement, for the purpose of pension, is assessed on a percentage scale. Total disablement is reckoned at 100 per cent., and the lowest degree entitling to pension is 20 per cent. Where the disablement is assessed at less than 100 per cent. the disablement pension and any allowances attached thereto are proportionately reduced. For instance, a man 50 per cent. disabled would receive 50 per cent. of the full rate of pension and 50 per cent. of any allowances for wife and children to which he might be entitled.

Disablement assessed at less than 20 per cent. is compensated by a gratuity or a final weekly allowance paid over a definite number of weeks, subject in either case to a maximum payment of £200.

RATES OF PENSION.

The following are the principal rates of weekly pension for a private soldier 100 per cent. disabled, and of pensions or allowances for dependants of a private soldier: (except in the case of wife and children's allowances, the rates for other ranks are higher):—

Private—40*s.*; wife's allowance 10*s.*: children's allowances—7*s.* 6*d.* for first child and 6*s.* for each other child; (if there is no wife, 10*s.* for the first, 7*s.* 6*d.* for the second, and 6*s.* for each other child.

Widow—over 40 or with children 26*s.* 8*d.*; under forty and without children 20*s.*; allowances for children 10*s.*, 7*s.* 6*d.*, 6*s.*

Parents—need-pensions not exceeding 20*s.* Provision is also made for other dependants.

A totally disabled man who is certified to require constant attendance may receive an additional allowance not exceeding 20*s.* a week.

Alternative Pensions.

Alternative pensions are based upon the man's ascertained pre-War earnings. Application for alternative pension must be made within a year after the notification of the first award of disablement pension.

The Ministry of Pensions provide medical treatment for disabilities attributable to or aggravated by service, and if in consequence of a course of treatment a man is unable to provide for his own support and that of his family. treatment allowances may be granted in lieu of his disablement pension and allowances.

NUMBER OF AWARDS.

Officers and Nurses.—From the beginning of the War to March 31, 1923, the following awards of retired pay were made to officers (Navy, Army and Air Force) and their relatives, and to Nurses:—

Officers	58.671
Widows	11,173
Children	12,300
Other Dependants	7,796
Nurses	2,314

Men's Awards.—The following awards were made to N.C.O.'s and men (Navy, Army and Air Force) and their dependants from the beginning of the War to March 31, 1923:—

Navy—Seamen and Marines	32,375.
Children's Allowances	20,702.
Army and Air Force—N.C.O's and Men	1,227,675.
Children's Allowances	994,008.
Widows (Navy and Army)	240,113.
Children of Widows	388,228.
Motherless Children	15,056.
Other Dependants	407,657.

PENSIONS AND ALLOWANCES IN PAYMENT (on March 31, 1923).

The following pensions (approx.) were in payment as at March 31, 1923:—

Officers	28,200.
Nurses	1,300.
Officers' Widows	9,400.
,, Children	8,500.
,, Dependants	6,600.
Men	605,000.
Men's Widows	154,500.
,, Motherless Children	18,000.
,, Dependants	357,000.

The following allowances were also in payment as at March 31, 1923:—

Men's Final Weekly Allowances	120,000.
Allowances for Men's Wives and Children.	877,000.
Allowances for Children of Men's Widows.	320,000.

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

Occupations of the People.

According to the Census Returns of 1911, the occupations of the people of Great Britain and Ireland (aged 10 and upwards) were as shown in the following tables.

England and Wales.

Classes.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Industrial	7,015,605	2,452,533	9,458,138
Commercial ...	2,062,710	151,321	2,214,031
Domestic Service	387,677	1,734,040	2,121,717
Agriculture & Fishing	1,165,654	94,822	1,260,476
Professional ...	367,578	347,043	714.621
Government ...	248,624	50,975	299.599
Defence	205,817	—	205,817
Unoccupied ...	2,208,535	10,026,379	12,234,914
Total	13,662,200	14,857,113	28,519,313

Scotland.

Classes.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Industrial	911,728	314,514	1,226,242
Commercial	245,621	37,844	283,465
Agriculture and Fishing	193,731	33,380	227,111
Domestic	34,488	166,578	201,066
Professional	45,713	35,962	81,675
Government and Defence	42,476	4,932	47,408
Unoccupied	309,024	1,338,410	1,647,434
Total	1,782,781	1,931,620	3,714,401

Ireland.

Classes.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Agriculture	721,669	59,198	780,867
Industrial	434,699	178.698	613.397
Domestic	25,831	144,918	170,749
Professional	103,603	37,531	141,134
Commercial	101,396	9,747	111,143
Indefinite	804,850	1,768,079	2,572,929
Total	2,192,048	2,198,171	4,390,219

Great Britain and Ireland.

Classes.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Industrial	8,362,033	2,945.745	11,307,778
Commercial	2,409,727	198,912	2,608.639
Domestic	448,096	2,055,536	2,503.632
Agricultural......	2,081,054	187,400	2,268 454
Professional	516,894	420,536	937,430
Indefinite	3,322,409	13,132,868	16,454,277
Total	17,140,213	18,940,997	36,080,210

Agriculture.

The total land surface of Great Britain and Ireland is stated at 76,762,887 acres; the total area under cultivation. pasture and rough grazings, in 1918 was 62,682,000 acres. Of the remainder over 3,000,000 acres were woods and plantations.

Productive Acreage, 1922.

Division.	Arable.	Pasture.	Rough Grazings.
England	10,583,000	12,839,000	3,292,000
Wales	727,000	1,877,000	1,490,000
Scotland	3,338,000	1,387,000	9,634,000
Ireland	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)
Isle of Man ...	66,000	18,000	36,000
Channel Islds.	21,000	10,000	2,000

(*a*) Figures for Ireland not available.

Acreage under Crops.

Crop.	1910.*	1921.*	1922.*
Wheat, barley, oats, &c......	8,345,607	8,903,800	8,819,225
Potatoes, turnips, swedes, etc.	4,053,181	3,909,414	3,918,658
Hops	32,886	25,133	26.452
Small Fruit†...	97,303	100,038	102,804
Fallow............	354,010	513,592	411,360
Clover and grasses	6,625,052	4,025,656*a*	3,813,655*a*

* Excluding Isle of Man and Channel Islands

† Figures for Ireland include orchards.

a Great Britain only.

Numbers of Live Stock.

The Live Stock of Great Britain and Ireland was valued at £300,000,000 in 1922.

Live Stock.	1910.*	1921.*	1922.*
Horses†	2,084,893	1,894,549	1,852,860
Cattle	11,726,215	11,856,979	12,026,093
Sheep	31,082,461	24,198,314	23,688,638
Pigs	3,549,951	3,628,133	3,486,546

* Excluding Isle of Man and Channel Islands.

† Horses used for agricultural purposes, breeding, and unbroken horses.

Produce.

Totals of the principal crops of Great Britain and Ireland for three years :—

	1920.	1921.	1919.
	Quarters.	Quarters.	Quarters.
Wheat ..	7.104 000	9,224.000	8,156,000
Barley ...	8,211,000	6.762,000	6,664,000
Oats	22,609,000	20,594,000	20,418,000
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Potatoes...	6,374,000	6,554,000	8,634,000
Turnips ...	25,992,000	17,622,000	21,226,000
Mangolds	8,582,000	7,796,500	9,925,000
Hay	14,700,000	9,383,000	11,317,000

GOOD AND BAD SEASONS AND HARVESTS.

With the average price of Wheat per Quarter in England and Wales, together with the number of cwts. of Wheat and of Wheat-Flour imported into Great Britain and Ireland to supply Deficiencies; and the Marriage Rate. The value of the Wheat Crop of Great Britain and Ireland in 1920 was about £31,000,000, and in 1921 (England and Wales only) about £35,250,000.

Year.	England and Wales.			Great Britain and Ireland.		
	Wheat Harvest compared with the Average of 31 years, 1891–1921.	Average Price of Wheat per Qr.		Imports of Wheat.	Imports of Wheat-Flour.	Marriage Rate.
		s.	d.	cwt.	cwt.	
1893	Extremely bad	26	4	65,461,988	20,408,168	13·9
1894	Slightly below average	22	10	70,126,232	19,134,605	14·2
1895	Extremely bad	23	1	81,749,955	18,368,410	14·3
1896	Very good	26	2	70,025,980	21,320,200	15·0
1897	Bad	30	2	62,740,180	18,680,669	15·2
1898	Extremely good	34	0	65,227,930	21,017,109	15·4
1899	Good	25	8	66,636,078	22,945,708	15·6
1900	Bad	26	11	68,669,490	21,548,131	15·1
1901	Average	26	9	69,708,530	22,576,430	15·1
1902	Good	28	1	81,002,227	19,386,341	15·1
1903	Deficient	26	9	88,131,030	20,601,448	15·0
1904	Extremely bad	28	4	97,782,500	14,722,893	14·7
1905	Good	29	8	97,622,752	11,954,763	14·7
1906	Very good	28	3	92,967,200	14,190,300	15·0
1907	Very good	30	7	97,168,000	13,297,366	15·2
1908	Decidedly above average	32	0	91,131,205	12,969,855	14·5
1909	Very good	36	11	97,854,425	11,052,540	14·1
1910	Deficient	31	8	105,222,638	9,960,491	14·3
1911	Good	31	8	98,067,787	10,065,132	14·6
1912	Bad	34	9	109,572,539	10,189,476	14·9
1913	Slightly above average	31	8	105,878,102	11,978,153	15·0
1914	Good	34	11	103,926,743	10,060,223	15·3
1915	Slightly above average	52	10	88,667,900	10,482,170	18·3
1916	Bad	58	5	100,070,320	9,960,325	14·6
1917	Deficient	75	9	91,435,006	14,339,782	14·2
1918	Good	72	10	57,947,610	26,359,600	14·4
1919	Bad	72	11	71,443,000	17,711,070	16·1
1920	Bad	80	10	109,328,326	11,969,740	19·4
1921	Extremely good	71	6	80,478,794	15,841,055	—
1922	Slightly above average	47	10	96,374,134	13,481,021	—

NOTE.—When the yield of wheat per acre differed from the average for the 30 years 1892–1921 by less than one-tenth of a bushel, the year has been noted as "Average." When the difference was between 0·1 and 0·5 bushel, the year has been noted as "Slightly above (or below) Average"; when between 0·5 and 1·5 bushels, as "Decidedly above Average" or "Deficient"; when between 1·5 and 2·5 bushels, as "Good" or "Bad"; when between 2·5 and 3·5 bushels, as "Very good" or "Very bad"; and when above 3·5 bushels, as "Extremely good" or "Extremely bad."

Production per Acre.

The production per acre of cereal crops, roots and hay in the year of the outbreak of the War, and in 1921, is shown in the following table:

Crop.		England and Wales.		Scotland.		Ireland.	
		1914	1922	1914	1922	1914	1922
Wheat	*Bshls.*	32·34	31·2	42·31	38·6	38·34	34·7
Barley	,,	32·82	29·7	38·04	37·5	44·99	40·4
Oats	,,	39·61	34·4	40·18	38·9	50·48	41·6
Beans	,,	30·49	24·6	38·45	34·6	44·97	*
Peas	,,	23·00	17·0	24·27	15·4	31·32	*
Potatoes	*Tons*	6·4	7·1	7·07	7·6	5·91	6·0
Turnips and Swedes	,,	12·9	13·3	14·66	17·0	16·01	13·9
Mangolds	,,	18·36	20·3	21·84	17·2	19·15	15·9
Hay	,,	1·15	0·97	1·54	1·56	1·72	1·82

* Figures not available.

Number of Farms.

Size of Farm or Holding (*a*).	England and Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.
	1922	1922	1918
Not above 1 acre	(*b*)	(*b*)	112,787
1 to 5 acres	79,364	17,202	47,619
5 to 50 acres	194,166	33,076	321,335
50 to 100 acres	60,676	10,162	57·476
100 to 200 acres	(*b*)	(*b*)	23,159
50 to 300 acres	—	—	—
100 to 300 acres	67,586	13,042	—
200 to 500 acres	(*b*)	(*b*)	8,231
Above 300 acres	12,923	2,519	—
Above 500 acres	(*b*)	(*b*)	1,967
Total	414,715	76,001	572,574

(*a*) Exclusive of Allotments under the *Small Holdings & Allotments Act*, 1908, of which there were estimated to be 500,000 (1914) and 1,300,000 (1921) in England and Wales. (*b*) Classification for Ireland only.

Fisheries.

The quantities and values of the sea fish of British taking landed in Great Britain and Ireland in 1922 (exclusive of river salmon) are shown in the following table. The total catch exceeded that of 1921 by 60,000 tons, but was 177,000 tons less than the 1920 quantity (by far the largest since the outbreak of the War) and 303,000 tons less than the record catch of 1913. Representing the 1913 catch by 100, the catches during 1920-2 were respectively 90, 70, and 75. Notwithstanding the larger quantity, the total value in 1922 was £3,255,000 (15 per cent.) less than in the previous year.

Tonnage and Value of Fish Landed, 1922.

Wet Fish.	ENGLAND AND WALES.		SCOTLAND.		IRELAND.*		TOTAL.	
	Tons.	Value (£).	Tons.	Value (£).	Tons.	Value(£).	Tons.	Value (£.)
Cod	116,298	2,560,653	38,222	715,344	1,228	46,181	155,748	3,322,178
Haddock	124,919	2,833,321	45,053	956,056	299	7,073	170,271	3,796,450
Plaice	38,502	2,101.483	3,433	190,964	585	29,967	42,520	2,322,414
Hake	37,073	1,363,832	2,011	49,000	138	9,113	39,222	1,421,945
Skates and Rays	21,925	608,048	9,498	86,170	265	5,662	31,688	699,880
Whiting	15,855	247,392	8,182	105.949	1,069	21,257	25.106	374.598
Herring	133,842	948,922	135,313	1,041.846	4,523	42,321	273,678	2,033,089
Mackerel	13,500	226,039	2,125	18,970	5,286	39,788	20,911	284,797
Other	106,011	2,928,140	35,727	801,912	1,198	28,841	142,936	3,758,893
Total	607,925	13,817,830	279,564	3,966,211	14,591	230,203	902,080	18,014,244
Shell Fish	...	473,477	...	111,164	...	23,542	...	608,183
Grand Total	...	14,291,307	...	4,077,375	...	253,745	...	18,622,427

* The figures for Ireland are subject to revision.

Mineral Production.

Minerals won, 1921.	Tons.	Value (£).
Alum Shale	2,840	320
Arsenic	1,032	25,336
Barium Compounds	24,669	79,912
Bauxite	2,629	477
Bog Ore	817	337
Chalk	3,434,357	418,057
Chert, Flint, &c.	45,641	26,268
China Clay	435,844	663,606
China Stone	34,886	38,590
Clay and Shale	8,351,450	1,097,333
Coal	163,251,181	213,746,044
Copper Ore & Precip.	136	2,945
Fireclay	1,352,587	624,612
Fluorspar	23,137	24,752
Fuller's Earth	20,242	75,921
Ganister	150.562	93,691
Gravel and Sand	2,489,817	477,458
Gypsum	264,840	186,983
Igneous Rock	5,740,014	3,199,907
Iron Ore	3,477,955	2,209,200
Iron Pyrites	3,943	3,951
Lead Ore	6,787	85,914
Limestone	7,335,862	2,362,254
Manganese Ore	514	769
Ochre, Umber, &c.	10,310	23,345
Oil Shale	1,866,896	902,389
Petroleum	342	2,394
Potter's Clay	158,196	142,521
Salt	1,382,629	1,633,268
Sandstone	1,884,550	1,323,178
Slate	237,350	2,145,296
Sulphate of Strontia	6,622	8,558
Tin Ores	1,078	92,147
Tungsten Ore	—	186
Uranium	76	—
Zinc Ore	814	3,194
Natural Gas......*cub. ft.*	100,000	—

The selling value (at the mines and quarries) of *all* minerals won in 1920 was £427,445,000. The total number of persons employed in 1921 at the 3,428 mines in work was 1,156,938, and 924,629 (males) were employed underground, and 226,071 males and 6,238 females above ground. In the 4,362 quarries, 69,979 persons were permanently employed; of these, 44,017 (males) worked inside the quarries and 25,962 (410 females) outside the quarries.

Accidents in Mines and Quarries.

In 1922 1,073 fatal accidents, causing 1,153 deaths, occurred in the mines and quarries of Great Britain. In coal mines the number of reported fatal accidents was 1,020, while the number of deaths resulting was 1,100.

The year 1923 was marked by two serious colliery accidents. The first was on July 28 at the *Maltby Main* Colliery, near Rotherham. As a result of gob-fires the work of coal getting had been given up, but 130 men were below endeavouring to stop the fires when an explosion took place in a byway off the main haulage road. The men were in small parties working at different spots, and consequently the majority escaped; but 27 lives were lost despite the efforts of rescue parties. The second occurred in the early morning of Sept. 25. The *Redding* pit, about two miles from Falkirk, was flooded by an inrush of water from disused workings at a higher level. There were 75 men working in the pit at the time, and of these 10 escaped at the first inrush, 21 were rescued a few hours later from the shaft of another disused working, and three bodies were brought up. Strenuous efforts were made to reach the remaining men, and splendid heroism was displayed. Day after day this work was continued, and when hope had been all but abandoned, early on the morning of Oct. 4, five men were brought up alive after 214 hours' imprisonment.

The World's Coal Output.

The United States Geological Survey has estimated the total output of coal for the world in 1922 at 1,332,000,000 short tons (£2,000).

Country.	Metric Tons (2,204 lb.).	
	1921.	1922.
United States	448,600,000	417,000,000
Germany:		
Coal	145,400,000	141,000,000
Lignite	120,000,000	137,000,000
Great Britain	166,992,000	256,000,000
France	29,000,000	25,000.000
Japan	...	25,000,000
Poland	...	24,000,000
Belgium	21.807.160	21.000,000

Coal Production of Great Britain and Ireland.

Year.	Persons employed.	Output.	
		Tons.	Value.
			£
1913	1,127,890	287,411,869	145,535,669
1914	1,133.746	265,664,393	132,596,853
1915	953,642	253,206,081	157,830,670
1916	998,063	256,348,351	200,014,626
1917	1,021,340	248,473,119	207,786,894
1918	1,008.867	227,748,654	238,240,760
1919	1,191,313	229,779,517	314,113,160
1920	1.248,224	229,295,000	396,871.864
1921	1,126,000	163,250,897	213,745,652
1922	......	250,808,763	......

In 1921 there was a stoppage of production for 88 days, ending in a settlement of the "Coal Dispute" on June 28, 1921.

Coal Exports.

Admiralty shipments of coal (34,500,000 tons in 1918) are not included in these figures. Before the Great War of 1914-1918 the value of the coal consumed by the ships of the Royal Navy was about £2,500,000 annually. Oil has taken the place of coal in most of the recently built ships.

Year.	Exported.		Bunkered.
	Tons.	Value. £	Tons.
1913	73,400,118	50,727,252	21,023,693
1916	41,157,746	50,670,604	12,988,000
1917	37,800,705	52,341,487	10,228,000
1918	34,173,847	52,416,983	8,756,000
1919	35,249,568	92,297,685	12,021,000
1920	24,931,853	99,627,146	13,840,360
1921	24,660,552	42,951,591	10,926,444
1922	64,198,384	72,529,500	18,273,017

The average F.O.B. value of the coal exported was 13*s.* 8*d.* per ton in 1913, 79*s.* 11*d.* in 1920, 34*s.* 10*d.* in 1921, and 22*s.* 7*d.* in 1922. The countries to which coal was exported are shown in the table at the top of the next column, the figures representing "long" tons of 2,240 lb., in the calendar years 1913, 1921 and 1922.

Destination of Exported Coal.

Country.	1913.	1921.	1922.
Argentina	3,693,572	887,344	2,021,092
Belgium	2,031,077	618,066	3,489,419
Brazil	1,886,871	242,223	1,013,221
British India	179,192	531,561	999,159
Canary Islds.	1,114,629	160,304	524,815
Ceylon	239,657	140,307	232,675
Channel Isds.	167.862	113,964	160,636
Chile	588,526	22,624	84,311
Denmark	3,034,240	1,803,561	2,866,233
Egypt	3,162,477	1,017,748	1,743,643
France	12,775,909	6,395,651	13,579,417
Algeria	1,281,664	455,364	1,032,282
Germany	8,952,348	817,877	8,345,606
Gibraltar	354,702	367,750	689,428
Greece	727,899	248,554	428,647
Italy	9,647,161	3,383,083	6,341,743
Malta	700,111	206,108	214,396
Netherlands	2,018,401	1,787,678	6,067,789
Norway	2,298,345	694,316	1,566,969
Portugal	1,201,722	436,365	784,356
,, W. Africa	233,015	107,022	193,667
Russia	5,998,434	138,878	584,069
Spain	2,534,131	1,021,472	1,711,021
Sweden	4,563,076	1,232,904	2,522,820
Uruguay	723,936	221,817	502,533
Other Countries	1,898,984	1,511,183	6,288,152

Iron Ore.

The production and importation of iron ore are as shown below. Values are not shown, as that of iron ore produced in Great Britain is taken at the place of production, while the value of imported ore is enhanced by transport and handling to the port of entry. The value of the iron ore produced in Great Britain in 1921 is stated at £2,209,200; that of the imported ore at £3,736,000.

Year.	Tons Produced.	Tons Imported.
1913	15,997,000	7,441,000
1918	14,613.032	6,581,728
1919	12,254,195	5,200,696
1920	12,707,000	6,501,000
1921	3,477,925	1,887,872

Pig Iron and Steel.

The quantity of pig iron and steel ingots and castings made is shown below. In 1905 the quantity of coal used in the manufacture of pig iron was 19,255,555 tons; in 1921 the quantity was 651,000 tons of coal and 3,076,000 tons of coke. In 1905 there were 345 blast furnaces at work, and in 1922 they numbered 189.

	1921.	1922.
Pig Iron (tons)	2,611,400	4,899,600
Steel Ingots and castings(tons)	3,624,800	5,832,000

Pre-War and Post-War Personnel.

	April, 1914.	Nov. 11, 1918.	April, 1922.
Navy	174,500	436,000	121,400
Army	145,600	3,996,000	196,000
Air Force	—	293,000	27,300
Govt. Depts.	277,900	418,025	317,712
Total	598,000	5,143,025	662,421

Joint Stock Companies.

On Dec. 31, 1920, there were registered in Great Britain and Ireland 79,541 Joint Stock Companies, with a total paid up capital of £3,508,012,486; the number of companies registered during 1920 was 11,012 with share capital £593,189,032.

Building Societies.

In 1919 there were 1,315 Incorporated Building Societies in Great Britain and Ireland, with liabilities on shares £54,900,922, to depositors, etc., £15,868,245, a total liability of £70,769,167; the assets consisted of mortgage securities, £56,323,135, and other assets, £18,835,812, showing a balance of undivided profits and reserve funds of £4,389,780; there were also 44 unincorporated societies in England and 1 in Scotland.

Municipal Trading.

Local taxation returns for England and Wales show that in 1919–20 the ratepayers contributed in public rates a total of £45,647,767 towards the expenses of the larger municipal bodies, namely, the City Corporation, the London County Council, the Metropolitan Borough Councils, the Metropolitan Police, the Metropolitan Water Board, and the 82 county borough councils. These local authorities also received in that year in aid of current expenses charged on their rate funds, Exchequer grants amounting to £22,557,074, and fees, tolls, rents, and other miscellaneous receipts amounting to £9,299,445.

In addition, their trading undertakings produced an aggregate revenue of £54,695,996, while the net income of their reserve and other special funds was £4,765,068, and their receipts on capital accounts amounted to £14,055,602. The total sums received by these 114 authorities to meet their own expenditure constituted 52·7 per cent. of the aggregate receipts of all the local authorities—some 25,000 in number—in England and Wales.

Municipal trading by the 82 county borough councils resulted in a net deficiency, over all the undertakings, of £130,597. While certain undertakings produced an aggregate surplus of £929,512, others realised a loss of £1,060,109. The account stood as follows:—

	Surplus.	Deficiency.
Water Supply	£16,319	£512,953
Gas	130,704	...
Electricity	185,306	36,990
Trams and 'buses	546,744	67,099
Markets	42,722	16,864
Harbours, Docks, &c.	2,500	201,592
Cemeteries	...	199,847
Light Railways	5,000	7,407

Trade Union Membership.

The International Labour Office stated in March, 1921, that the number of Trade Unionists in the twenty leading countries of the world was 32,680,000 at the end of 1920, Germany having the largest number (9,000,000), and Great Britain and Ireland 8,024,000, the smallest number being 20,000 in Serbia.

Returns for 1920 furnished to the Registrar of Friendly Societies relating to 602 Trade Unions in Great Britain and Ireland show that at the end of the year the total membership was 7,091,721, an increase in twelve months of over 400,000. The aggregate income of the Unions was £12,962,538 (against £9,723,255 in 1919). At the end of 1920 the funds amounted to £15,989,025.

Industrial and Provident Societies.

In 1919 there were 3,119 Societies making returns to the Registrar of Friendly Societies, with 4,393,570 members, share capital, £73,307,701, liabilities, £46,919,686, and sales to the value of £348,805,920.

Co-Operators' Profits.

The half-yearly balance-sheet of the Co-operative Wholesale Society submitted to the business meetings in October, 1922, shows sales of £32,000,000. During the half-year the supplies from the various productive works were just over £10,000,000. After providing for all the expenses of production and distribution and £994,634 for interest on capital and depreciation of property, there is a net profit of £23,521.

Unemployment Statistics.

The live registers of the employment exchanges in Great Britain contained the highest figures for unemployment on June 24, 1921, subsequent figures being appended for comparison:—

	June 24, 1921.	June 26, 1922.	June 25, 1923.	Oct. 15, 1923.
Men	1,459,639	1,173,276	908,731	936,584
Boys	81,252	41,699	35,887	42,653
Women	439,541	160,985	212,142	235,937
Girls	64,223	29,333	32,299	38,968
Total	2,044,655	1,405,293	1,189,059	1,254,142

Cost of Unemployment.

Total sums paid by way of State grants to the Unemployment Funds, including the Unemployed Workers' Dependents' Fund:—

1920 21	£2,168,640
1921-22	8,123,430
1922-23 (8½ months)	8,273,350
	£18,565,420

In addition, repayable advances had been made out of the Consolidated Fund during the last eighteen months, totalling £14,580,000.

Unemployment Relief Works, 1923–4.

New expenditure amounting to not less than fifty millions had been undertaken or initiated by the Government to relieve unemployment.

Road and bridge programme	£14,000,000
Viscount St. David's Unemployment Grants Committee (additional)	10,000,000
Trade facilities	12,000,000
Railway companies (approximately only, but probably not less than £10,000,000–£15,000,000)	10,000,000

Unemployment Insurance.

The Unemployment Insurance Bill provides for a further extension of the periods of "uncovennated" benefit, and fixes the maximum rates of contribution which are to become operative at the end of the deficiency period at the following rates:—

	Employers.	Employed.
Men	6*d.*	6*d.*
Women	5*d.*	4*d.*
Boys	3*d.*	3*d.*
Girls	2½*d.*	3*d.*

When these rates come into force the State contribution is to be the same as in the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1920, namely, one-fourth of the joint contributions of employers and employed instead of the present proportion of approximately one-third. If the maximum reduced rates are adopted the State contributions will be about £6,000,000 annually, as compared with the present amount of about £12,500,000; while the combined contributions from employers and employed will be annually £24,000,000 instead of the present figure of about £35,000,000. During the interval between the end of the deficiency period and the date at which the reduced contributions come into force, the State contributions will be at a figure of about £130,000 a week in excess of that required under the maximum rates set out in the bill, and the corresponding excess in the combined contributions of employers and workers will be about £220,000 per week. The aggregate amount of benefit payable from April 19, 1923, to October, 1924, is estimated at £62,500,000, assuming that the number of persons unemployed (including an allowance for short time workers) may be, on the average, 1,250,000. It is estimated that on this basis the deficiency on the Unemployment Fund, which will be approximately £18,500,000 on April 19, will increase to the following figures: October, 1923, £20,000,000; April, 1924, £22,500,000. The maximum borrowing power, as fixed by the Act of 1922, is £30,000,000. The further grant of benefit does not involve any increase in the rates of contribution from employers, employed, or the State during the deficiency period; but as it must prolong the deficiency period, and consequently postpone the date at which the present rates of contribution can be reduced, the effect is to increase the total amount of the contributions to be paid by all three parties during the deficiency period. The total amount of Unemployment Benefit covenanted and uncovenanted (the "dole"), and of Allowances for Dependents paid from November 3, 1920, to June 30, 1923, is about £128,304,000, paid in weekly amounts ranging from 12*s.* to 22*s.* each; about 170,000,000 separate payments have been made. The total contributions from the initiation of the scheme to July 1, 1923, have been approximately as follows:—

From Employers	£48,000,000
From Employed	44,600,000
From Exchequer	33,100,000
Total	£125,700,000

Loss through Strikes and Lock-outs.

The aggregate number of working days lost through industrial disputes in Great Britain and Northern Ireland by workpeople involved in the disputes or thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred in consequence of them, were approximately as follows:—

Year.	Days Lost.
1919	34,966,000
1920	26,535,000
1921	85,872,000
1922	19,918,000
1923 (Jan. to Sept.)	8,347,000

Workmen's Compensation.

Particulars of the operation of the Workmen's Compensation Act, issued by the Home Office, show that although in recent years the number of claims has declined, the total payments, owing to the higher wages ruling, have largely increased. The high-water mark was attained in 1920, when the aggregate compensation paid in the seven principal groups of industries was £5,978,000. In 1921, when unemployment increased and wages began to fall, the total declined to £5,509,395, but the decrease was by no means commensurate with the decline in the number of cases. The figures for the three years following the Armistice compare as follows with those for 1913:—

—	Cases.		Compensation.	
	Fatal.	Non-fatal.	Fatal.	Non-fatal.
			£	£
1913	3,748	476,920	595,012	2,766,538
1919	3,293	365,176	687,477	3,929,246
1920	3,531	381,986	755,657	5,222,352
1921	2,385	283,361	518,064	4,991,331

In the seven groups of industries the aggregate number of workers employed in 1921 was 7,315 866, compared with 8,348,150 in 1920, and 7,509,353 in the pre-war year. In 1921 the average payment in case of death was £217, against £214 in 1920, and £161 in 1914. In case of disablement the average amount (including cases settled by payment of a lump sum) was £17 12*s.* against £6 7*s.* in 1914. While in the year before last the number of non-fatal cases fell by 25·8 per cent., there was a reduction of only 4·4 per cent. in the compensation. An increase occurred in the average amount of compensation paid both in lump sums and in weekly payments. In 1921 the average amount paid in lump sums was £73, as against £62 in 1920, while the average amount in the weekly payment cases rose from £11 in 1920 to £13 in 1921. This increase is attributed largely to the depression in trade and consequent lack of employment, which would have the effect of delaying the return of the disabled workmen either to full employment or light work. The figures given above represent only the actual amount paid to workmen or their dependents, and not the total charge on the industries in respect of compensation. Adding the legal, medical, administrative, and other expenses, the aggregate outlay in respect of the 285,746 cases in 1921 can hardly have been less than £8,500,000. For a total of 442,116 cases in 1914 the estimate was £5,000,000. Taking the seven groups of industries together, the annual charge for compensation averaged 15*s.* 1*d.* per person employed, compared with 9*s.* 9*d.* in 1914. Below are the figures for the various groups:—

—	Number employed.	Total paid.	Charge per employee.	
		£	*s.*	*d.*
Shipping	201,464	156,525	15	6
Factories	5,218,311	2,463,782	9	5
Docks	127,844	211,385	33	1
Mines	1,109,023	2,257,511	40	9
Quarries	62,722	65,171	20	9
Constructional work	86,444	66,889	15	6
Railways	510,058	288,132	11	4
Totals	7,315,866	5,509,395	15	1

Decreased Industrial Profits.

A table, compiled by the Central Council for Economic Information, of the net profits made by 555 representative industrial companies mainly engaged in production, during the years 1920, 1921, 1922, shows that the decrease in 1921, as compared with 1920, was £21,275,819; and in 1922, as compared with 1921, £21,161,062. Since 1920, therefore, the net profits of these 555 representative companies have declined by £42,436,881. It is pointed out that the table is made up from reports which were published in the years mentioned, and that the actual period dealt with probably precedes the date of publication of each report by from 3 to 6 months; and, therefore, the last quarter of 1922 at least is not covered by the figures given. The figures show that profits have borne their share with wages in the efforts to reduce prices and so regain markets. The table given below compares the net profits made during 1921 with those of 1922, as set forth in the companies' reports:—

Companies.	No. of Comps.	Net Profits. 1921.	Net Profits. 1922.
Breweries	83	£2,091,570	£7,806,196
Canals, Docks, and Harbours	5	554,471	254,565
Electric Lighting and Power	26	1,742,441	1,834,322
Gas	32	94,836	1,681,015
Hotels and Rests	24	1,500,441	1,537,555
Iron, Coal, and Steel	75	12,631,842	8,781,855
Motor and Cycle	21	786,000	710,678
Shipping	23	6,819,341	5,685,903
Shops and Stores	47	5,509,636	4,087,471
Textiles	42	13,576,495	7,106,915
Tramways	14	379,261	530,176
Waterworks	16	294,381	314,171
Other Companies	153	30,463,472	14,943,303
	555	76,435,187	55,274,125

BRITISH TRADE IN 1923.

A GENERAL INCREASE OVER 1922.

Early in January, 1923, the hardening of the money market, indicating a reduction in bank deposits and the release of additional money for commercial enterprises, pointed to an expected revival of British trade. This favourable indication was, however, followed by unsettled political conditions in Europe—the occupation of the Ruhr and internal disorder in Germany, and the Italo-Greek incident, after the Albanian murder—while the commercial possibilities of *Soviet* Russia remained unexpectedly in abeyance and a high tariff wall was maintained in the United States. It is, therefore, satisfactory to find a general increase in British Trade, as shown below and in the comparative statement of "Total Exports by Months" for the years 1921, 1922 and 1923 on the following page.

EXPORTS.

British Exports to Foreign Countries show an average monthly increase of £3,250,000, mainly to the United States, Germany and South America. A small increase is also shown in the exports to the British Dominions, but this is mainly due to the inclusion of figures for the Irish Free State; when these are excluded the increase is small, but the exports to British Dominions are at least maintained at the same rate as in 1922. The estimated total value of the Exports of 1923 is £760,000,000 against £720,500,000 in 1922.

Raw Materials.—The increase in the value of Raw Materials exported in 1923 is £23,500,000, thus accounting for the greater part of the total increase in exports. The additional weight of these Raw Materials is 14,000,000 tons, to which the chief contributor is coal.

Manufactured Articles.—An increase of about £3,000,000 is indicated, with a total of £585,000,000 in 1923. Iron and steel manufactures show an increase of 861,000 tons out of the total increase in weight of 1,750,000 tons. Textiles show an increased value of £1,950,000, with a slight decrease in weight, cotton piece goods having been taken in larger quantities, particularly by British India.

IMPORTS.

The total value of the Special Imports (*i.e.* Imports retained for Home Consumption) in 1923 will probably be £945,000,000, against £900,000,000 in 1922, the increase being Food, Drink, and Tobacco £26,000,000 and manufactured articles £19,000,000.

Raw Materials.—The total value will be approximately the same in 1923 as in 1922. American cotton has remained at a very high price, on the average about 122 per cent. higher than in 1914. The ordinary annual consumption of cotton in Great Britain is 4,500,000 bales, and efforts are being made in Australia (70,000 acres) and in Africa to supply the needs of British mills.

Manufactured Goods.—There are increases in almost all items of manufacture, the decreases being negligible. The chief increases are in textiles (£5,020,000), apparel (£1,800,000), chemicals (£1,890,000) and vehicles (£1,520,000).

TRADE OF 1913 AND 1923.

Exports.—In spite of the advance in 1923 on the figures of 1922 there is still a deficit in British Exports of £168,000,000 in comparison with 1913, if the figures for that year are advanced to 1923 values. In 1913 the value of the exports was £525,250,000 and in 1923 the value is expected to reach £760,000,000, but if the 1913 figures are advanced to 1923 values the exports of 1923 will amount only to 81·5 per cent. of the 1913 total, the principal decrease being under the heading of Food, Drink, and Tobacco, with a slight increase in Raw Materials, which weigh 5,000,000 tons more (chiefly coal). Almost every article of Manufacture shows a decrease in weight or quantity, the net decrease in value being £2,560,000, although woollen textiles show an increase in certain directions. The total value of the shortage of Manufactured Goods exported may be estimated at over £68,000,000 in comparison with 1913 (at 1923 values).

Imports.—The Special Imports of 1913 were valued at £659,000,000 and those of 1923 may be expected to reach £946,000,000, but if the 1913 values are advanced to those of 1923 there will be a deficit in 1923 of 17·5 per cent. This deficit is accounted for under the heading of Manufactured Articles (£30,000,000), Raw Materials (£27,320,000), and Food, Drink and Tobacco (£10,000,000).

EXTERNAL TRADE OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND (MERCHANDISE).

IN statistics of Trade, the term GENERAL TRADE refers to the whole volume of Imports (including such as are temporarily detained and afterwards exported), and to the whole volume of Exports. The term SPECIAL TRADE includes only *Imports for consumption* in the country receiving them, and *Exports of home produce or manufacture.* Imports are taken at their C.I.F. value (which includes the *Cost* of the merchandise and the charges for *Insurance* and *Freight*), whereas Exports are taken at their F.O.B. (free on board) value, which includes only the *Cost* of the merchandise delivered to the exporting ship. Exports have an added value by the time they reach their destination, having become loaded *en route* with Insurance and Freight. They leave the country of origin with an F.O.B. value and arrive with an acquired C.I.F. value.

General Trade.				Special Trade.			
Year.	General Imports.	General Exports.	Total General Trade.	Year.	Special Imports.	Special Exports.	Excess of Imports.
	£	£	£		£	£	£
1913	768.734.739	634,820.326	1,403.555.065	1913	659,159,702	525,245,289	133,914.413
1920	1,932,648.881	1.557.222.600	3.489,871,481	1920	1,709,895,550	1,334,469,269	375,426,281
1921	1,085,500,061	810.318.848	1.895.818,909	1921	978,580,755	703,399.542	275,181,213
1922	1.003,098,899	824,268,297	1,827,367,196	1922	898,338,012	719,507,410	178,830,602

Britain's Best Customers.

	1921.	1922.
India	£111,403.846	£92,939,000
U.S.A.	64,308.334	73.676,000
France	57,065,016	65,938,000
Australia	48.290,990	65.732,000
Germany	40,711,213	49,062,000
Netherlands	36,464,032	40,900,000
Belgium	29,283,310	35.479,000
Canada	21,527,907	27.935,000
South Africa	31,019,354	25,799,000
Japan	...	24,324,000
China	26,404,707	23,895,000
Argentina	28,053,695	23,364,000
Italy	18,661,612	20,982,000
New Zealand	...	16,701,000
Egypt	19,268,839	15,880,000

Total Exports by Months, 1921-23.

	1921.	1922.	1923.*
January	£103,711,213	£71,605,815	£76,736,869
February	76,226,034	68,509,270	67,333,227
March	75,696.966	74,734.405	70,006,332
April	98,427,247	64,707,423	75,299,602
May	50,320,254	67,010,252	83,328,290
June	45,235,002	60,866,160	73,838,491
July	52,533,955	68,735,264	68,303,833
August	61,344,086	67,536,162	66,232,141
September	63,842,222	68,892,542	71,946,587
October	72,650,993	63,676,014	82,416,912
November	72,718,021	75,638,912	...
December	68,578,341	67,362,098	...

9 months (1922) Imports, £728,214,962, Exports, £612,597,296.
* 9 months (1923) Imports, £787,214,962, Exports, £652,980,275.

Value of the General Imports, 1913, 1921 and 1922 (C.I.F.).

Classification.	1913.	1921.	1922.
Food, Drink and Tobacco	£295,149,630	£567,005,947	£471,881,370
Raw Materials and mainly unmanufactured	269,939,720	270,794,031	298,338 680
Articles wholly or mainly manufactured	201,038,872	244,480,368	229,749,590
Animals not for food	488,411	394,213	362,156
Parcel Post, non-dutiable Articles	2,118,106	2,825,502	2,767,103
Total	£768,734,739	£1,085,500,061	£1,003,098,899

Value of Special Exports, 1913, 1921 and 1922 (F.O.B.).

Classification.	1913.	1921.	1922.
Food, Drink and Tobacco	£33,875,845	£37,399,209	£36,301,190
Raw Materials and mainly unmanufactured	66,173,319	63,594,875	101,965,214
Articles wholly or mainly manufactured	413,820,434	588,889,124	568,524,060
Animals not for food	2,229,868	3,427,072	1,475.544
Parcel Post, non-dutiable Articles	9,154,129	10,089,262	11,241,402
Total	£525,253,595	£703,399,542	£719,507,410

Estimated Tonnage of Goods Exchanged, 1913, 1920, 1921 and 1922.

	1913 (Tons).	1920 (Tons).	1921 (Tons).	1922 (Tons).
General Imports	56,020,000	45,540,000	39,300,000	Not now calculated.
Special Exports	91,800,000	39,510,000	33,000,000	
Re-Exports	1,820,000	1,660,000	1,440,000	

EXTERNAL TRADE OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, 1922.
NATIONS EXCHANGING.

BRITISH DOMINIONS.	Merchandise.	
	Imported from.	Exported to.
Europe :—	£	£
Channel Islands	3,617,000	3,748,000
Malta and Gozo	85,000	1,571,000
Gibraltar	68,000	1,808,000
Asia :—		
Cyprus	169,000	384,000
Empire of India	47,681,000	92,939.000
Aden, Perim, &c.	331,000	513,000
Iraq	1,149,000	3,762,000
Palestine	713,000	965.000
Ceylon	10,322,000	3,673,000
Straits Settlements	7.961.000	6.725.000
Federated Malay States	2,323.000	893,000
Hong Kong	666.000	6,358,000
Borneo	218.000	61.000
Sarawak	—	74,000
Africa :—		
Sudan	1,149,000	812,000
Cape Province	11,309,000	12,125,000
S.W. Protectorate	5,000	21.000
Natal	4,785,000	6,361,000
Transvaal	53,000	6,728,000
Orange Free State	—	565,000
Basutoland	—	16,000
Bechuanaland	4,000	4,000
Swaziland	—	3,000
Rhodesia	493,000	959,000
Gambia	534,000	306,000
Gold Coast & Togoland	1,921,000	4,322,000
Sierra Leone	795,000	917,000
Nigeria and Cameroons	6,510,000	7,015,000
Somaliland	—	5,000
Tanganyika	365,000	371,000
Kenya	1,295,000	1,567,000
Uganda	184,000	116,000
Zanzibar and Pemba	400,000	319,000
Nyasaland	586,000	294,000
Mauritius	3,908,000	1,015,000
Seychelles	68,000	33,000
St. Helena	19,000	34,000
North, Central, and South America :—		
Canada	54,895,000	27,935,000
Newfoundland	1,938,000	598,000
West Indies	4,437,000	3,954,000
Bahamas	22,000	937,000
Bermuda	3,000	397,000
British Guiana	851,000	1,010,000
British Honduras	119,000	192.000
Falkland Islands	374,000	152,000
Deep Sea Fisheries	840,000	1,000
Oceania :—		
Australia	64,863,000	65,732,000
Papua	9,000	13,000
New Zealand	43,522,000	16,701,000
Naura	98,000	18,000
Fiji	203,000	209,000
Pacific Islands	60,000	16,000
Total British Dominions	318,031,000	301,157,000

OTHER COUNTRIES.	Merchandise.	
	Imported from.	Exported to.
	£	£
Abyssinia (1921)	4,800	54,715
Afghanistan (1921)	89,141	—
Albania (1921)	—	3,264
Argentina	56,520,000	23,364,000
Armenia (1921)	8,066	18,603
Austria	1,582,000	1,450,000
Belgium	23,657,000	35,479,000
Bolivia	1,717,000	414,000
Brazil	7,726,000	11,259,000
Bulgaria	50,000	871.000
Chile	4,442,000	5,578,000
China	9,723,000	23,895,000
Colombia	1,980,000	2,286,000
Costa Rica	1.728,000	205,000
Cuba	10.610.000	1,899.000
Czecho-Slovakia	5.226,000	1.048,000
Denmark	40,310,000	13,700,000
Ecuador	242,000	623,000
Egypt	31,106,000	15,880,000
Esthonia	1,149,000	1,403,000
Finland	10,435,000	3,479,000
France	48,620,000	65,938,000
Algeria	1,659,000	1,901,000
Germany	26,524,000	49,062,000
Greece	4,013,000	3,863,000
Guatemala	141,000	397,000
Haiti & San Domingo	736,000	390,000
Honduras	462,000	150,000
Hungary	410,000	233,000
Iceland	207,000	472,000
Italy	11,282,000	20.982,000
Japan	8,440,000	24,324,000
Latvia	2,991,000	1,376,000
Liberia	91,000	145.000
Lithuania	1,103,000	116,000
Mexico	8,604,000	2,221,000
Montenegro (1921)	—	3,292
Morocco	546,000	2,530,000
Netherlands	34,198,000	40,900,000
Java	6,962,000	7,843,000
Nicaragua	84,000	117,000
Norway	10,566,000	12,303,000
Panama	66,000	232,000
Paraguay	4,000	100,000
Persia	8,124,000	1,766,000
Peru	7,410,000	1,811,000
Poland	2,863,000	3,091,000
Portugal	4,589,000	4,699,000
Rumania	1,695,000	2,688,000
Russia	8,176,000	4,717,000
Salvador	87,000	338,000
Siam	299,000	2,257,000
Spain	18,733,000	12,953,000
Colonies	4,433,000	2,764,000
Sweden	19,201,000	13,817,000
Switzerland	21,707,000	11,111,000
Turkey in Europe	1,458,000	3,567,000
Turkey in Asia	2.389,000	1,247,000
United States	222,013,000	73,676,000
Philippines, &c.	1,694,000	769,000
Uruguay	4,748,000	2,604,000
Venezuela	239,000	972.000
Yugo-Slavia	644,000	685,000
Total Other Countries	685,887,000	523,118,000

FLUCTUATIONS IN TRADE VALUES 1913, 1920, 1921 AND 1922.

	Declared Value in Millions of £.				Values in Millions of £ on basis of 1913 prices.	
	1913.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1920.	1921
Total Imports	769	1,932	1,086	1,003	678	571
Special Exports	525	1,334	703	720	372	261
Re-Exports	110	223	107	104	99	86
Total Trade	1,404	3,489	1,896	1,827	1,149	918

GENERAL IMPORTS, 1922.

Classified list of Articles consigned to Great Britain and Ireland from abroad in the year 1922, shewing Quantities and Values and the Countries from which they are principally consigned.

Food, Drink and Tobacco.

Bacon	*cwt.*	5,932,152	£35,530,534
U.S.A.		2,463,368	12,182,415
Canada		737,273	4,321,984
China		—	—
Barley	*cwt.*	12,703,275	£6,073,516
U.S.A.		5,921,300	2,846,954
Canada		2,545,400	1,112,180
Beef, in Quarters and Sides (Chilled and Frozen)	*cwt.*	9,933,853	£22,075,883
Argentina		7,221,037	16,593,704
U.S.A.		514	1,040
Australia		1,068,749	1,958,720
Beef (Tinned)	*cwt.*	839,165	£3,526,904
Argentina		460,936	1,800,592
Uruguay		257,591	828,176
U.S.A.		43,142	537,625
Butter	*cwt.*	4,268,561	£37,315,536
Australia		931,179	6,996,678
New Zealand		1,103,444	9,340,703
Denmark		1,423,796	13,969,683
Argentina		356,158	2,731,441
U.S.A.		34,354	346,624
Cheese	*cwt.*	2,659,345	£12,437,818
New Zealand		1,294,779	5,883,957
Canada		949,042	4,493,503
Australia		99,720	434,118
Netherlands		175,761	740,956
Cocoa (Raw)	*cwt.*	1,280,974	£2,928,220
Gold Coast Colony		797,290	1,668,600
British W. Indies		134,553	385,232
Nigeria		220,258	448,156
Ecuador		27,439	87,454
Brazil		14,268	38,396
Coffee (Raw)	*cwt.*	1,088,919	£4,425,806
Brazil		609,873	1,987,178
Costa Rica		193,773	1,066,831
British India		67,078	386,640
Java		1,133	5,643
Eggs in shell	*Gt. Hundreds*	13,661,671	£11,301,652
Denmark		5,734,577	5,644,967
U.S.A.		337,301	289,808
Canada		495,729	448,576
Egypt		1,259,590	752,867
Eggs, not in shell	*cwt.*	472,585	£2,791,697
China		441,181	2,601,398
Feeding Stuffs for Animals		—	£5,612,148
Fish	*cwt.*	—	£8,626,871
Canada *		108,062	994,845
U.S.A. *		263,175	1,238,165
*Japan**		154,929	1,141,644
*Norway**		663,579	971,581
Denmark *		242,142	569,300
Fruit (Fresh)	*cwt.*	—	£29,474,145
Spain (Grapes)		498,088	741,512
Spain (Oranges)		6,124,751	6,108,799
U.S.A. (Apples)		1,504,903	2,292,494
Canary Islands (Bananas)	*bunches*	2,645,444	£1,954,396
Turkey (Dates)	*cwt.*	38,107	55,668
Canada (Apples)		1,642,711	2,015,796
British W. Indies (Bananas)	*bunches*	1,804,963	602,738
Fruit †	*cwt.*	2,756,408	£9,908,620
Greece		1,040,304	3,376,199
U.S.A.		572,969	2,160,895
Hams	*cwt.*	1,433,242	£8,585,366
U.S.A.		1,320,559	7,907,710
Lamb (Frozen)	*cwt.*	2,718,200	£12,793,578
Lard	*tons*	114,967	£7,653,753
U.S.A.		104,676	6,975,337
Maize	*cwt.*	37,200,102	£15,021,805
Margarine	*cwt.*	999,170	£3,870,070
Netherlands		991,914	3,835,205
Milk (not sweetened)	*cwt.*	270,106	£756,517
Milk (Condensed, Sweetened, whole)	*cwt.*	369,766	£1,493,385
U.S.A.		22,637	90,490
Mutton (Frozen)	*cwt.*	2,990,016	£8,872,389
New Zealand		1,475,934	4,515,397
Argentina		855,766	2,528,690
Australia		427,756	1,211,286
Oats	*cwt.*	9,356,902	£4,363,001
U.S.A.		2,957,500	1,334,509
Argentina		2,164,720	985,238
Canada		3,328,920	1,610,734
Oleo-margarine, &c.	*tons*	29,330	£1,480,698
Argentina		13,934	658,061
U.S.A.		6,280	370,736
New Zealand		1,920	79,566
Australia		3,242	140,981
Onions (Raw)	*bushels*	9,583,963	£3,383,614
Spain		4,415,902	1,500,417
Egypt		2,736,078	1,255,988
Netherlands		1,883,158	450,442
Potatoes (Raw)	*cwt.*	3,430,590	£3,376,367
Rice	*cwt.*	2,745,409	£2,284,982
British India		1,277,746	850,684
Siam		290,843	214,336
Spices	*cwt.*	255,771	£925,914
Straits Settlements		102,101	306,291
Spirits, &c. (Tested)	*gallons*	2,455,889	£1,831,101
France (Brandy)		365,541	849,859
British W. Indies (Rum)		802,913	151,258
Sugar (Refined)	*cwt.*	10,470,771	£11,030,162
U.S.A.		5,305,905	5,479,564
Java		219,154	233,107
Canada		1,651,169	1,735,593

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* Other than preserved, not liable to duty.

† Dried, or otherwise preserved without sugar, liable to duty.

Article	Unit	Quantity	Value
Sugar (Unrefined)	*cwt.*	27,708,616	£22,395,265
Cuba		12,689,659	9,099,270
Mauritius		3,865,870	3,857,975
Java		3,174,446	2,905,320
British W. Indies		1,049,853	1,000.406
Peru		2,114,776	1,654,719
Tea	*lb.*	419,005,357	£25,988,150
British India		255 158,926	16,164,633
Ceylon		111,614,253	7,275,669
China		10,997,253	731,489
Java		24,473,606	1,075,175
Tobacco (Manufactured)	*lb.*	1,493,676	£1,183,943
Cuba (Cigars)		529,894	987,291
U.S.A. (Cigarettes)		5,448	2,818
Canada ,,		6,444	1,131
Egypt ,,		53,456	32,275
Tobacco (Unmanufactured)	*lb.*	184,856,648	£17,430,468
U.S.A.		166,822,333	15,863,369
Turkey		68,903	71,078
Greece		1,235,632	280,401
Russia		24,056	3,498
British India		3,934,573	132,477
Tomatoes (Raw)	*cwt.*	2,319,798	£4,147,998
Channel Islands		498,709	1,354,485
Canary Islands		1,212,208	1,957,334
Wheat	*cwt.*	96,379,634	£58,794,183
U.S.A.		37,261,900	22,489,838
Canada		22 909,800	13,789,734
Australia		16.334,997	10,265,586
Argentina		18,804,200	11,626,921
Wheatmeal & Flour	*cwt.*	13,474 721	£10,671,730
U.S.A.		4,576,701	3,662,967
Canada		6,596,440	5,311,709
Australia		1,771,830	1,378,076
Wine	*gallons*	12,279,370	£5,631,691
Portugal		6,388,594	2,587,095
France		2,282,449	1,957,058
Spain		2,283,425	641,133
Raw Materials.			
Cotton (Raw)	*centals*	14,341.849	£85.594,407
U.S.A.		9,146,237	50,868,313
Egypt		3,158,977	23,958,084
British India		441,141	1,832,334
Peru		773,034	4,436,506
Diamonds	*carats*	1,279,707	£4,208,284
Union of S. Africa		1,254,457	4,024,892
Flax (Dressed and Undressed)	*tons*	31,069	£3,327,580
Netherlands		1,552	198,888
Russia		12,877	1,092,791
France		39	5,961
Gums and Resins	*cwt.*	1,706,932	£3,437,134
Hemp (Dressed and Undressed)	*tons*	75,402	2,624,715
Philippines		40,746	£1,367,140
British India		4,945	121,394
Italy		5,530	275,128
Hides and Skins (Undressed)		—	£14,936,535
Iron Ore and Scrap	*tons*	3.577.459	£4,706,053
Spain		1,675,216	1,995,009
Algeria		697,635	869,521
Jute	*tons*	148,889	£4,275,192
Manganese Ore	*tons*	337,312	£1,183,519
British India		239,006	872,733
Non-Ferrous Metalliferous Ores and Scrap		—	£8,621,208
Nuts and Kernels for expressing oil	*tons*	365,085	£7,044,777
Nigeria		155,972	2,712,173
Straits Settlements		30,663	764,154
Gambia		30,388	525,864
Nuts, &c.—*contd.*			
Sierra Leone	*tons*	39,137	£689,669
Oil (Coconut, Unrefined)	*tons*	28,549	£1,134,982
Java		9	405
Ceylon		14,331	555,462
British India		3,273	134,330
Oil (Fish & Marine, Animal)	*tons*	33,279	£1,175,676
Falkland Islands		6,569	186,356
Whale Fisheries		340	9,713
Oil (Palm, Unrefined)	*tons*	71,266	£2,321,492
Nigeria		57,511	1,879,819
Paper-Making Materials	*tons*	1,109.861	£9,611,243
Sweden		321,473	3,710,889
Norway		329,642	2,593,370
Canada		189,979	1,347,409
Rubber (Raw)	*centals*	1,511,598	£7,295,237
Straits Settlements		394,456	1,846,460
Federated M.S.		502,892	2,304,247
Ceylon		227.331	988,437
Neth E. Indies		130,757	565,191
Brazil		100.057	474,721
British India		64,602	283,338
Seeds (Cotton)	*tons*	483,923	£4,987,986
Egypt		282,818	3,116,019
British India		136,928	1,264,632
Seeds (Flax)	*tons*	358,849	£7,011,597
British India		158,231	3,184,319
Argentina		178,995	3,379,112
Silk (Raw, Knubs and Noils)		—	£2,346,284
China		—	943.849
Japan		—	464,944
Italy		—	425,615
Tallow (Animal) not refined	*tons*	58,711	£2,169,483
Tin Ore and Concentrates	*tons*	38,741	£3,226.662
Bolivia		18.728	1,513,369
Nigeria		8,021	744,011
Wood and Timber		—	£37,321,017
U.S.A. (Oak, Hewn & Sawn)	*cu. ft.*	3.751,464	1,018,355
Finland (Pit props)	*loads*	569,387	1,328,977
Sweden ,,		365,223	1,012,104
France ,,		1,242,481	1,714,974
British India (Teak, Hewn & Sawn)	*cu. ft.*	900,732	509,049
Norway (Pit props)	*loads*	179,260	473,162
Sweden (Sawn, Soft and Planed, and Dressed)		1,351,334	7,047,507
Canada ,,		467,373	2,763,429
Russia ,,		393,110	2,338,308
U.S.A. ,,		180,042	1,575,654
Norway ,,		304,153	1,850,704
Wool (Raw)	*centals*	11,535,226	£61,941,142
Australia		4,590,260	27,453,481
New Zealand		3,046,749	15,764,224
Cape		1.364,370	7,256,322
British India		554,901	2,045,643
Argentina		638,762	2,219,049
Zinc (Ore)	*tons*	96,333	£439,170
U.S.A.		913	17,848
Manufactured Articles.			
Boots & Shoes (except Rubber)	*doz. prs.*	275,567	£1,303,130
U.S.A.		29,099	235,145
Carpets and Rugs of Wool	*sq. yds.*	2,605,441	£1,948,325
Turkey		134,345	200,460
Chemicals, Drugs, Dyes & Colours	*value*	—	£11,378,682

Cinematograph Films	*feet*	95,601,756	£975,988
U.S.A.		28,776,654	548,282
Copper Bars, &c.	*tons*	58,805	£4,034,613
U.S.A.		29,896	2,102,981
Australia		7,687	529,724
Cotton Yarns & Manufs.		—	£6.838,683
Dye-Stuffs	*value*	—	£2,892,842
Switzerland		—	807,967
Argentina		—	268.979
British India		—	107,117
British W. Indies		—	258,005
Electrical Goods, &c.	*value*	—	£1,552,726
U.S.A.		—	506,863
Embroidery & Needlework (exept Linen Embroidery)		—	£2,856,466
Flax Yarns	*tons*	2,475	£654,131
Glass & Glassware	*value*	—	£4,475,170
Belgium		—	1,900,108
U.S.A.		—	223,015
Netherlands		—	317,693
Hosiery (Stockings and Hose)	*value*	2,482,956	£1,838.693
U.S.A.		1,617,399	1,282.420
Japan		31,831	9,082
Implements & Tools, except Machine Tools, &c.	*value*	—	£919,381
U.S.A.		—	460,446
Iron and Steel	*tons*	881,284	£10,419,428
U.S.A.		63,572	1,512,798
Jute Manufactures	*value*	—	£2,260,563
British India		—	1,865,416
Lead, Pig	*tons*	178,529	£4.252,876
Australia		72,208	1,727,930
U.S.A.		11,566	280,476
Spain		40,974	981,193
Leather	*cwt.*	596,600	£10,727,025
U.S.A.		196,491	4,364,157
British India		199,897	2,266,129
Australia		56,731	387,372
Machinery	*tons*	45,682	£8,169,786
U.S.A.		16,774	4,448,514
Matches	*ten thousands*	4,943,511	£1,352,232
Sweden		1,852,541	587 545
Norway		386,391	105,570
Motor Cars (Tourg.)	*number*	13,340	£2,323,083
Do. (Commercial)		975	£191,315
Motor Spirit	*gallons*	311,190,222	£20,605,173
U.S.A.		122,934,758	7,801,461
Netherlands' Borneo		48,212,084	3,500,753
Persia		64,692,532	4,483,646
Motor Spirit—*contd.*			
British India	*gallons*	4,461,605	£310,683
Peru		4,722,652	223,573
Oil (Fuel)	*gallons*	392,618,470	£5,783,525
U.S.A.		60,147,513	991,055
Mexico		59,942,378	3,698,249
Oil (Lubricating)	*gallons*	69,440,027	£4,534,257
U.S.A.		63,132,214	4,179,525
Painters' Colours, &c.	*cwt.*	1,267,088	£1,300,593
U.S.A.		144,485	361,006
Paper	*cwt.*	11,078,874	£12,373,697
Sweden		2,090,467	2,587,023
Norway		1,467,044	1,718,368
Netherlands		3,305,317	1,699,564
Newfoundland		1,108,826	1,402,891
Paraffin Wax	*cwt.*	969,783	£857,004
U.S.A.		805,222	596,915
Petroleum (Lamp)	*gallons*	152,537,292	£4,016,989
U.S.A.		100,586,901	2,532,951
Mexico		28,975,283	803 472
Plaitings (Straw, &c.)	*lb.*	7,747,816	£1,409,370
Japan		3,561,626	563,664
China		2,543,793	349,130
Scientific Instruments (except Electrical)		—	£4,216,018
Silk & Manufs.	*value*	—	£21,331,159
Japan (Broad Stffs., wholly of Silk and Mixed)	*yds.*	18,782,763	2,239,884
France		6,528,520	1,649,410
Switzerland		23,266,706	6,437.329
Italy		3,603,571	948,474
Switzerland (Ribbns., wholly of Silk and Mixed)	*value*	—	2,502,831
France		—	1,354,601
Starch	*cwt.*	2,355,900	£1,900,259
U.S.A.		1,644,460	1,037,525
Japan		105,186	140,483
Tin in Blocks, &c.	*tons*	24,675	£3,877,106
Straits Settlements		14,313	2,267,929
Watches & Clocks	*value*	—	£1,840,012
Switzerland		—	1,030,210
Wood Manufactures	*value*	—	£3,808,525
U.S.A.		—	1,009,809
Russia		—	32,400
Woollen Yarns and Manufs.	*value*	—	£9,307,966
Zinc Crude (*i.e.*, Cakes, Slabs, Blocks, &c.	*tons*	74,901	£2,070,592

EXPORTS OF HOME PRODUCE OR MANUFACTURE 1922.

Alphabetical list of Principal Articles of British and Irish Produce or Manufacture exported in 1922, showing Quantities and Values and the Countries to which they are principally consigned :—

Aircraft	*value*	—	£1,336,617
Animals (Living)	*value*	—	£1,506,688
Apparel (including Boots & Shoes)	*value*	—	£22,560,674
Union of S. Africa		—	4.740,420
U.S.A.		—	2,284,544
Australia		—	3,172,016
Netherlands		—	1,303,768
New Zealand		—	1,767,359
Canada		—	1,360,371
British India		—	453,905
Argentine		—	307,215
Norway		—	511,136
Denmark		—	653,979
Belgium		—	341,842
Arms, Ammunition, &c.	*value*	—	£4,058,677
Australia		—	439,470
British India		—	767,875
Spain	*value*	—	323,613
Union of S. Africa		—	364,241
Japan		—	374,391
Chile		—	65,578
U.S.A.		—	218,159
Russia		—	32,099
Bags & Sacks, Empty, New (Jute)	*dozens*	2,561,026	£963,476
Beer & Ale	*barrels*	261,982	£1,837,063
Belgium		80,216	466,054
British India		45,551	324,441

Biscuits	cwt.	121,258	£989,975
British India		13,859	150,693
Books, Printed (excluding Music)	cwt.	272,255	£3,084,509
Australia		74,906	768,783
U.S.A.		30,506	563,899
Union of S. Africa		34,668	303,194
Boots & Shoes (excldng. Rubber)	*doz. prs.*	608,824	£3,069,369
Union of S. Africa		153,183	862,799
Netherlands		55,004	196,725
France		25,075	215,094
Belgium		19,453	99,807
Candles	cwt.	129,064	£367,506
Cement	tons	385,577	£1,253,317
British India		95,921	342,187
Chemicals, Drugs, Dyes & Colours	value	—	£20,269,215
British India		—	1,945,134
Australia		—	1,891,725
U.S.A.		—	1,109,905
Union of S. Africa		—	1,066,805
France		—	1,819,087
Spain		—	789,874
Argentine		—	698,162
Belgium		—	488,146
Chinaware, &c.	value	—	£5,849,971
U.S.A.		—	969,131
Canada		—	762,575
Australia		—	754,410
Argentine		—	411,975
Coal	tons	64,198,384	£72,529,500
France		13,579,417	15,725,767
Italy		6,341,743	7,807,739
Denmark		2,866,233	3,109,873
Netherlands		6,067,789	6,390,010
Sweden		2,522,820	2,845,846
Spain		1,711,021	2,040,507
Egypt		1,743,643	2,093,986
Argentine		2,021,092	2,490,260
Norway		1,566,969	1,631,180
Coal for Steamers	tons	18,259,027	—
Coke and Manufactured Fuel	tons	3,741,092	£5,204,019
Denmark		718,147	986,965
Cordage, Cables, Ropes & Twine	cwt.	278,730	£1,405,402
Cotton Yarn	lb.	201,953,000	£26,474,623
British India		37,553,000	4,451,431
Netherlands		61,764,300	5,206,477
Germany		35,393,100	6,187,198
Cotton Piece Goods	*sq.yds.*	4,183,729,100	£142,436,751
British India		1,401,142,300	30,891,646
China		256,597,400	10,997,271
Egypt		206,995,600	7,762,360
Australia		227,995,200	11,748,607
Java		119,441,600	4,190,566
Argentine		148,764,800	5,897,756
Turkey		67,342,500	1,813,144
Belgium		53,052,300	2,290,208
Switzerland		193,594,300	5,676,727
Cotton Lace	value	—	£2,799,885
Cotton Thread	lb.	17,561,500	£7,782,418
Argentine		1,538,100	752,356
Mexico		1,040,300	482,959
British India		1,251,700	454,609
Australia		1,199,200	544,833
Eelctrical Machy.	tons	16,733	£4,144,622
British India		5,236	1,367,687
Australia		3,500	826,960
Fertilisers	tons	61,064	£504,907
Fish	value	—	£4,343,845
Germany		—	931,597
Grain & Flour	cwt.	3,198,030	£2,828,293
Iron (Pig)	tons	651,079	£3,256,531
Belgium		77,654	401,854
Iron & Steel Manufs. (inc. Iron Pig).	tons	3,397,185	£60,861,674
British India		652,437	11,735,959
Australia		374,282	7,206,856
Japan		135,660	3,018,110
Argentine		128,190	2,713,048
New Zealand		90,631	2,062,554
Netherlands		64,829	1,377,693
France		146,381	2,502,977
Jute Piece Goods (inc. Carpets & Rugs)	*sq.yds.*	137,784,900	£3,031,164
U.S.A.		37,681,200	1,879,609
Leather	value	—	£5,119,363
Linen Piece Goods	*sq.yds.*	77,435,600	£7,070,045
U.S.A.		44,997,100	3,974,299
Linen Manufs. (other than Piece Gds.)	value	—	£4,508,691
Machinery (incldg. Elect. Machry)	tons	401,437	£51,538,574
British India		125,432	15,152,091
France		32,614	4,550,071
Japan		33,767	4,330,101
Medicines	value	—	£2,499,344
British India		—	463,520
Australia		—	362,383
Union of S. Africa		—	195,305
Motor Cars	number	1,934	£1,301,015
British India		325	205,144
Oil, Fat & Grease (Refined & Unrefd.)	value	—	£7,937,748
Oil Cloth	*sq yds.*	14,380,700	£1,616,540
France		2,120,200	352,643
Belgium		2,369,500	222,917
Netherlands		2,334,800	233,878
Painters' Colours, &c.	cwt.	1,224,861	£2,918,009
British India		196,166	483,299
Union of S. Africa		96,845	214,275
Australia		93,094	253,441
New Zealand		85,400	225,935
Argentine		58,204	153,863
Paper	cwt.	2,454,177	£6,747,765
British India		480,250	1,198,729
Australia		784,607	1,462,455
Union of S. Africa		157,980	550,825
Parcel Post*	number	5,620,701	£11,241,402
Canada		560,054	1,120,108
British India		483,773	967,546
U.S.A.		399,919	799,838
Union of S. Africa		408,503	817,006
France		311,291	622,582
Italy		150,495	300,990
Rubber Manfrs. (inc. Bts. & Shs., Rubber)	value	—	£4,998,832
Ships (Iron or Steel)	number	300	£20,931,225
Norway		20	2,812,175
France		125	3,438,760
Ships, Machinery for	value	—	£8,973,552
Silk & Silk Manufs.	value	—	£2,292,665
Soap	cwt.	1,072,442	£2,831,614
British India		246,273	420,021
Egypt		33,698	87,552
British W. Africa		117,089	202,266
Spirits (Potable) Brit. & Irish	*pf. gallons*	5,703,471	£7,868,703
Canada		803,105	1,308,538
Australia		1,099,014	1,305,902
British India		509,531	735,263
Stationery (other than Paper)	value	—	£1,177,466

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* Value not included as an "Export" in Board of Trade returns.

Tin (Blocks, &c.)	*tons*	12,558	£1,971,893
France		2,741	434,045
U.S.A.		3,039	473 964
Tobacco & Snuff ...	*lb.*	24,406,907	£5,921,893
China		1,115,790	593,334
StraitsS.&F.M.S.		1,567,566	694,479
British India		3,973,714	953,814
Wool(Raw&Waste)	*centals*	993,957	£6,947,686
U.S.A.		467,614	2,842,985
Germany		201,177	1,489,631
Belgium		104,041	773,302
Canada		34,432	262,660
Woollen Tissues	*sq. yds.*	121,590,600	£25,056,548
Japan		19,176,400	3,999,441
Argentine		6,795,800	1,429,250
Esthonia		220,100	66,868
U.S.A.		6,897,400	1,834,802
France		5,557,100	1,572,844
Netherlands		6,785,000	1,226,951
Belgium		6,529,400	1,289,719
Worsted Tissues...	*sq. yds.*	62,337,700	£11,773,382
Canada		17,495,900	2,531,549
Argentine		3,364,800	845,599
U.S.A.		6,413,200	1,204,619
Woollen & Worsted Manufacturers	*value*	—	£58,478.184

The World's Trade, 1922.

Some improvement in world trade conditions is indicated by the official comparison of the trade of the United Kingdom and certain Dominions of Foreign Countries for the first nine months of 1920, 1921, and 1922. It will be seen that in certain cases the figures for 1922 exceed those for 1921, and having regard to the substantial fall in values, it is apparent that the total volume of trade considerably expanded during 1922 :—

9 MONTHS' IMPORTS.
(Thousands of £.)

	1920.	1921.	1922.
United Kingdom	1,320,954	749,988	650,670
United States ...	907,921	390,145	454,455
France	1,532,228	625,010	660,808
Germany	—	—	223,354
Netherlands	202,117	142,114	125,408
Belgium	382,572	309,081	—
Japan	205,017	118,701	154,896
Brazil	87,877	50,036	33,953
India	236,632	171,414	126,002
Canada	215,134	126,548	112,863
Australia	102,244	96,960	87,840

9 MONTHS' EXPORTS.
(Thousands of £.)

	1920.	1921.	1922.
United Kingdom	1,007,278	518,661	534,724
United States ...	1,242,477	721,159	559,401
France	785,912	593,099	568,763
Germany	186,553	—	143,803
Netherlands	103,323	87,597	75,388
Belgium	256,869	217,663	—
Japan	162,800	88,033	117,535
Brazil	88,533	42,475	47,843
India	222,717	123,474	136,256
Canada	174,006	113,039	111,004
Australia	101,582	91,463	89,267

International Trade Balances.

Statistics of world trade prepared by the *Index* (the organ of the New York Trust Company) show that five leading countries have now reached the pre-war stage as regards the trade balance. The value figures, with the exception of Germany, are much higher than in 1913, but the following table shows that in 1922 Great Britain, France, Denmark, Sweden, and Japan had practically achieved pre-war balance :—

Country.	Percentage of Exports to Total Trade. 1913.	1922.
Brazil	49·4	58·3
Canada	35·6	54·1
Denmark	45·8	44·7
France	44·9	46·3
Germany	48·4	39·0
Great Britain	45·2	45·0
India	60·4	53·9
Italy	40·8	37·4
Japan	46·4	46·5
Sweden	48·9	50·0
U.S.A.	58·1	55·1

Britain's Customers.

The amount *per head of population* of our total exports, to Foreign Countries, to Self-governing Dominions, and to the rest of the British Empire, for the years 1913, 1921 and 1922 :—

DESTINATION OF EXPORTS.

	1913.			1921.			1922.		
	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*
Foreign Countries...	0	4	10	0	6	0	0	6	5
Self-gov. Dominions	4	9	8	4	17	1	5	11	7
British India	0	4	6	0	6	10	0	5	9
Rest of Empire	0	15	6	1	1	6	0	18	6

The values per head of population of the importing countries have been calculated on the basis of the latest census returns, and of the best estimates available in cases where no recent census has been taken.

Imported Foodstuffs.

The value of Imported Foodstuffs in 1913 and 1922 is shown below :—

	1913.	1922.
Butter	£24.084,000	£37,316,000
Cheese	7,035,000	12,438,000
Poultry	992,000	1,243,000
Eggs, in shell	9,591,000	11,302,000
Bacon	17,429,000	35,530,000
Hams	3,068,000	8,585,000
Pork	1,665,000	3,536,000
Barley	8,077,000	6,069,000
Vegetables, raw	5,492,000	12,040,000
Fruit, raw	9,844,000	24,725,000
Total	£87,277,000	£152,784,000

In comparing the values of the imports of 1922 with those of 1913 the higher level of prices in 1922 must be taken into account. The imports in 1922 of the articles specified represent a value approximately 70 per cent. greater than if those imports had been returned at the same average values as in 1913, so that the aggregate increase in the volume of these goods imported was about 3 per cent. The increase of the population of the United Kingdom during the same period was about 4 per cent.

Refrigerated Meat.

Imports from various countries compared :—

Country.	Tons. 1913.	Tons. 1922.
Argentina	409,211	451,962
New Zealand	122,234	179,820
Australia	150,666	107,535
Uruguay	29,717	63,127
U.S.A.	74	3,288
Other Countries	8,355	15,934

THE INTERNATIONAL TRADE OF THE WORLD IN 1920 AND 1921.

BY J. I. CRAIG, M.A., F.R.S.E., F. R. ECON. SOC.

THE accompanying tables exhibit, in sterling, the total value of the exports and imports that go to make up international trade, in 1920 and 1921, together with details in the case of the principal and some other specially interesting participants. In compiling them, the values of exports and imports have been treated, for some 200 Countries, States and Dependencies, whereof 69 belong to the British Empire. Whenever possible figures have been taken first from the official publications of the various places; next, from the publications of the Board of Trade; then from the publications of the League of Nations. WHITAKER'S ALMANACK for 1922 and 1923 has been in constant use for checking and interpreting figures obtained from other sources, and for filling gaps in the data. In all the principal cases, with the exception of China and the Malay States, the values of the exports and imports have been obtained in the local currency of the place. Where this differed from sterling, the average value of the rate of exchange on London was found for the year, and the local value of the trade figures converted by means of it into sterling. In a few cases (none of very great importance) figures for one or both of the years under discussion could not be obtained, and a reasoned estimate had to be made use of. In all such cases, the figure so obtained has been placed in parentheses. This does not necessarily mean, however, that the figure is unreliable, or even materially in error. Japan is a case in point. Accurate statistics are available for the country itself, and for Korea, but not for Formosa, which, for economy of space, has had to be included with the two others. But the trade of Formosa is so relatively unimportant that the total is practically correct.

Difficulties have been encountered, in some cases, in one or other of the following ways:—

(*a*) It is not always stated whether the currency unit is taken at its conventional, i.e., pre-war or par value, or at its actual value relative to sterling, as shown by the rate of exchange.

(*b*) The values adopted for imports are not always the C.I.F. (cost + insurance + freight) values, but sometimes (as in the case of the United States for example) the F.O.B. value at departure from the exporting country. To allow for the omission of the charges for freight, some 15 per cent. should be added to the import values in such cases.

(*c*) The trade recorded in the official publications is not always the "special trade," i.e., imports for home consumption and exports of produce and manufactures of the country. Hong Kong and the Malay States are the chief cases in point. An enormous *entrepôt* trade is carried on in these places, and is made to appear in the returns. To include it, however, in the

A. BRITISH EMPIRE.

		1920.		1921.	
		Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.
I. EUROPE	United Kingdom	1710	1334	979	703
	Others*	6	2	(4)	(1)
	Total	1716	1336	983	704
II. ASIA	British India	340	282	196	144
	Ceylon	24	18	26	26
	Straits Settlements	(37)	(30)	(17)	(14)
	Federated Malay States	12	16	20	34
	Others	42	20	28	17
	Total	455	366	287	235
III. AFRICA	East African Group	7	11	9	10
	South African Group	101	49	60	30
	West African Group	40	34	19	16
	British Egyptian Sudan	7	5	5	2
	Others	7	9	10	11
	Total	162	108	103	69
IV. N. AMERICA	Canada	341	324	186	187
	Newfoundland	8	7	6	5
	Others	25	22	30	21
	Total	374	353	222	213
V. S. AMERICA	Total	10	11	9	7
VI. AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND AND PACIFIC ISLANDS	Australia	148	134	97	121
	New Zealand	62	45	43	43
	Others	4	5	4	4
	Total	214	184	144	168
	Total, British Empire	2931	2358	1748	1396

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* As this goes to press, it has been found that the figures for the Channel Islands have been omitted. They are 4, 1, 4, 6. These have not been included in the totals.

statistics of total international trade would lead to exaggeration of the figures.

(*d*) Some countries include bullion and coin amongst the goods imported and exported, others do not. It has not always been possible to allow for this difference of treatment, but in the most important countries the value of the bullion has been excluded. (See WHITAKER'S ALMANACK for 1923, p. 115, for the important values of export and import of bullion.)

B. FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

		1920.		1921.	
		Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.
I. EUROPE	Austria	*	*	*	*
	Belgium	253	172	195	138
	Bulgaria	10	8	7	5
	Czecho-Slovakia	95	112	72	88
	Denmark	139	68	76	65
	France	948	511	390	350
	Germany	427	299	293	246
	Greece	61	19	25	14
	Hungary	32	13	25	13
	Italy	224	149	190	91
	Netherlands	312	159	196	120
	Norway	138	54	55	23
	Poland	(45)	(5)	55	11
	Portugal	(50)	16	(40)	12
	Rumania	38	19	30	15
	Russia (with Ukraine & Siberia)	(5)	(1)	25	2
	Former Russian States	42	33	27	22
	Spain	60	43	44	28
	Sweden	188	128	74	64
	Switzerland	194	151	101	79
	Yugo-Slavia	36	14	23	14
	Others	34	16	30	14
	Total	3331	1990	1973	1414
II. ASIA	China and Manchuria	279	219	204	153
	French Possessions	(42)	(26)	(33)	(21)
	Japan (with Formosa and Korea)	(364)	(298)	246	199
	Dutch Possessions	115	211	96	104
	Persia	25	15	14	11
	Others	(31)	(20)	(23)	(16)
	Total	856	789	616	504
III. AFRICA	Belgian Congo	10	13	(8)	(10)
	French Possessions (with Morocco	110	57	(65)	(52)
	Egypt	104	88	57	37
	Italian Possessions	4	1	1	†
	Others	(12)	(5)	9	4
	Total	240	164	140	103
IV. NORTH AMERICA	United States	1438	2202	648	1132
	Mexico	48	58	68	97
	Central American Group	14	12	10	9
	West Indian Islands	136	184	85	66
	Others	8	6	5	4
	Total	1644	2462	816	1308
V. SOUTH AMERICA	Argentine	169	199	155	133
	Brazil	113	89	60	60
	Chile	23	39	29	33
	Peru	18	35	16	31
	Uruguay	11	18	7	13
	Venezuela	11	9	8	5
	Others	33	36	19	30
	Total	378	425	294	305
VI. OCEANIA		(17)	(13)	(27)	(19)
	Total, Foreign Countries	6466	5843	3866	3653

* Figures under half a million sterling.

† Under half a million sterling.

C. GENERAL SUMMARY.

	Millions Sterling.				Percentages.			
	1920.		1921.		1920.		1921.	
	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.
British Empire	2931	2358	1748	1396	31	29	31	28
Foreign Countries	6466	5843	3866	3653	69	71	69	72
Grand Totals	9397	8201	5614	5049	100	100	100	100

(*e*) In some cases (Afghanistan, for example) the commerce is accurately recorded in some directions, but not in others. This source of error cannot be avoided, in the present state of customs statistics in such countries.

Where, as often happens, differences are found to occur between the figures given in this note and those to be found elsewhere, the explanation will generally lie in one of these causes of difficulty.

THE FOREIGN TRADE OF THE WORLD IN 1921.

In handling questions of foreign trade at a time when large price movements are in progress, several points have to be borne in mind. The volume of monetary transactions will change from one year to another (1) because the level of prices generally has changed, and (2) because the actual volume of merchandise which changes hands varies also. The second cause will be, to some extent, a consequence of the first, unless the change of price has proceeded *pari passu* with currency changes, so that it may be attributed entirely to these causes.

A second important fact is that, quite apart from the difference due to freight-charges, the monetary value of the imports from one country to another in a given year will not correspond exactly to that of the exports from the second to the first, during the same year, but will differ by an amount which depends on the lapse of time necessary to bring goods from one to the other. When, as in 1921, prices are falling rapidly, the value of merchandise arriving in, say, the United Kingdom during 1921 will exceed that of the goods recorded as having left other countries during the same year, with the United Kingdom as destination. Quantities remaining the same, there should be between 1920 and 1921 a difference of some 6 to 7 per cent. on this account.

A further caution may be given, that prices must not be compared on the basis of index numbers without taking into account the change in the purchasing price of gold. This is to be done by reducing index numbers to a gold parity through the exchange rate with some country, such as the United States, where there exists a free market for gold. In fact, the unit adopted for measuring values should strictly have been some gold unit, such as the U.S.A. dollar, instead of the pound sterling.

The year 1921 was one when the level of prices, measured in terms of gold, reached its culminating point in nearly all countries. The necessary data for the comparison may be taken from the index numbers and exchange rates of the United Kingdom and the U.S.A., which were as follow:—

Index numbers:—

	1920.	1921.
United Kingdom (average of *Economist* and Board of Trade)	295·2	189·2
United States	226	147
Rate of exchange, New York	$3·65	$3·86
British index number reduced	221	150
Average, U.K. and U.S.A.	223·5	148·5

Fall in *price level*, 1920 to 1921, 66·4 per cent., or very closely one third. This fall may be used without much error for world comparisons. A fall in *freight rates*, which will also be wanted, took place to the extent of some 55 per cent., according to index numbers of freights published by the *Economist*.

The total value of the export trade of the world was 8,201 million sterling in 1920, and 5,049 million in 1921, or 61·5 per cent. of its value in the preceding year. Had the volume remained steady, the fall would have been only to 66·4. The rest is due to a diminution of the amount of commodities exported, which works out at just over 7 per cent.

Imports cannot be treated in the same fashion, since they are affected by charges for freight and other shipping services. If 1 per cent. is allowed for these miscellaneous services, the freight charges in 1920 amounted to about 1,100 million sterling, and in 1921 to 510, which figures represent the difference of the respective export values from the import values, diminished by 1 per cent. These figures agree with the above estimated fall in freights mentioned above.

It should, however, be remarked that these estimated earnings of cargoes are subject to corrections for the practice of the U.S.A., mentioned above, and for the fact that the goods which are exported in, say, 1920 are not the same as those which arrive at their destination in the same year. A further correction should be made for such goods as are lost at sea, but this error will not be great.

Cargoes, then, earned some 1,250 million sterling (corrected value) in 1920, and 575 in 1921. Since some 34 per cent. of the tonnage of the world belongs to the British Empire, and 30 per cent. to the United Kingdom, the earnings of Empire shipping may be estimated from these figures at about 425 million sterling in 1920, and 200 million in the following year. The shares of the United Kingdom may be put at 375 million and 175 million respectively. These are, of course, the earnings from cargo traffic alone.

The values of the goods exchanged in international trade were 8,200 millions in 1920, and 5,050 millions in 1921, of which quantities 2,350 million and 1,400 million respectively were exported from the British Empire, corresponding to 29 and 28 per cent. in the two years. There was thus a slight falling-off in the trade of the Empire as a whole from 1920 to 1921 relative to other countries.

An analysis of the figures available gives approximate results, which may be summarised in the following tables:—

ANALYSIS OF INTERNATIONAL TRADE, 1921.

Unit, one million sterling. Percentages in parentheses.

Imports to	From			
	United Kingdom.	Dominions.	Other Countries.	Totals.
United Kingdom	...	274 (4·9)	694 (12·5)	968 (17·3)
Dominions	310 (5·5)	65 (1·1)	405 (7·2)	780 (13·8)
Other Countries	490 (8·8)	436 (7·8)	2936 (52·3)	3862 (68·9)
Totals	800 (14·3)	775 (13·8)	4035 (72·0)	5610 (100·0)

Exports from	To			
	United Kingdom.	Dominions.	Other Countries.	Totals.
United Kingdom	...	253 (5·0)	450 (8·9)	703 (13·9)
Dominions	240 (4·7)	60 (1·2)	393 (7·8)	693 (13·7)
Other Countries	630 (12·5)	360 (7·1)	2664 (52·7)	3654 (72·4)
Totals	870 (17·2)	673 (13·3)	3507 (69·4)	5050 (100·0)

The tables A and B show clearly which countries have a favourable balance of trade (excess of exports), and which an unfavourable. The difference must be made good (*a*) by imports of bullion, (*b*) by loans to foreigners, (*c*) by payment of money previously borrowed abroad, or the interest on such money, and (*d*) by payment for services rendered by foreigners. The United Kingdom has always an unfavourable balance, which is accounted for by payments for services rendered by this country to foreigners in shipping, banking and insurance, and by the payment of interest on money previously lent abroad. Belgium and France have unfavourable balances which may be explained by their receipt of reparations payments. Germany's unfavourable balance is due to foreign borrowing, partly to services rendered abroad, and possibly partly to the exhaustion of foreign credit balances. In the case of Italy the unfavourable balance is explained by the large sums remitted to that country by emigrants therefrom in the United States and other countries. Norway gives foreign service with her shipping, as do the Netherlands. Poland, Spain, Portugal, Rumania and Yugo-Slavia are probably borrowers of foreign capital. In the case of Switzerland the excess is paid for partly by remittances from emigrants, but chiefly by payments made by tourists in the "playground of Europe." The enormous balance in favour of the United States is met by receipts of gold, by remittances to Italy and other emigrant countries of Europe, by payment of interest due by the States in excess of that paid to her. Normally, India and Egypt are exporting countries, like Australia, owing to payment of interest and capital on previous loans, but the two former are at present exhausting the large credit balances accumulated during the War. South Africa's unfavourable balance is liquidated by the export of gold to the amount of over 30 million sterling annually.

HEAT, COLD, RAIN AND WIND.

BRITISH ISLANDS: The *maximum temperature* of the air recorded in the shade at 4 feet above the ground is 100° Fahr. This was observed at Wilton House, Salisbury, on July 15, 1881, and at Greenwich Observatory on Aug. 9, 1911.

The *lowest temperature* of the air recorded in the shade at 4 feet above the ground is —22° Fahr., or 54° below freezing point, at Blackadder, Berwickshire, on Jan. 17, 1881.

The *greatest rainfall* in a day was at Bruton, Somerset, when 9·56 inches fell in the 24 hours ended 9 a.m., June 29, 1917. This rainfall is equal to 965 tons of water per acre.

The *total rainfall* for a year at Stations in the British Islands during the 20 years 1884 to 1903 ranged from 240·05 inches at the summit of Ben Nevis in 1898 to 12·01 inches at Chatteris, Cambs, in 1884.

The *maximum wind-velocity* on record in the British Islands was recorded at Quilty, west coast of Ireland, on Jan. 27, 1920, when a gust exceeded the rate of 110 miles per hour.

GENERAL: The *maximum temperature* on record of the air in shade is 134° Fahr., observed at Greenland Ranch, California, on July 10, 1913.

The *wettest station* in the world is generally allowed to be Cherra Poonjee in Assam, where the total fall for the year has exceeded 551½ inches. From June 12 to 16, 1876, 114·14 inches was collected, or an average daily fall of 22·83 inches. On one of these days, June 14, 40·80 inches fell in 24 hours.

Petroleum Imports.

Whilst the imports of oil into the United Kingdom have increased during the last few years, their value has fallen. In 1920 rather more than 879,000,000 gallons were worth £66,500,000, compared with 1,161,000,000 gallons at £54,500,000 for 1921, and 1.213,000,000 at £39,000,000 for 1922. The extent to which oil is used in different services will be realised when it is noted that in 1922 fuel oil accounted for 393,618.470 gallons, motor spirit 311,190,222, crude oil 217,133.915, illuminating oil, 152 537,292, while lubricating oil and gas oil were about 70,000,000 gallons each. At Swansea the great refining plant was responsible for the importation of 200,000,000 gallons of Persian crude oil during the twelve months, and the treatment of still larger quantities is anticipated.

Imports and Exports of Bullion 1922.

During the twelve months ending Dec. 31 the aggregate value of the gold and silver exported was £58,087,186. Of the exported gold and silver bullion and coin, £26,634,408 went to the United States, £20,034,609 to India, £4,029,737 to France, and £3,381,700 to China. Of the total imports of coin and bullion (£44,644,143), £30,433,312 came from the Transvaal, £4,064,816 from the United States, £3,410,237 from West Africa, and £2,081,359 from Rhodesia. It has been stated that the cost of transporting a ton of gold from the Transvaal to London is £370, as against £25 per ton for silver, £1 7*s.* 6*d.* for wheat, £3 15*s.* for wool, and £2 7*s.* 6*d.* per ton for copper.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Roads.

The total mileage of public roads in Great Britain and Ireland is approximately 240,000 miles, of which 150,000 are in England and Wales, 26,000 in Scotland, and 60,000 in Ireland. The cost of maintenance in 1913–14 was £20,082,000, and in 1920–21, £50,000,000.

The maintenance and repair of bridges and main roads is within the jurisdiction of the County Authorities, other roads being maintained by Borough, Urban, Rural, and Parish Councils. The increase of motor traction and the consequent use of highways by other than county or district residents has led to a movement in favour of the nationalisation of the highways. The special sum set aside for the year ending March 31, 1920, for the road and bridge programme of the *Road Improvement Fund* amounted to £10,536,000, of which £8,250,000 was a grant from the Treasury, and £2,286,000 a contribution from the Road Improvement Fund. Under the Act of 1919 the functions and duties of the Road Board were transferred to the *Ministry of Transport*, which now controls all matters previously dealt with by the Road Board.

Road Taxes.

The total receipts from the taxation of road vehicles between Dec. 1, 1921, and Nov. 30, 1922, amounted to £11,523,831. The aggregate number of motor licences issued during this period was 933,308, while licences in respect of private and hackney horse-drawn carriages numbered 237,342. The details are :—

	No. of Licences.	Tax Receipts.
		£
Motor cars	293,740	4,884,161
Motor-cycles	352,340	952,740
Invalid vehicles	384	96
Commercial vehicles	158,856	3,280,067
Road locomotives	2,268	55,875
Motor ploughs, &c.	17,293	4,323
Motor tractors, &c.	1,301	21,937
Motor cabs	72,263	1,727,398
Tramcars	13,797	10,346
General identification marks	9,527	76,918
Horse-drawn carriages	199,613	156,475
Horse-drawn cabs	37,729	28,239
Miscellaneous receipts	...	1,325,256

Motor Vehicles in the World.

The National Automobile Chamber of Commerce (New York) estimates the number of Motor Vehicles in the world as under :—

United States	10,448,632
United Kingdom	497,532
Canada	469,310
France	236,148
Australia	81,000
Argentina	70,000
Germany	60,000
Italy	53,000
India	45,983
All other Countries	366,667
Total	12,528,264

When population is taken into account, the use of automobiles in the United States is nine or ten times that of the United Kingdom, and in Canada about five times as much. The figure for the United Kingdom is, however, relatively high when compared with totals for other European nations. The use of motor vehicles is growing rapidly in all the self-governing Dominions. So far, in Latin America bad roads have handicapped the development of this traffic.

Railways.

On Jan. 1, 1923, the Railways of Great Britain were amalgamated into four groups, composed as under :—

The Southern Railway (2,129 miles), consisting of the L. & S.W., S.E. & C., and L.B. & S.C. lines.

The Great Western Railway (3,765 miles), consisting of the G.W., and the Barry, Rhymney, and Taff Vale lines.

The London, Midland & Scottish Railway (7,464 miles), consisting of the L. & N.W., Midland, Furness, Glasgow & S.W., Highland, North London, and North Staffordshire lines.

The London & North Eastern Railway (6,464 miles), consisting of the G.E., N.E., Great Central, G.N., North British, and G.N. of Scotland lines.

The combined mileage of these four groups is 19,822 miles; the total capital involved is about £1,060,000,000. Ireland had 3,442 miles of railway open on Dec. 31, 1920, with capital of £45,500,000.

At March 24 last the total number of railway workers in Great Britain was 681,778, an increase on the figure for the corresponding date in 1922 of 4,976, or 0·74 per cent. A return issued by the Minister of Transport shows that the numbers employed by the four new groups and the London railways compared as follows :—

	1922.	1923.
Southern	71,769	70,479
Great Western	108,121	109,376
L.M. & Scottish	263,082	268,835
London and North-Eastern	202,170	202,232
London Electric Lines	6,340	6,170
Metropolitan	3,895	4,001
Metropolitan District	3,306	4,080

Of the 647,021 adults employed on all railways 21,754 were women. This is a decrease on the previous year of 708.

Canals.

There are 4,673 miles of canals and canalised rivers in Great Britain and Ireland (England and Wales, 3,641 miles; Ireland, 848 miles; Scotland, 184 miles), no additions to the mileage having been made for several years. In 1905 the inland waterways carried 43,161,927 tons of merchandise, the revenue being £2,680,710 and expenditure £1,891,213. In 1921 the tonnage returns from 2,879 miles of canals were 11,893,000 tons. Of the total mileage 1,363 miles were (1905) owned or controlled by railway companies (the longest systems being the Shropshire Union, 202 miles; Grand Junction, 189 miles; Birmingham, 159 miles; and Leeds and Liverpool, 145 miles). The total paid-up capital of all the canals was (1905) £47,550,768. The existing system is at its greatest development in the midland counties of England, and in Lancashire and Yorkshire. A Royal Commission, appointed in 1906, reported, in 1909, in favour of a development scheme under an *Inland Waterway Board*, to improve the existing system. Their principal proposal was the formation of four main routes (from a centre in South Staffordshire) to the Thames (London), the Mersey (Liverpool), the Humber (Hull), and the Severn (Gloucester), the proposed routes to accommodate barges up to 100 tons. On Jan. 1, 1918, there were 1,202 miles of inland waterways in England and Wales, and 304 miles in Ireland, under the *Canal Control Committee*, appointed by the Government on March 1, 1917; there were also 1,025 miles controlled by the *Railway Executive Committee*. The *Manchester Ship Canal*, opened in 1894, has a total length of 36 miles, and connects Manchester with the Mersey port of Liverpool; in 1913 the tonnage carried through the canal was 5,780,161 tons, and in 1922 the tonnage of toll-paying traffic was 4,273,544 tons, the tolls, dues, etc., amounting to £1,332,544.

Tramways.

The total mileage of tramways and light railways open in Great Britain and Ireland on Dec. 31, 1919, was 2,728, of which 2,647 miles were worked by electric traction; 1,754 miles were worked by Local Authorities and 974 miles by Companies. The total receipts in 1919 were £24,635,266, the working expenses £17,751,277, and the net receipts £6,883,989, the total paid-up capital being £79,049,287, showing a return of £8 *14s. 2d.* per cent. on the capital. In 1919-20, 4,987,525,659 passengers were carried. In addition there were 21 miles of "trackless trolley" routes, a system which obviates the necessity of rails.

Mercantile Shipping.

On June 30, 1922, the Mercantile Marine of Great Britain and Ireland consisted of 8,430 steam and motor vessels (19,088,638 tons) and 419 sailing vessels (206,999 tons), a total of 8,849 vessels (19,295,637 tons). In 1921 the "engagements of seamen" for service on ocean-going ships numbered 422,445, as against 604,830 in 1913, the percentage of British subjects being 94·45, of foreigners other than Asiatics 3·05, of Chinese 0·6, and of other Asiatics and Africans 1·9.

Shipbuilding.—The output of the various countries of the world in 1922 was 852 vessels of 2,467,084 tons, the principal totals being :—

	Tons.		Tons.
Great Britain	1,031,081	U.S.A.	119,138
Germany	575,264	Italy	101,177
France	184,509	Japan	83,419
Netherlands	163,132	Other countries	209,364

Vessels lost, broken up, condemned, etc., numbered 716, of a total tonnage of 887,812, of which 127,974 tons were British.

Wrecks.—In 1913 140 sailing vessels (23,082 net tons) and 108 steam vessels (103,824 net tons), a total of 248 vessels (126,906 net tons) were totally lost at sea. In 1920 the figures (exclusive of losses due to mines) were 64 sailing vessels (11,793 gross tons) and 158 steam vessels (116,321 gross tons), a total of 222 vessels (128,114 gross tons). In 1913 the passengers lost by wrecks numbered 172 and members of crews 466, a total of 638 lives; in 1920 (exclusive of losses due to mines) the passengers numbered 3 and the members of crews 173, a total of 176 lives. The years with the heaviest losses of life at sea were 1912 and 1914. In 1912 the total of 2,335 included 673 of the crew and 825 passengers on *S.S. Titanic*; in 1914 the total of 1,778 included 171 of the crew and 840 passengers on *S.S. Empress of Ireland*.

Ocean Shipping in British Ports.

Net tonnage of British and Foreign sailing and steam vessels engaged in overseas trade entered and cleared (with cargoes and in ballast) at all ports in Great Britain and Ireland :—

Year.	Entered.	Cleared.	Total.
1913	49,064,233	67,819,701	116,883,934
1919	29,570,690	34,562,107	64,132,797
1920	36,493,319	36,725,535	73,218,854
1921	37,123,334	36,397,441	73,520,775
1922	43,326,025	59,680,047	103,006,072

Tonnage Entered.

Year.	British.	Per cent.	Foreign.	Per cent.
1913	32,292,343	66·8	16,771,890	33·2
1920	25,506,909	69·9	10,986,320	30·1
1921	25,123,839	67·7	11,999,423	32·3
1922	28,421,620	65·6	14,904,405	34·4

Tonnage Cleared.

Year.	British.	Per cent.	Foreign.	Per cent.
1913	40,101,232	59·1	27,718,469	40·9
1920	23,532,459	64·1	13,193,076	35·9
1921	24,282,304	66·7	12,115,137	33·3
1922	36,815,412	61·7	22,864,635	38·3

Port.	Entered 1920.	Cleared 1920.
England & Wales—	Tons.	Tons.
Barrow	347,412	132,238
Blyth	464,631	753,608
Bristol	1,436,185	1,320,222
Cardiff	4,447,728	6,724,264
Dartmouth	1,279,872	1,331,346
Dover	1,325,228	1,242,070
Falmouth	544,071	532,478
Folkestone	593,589	594,488
Goole	311,677	318,508
Grimsby	993,738	735,533
Hartlepool	710,936	638,162
Harwich	708,633	693,772
Hull	3,065,325	2,495,395
Liverpool	9,276,696	8,756,159
London	11,776,739	9,824,236
Manchester	1,737,472	1,370,333
Middlesbrough	1,739,404	1,751,840
Newcastle & Shields	4,517,714	5,693,172
Newport	1,587,014	2,175,057
Plymouth	2,477,149	2,491,107
Port Talbot	625,335	918.452
Southampton	3,863,482	3,779,835
Sunderland	599,024	869,381
Swansea	1,304,974	1,987,313
Weymouth	893,042	826,200
Scotland—		
Aberdeen	163,131	100,848
Ardrossan	168,350	98,026
Burntisland	52,743	92,059
Dundee	331,206	256,378
Glasgow	2,636,513	3,138,868
Grangemouth	622,345	567,230
Greenock	351,852	359,381
Leith	849,450	843,745
Methil	158,493	275,840
Ireland—		
Belfast	455,808	234.962
Derry	117,193	107,620
Cork	828,189	763,508
Dublin	357.826	177,680

Tonnage (Entered and Cleared) 1920.

Flag.	Entered.	Cleared.
British	33,217,400	34,005.131
Belgium	1 088,437	1,117,931
Denmark	1,776,090	1,806,751
France	2,386,188	2,556,652
Germany	309,600	294,571
Greece	497,934	564,077
Italy	458,250	634,656
Japan	1,152,240	1,126,391
Netherlands	2,734,140	2,827,623
Norway	4,390,803	4,573,943
Russia	180,633	148,322
Spain	671,478	721,685
Sweden	2,032,723	2,115,143
U.S.A.	4,288,174	4,318,657
Other Flags	533,627	531,168
Total	55,517,823	57,342,701

Coastwise Shipping.

The net tonnage of all vessels with cargoes and in ballast engaged in the coasting trade of Great Britain and Ireland in 1913 was 65,273,838 net tons for arrivals and 65,111,086 net tons for departures; in 1921 the net tonnage of arrivals was 41,406,000 and of departures 41,048,000.

Posts, Telegraphs and Telephones.

The carriage and custody of the mails has been maintained by the State "from time immemorial." The telegraphs were transferred to the State on Jan. 28, 1870; the telephones on Jan. 1, 1912. The submarine telegraph cables connecting the British Isles with the various Dominions and Foreign Countries are maintained and worked partly by the State and partly by private companies.

Work of the Post Office.

	1921-22.	1922-23.°
Letters	3,275,000,000	3,300,000,000
Postcards	471,000,000	475,000,000
Printed Papers	1,300,000,000	1,500,000,000
Newspapers	185,000,000	180,000,000
Parcels	127,800,000	120,700,000
Registered Letters and Parcels	65,400,000	60,400,000
Express Delivery Services	1,900,000	2,000,000
Telegrams forwarded	74,700,000	70,500,000
Money Orders	15,500,000	14,200,000
Postal Orders	102,100,000	105,700,000
Telephones:		
Trunk Calls	52,400,000	59,500,000
Local Calls	682,000,000	730,000,000
Savings Bank Deposits	£83,299,000	£87,492,000
Withdrawals, Dividend Payments, etc.	£91,945,000	£89,770,000
Government Stock Accounts open, number	4,073,238	3,532,599
Licenses issued	3,000,000	3,200,000
Old-Age Pension Orders paid	£54,100,000	£47,900,000
Health Insurance Stamps sold	£23,100,000	£23,800,000
Unemployment Insurance Stamps sold	£24,200,000	£31,800,000

In the case of new business initiated since the beginning of the War, the figures for 1921-22 and 1922-23 are as follow:—

	1921-22.	1922-23.°
War Pensions and Allowances paid:		
Number	79,000.000	69,000,000
Amount	£70,400,000	£60,800,000
Postal Drafts paid:		
Number	3,500,000	3,300,000
Amount	£8,500,000	£7,600,000
War Loan Dividends—Amount	£8,900,000	£8,900,000
Savings Certificates—Amount:		
Issued	£93,200.000	£39,800,000
Repaid†	£42,900,000	£33,300,000
Entertainment Tax Stamps sold:		
Amount	£600,000	£600,000
Income Tax Stamps sold:		
Amount	£700.000	£300,000

Since 1914 telegraph and telephone plant has been extended, as indicated below:—

	March 31, 1914.	March 31, 1923.
Mileage of wire‡:		
Overhead	947,392	1,033,090
Underground	1,926,743	3,305,593
Telephone Stations	774,821	1,050,672

° Excluding Irish Free State.
† Including interest.
‡ Excluding submarine cables.

The number of telephones per 100 of population in Great Britain and Ireland, U.S.A., and certain other countries (1922), is shown below:—

U.S.A.	13·5	Great Britain and N. Ireland (1923)	2·7
Denmark	8·4	France	1·3
Sweden	6·6	Italy (1921)	0·3
Norway (1921)	5·8		
Germany	3·1		

Savings Banks.—On Dec. 31, 1922, there were 11,733,564 active deposit accounts in the *Post Office Savings Banks*, with the sum of £268,143,235 due to depositors. In 1921 there were 2,340,371 accounts open in the *Trustee Savings Banks*, with £99,304,794 due to depositors. On Dec. 31, 1922, Government Stock to the amount of £206,301,968 stood to the credit of depositors in the Post Office Savings Banks, and £29,442,788 was held for depositors in Trustee Savings Banks.

Wireless Telegraphy.—In 1909–1910 the wireless telegraphy stations on the coasts of Great Britain and Ireland were acquired by the Government, except the long-distance stations at Poldhu (Cornwall) and Clifden (County Galway), which are maintained (and worked under licence), by the Marconi Company. The total expenses of the Leafield (Oxford) and Cairo stations, including interest and depreciation, are estimated at about £36,000 and £49,000 per annum respectively. In addition to the Anglo-Egyptian service, which was inaugurated in April, 1922, the Leafield station is used for the broadcasting of British official *communiqués* and for the transmission of Press telegrams to Halifax (Nova Scotia), India, and ships at sea. The revenue earned by the stations since the end of April, 1922, has been as follows:—

Station.	Total for 9 mths.
Leafield	£24,200
Cairo	4,700
	£28,900

It is estimated that about 25 per cent. of the total revenue is derived from traffic on behalf of other Government departments. If this traffic did not go *via* these stations, it would have to go by other routes at an equal or greater cost. The total expenses of the Northolt Station, including interest and depreciation, are estimated at about £8,750 per annum. The station was completed in August, 1922, but its working for some time afterwards was on a more or less experimental basis. The amount of Government traffic handled by the Northolt Station is negligible. It should be borne in mind that the services conducted through these stations have in most instances been only recently started, and as they are developed, the revenue derived from them will continue to expand.

Communication by Air.

In 1919 a *Trans-Atlantic Aerial Post* was inaugurated by the successful flight of an aeroplane from St. John's, Newfoundland, to Clifden, Ireland; and by the voyage of H.M. Airship R 34 from Scotland to New York, and from New York to England. The *Air Mail Services* now in operation are shown on pp. 377, 521.

The Air Council subsidies to *British Commercial Air Lines* for 6 months from Sept. 1, 1922, are:—Handley Page (London–Paris) £15,000; Instone (London–Brussels–Cologne) £25,000; Daimler Hire (Manchester–London–Amsterdam–Berlin) £55,000.

The largest *Airship* yet constructed was the R38, which was wrecked while over the Humber (Aug. 24, 1921) with the loss of 44 lives. The remaining British airships are as follows:—

R33	cubic feet of gas	1,958,000
R80	” ” ”	1,200,000
R36	” ” ”	2,101,000
R37	” ” ”	2,101,000
L 64*	” ” ”	1,950,000
L71*	” ” ”	2,420,000

The L64 is 642 feet long, the L71 is 743 feet long; the R38 had a capacity of 2,700,000 cubic feet and was 695 feet in length.

It is estimated that the times by airship for the following journeys would be:—

England-Egypt	2½ days.
England-Karachi (India)	5 ”
England–Johannesburg (S. Africa)	7 ”
England-Perth (W. Australia)	10½ ”

Great War's effect on Sea Routes.

The following comparison of the proportions of ships engaged in the various trades, with the corresponding figures for 1911, gives some indication of the changes brought about by the Great War and the consequent dislocation of trade:—

Route.	Percentage of Tonnage Employed. April, 1911.	Percentage of Tonnage Employed. June, 1921.
East Indies	17·22	20·49
South America, East Coast	15·53	12·55
United States, West Indies, and East Coast of Canada	15·00	24·39
Mediterranean	12·24	3·22
Australia	11·35	14·61
China and Japan	9·15	9·01
Pacific, North and South	7·48	2·15
Baltic, France, Spain, Portugal, and "Home Trade"	4·57	6·41
West Africa and Cape of Good Hope	3·00	4·71
Coasting Trade	4·46	2·46
	100·00	100·00

The tonnage of all trading vessels recorded as employed on the selected dates fell by 33·7 per cent. in the ten years.

LUNACY.

ON Jan 1, 1923 the number of notified insane persons under care in England and Wales was 126,279 an increase of 2,565 since Jan 1, 1922. This increase follows one of 3,370 in 1921 and of 3,580 in 1920, and may be compared with the average annual increase of 2,251 during the decade immediately preceding the Great War. The relative percentage distribution of the sexes (males 43·8; females 56·2) shows a slight reversion towards the proportions which obtained immediately prior to the Great War (males 46·2; females 53·8). The average weekly cost of maintenance for the financial year 1921–22 (excluding the cost of repairs, additions and alterations) was:—

	s.	d.
In County Mental Hospitals	26	1
In Borough ” ”	29	6¾

Mental Deficiency.—On Jan 1, 1923 the mentally defective patients under care numbered 15,786 males 7,283; females 8,503).

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* Surrendered Zeppelin airships.

THE KINGDOM OF ENGLAND.

Position and Extent.—The Kingdom of England occupies the southern portion of the island of Great Britain and lies between 55° 46′ and 49° 57′ 30″ N. latitude (from the mouth of the Tweed to the Lizard), and between 1° 46′ E. and 50° 43′ W. (from Lowestoft to Land's End). England is bounded on the north by the summit of the Cheviot Hills, which form a natural boundary with the Kingdom of Scotland; on the south by the English Channel; on the east by the Straits of Dover (Pas de Calais) and the North Sea; and on the west by the Atlantic Ocean (which washes the Cornish coast), the Principality of Wales and the Irish Sea. The total area of the kingdom is 50,851 square miles, the population numbering 35,678,530 at the Census of 1921 (an increase of 1,633,240 over the figures of the 1911 census).

Relief.—There is a natural orographic division of England into the hilly districts of the north, west and south-west, and the undulating downs and low-lying plains of the east and south-east. In the extreme north the *Cheviot Hills* run from east to west and divide England from Scotland, culminating in the Cheviot, 2,676 feet above mean sea level. Divided from the Cheviots by the Tyne Gap is the *Pennine Chain*, running N. by W. to S. by E., with their highest point in Cross Fell, 2,930 feet above mean sea level. West of the Pennines are the *Cumbrian Mountains*, which contain in *Scafell Pike* (3,210 feet) the highest land in England, and east of the Pennines are the *Yorkshire Moors*, their highest point being Urra Moor (1,489 feet). South of the Pennines there are heights above 2,000 feet in the *Peak of Derbyshire* (highest point 2,088 feet), and in *Dartmoor* (High Willhays, 2,039 feet). In the western county of Shropshire are the isolated Wrekin (1,335 feet), Long Mynd (1,674 feet), and Brown Clee (1,805 feet); in Herefordshire the Black Mountain reaches 2,310 feet, in Worcestershire the Malvern Hills reach 1,395 feet, in western Monmouthshire are the Sugar Loaf (1,955 feet) and Coity (1,905 feet), and the Cotteswold (or Cotswold) Hills of Gloucestershire contain Cleeve Cloud (1,134 feet).

Hydrography.—The *Thames* is the longest and most important river of England, with a total length of 210 miles from its source in the Cotteswold Hills to its outflow into the North Sea. The lower river is navigable by ocean-going steamers to London Bridge, and small craft reach Lechlade, 160 miles from the mouth. The Thames is tidal to Teddington (60 miles from its mouth), and its upper stream is connected with the Severn by a canal at Lechlade; the Wilts and Bucks canal enters at Abingdon, and the Wye canal at Reading. The principal tributaries are the Cherwell, Lee, Kennet, Wey, Mole and Medway. The Thames forms county boundaries almost throughout its course, and on its banks are situated the capital of the British Empire; Windsor Castle, the home of the Sovereign; Eton College, the first of the public schools; and Oxford, the oldest university in the kingdom. The *Severn* is the longest river in Great Britain, rising in the north-eastern slopes of Plinlimmon (Wales) and entering England in Shropshire, with a total length of 220 miles from its source to its outflow into the Bristol Channel, where it receives on the left the Bristol Avon, and on the right the Wye, its other tributaries being the Vyrnwy, Tern, Stour, Teme and Upper (or Warwickshire) Avon. The Severn is tidal below Gloucester, and a high bore or tidal wave sometimes reverses the flow as high as Tewkesbury (13½ miles above Gloucester). The scenery of the greater part of the river is very picturesque and beautiful, and the Severn is a noted salmon river, some of its tributaries being famous for trout. Navigation is assisted by the Gloucester and Berkeley Ship Canal (16¾ miles), which admits vessels of 350 tons to Gloucester, other canals connecting with the Thames, Trent, Dee and Mersey. The *Severn Tunnel*, which carries the Great Western Railway under the river, 14 miles below the Sharpness Bridge, was begun in 1873 and completed in 1886 (at a cost of £2,000,000) after many difficulties from flooding, &c. The tunnel is 4 miles 624 yards in length (of which 2¼ miles are under the river). Of the remaining English rivers those flowing into the North Sea are the Tyne, Wear, Tees, Ouse and Trent from the Pennine Range, the Great Ouse (160 miles) from the Central Plain, and the Orwell and Stour from the hills of East Anglia. Flowing into the English Channel are the Sussex Ouse from the Weald, the Itchen from the Wiltshire and Hampshire Hills, and the Axe, Teign, Dart, Tamar and Exe from the Devonian Hills; and flowing into the Irish Sea are the Mersey, Ribble and Eden from the western slopes of the Pennines and the Derwent from the Cumbrian Mountains. The *English Lakes* are noteworthy rather from their picturesque scenery and poetic associations than from their size. These lie mainly in Cumberland, but partly in Westmorland and Lancashire, the largest being Windermere (10 miles long), Ulleswater and Derwentwater.

Islands.—The *Scilly Islands* form part of the county of Cornwall, and are distant 25 miles from Land's End. The group consists of about 40 islands, with a total area of about 4,000 acres, only St. Mary's, Tresco, St. Martin's, St. Agnes and Bryher being inhabited, the total population in 1921 being 1,749. The capital is Hugh Town, in St. Mary's. The climate of the Scilly Islands is unusually mild, and vegetation is luxuriant, semi-tropical plants flourishing in the open. The *Isle of Wight* forms an administrative county and is separated from Hampshire by the Solent and Spithead. The total area is 147 sq. miles, with a population in 1921 of 94,697. The climate is mild and healthy, and many watering places have grown up during the last century. The capital is Newport, at the head of the estuary of the Medina, Cowes (at the mouth) being the chief port; other centres are Ryde, Sandown, Shanklin, Ventnor, Freshwater, Yarmouth, Totland Bay and Bembridge.

Climate.—The south-westerly winds from the Atlantic Ocean penetrate to the heart of the country, affecting the temperature of the greater part of the kingdom, and only the coastal regions of the east have a modified continental climate. The mean annual temperature is about 50° Fahrenheit, varying from 52° in the Scilly Islands to 48° at the mouth of the Tweed, and generally the west of England is mild and wet in winter and cool and less wet in summer, while the east is cool and dry in winter and spring and hot and less dry in summer and autumn, the wettest region being the Lake district of Cumberland and the driest in the Thames estuary and the Lincolnshire Wash.

EARLY INHABITANTS.

Prehistoric Man.—A skeleton found at *Galley Hill*, near Northfleet, Kent (in 1895), has been ascribed to a man of Central Asian race of the Early Stone Age, and stone implements of the remote Eolithic, Palæolithic and Neolithic periods are abundantly found throughout England. The Neolithic period is held to have merged into the Bronze Age about 2000 to 1500 B.C., and a date between these years has been given to *Stonehenge* (presented by Sir C. H. E. Chubb to the Nation in 1908, and now preserved as a national monument). Stonehenge (10 miles N. of Salisbury, Wiltshire) consists of two circles of menhirs (the largest monolith being 22½ feet in height), only 16 remaining in position in the outer circle, while two of the five triple sets are still in position in the inner circle. The use for which the temple or monument was erected is the subject of many conjectures.

The Celtic Invasion.—In the latter part of the Bronze Age the *Goidels*, a people of Celtic race, and in the Iron Age another Celtic race of *Brythons*, invaded the country and brought with them Celtic civilization and dialects, place names in England bearing witness to the spread of the invasion over the whole kingdom.

The Roman Conquest.—Julius Cæsar raided Britain in 55 B.C. and 54 B.C., and in 43 A.D. the conquest of the country was undertaken by the Roman Emperor Claudius, who sent Aulus Plautius with a well-equipped army of 40,000 men, and himself visited Colchester (Camulodunum) and Londinium. The British leader from 48–51 A.D. was *Caractacus* (strictly Caratăcus), who was finally captured and sent to Rome. By 70 A.D. the conquest of South Britain was completed, a great revolt under *Boadicea* (strictly Boudicca), Queen of the Icĕni (Norfolk), being crushed in 61 A.D. In 122 A.D. the Emperor Hadrian visited Britain and built a continuous rampart, known as *Hadrian's Wall*, from Wallsend to Bowness (Tyne to Solway), remains of which are still traceable. The Romans administered Britain as a Province under a Governor, with a well defined system of local government, each Roman municipality ruling itself and the surrounding territory. Colchester, Lincoln, York, Gloucester and St. Albans stand on the sites of five Roman municipalities, while London was the centre of the road system and the seat of the financial officials of the Province of Britain. A well preserved Roman town of about 100 acres was first uncovered in the 18th century at *Silchester* (Calleva Atrebatum), 10 miles south of Reading, and since 1890 the whole site has been investigated. Four main groups of roads radiated from London, and a fifth (the Fosse) ran obliquely from Ermine Street (at Lincoln), through Leicester, Cirencester and Bath to Exeter. Of the four groups radiating from London one ran S.E. to Canterbury and the coast of Kent, a second to Silchester and thence to parts of Western Britain and South Wales, a third (now known as *Watling Street*) ran through Verulamium (St. Albans) to Chester, with various branches, and the fourth reached Colchester, Lincoln, York and the eastern counties. *Christianity* reached the Roman Province of Britain from Gaul in the 3rd century (or possibly earlier), the Bishops of Londinium, Eboracum (York), and Lindum (Lincoln) attending the Council of Arles in 314. The Roman garrison of Britain was much harassed in the 4th century by Saxon pirates, who invaded the eastern counties from the Wash to Spithead, while about 350 A.D. incursions in the north of Irish (Scoti) and Picts became most formidable, and towards the end of the century many troops were removed from Britain for service in other parts of the Roman Empire. Early in the 5th century Gaul was taken from the Romans by Teutonic invaders, and Britain was cut off from Rome; officials were no longer sent to the island, the garrison was left to defend itself, and appears to have been driven inland by the Northern and Saxon invaders, and to have been conquered and absorbed by the Celtic inhabitants, whose language and customs re-emerged.

Anglo-Saxons and Normans.—The Celtic Britons appear to have called in the Saxons to resist the raids of the Picts and Scots, and eventually the *English* (Angles, Saxons and Jutes) drove the Britons into the mountain fastnesses of the West (Strathclyde, Wales and Cornwall), the name of *Welch* (old English *Waelisc* = Foreign) being given to the islanders by the invaders from the continent. The area thus conquered was divided into several kingdoms, of which the chief were Northumbria (Bernicia and Deira), Mercia (Middle Angles), and Wessex. The heathen Angli (whose gods Ti, Woden, Thunor and Frigg are commemorated in "Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday") were converted to Christianity by a mission under Augustine (dispatched by Pope Gregory in 597), which established Archbishoprics at Canterbury and York, and the whole of England appears to have been converted by the end of the 7th century. In the 8th century Offa, King of Mercia, is stated to have built a wall and rampart, afterwards known as *Offa's Dike*, from the mouth of the Dee to that of the Wye, as a protection against the Welch. The greatest of the English kingdoms was *Wessex*, with its capital at Winchester, and the greatest of the Wessex kings was *Alfred the Great* (871–901), who resisted the incursions of the Northmen (Danes) and fixed a limit to their advance by the Treaty of Wedmore (878). In the 10th century the Kings of Wessex recovered the whole of England from the Danes, but subsequent rulers were unable to resist the invaders, and England paid tribute (*Danegelt*) for many years, and was ruled by Danish Kings from 1016 to 1042, when Edward the Confessor was recalled from exile. In 1066 Harold (brother-in-law of Edward and son of Earl Godwin of Wessex) was chosen King of England, but after defeating a Northumbrian revolt under his brother Tostig (aided by an invading army of Harold Hadraada of Norway) at Stamford Bridge in Yorkshire (Sept. 25), he was himself defeated at the *Battle of Hastings* (or Sautlache) on Oct. 14, 1066, and the Norman Conquest secured the throne of England for Duke William of Normandy. Since the *Norman Conquest* all attempts to invade England have been defeated.

ENGLISH COUNTIES.

For Administrative purposes England is divided into 50 *Administrative Counties* (under the Local Government Act of 1888). The boundaries of these Administrative Counties differ in many cases from those of the older Geographical Counties, while the areas of the 72 *County Boroughs* created under the Act of 1888 are excluded from the County Areas, and the population of the Boroughs is separately enumerated. The area, population and chief officers of the Administrative Counties are shown overleaf.

ENGLISH COUNTIES AND SHIRES.

LORDS LIEUTENANT, HIGH SHERIFFS, AND CHAIRMEN OF Q.S.

County or Shire.	Lord Lieutenant.	High Sheriff, 1923-4.	Chairman of Q.S.
(1) Bedford	Samuel H. Whitbread, C.B.	John George Murray	Anthony H. Wingfield
(2) Berks	James Herbert Benyon	Lt.-Col. J. A. Fairhurst, T.D.	Sir R. B. D. Acland, K.C.
(3) Bucks	Col. Lord Cottesloe, V.D.	Sir W. B. Savory, Bart.	Lord Parmoor, K.C.V.O.
(4) Cambridge	Charles R. W. Adeane, C.B.	Col. D. J. Proby	T. Musgrave Francis
(5) Isle of Ely			His Hon. Judge Farrant
(6) Cheshire	Col. W. Bromley Davenport, C.B., C.M.G., C.B.E., D.S.O.	Hon. Wm. Hulme Lever	H. C. Yates
(7) Cornwall	John C. Williams	Lt.-Col. Hon. Henry W. Trefusis	G. T. Petherick Col. E. Treffry, C.M.G., O.B.E.
(8) Cumberland	Earl of Lonsdale	Maj. F. H. Ballantine Dykes, D.S.O.	G. A. Rimington
(9) Derby	Duke of Devonshire, K.G.	Edwin Clay Barnes, C.B.E.	H. St. J. D. Raikes, K.C., C.B.E.
(10) Devon	Earl Fortescue, K.C.B.	Col. W. E. Pollexfen Bastard, O.B.E., T.D.	Lord Coleridge; Sir T. H. Kekewich, Bt.; Sir F. G. Newbolt, K.C.
(11) Dorset	Earl of Shaftesbury, K.P.	Maj.-Gen. Sir Reginald J. Pinney, K.C.B.	J. C. S. Hanham
(12) Durham	Earl of Durham, K.G.	Capt. R. B. Webster	His Hon. Judge Greenwell, C.B.E.
(13) Essex	Lord Lambourne, C.V.O.	Maj. G. G. Gold	W. S. Chisenhale-Marsh; Collingwood Hope, C.B.E., K.C.
(14) Gloucester	Earl Beauchamp, K.G.	Col. Sir P. S. Marling, Bart., V.C., C.B.	Sir F. A. Hyett
(15) Hants	Maj.-Gen. Rt. Hon. J. E. B. Seely, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.	Capt. M. D. Cadland	Duke of Wellington, K.G.
(16) Isle of Wight			
(17) Hereford	Sir John Cotterell, Bt.	Capt. L. N. Hope	His Hon. Judge Ingham
(18) Hertford	Viscount Hampden, K.C.B., C.M.G.	Capt. G. S. Pawle	Sir A. Reynolds; (Vacant)
(19) Huntingdon	Earl of Sandwich	Col. D. J. Proby	G. F. Rowley
(20) Kent	Marquess Camden	J. W. Wheeler-Bennett, C.B.E.	Lord Harris, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E. Sir Coles Child, Bart.
(21) Lancashire	Lord Shuttleworth	Sir Benjamin Sands Johnson	Percy J. Hibbert; J. Openshaw; F. Brocklehurst; H. W. Deacon, C.B.E.
(22) Leicester	Duke of Rutland, K.G.	Alfred Turner	Sir Thomas Cope, Bt.
Lincoln:			
(23) Lindsey	Earl of Yarborough	Joseph Tertius Talbot Cliff	E. C. T. d'Eyncourt
(24) Kesteven			Earl of Ancaster
(25) Holland			Fitzalan Howard
(26) London	Marquess of Crewe, K.G.	W. K. Whigham	Sir R. Wallace, K.C.
(27) Middlesex	Duke of Bedford, K.G.	John Maitland	Sir Montagu Sharpe, K.C.
(28) Monmouth	Lord Treowen, C.B., C.M.G.	Sir R. Mathias, Bart.	Sir H. M. Jackson, Bt., C.B.E.
(29) Norfolk	Earl of Leicester	Holcombe Ingleby	W. Carr; Frederick K. North
(30) Northampton	Marquess of Exeter	Brig.-Gen. A. F. Holford Ferguson	Sir C. Knightley, Bt.
(31) Peterborough, Soke of			H. B. D. Woodcock
(32) Northumberland	Duke of Northumberland, C.B.E., M.V.O.	Lt.-Col. Sir A. Leith, Bart., M.C.	Sir F. Blake, Bt., C.B.
(33) Nottingham	Duke of Portland, K.G.	C. A. Longbottom	Col. Sir L. Rolleston, K.C.B., D.S.O.; C. C. Curtis; H. Mellish, C.B.
(34) Oxford	Duke of Marlborough, K.G.	F. D. Hunt	Sir Edward L. O'Malley
(35) Rutland	Earl of Ancaster	D. N. Royce	W. H. Neill
(36) Salop	Earl of Powis	A. R. Clegg	R. Lloyd Kenyon
(37) Somerset	Marquess of Bath, K.G.	Lt.-Col. Sir D. F. Boles, Bart., C.B.E.	Hon. W. B. Lindley
(38) Stafford	Earl of Dartmouth, K.C.B.	J. T. Homer, C.B.E.	(Vacant)
(39) Suffolk, E.	Sir T. C. T. Warner, Bt., C.B., M.P.	Sir Collingwood Hughes, Bart.	Lord Walsingham; C. H. Lomax; R. E. White
(40) ,, W.			A. Maitland-Wilson; T. K. Crossfield
(41) Surrey	Lord Ashcombe, C.B.	Lt.-Col. Wyvil Barclay	Sir Charles Walpole
(42) Sussex, E.	Lord Leconfield	Frederick J. F. Wootton Isaacson	G. M. Freeman, K.C.
(43) ,, W.			W. P. G. Boxall, K.C.
(44) Warwick	Lord Leigh	Ludford C. Docker	Lord Ilkeston
(45) Westmorland	Lord Hothfield	R. Durning Holt	Earl of Lonsdale
(46) Wilts	Viscount Long	Bertram Erasmus Philipps	Lord Roundway; His Hon. Judge Radcliffe, K.C.
(47) Worcester	Viscount Cobham	A. H. Wiggin	J. W. Willis Bund, C.B.E.
(48) Yorks, E.R.	Lord Nunburnholme, C.B.	Col. F. R. T. Trench Gascoigne, D.S.O.	Sir A. Macdonald, Bt.
(49) ,, N.R.	Sir Hugh Bell, Bt., C.B.		E. R. Turton, M.P.
(50) ,, W.R.	Earl of Harewood		W. Sheepshanks

CHAIRMEN OF C.C., CLERKS OF THE PEACE, CHIEF CONSTABLES AND M.O.H.

Chairman of C.C.	Clerk of the Peace.	Chief Constable.	Medical Officer.
(1) Duke of Bedford, K.G.	W. W. Marks	Lt.-Col. F. A. D. Stevens, C.B.E.	Prof. H. R. Kenwood, C.M.G., M.B.
(2) James Herbert Benyon	H. J. C. Nesbard, O.B.E.	Lt.-Col. A. Poulton, C.B.E.	G. C. Taylor, O.B.E., M.D.
(3) L. H. West, O.B.E., LL.D.	Wm. Crouch	Maj. O. Mayne, O.B.E.	S. J. C. Holden, M.D.
(4) M. V. J. Webber	A. Tabrum, O.B.E.	W. Varney Webb	Frank Robinson, M.D.
(5) Sir William H. Clarke	C. E. Copeman, C.M.G.	Maj. W. R. Hartcup, C.B.E.	James P. Walker, M.D.
(6) Sir William Hodgson	Reginald Potts	Lt.-Col. P. Malcolm, D.S.O., M.V.O.	Meredith Young, M.D.
(7) William Hawk, C.B.E.	W. Leslie Platts	Lt.-Col. H. B. Protheroe-Smith.	E. M. Clarke, M.D.
(8) Rev. Canon A. Sutton.	C. C. Hodgson, O.B.E.	Lt.-Col. H. S. Turnbull.	F. H. Morison, M.D.
(9) E. C. Barnes, C.B.E.	N. J. Hughes-Hallett O.B.E.	Maj. F. R. Anley	F. Barwise, M.D.
(10) Sir Henry Lopes, Bt.	Brian S. Miller	Capt. H. R. Vyvyan	G. Adkins, M.D.
(11) R. H. Simonds, O.B.E.	E. A. Ffooks	Capt. D. Granville, M.V.O., O.B.E.	J. Elliott Robinson, M.B.
(12) Sir A. F. Pease, Bart.	Harold Jevons	George Morley, C.B.E.	T. E. Hill, O.B.E., M.B.
(13) W. Chisenhale-Marsh.	J. H. Goold	Capt. J. A. Unett, D.S.O.	W. A. Bullough, M.B.
(14) Lt.-Col. R. J. Kerr	E. T. Gardom, O.B.E.	Maj. F. L. S. Clarke	J. Middleton Martin, M.D.
(15) Earl of Northbrook	(Vacant)	Maj. St. A. B. Warde	R. A. Lyster, M.D.
(16) Sir G. Baring, Bt.	John Dufton	Capt. H. C. Adams-Connor, M.V.O.	James Fairley, M.D.
(17) G. Cresswell	J. R. Symonds	Horace F. M. Munro	Peter Lowe, M.B.
(18) E. B. Barnard, O.B.E.	Sir C. E. Longmore, K.C.B.	Lt.-Col. A. L. Law	H. Hyslop Thomson, M.D.
(19) G. F. Rowley	J. Percy Maule	Lt.-Col. A. G. Chichester	C. B. Moss-Blundell, M.D.
(20) Col. F. S. W. Cornwallis, C.B.E.	W. B. Prosser	Maj. H. E. Chapman, O.B.E.	Alfred Greenwood, M.D.
(21) Sir H. F. Hibbert, Bart.	G. Hammond Etherton, O.B.E.	H. P. P. Lane, C.B.E., M.V.O.	J. J. Butterworth, M.D.
(22) Sir Arthur G. Hazlerigg, Bart.	W. J. Freer	E. Holmes	T. Robinson, M.D.
(23) Sir Hickman Bacon Bt.	Eric W. Scorer	Capt. C. Mitchell-Innes, C.B.E.	R. Ashleigh Glegg, M.D.
(24) Sir C. Welby, Bt., C.B.	A. D. Piper		A. H. Lowe, M.B.
(25) J. W. Gleed, M.A.	H. C. Marris		(Vacant)
(26) (*see* pp. 560–565)	John Dix	(*See also* p. 569.)	Sir W. Heaton Hamer, M.D.
(27) Cecil Fane De Salis	E. S. W. Hart, M.B.E	(Metrop. Police Area)	John Tate, M.R.C.S.
(28) Thomas J. Price	Thomas Hughes	Victor Bosanquet	D. Rocyn Jones, C.B.E., M.B.
(29) Lord Ailwyn, K.C.V.O.	H. Oswald Brown (deputy)	Capt. J. H. Mander	J. T. C. Nash, M.D.
(30) Sir W. R. D. Atkins, K.C., M.P.	H. Millington, O.B.E.	J. D. K. MacCallum	C. E. Paget, M.R.C.S.
(31) Marquess of Exeter	Walter J. Deacon		C. Rolleston, M.D.
(32) Sir F. Blake, Bt., C.B.	Charles D. Forster	Capt. F. James, O.B.E.	W. F. J. Whitley, M.D.
(33) Viscount Galway, C.B.	Tweedale Meaby	Col. F. J. Lemon, D.S.O.	Henry Handford, M.D.
(34) W. H. Ashhurst, C.B.E.	James Rose, M.A.	Capt. E. K. Arbuthnot, D.S.O., R.N.	Charles Coles, M.D.
(35) Earl of Ancaster	B. A. Adam	Fredk. Wm. Golder	C. Rolleston, M.D.
(36) Col. H. H. Heywood-Lonsdale, D.S.O.	F. Crowte	Maj. Jack Becke	James Wheatley, M.D.
(37) Rt. Hon. H. Hobhouse	G. I. Simey	Lt.-Col. H. C. Metcalfe, D.S.O.	W. G. Savage, M.D.
(38) Sir R. Hardy, Bart.	R. Eustace-Joy, M.A.	Col. Hon. G. A. Anson, M.V.O.	W. D. Carruthers, M.D.
(39) C. H. Lomax	A. T. Cobbold, O.B.E.	Capt. J. G. Mayne, O.B.E.	Bernard Wood-White, M.D.
(40) Marquess of Bristol, M.V.O.		Maj. E. P. Prest	A. H. Bygott, M.D.
(41) H. A. Powell	T. W. Weeding	Capt. M. L. Sant	Joseph Cates, M.D.
(42) Lt.-Col. A. S. S. Harris	H. J. T. McIlveen	Col. G. M. Ormerod, D.S.O.	A. G. R. Foulerton, F.R.C.S.
(43) Lord Leconfield	S. Thornely	A. S. Williams	R. D. Smedley, M.D.
(44) Lord Algernon Percy	E. Field	Capt. J. T. Brinkley	A. Hamilton Wood, M.D.
(45) Col. J. W. Weston, M.P.	H. Greenwood, LL.B.	Lt.-Col. H. S. Turnbull	W. E. Henderson, M.B.
(46) Marquess of Bath, K.G.	W. L. Bown	Lt.-Col. Höel Llewellyn, D.S.O.	C. E. Tangye, M.D.
(47) J. W. W. Bund, C.B.E.	C. H. Bird	Lt.-Col H. S. Walker C.B.E.	C. H. Fosbroke, M.D.
(48) Lord Deramore	J. J. Bickersteth	Maj. W. H. Dunlop	R. L. Thornley, M.D.
(49) Sir H. B. Peirse, Bt.	H. G. Thornley, O.B.E.	Maj. R. L. Bower, C.M.G., C.B.E.	Harry Mason, M.D.
(50) Sir J. P. Hinchliffe	F. A. Darwin	Col. J. d'Ewes Coke, C.M.G.	J. R. Kaye, M.D.

AREA AND POPULATION OF ENGLISH COUNTIES AND SHIRES.

WHERE the figures for the Administrative County are smaller than those for the Geographical County or Shire the difference is accounted for by the exclusion of County Boroughs.

County or Shire and Capital.	Geographical Boundaries.		Administrative Boundaries.	
	Acreage.	Population.	Acreage.	Population.
Bedfordshire (Bedford)	302,942	205,478	302,942	206,478
Berkshire (Reading)	463.830	294.807	454.725	202,533
Buckinghamshire (Aylesbury)	479,360	236,209	479,360	236,209
Cambridgeshire (Cambridge)	315,168	129,594	315,168	129,594
Cheshire (Chester)	657,950	1,025,423	640,791	625,001
Cornwall (Bodmin)	868,167	320,559	868,167	320,559
Cumberland (Carlisle)	973,086	273,037	968,598	220,437
Derbyshire (Derby)	650,369	714,539	645,097	584,703
Devonshire (Exeter)	1,671,364	709,488	1 660,948	440,023
Dorsetshire (Dorchester)	625.612	228,258	625,612	228,258
Durham (Durham)	649.244	1,478,506	633,058	943,670
Ely, Isle of (March)	238,073	73,778	238,073	73.778
Essex (Chelmsford)	979,532	1,468,341	964,443	918,111
Gloucestershire (Gloucester)	805.842	757,668	785,088	329,277
Hampshire (Winchester)	958,896	910,333	935,195	410,223
Herefordshire (Hereford)	538,924	113,118	538,924	113,118
Hertfordshire (Hertford)	404,523	333.236	404,523	333,236
Huntingdonshire (Huntingdon)	233.985	54,748	233,985	54.748
Kent (Maidstone)	975,965	1,141,867	971,990	1,118,129
Lancashire (Lancaster)	1,194.555	4,928,359	1,054,741	1,746,418
Leicestershire (Leicester)	532.779	494.522	524,197	260,332
Lincolnshire	1,705.293	602,105	...	...
Holland (Boston)	263,255	85,225	263,355	85,225
Kesteven (Sleaford)	469,142	108,237	469,142	108.237
Lindsey (Lincoln)	972,796	408,643	963,800	260,294
London (London)	74,850	4,483,249	74,172	4,469,543
Middlesex (Brentford)	148,692	1,253,164	148,692	1,253,164
Monmouthshire (Monmouth)	349,552	450,700	345,048	358,331
Norfolk (Norwich)	1,315,064	504,277	1,303,568	322,914
Northamptonshire (Northampton)	585,148	302,430	581,679	211,507
Northumberland (Newcastle)	1,291,515	746,138	1,278,691	407,397
Nottinghamshire (Nottingham)	540,123	641,134	529,188	378,476
Oxfordshire (Oxford)	479.220	189,558	474,501	132,506
Peterborough, Soke of	53,464	46,954	53,464	46,954
Rutlandshire (Oakham)	97.273	18,368	97,273	18,368
Shropshire (Shrewsbury)	861,800	242,959	861,800	242,959
Somersetshire (Taunton)	1,037.594	465.682	1,032,442	397,034
Staffordshire (Stafford)	741 318	1,329,225	707,177	711,003
Suffolk	848,269	399,988	...	...
East Suffolk (Ipswich)	557,353	291,006	549.241	211,623
West Suffolk (Bury St. Edmunds)	390,916	108,982	390.916	108,982
Surrey (Guildford)	461.833	930.377	452,821	739,500
Sussex	932,471	728,001	...	...
East Sussex (Lewes)	530,555	532,206	517,040	261,253
West Sussex (Chichester)	401,916	195,795	401,916	195,795
Warwickshire (Warwick)	605,275	1,390,092	557,527	342,449
Westmorland (Appleby)	504,917	65,740	504,917	56,740
Wight, Isle of (Newport)	94,146	94,697	94,146	94,697
Wiltshire (Salisbury)	864,101	292,213	864,101	292,213
Worcestershire (Worcester)	458,352	405,876	451,144	301,120
Yorkshire	3,889,432	4,182,735	..	...
East Riding (Beverley)	750,115	460,717	741,073	173,704
North Riding (Northallerton)	1,362,058	456,312	1,357,899	325,209
West Riding (Wakefield)	1,773,529	3,181,654	1,652,647	1,508,610
York City and County	3,730	84,052	3,730	84,052
Total	32,559 868	35,678,530	31,965,683	23,533,348

AVERAGE HEIGHTS AND WEIGHTS.

The average heights and weights of men in the United Kingdom have been tabulated as follows. The weights include *clothing*, which is generally calculated at one-twenty-fourth of the whole.

	Average Height.	Average Weight.
Scotsmen	5 ft. 8¾ in.	11 st. 11 lb.
Irishmen	5 ft. 8 in.	10 st. 13 lb.
Englishmen	5 ft. 7¼ in.	11 st. 1 lb.
Welchmen	5 ft. 6½ in.	11 st. 4 lb.

THE PRINCIPAL ENGLISH CITIES.

LONDON.

LONDON, the capital of England and of the British Empire, and the greatest city in the world, is situated on both banks of the River Thames, 50 miles from its outflow into the North Sea. The various areas of London, with the population of each (according to the Census of 1911), are shown below.

Area	Acreage, 1911.	Population, 1921.
County of London	74,816	4,483,249
City of London	675	13,706
London Police Districts	443,424	7,476,168
Proposed "London Health Area"	3,045,120	9,610,234

The City of London (*see* pp. 561–3) administers London within its ancient boundaries, where the Saxon Port Reeve became Bailiff in 1066, Mayor in 1191, and Lord Mayor in 1354. The City is the financial and business centre of London, and includes the head offices of the principal English banks, insurance companies, and mercantile houses, in addition to buildings ranging from the historic interest of the Roman Wall, the Norman Tower and the 14th century Guildhall, to the massive spendour of St. Paul's, and the architectural beauty of Wren's spires (Bow Church, St. Bride's, St. Dunstan's in the East, etc.), for which (and for other City buildings) *see* pp. 570 *et seq.*

The *City of Westminster*, which is bounded by the City of London on the east, by Chelsea and Kensington on the west, by Paddington, St. Marylebone and Holborn on the north, and by the Thames and Chelsea on the south, was formed into a borough by the London Government Act of 1899, and was created a city by Royal Charter of Oct. 19, 1900, the Council consisting of a Mayor, 10 Aldermen and 60 Councillors. Extending from the eastern end of the Strand to Kensington Gardens, and from Oxford-street to the Thames, it includes within its boundaries a large number of the finest buildings in London. The Abbey and the Roman Catholic Cathedral, the Houses of Parliament and the Law Courts, Buckingham Palace and St. James's, and the principal Government offices, Clubs and Theatres are situated in Westminster, which also includes the fashionable residential districts of Mayfair and Belgravia, the chief buildings being described on pp. 570–584. Westminster is the richest of the London areas, the rateable value of property being £8,131,854 in 1922, the product of each 1*d*. in the £ being £33,883.

Metropolitan Boroughs.—Under the London Government Act of 1899 the administrative functions of the various vestries in the Metropolitan districts surrounding the City of London were transferred to 28 Metropolitan Boroughs (*see* p. 560), of which one became afterwards the City of Westminster. The area covered by these boroughs extends northwards to include Stoke Newington, southwards to Wandsworth and Lewisham, eastwards to Woolwich, and westwards to Hammersmith.

London County Council.—For County purposes the affairs of London are administered by the London County Council (*see* pp 566–69), which was created by the Local Government Act of 1888.

Miscellaneous Authorities.—The Poor Law is administered in the Metropolitan area by the *Metropolitan Asylums Board* (*see* p. 206), and by 31 *Boards of Guardians*; for Police purposes the administration is invested in the City Corporation as to the *City Police* (*see* p. 233) and in the Home Office as to the *Metropolitan Police* (*see* p. 233). The authority for the supply of water is the *Metropolitan Water Board* (*see* p. 207), while the River Thames is administered as to its tidal portion by the *Port of London Authority* (*see* p. 212) and above Teddington by the *Thames Conservancy* (*see* p. 220), the lighthouse and pilotage authority being *Trinity House* (*see* p. 224). The bridges (*see* p. 574) are maintained in the City of London by the *Bridge House Estates* Committee of the Coporation of the City, and in the remaining area by the London County Council. The lighting of London is carried out by private enterprise, and in some cases by the Borough Councils, while locomotion is provided by the London County Council as the Tramway authority, and by private enterprise as to underground or other railways and motor vehicles.

BIRMINGHAM.

BIRMINGHAM (Warwickshire), the chief centre of the hardware trade of the world, is 113 miles N.W. of London. The municipal area is 43,601 acres (about 68 square miles), with a population at the census of 1921 of 919,438.

The chief industries are brass working, jewellery and precious metals, iron, machinery, small arms and ammunition, railway rolling stock, glass making, electro plating, motor engineering, cycles and chemicals.

The principal buildings are the Town Hall, built in 1832–1850 on the lines of the Temple of Jupiter Stator at Rome, with a large hall; the Council House and Corporation Art Gallery and Museum (1878); the University (Aston Webb, 1909); the Central Library; the 13th century Church of St. Martin (rebuilt 1873); the Cathedral (formerly St. Philip's Church, built by Archer, a pupil of Wren's), the Roman Catholic Cathedral of St. Chad (Pugin), and the Wesleyan Central Hall. A memorial bust of Abraham Lincoln was unveiled in 1921. Birmingham was incorporated as a borough in 1838, and was created a city in 1889; it is governed by a Lord Mayor and City Council of 30 Aldermen and 90 Councillors. The city returns 12 members to Parliament. The origin of the name is obscure, as Bromwycham, "the home on the hill by the heath," is disputed. The city was a Saxon town, and William de Bermingham was Lord of the Manor in the early part of the 13th century.

Principal City Officers.

Rt. Hon. Lord Mayor (1923–24), T. O. Williams.
Recorder, Sir Ryland Dent Adkins, K.C., M.P. (1920).
Stipendiary Magistrate, The Rt. Hon. Lord Ilkeston (1910).
Town Clerk, F. H. C. Wiltshire (1918).
Clerk of the Peace, Joseph James (1905).
Coroner, Isaac Bradley (1897).

LIVERPOOL.

LIVERPOOL (Lancashire), on the right bank of the river Mersey, 3 miles from the Atlantic and 201 miles N.W. of London, is one of the greatest trading centres of the world and the principal port in the United Kingdom for the Atlantic trade. The municipal area is 24,102 acres (which includes 2,883 acres in the bed of the river Mersey) (about 33 square miles, excluding the bed of the river), with a population at the census of 1921 of 803,118. The total net register tonnage of vessels on which dues were paid during 1919 was 13,678,751 tons, while the value of the seaborne trade of the port was stated at £835,849,867 for 1919, and at £1,091,657,022 for 1920. The docks, on both sides of the river, have a linear quayage of about 37 miles, and the Gladstone dock will accommodate the largest vessels afloat. The dock authority is the Mersey Dock and Harbour Board. The chief import is cotton, those next in importance being grain, provisions, sugar, fruit, oil, timber and tobacco.

The principal buildings are St. George's Hall, erected 1838–1854, from the designs of Harvey Lonsdale Elmes, at a cost of £300,000, and regarded as the finest modern example of classical architecture; the Town Hall, erected 1754 from the designs of Wood; the Cathedral (in course of erection from the designs of Bodley and Gilbert Scott), which will be the largest ecclesiastical building in England; the Walker Fine Art Gallery; the University; the Royal Infirmary; the Municipal Offices; and the Custom House.

Liverpool was incorporated as a borough early in the 13th century and was created a city in 1880. The Corporation consists of a Lord Mayor and a City Council which comprises 37 Aldermen and 112 Councillors. The City returns 11 members to Parliament. The name is believed to be derived from Norse words meaning the "Pool of the Slopes."

Principal City Officers.

Rt. Hon. Lord Mayor (1923–1924), A. Rushton.
Recorder, Edward G. Hemmerde, K.C. (1909).
Police Magistrate, Stuart Deacon (1910).
President, Court of Passage, Sir Wm. F. Kyffin Taylor, K.B.E., K.C.
Coroner, A. G. Inglis
Town Clerk, Walter Moon, £3,300 (1922).
Clerk of the Peace, R. D. Cripps.
Medical Officer of Health, E.W. Hope, O.B.E., M.D.

MANCHESTER.

MANCHESTER (Lancashire), the centre of the world's cotton trade, is 189 miles N.W. of London. The municipal area is 21,690 acres (about 34 square miles), the population at the census of 1921 being 730,307.

Manchester is the distributing centre of the cotton spinning and weaving of Lancashire for the whole world, and of butter and foodstuffs for the most densely populated part of England. It also contains large engineering and machinery works and factories of hats, clothing, indiarubber goods, chemicals, &c. The city is connected with the Mersey by the *Manchester Ship Canal* (opened in 1894), which has a total length of 35½ miles, a depth of 28 feet, and a minimum width at the bottom of 120 feet. The value of the seaborne trade of the port is stated at £146,890,745 for 1919, and at £207,756,312 for 1920, the net tonnage of ships entered and cleared in 1920 was 2,280,579 and 2,262,933 respectively.

The principal buildings are the Town Hall, erected in 1877 from the designs of Alfred Waterhouse, R.A.; the Royal Exchange, built in 1869, enlarged at cost of £800,000 and reopened by the King, 1921; the Free Trade Hall, erected from the designs of Walters, in 1856, on the site of the "Peterloo Massacres" (Aug. 16, 1819) in St. Peter's Fields; the Art Gallery; the Whitworth Institute; the 17th century Chetham Library; the Rylands Library (1899), which includes the Althorp collection; the University (Owens College); and the 15th century Cathedral (formerly the parish church). Manchester is one of the principal centres of political, literary and scientific advancement, and the Hallé Concerts have placed the city in the forefront of musical development. The *Manchester Guardian* newspaper exercises a widespread influence throughout the English-speaking world.

The town received a charter of incorporation in 1838 and was created a city in 1853. The Lord Mayor presides over a Corporation of 35 Aldermen and 105 Councillors. Manchester returns 10 members to Parliament. The Latin name of the city was *Mancunium.*

Principal City Officers.

Rt. Hon. Lord Mayor (1923-1924), W. T. Jackson.
Recorder, Arthur Jacob Ashton, K.C. (1914).
Stipendiary Magistrate, Edgar Brierley (1902).
Town Clerk, P. M. Heath (1922).
Clerk of the Peace, E. M. Redhead.

LEEDS.

LEEDS (Yorkshire, West Riding) is favourably situated in the coal and iron districts of England, 185 miles N.N.W. of London, and is the centre of the woollen industry and the wholesale clothing trade. The city has also the largest share of the leather trade of the United Kingdom, in addition to large rope works, and factories of thread, linen, glass and earthenware, with metal casting, machinery and machine tools, steam engines, railway wagons, and other engineering works. Leeds is connected with the Mersey in the west by the Leeds and Liverpool Canal, with the Humber in the east by the Aire and Calder Navigation, and is an important railway centre.

The municipal area is 28,090 acres (nearly 44 square miles), the population at the census of 1921 being 458,320.

The principal buildings are the Town Hall (1858), the Royal Exchange (1872), the Philosophical Hall, the Municipal Buildings and Art Gallery, the University and the Leeds Institute of Science, Art and Literature (1865). The Parish Church (St. Peter's) was rebuilt in 1840; the 17th century St. John's Church has a fine interior with a famous Renaissance screen; the 17th century Mill Hill Chapel was rebuilt in 1849. Kirkstall Abbey (about 3 miles from the centre of the city), founded by Henry de Laci in 1152, is one of the most complete examples of Cistercian houses now existing.

Leeds was first incorporated by Charles I in 1626, made a county borough in 1889, and was created a city in 1893. The Lord Mayor presides over a corporation of 17 Aldermen and 51 Councillors. The city returns 6 members to Parliament. The earliest forms of the name are *Loidis* or *Ledes*, the origin of which is obscure.

Principal City Officers.

Rt. Hon. Lord Mayor (1923–1924), Sir Edwin Airey.
Recorder, John Albert Compston, K.C. (1919).
Stipendiary Magistrate, Horace Marshall (1910).
Clerk of the Peace, Sir Arthur Copson Peake (1896).
Town Clerk, Sir Robert Fox (1904).

SHEFFIELD.

SHEFFIELD (Yorkshire, West Riding), the chief centre of the heavy steel and cutlery trade, is situated in the extreme south of Yorkshire 159 miles N.N.W. of London. at the junction of the Sheaf, Porter, Rivelin and Loxley with the river Don. The city has an area of 31,625 acres (about 49 square miles), with a population at the census of 1921 of 519.239. The principal industries are the manufacture of heavy steel (armour plates, rails, tyres, axles, engine castings, &c.), cutlery, and instruments, in addition to engines and general machinery, tanning, confectionery, bicycles, iron and brass founding, silver refining, brush making, and many other industries. Sheffield plate (silver rolled on other metals) made during the years 1742–1840, when electroplating superseded the process, is greatly prized by collectors.

The principal buildings are the 14th century Parish Church (St. Peter's), the Town Hall (1897), the Cutlers' Hall (1832), Corn Exchange, Market Hall, Museum, Mappin Art Gallery, Ruskin Museum and the University.

The Saxon town of *Escafeld* was created a county borough in 1888 and a city in 1893, the Chief Magistrate becoming a Lord Mayor in 1897. The Corporation includes 17 Aldermen and 51 Councillors. Sheffield returns 7 members to Parliament.

Principal City Officers.

Rt. Hon. Lord Mayor (1923-1924), A. T. Blanchard.
Recorder, William James Waugh, K.C. (1915).
Master Cutler (1923–1924), James Neill.
Town Clerk, William E. Hart (1913).
Clerk of the Peace, G. E. Smith.

BRISTOL.

Bristol (Gloucester and Somerset), astride the River Avon and within 8 miles of the estuary of the River Severn (Bristol Channel), is a city and seaport 119 miles W. of London, with a municipal area of 18,445 acres (29 square miles) and a population at the census of 1921 of 376,975.

The principal industries are shipbuilding, rope making, chocolate, sugar and tobacco factories, glass and earthenware, soap, leather and chemical works, breweries, and copper, lead and iron works. The docks comprised within the Port are the City Docks, 6 miles from the entrance to the river Avon; the Royal Edward and Avonmouth Docks, at the mouth of the river; and the Portishead Docks, to the westward of the river entrance. The net tonnage of ships entered in 1922 was 2,965,014 tons, and of those cleared 2,898,138 tons, the value of the seaborne trade being stated at £41,328,272 for 1921. The principal imports are grain, fruit, oils, ore, timber, hides, cattle and general merchandise, and the chief exports are galvanised iron, tinplates, machinery, manufactured oils, chemicals, strontia, and unmanufactured clay.

The chief buildings, in addition to the 14th century Cathedral (rebuilt by Street 1868–1888), the 14th century Church of St. Mary, Redcliffe (described by Queen Elizabeth as "the fairest, goodliest and most famous parish church in England"), and the 15th century Temple Church, are Canynges' House, the Merchant Venturers' Almshouses, St. Peter's Hospital, the Council House, Guildhall, Exchange (erected from the designs of John Wood in 1743), Colston Hall, the University and Clifton College. The *Clifton Suspension Bridge*, with a span of 702 feet over the Avon, was projected by I. K. Brunel (the designer of the *Great Eastern*) in 1836, but was not completed until 1860.

Bristol was a Royal Borough before the Norman Conquest, and in 1899 its Chief Magistrate (Sir Herbert Ashman) became a Lord Mayor. The Corporation includes 23 Aldermen and 69 Councillors. The city returns 5 members to Parliament. The earliest forms of the name are *Brigstowe* and *Bristow.*

Principal City Officers.

Rt. Hon. Lord Mayor (1923-1924), A. A. Sennington.
High Steward, His Grace the Duke of Beaufort, T.D.
Recorder, William Blake Odgers, K.C. (1912).
Sheriff, F. Burris.
Town Clerk, Edmund J. Taylor.

KINGSTON UPON HULL.

Hull (officially "Kingston upon Hull") is situated in the East Riding of Yorkshire, at the junction of the Hull with the Humber, 22 miles from the North Sea and 181 miles N. of London. The municipal area is 9,359 acres (about 15 square miles), with a population of 290,808 at the census of 1921.

Hull is the principal seaport for shipping the manufactures of Yorkshire and Lancashire to Northern Europe, and among its principal imports are grain from Russia and America and timber from Scandinavia, in addition to iron, fish, butter (from Denmark and Siberia), and fruit. The net tonnage of the shipping entered and cleared in 1919 was upwards of 3,000,000 tons, the value of the seaborne trade of the port being stated at £148,023,115 for 1919, and at £172,951,919 for 1920.

The chief buildings, in addition to the Docks, are the Parish Church (Holy Trinity), 272 feet in length (the longest parish church in England), the Guildhall (1915), Exchange (1866), Chamber of Commerce, Corn Exchange, Market Hall, Custom House, Dock Offices, Royal Institution (1854), Wilberforce's House and Trinity House (1753). A Municipal Art Gallery is in course of establishment under the gift of Mr. T. R. Ferens.

The name of *Wyke-upon-Hull* was changed to Kingston-upon-Hull by Edward I. in the 13th century. The town was incorporated in 1576 and made a county borough in 1888. The Corporation consists of a Lord Mayor, 16 Aldermen and 48 Councillors. Hull returns 4 members to Parliament.

Principal City Officers.

High Steward, Rt. Hon. T. R. Ferens, P.C.
Rt. Hon. Lord Mayor (1923–24), E. E. Keighley.
Recorder, Henry Thomas Kemp, K.C. (1917).
Sheriff, Benno Pearlman.
Town Clerk, H. A. Learoyd, M.A.
Coroner, Col. Alfred Thorney.

BRADFORD.

Bradford (Yorkshire, West Riding), 192 miles N.N.W. of London and 8 miles W. of Leeds, in the coal and iron district, is the centre of the woollen and worsted trade. The city is connected with the Mersey in the west and with the Humber in the east by canals, and is an important railway centre. The municipal area is 22,879 acres (about 36 square miles), with a population at the 1921 census of 285,979.

The principal textile industries are worsteds, woollens, silks and cottons, and there are also important engineering and iron works, and quarries of freestone.

The chief buildings, in addition to the 15th century Cathedral (formerly the Parish Church), are the Town Hall (1873), Exchange (1867), Cartwright Memorial Hall (1904), commemorating the inventor of the power loom, Temperance Hall (1837), Grammar School, Technical College (1882), and the Mechanics' Institute (1832).

The Saxon township was created a parliamentary borough in 1832, a county borough in 1888, and a city in 1907. The Corporation consists of a Lord Mayor, 21 Aldermen and 63 Councillors. Bradford returns 4 members to Parliament.

Principal City Officers.

Rt. Hon. Lord Mayor (1923–1924), H. M. Trotter.
Recorder, Thomas Rowland Drake Wright (1905).
Stipendiary Magistrate, Beaumont Morice (1914).
Town Clerk, N. L. Fleming (1920).

NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE (Northumberland), on the north bank of the Tyne estuary, 8 miles from the North Sea and 272 miles N. of London, has an area of 8,452 acres (13 square miles) and a population of 278,400 at the Census of 1921.

The city is conveniently placed on the estuary, in the neighbourhood of the Northumberland and Durham coalfields. Its exports include coal, chemicals, pig iron, iron and steel manufactures and machinery; the chief imports being wheat and grain, fruits, iron, iron ore and steel, petroleum, sulphur ore, timber and wood, and potatoes. The net tonnage of ships cleared in 1921 was 7,343,323 tons. The chief industries are shipbuilding, metal works and machinery, chemicals, glass, brick, tile and earthenware, and rope making.

The principal buildings are the (11th century) "New" Castle, of which the walls, keep and chapel are well preserved, the Cathedral (St. Nicholas), St. Andrew's Church (11th century), St. John's (14th century), St. George Jesmond, the Roman Catholic Cathedral of Hexham and Newcastle, the Corporation Buildings, Guildhall (1658), Moot Hall (1810), Exchange (1860), Central Public Library and Laing Art Gallery, Wood Memorial Hall (1870) and the Custom House. The city is connected with the south bank of the Tyne by four bridges, of which the old High Level Bridge (1849) was designed by Robert Stephenson and carries the railway and roadway; the new High Level Bridge (1906) carries the railway only.

The pre-Norman borough of *Monkchester* was re-named Newcastle in the 11th century when the castle was erected as a defence against the Scots. In 1400 it was made a county borough, and in 1859 was incorporated. The City Corporation now includes a Lord Mayor (1906), 19 Aldermen and 57 Councillors. Newcastle-upon-Tyne returns 4 members to Parliament.

Principal City Officers.

Rt. Hon. Lord Mayor (1923–1924), S. Eastern, O.B.E.
Recorder, His Honour Llewellyn Archer Atherley Jones, K.C., (1906).
Sheriff, Arthur William Lambert.
Town Clerk and Clerk of the Peace, Arthur Maule Oliver, O.B.E. (1907).

NOTTINGHAM.

NOTTINGHAM (Nottinghamshire), the principal manufacturing centre of hosiery and lace, stands on the left bank of the Trent, where the tributary stream Leen enters the river, 125 miles N.N.W. of London. The municipal area is 10,935 acres (17 square miles), and includes an open market-place of 5½ acres in the centre of the city, with a population at the Census of 1921 of 266,400.

The city is connected with the North Sea and the Atlantic by the river Trent and canals and is an important railway centre. The principal industries are cotton, silk and merino hosiery, lace, bleaching, dyeing and spinning, tanning, engineering and cycle works, brewing, and the manufacture of tobacco, &c.

The chief buildings are the 11th century Nottingham Castle (restored in 1878, and now the City Museum and Gallery of Art), St. Mary's, St. Peter's, and St. Nicholas's Churches, the Roman Catholic Cathedral (Pugin, 1842–4), the Guildhall and Sessions Court (1887), Shire Hall, Albert Hall, Exchange, University College, Hospital and Eye Infirmary.

Snotengaham or *Notingeham*, "the home of the sons of Snod" (the Wise), is the Anglo-Saxon name for the Celtic *Tuigogobauc*, "Cave Homes." The city possesses a Charter of Henry II., and was created a city in 1897. The Corporation comprises a Mayor, 16 Aldermen and 48 Councillors. The city returns 4 members to Parliament.

Principal City Officers.

Mayor (1923–1924), John Houston.
Recorder, Hugo J. Young, K.C. (1920).
Sheriff (1923–1924), Arthur Judd.
Town Clerk (1912) *and Clerk of the Peace* (1921), William John Board, O.B.E.
City Coroner, Charles Lambert Rothera.

THE FIFTY LARGEST TOWNS IN ENGLAND.
(Census of 1921.)

London	4,483,249	East Ham	143,304
Birmingham	919,438	Brighton	142,427
Liverpool	803,818	Middlesbrough	131,103
Manchester	730,551	Derby	129,836
Sheffield	490,724	Leyton	128,432
Leeds	458,320	Coventry	128,205
Bristol	377,061	Walthamstow	127,441
West Ham	300,905	Blackburn	126,630
Hull	287,013	Gateshead	124,514
Bradford	285,979	Stockport	123,315
Newcastle-upon-Tyne	274,955	Norwich	120,653
Nottingham	262,658	Preston	117,426
Portsmouth	247,343	South Shields	116,667
Stoke-on-Trent	240,440	Huddersfield	110,120
Leicester	234,190	Southend-on-Sea	106,021
Salford	234,150	Burnley	103,175
Plymouth	209,857	St. Helens	102,675
Croydon	200,262	Wolverhampton	102,373
Bolton	178,678	Blackpool	99,640
Willesden	165,669	Halifax	99,129
Southampton	160,997	Walsall	96,964
Sunderland	159,100	Newport, Mon.	92,369
Tottenham	146,695	Reading	92,274
Birkenhead	145,592	Bournemouth	91,770
Oldham	145,001	Northampton	90,923

Urban and Rural Population.

The population of England and Wales in 1,126 Urban and 672 Rural Districts showed the following changes at the Census of 1921 compared with that of 1911:—

	1911	1921
Population—		
Urban	28,162,936	30,034,385
Rural	7,907,556	7,850,857
Percentage of Total—		
Urban	78·1	79·3
Rural	21·9	20·7

In 1891 the percentages were Urban 72·0, Rural 28·0; in 1901, 77·0 and 23·0.

MUNICIPAL DIRECTORY OF ENGLAND.

A list of CITIES (in SMALL CAPITALS), Boroughs (in ordinary type), and *Urban Districts*, with a population exceeding 50,000 (in *italics*).

Cities, Boroughs, and *Urban Districts*.	Population, 1921.	Rate per 1,000.		Rateable Value.	Mayor, 1923-24. * Lord Mayor. † Chairman U.D.C.	Town Clerk (or Clerk U.D.C.).
		Births	Deaths	£		
England :						
Abingdon, Berks.	7,167	18·8	10·2	35,128	C. Rippon	H. G. W. d'Almaine.
Accrington, Lancs.	43,610	16·0	13·3	252,560	F. Lord	Arthur Hy. Aitken.
Acton, Middlesex	61,314	19·3	10·1	477,742	J. P. Hamilton	W. Hodson.
Aldeburgh, E. Suffolk	2,892	18·5	14·8	11,192	W. Hill	Henry C. Casley.
Aldershot. Hants.	28,756	21·8	10·4	165,216	H. Ainger	D. LL. Griffiths, O.B.E.
Andover, Hants	8,569	...	...	36,655	S. Bell	Thos. E. Longman.
Appleby, Westmorland	1,786	15·1	6·6	11,658	G. J. Williamson	W. Hewitson.
Arundel, W. Sussex	2,741	16·7	14·5	13,586	G. W. F. Hare	Arthur Holmes.
Ashton-und.-Lyne, Lancs	44,200	19·6	13·5	209,954	Lt.-Col. J. Broadbent, T.D.	Fredk. W. Bromley.
Aylesbury, Bucks.	12,114	19·70	12·0	63,842	G. J. Thrasher	R. M. Middleton.
Bacup, Lancs.	21,256	18·7	15·0	111,344	J. T. Hoyle	Allen G. Broom.
Banbury, Oxon	13,347	18·93	13·6	74,309	J. Perry	Arthur Stockton.
Barnsley, Yorks (W.R.)	68,991	23·36	14·18	254,886	G. F. Wood	A. D. Mason.
Barnstaple, Devon	14,409	18·8	12·2	67,041	Frederick Elliott	J. H. L. Brewer.
Barrow-in-Furness, Lancs.	74,254	21·1	12·0	443,470	Walker Fairbairn	Leonard Hewlett.
Basingstoke, Hants	12,718	20·1	12·4	83,201	G. W. Willis	R. H. Wauklyn.
BATH, Somerset	68,648	15·4	12·6	426,300	C. H. Hacker	J. B. Ogden, M.A.
Batley, Yorks (W.R.)	36,151	17·3	12·9	177,622	H. Crothers	Thos. Edgar Craik.
Beccles, E. Suffolk	7,077	...	...	32,416	John Q. Wilkinson	W. Bryan Forward.
Bedford (Town & County)	40,247	16·79	10·9	226,554	G. H. Barford	H. Darlow, B.A., LL.M.
Berwick-upon-Tweed	12,330	21·0	13·0	66,860	Thomas Wilson	J. W. Porter.
Beverley, Yorks (E.R.)	13,469	20·8	15·8	57,784	A. T. Gates	J. Dennett.
Bewdley, Worcestershire	2,758	17·5	12·64	9,146	G. H. Cooper	Stanley Hemingway
Bexhill, E. Sussex	20,363	12·0	10·7	157,110	E. W. C. Bowley	S. J. Taylor.
Bideford, Devon	9,125	17·02	12·7	39,992	F. T. Upton	Wm. Britton Seldon.
Birkenhead, Cheshire	145,592	25·8	11·6	862,377	E. H. Hoblyn	James Fearnley.
BIRMINGHAM, Warwick.	919,438	21·5	12·1	5,545,286	* (*See* p.	527)
Bishop's Castle, Salop	1,268	24·3	14·9	5,369	E. Griffiths	F. Lavender.
Blackburn, Lancs.	129,400	16·8	14·2	745.427	J. T. T. Ramsay	Sir Lewis Beard.
Blackpool, Lancs.	73.800	14·80	14·58	880,757	H. Brooks	D. L. Harbottle, LL.B.
Blandford Forum, Dorset	3.194	17·19	15·32	14,678	A. Hobbs	W. H. Wilson.
Blyth, Northumberland	31,833	28·32	14·22	157,217	A. A. Askwith	J. Leigh Turner.
Bodmin, Cornwall	5.527	11·93	12·45	25,326	A. B. Lyne	John Pethybridge.
Bolton, Lancs.	178,683	18·6	13·6	1,053,518	E. Aspinall	Samuel Parker
Bootle, Lancs.	77,800	25·7	13·7	587,357	R. Turner	J. Spencer Tumilty.
Boston, Lincs. (Holland)	16,100	21·1	14·5	59,101	C. H. Wing	Edmund Waite.
Bournemouth, Hants	91,770	13 85	14·10	876,116	Dr. T. B. Scott	Herbert Ashling.
Brackley, Northants	2,373	14·2	12·2	13,563	Miss B. A. Cartwright	Charles Eric Barnes.
BRADFORD, Yorks	285,979	20·5	13·3	2,325,187	* (*See* pp.	529-530)
Bridgnorth, Salop	5.143	25·24	14·59	22,942	W. J. Meyrick	Jas. Hughes Cooksey
Bridgwater, Somerset	15,968	21·03	11·48	67,178	W. H. J. Masding	Arthur King.
Bridlington, Yorks (E.R.)	22,768	15·94	17·65	114,902	C. H. Holmes	George Melvin.
Bridport, Dorset	5,910	18·2	14·0	26,998	W. E. Bates	Austen Whetham.
Brighouse, Yorks (W.R.)	20,277	16·0	12·8	126,505	G. F. Sugden	P. T. Grove, LL.B.
Brighton, E. Sussex	142,427	18·57	12·57	919,446	H. M. Black	James H. Rothwell.
BRISTOL, Glos. and Som.	376,975	20 1	12·8	2,054,349	* (*See* p.	529)
Bromley, Kent	35,070	16·5	11·8	282,508	A. T. Harris	F. H. Norman.
Buckingham	3,231	18·3	16·4	19,226	T. Hawes	G. H. M. Barker, LL.B.
Burnley, Lancs.	103,175	18·6	15·4	470,112	Dr. J. W. Clegg	Colin Campbell.
Burton-upon-Trent	48,927	22·56	12·53	300,515	F. Thompson	J. B. Chapman, O.B.E.
Bury, Lancs.	56,426	16·53	14·93	374,300	P. Stock	Richard Moore.
Bury St. Edmunds, W. Suffolk	16,050	19·96	14·49	72,111	Dr. W. J. Cale	V. C. Proctor.
Buxton, Derbysh.	15,651	14·91	11·90	108,520	G. Smithurst	H. G. Curtis.
Calne, Wilts	3,640	12·7	12·2	16,049	H. J. Gunning	C. O. Gough.
Cambridge	59.202	15·3	11·4	406,519	H. B. Bailey	(Vacant.)
CANTERBURY, Kent	23,738	19·3	12·9	133,713	G. Pope	Henry Fielding.
CARLISLE, Cumberland	53,200	23·6	14·6	313,958	Maj. H. W. Sewell	A. H. Collingwood.
Chard, Somerset	4,338	18·06	15·55	20,211	A. E. Townsend	John Adams Forward
Chatham, Kent	42,665	18·2	7·4	201,517	E. A. Billinghurst	Edward B. Lee.
Chelmsford, Essex	20,761	17·95	11·20	138,368	F. Spalding	G. E. Barford.
Cheltenham, Gloucester	48,444	16·43	15·11	342,063	W. J. M. Dicks	Robt. Owen Seacome
Chepping Wycombe, Bcks.	21,952	18·3	10·8	87,567	John Gibson	C. H. Wood.
CHESTER	40,794	20·86	13·79	242,113	C. P. Cockrill	J. Husband Dickson.
Chesterfield, Derbyshire	61,236	25·0	11·1	236,753	W. E. Wakerley	Parker Morris, LL.B.
CHICHESTER, W. Sussex	12,410	18·71	11·78	60,000	A. F. Lewis	J. W. Loader Cooper.

Cities, Boroughs, and *Urban Districts.*	Population, 1921	Rate per 1,000.		Rateable Value.	Mayor, 1923-24. * Lord Mayor. † Chairman U.D.C.	Town Clerk (or Clerk U.D.C.).
		Births	Deaths	£		
Chippenham, Wilts.	7,713	...	...	32,000	H. G. Reid	Francis Hy. Phillips.
Chipping Norton, Oxon	3,522	19·4	12·9	12,913	D. R. Simms	Frank W. Morris.
Chorley, Lancs.	30,576	18.2	13.0	157,650	J. Sharples	John Mills.
Christchurch, Hants	6,991	15·8	10·3	32,375	N. Barnes	John Druitt.
Cinque Ports (*see* Dover, Hastings, Hythe, Romney, and Sandwich, also Rye and Winchelsea)	...	...	...	...	*Lord Warden,* Earl Beauchamp K.G. (1913)	*Registrar:*— R. E. Knocker, Dover.
Clitheroe, Lancs.	12,204	13·8	12·1	54,171	W. W. Whiteside	W. Self Weeks, F.S.A.
Colchester, Essex	43,393	18·0	11·9	198,411	Mrs. C. B. Alderton	Hy. Chas. Wanklyn.
Colne, Lancs.	24,755	17·1	14·0	111,763	Thomas Hey	Alfred Varley.
Congleton, Cheshire	11,764	21·3	11·3	42,526	Dr. W. I. Fern	Edward A. Plant.
COVENTRY, Warwick	128,205	18·9	10·6	570,732	W. Hewitt	George Sutton.
Crewe, Cheshire	46,477	18·2	12·6	175,065	Maj. J. N. Jackson	Harold S. K. Feltham
Croydon, Surrey	191,500	18·2	12·4	1,307,741	W. W. Southwell	Dr. J. M. Newnham.
Darlington, Durham	65,865	22·6	14·1	441,780	W. G. Loráine, O.B.E.	Henry Gordon Steavenson.
Dartmouth, Devon	7,201	16·7	10·7	33,662	Dr. H. J. Campbell	Sydney J. Pope.
Darwen, Lancs.	37,913	17·37	14·45	218,855	G. Pickup	Harry Rothwell.
Daventry, Northants	3,518	20.46	16·48	17,093	W. T. Wright	Geo. E. Foster.
Deal, Kent	12,990	18·6	13·9	55,670	Arthur W. Lambert	Douglas A. Daniels.
Derby	132,400	20·8	11·3	753,993	Fred Porter	G. Trevelyan Lee
Devizes, Wiltshire	6,300	13·8	10·1	27,855	A. J. Salmon	Joseph T. Jackson.
Dewsbury, Yorks (W.R.)	54,165	18·2	13·6	305,636	W. H. Shaw	John Hall.
Doncaster, Yorks (W.R.)	54,052	21·5	11·3	355,872	W. D. Borrill	W. Bagshaw, O.B.E.
Dorchester	9,554	22·4	11·4	60,004	Charles Henry Smith	J. A. Hands.
Dover, Kent	39,985	20·5	11·4	207,226	R. J. Barwick	R. E. Knocker.
Droitwich, Worcs.	4,588	18·6	16·8	22,661	Edward Evans	Arthur V. Holyoake.
Dudley, Worcestershire	55,874	24·95	12·77	192,571	T. W. Tanfield	E. W. Tame.
Dukinfield, Cheshire	19,493	18·55	11·35	83,078	H. Bown	Ernest Barlow.
Dunstable, Beds.	8,894	15·49	13·71	36,318	F. J. Creak	C. C. S. Benning.
DURHAM	17,346	21·94	13·31	79,382	E. Laidler	G. A. Carpenter.
Ealing, Middlesex	67,753	16·2	11·0	561,893	D. H. Jones	George E. Brydges.
Eastbourne, E. Sussex	62,030	13·7	10·9	500,470	G. B. Soddy	Hy. West Fovargue.
East Ham, Essex	143,304	21·0	11·0	596,930	H. B. Harper	C. Eustace Wilson.
East Retford, Notts	13,412	...	...	65,096	J. R. Plant	Wm. Percival Jones.
Eccles, Lancs.	44,242	18·3	13·3	239,239	R. Evans	Edwin Parkes.
Edmonton, Middlesex	67,800	22·1	10·8	245,404	†Henry Williams	F. W. Claxton.
ELY, I. of Ely	7,690	21·30	15·29	54,814	†H. Downie	A. K. Campbell.
Enfield, Middlesex	60,738	20·36	10·37	346,4[illegible]8	†F. J. Spackman	T. W. Scott.
Evesham, Worcestershire	8,685	...	...	44,508	W. G. Smith	Thomas Allard Cox.
EXETER	59,608	17·0	13·22	429,322	P. F. Rowsell	H. Lloyd Parry, B.A.
Eye, E. Suffolk	1,781	26·31	22·0	5,876	E. A. Onyon	Harold Warnes.
Falmouth, Cornwall	13,318	18·2	12·7	59,057	John Harris	W. H. Lupton.
Faversham, Kent	10,870	19·1	13·3	47,775	Z. W. Shaw	Guy Tassell.
Folkestone, Kent	36,876	17·1	12·7	277,500	E. J. Bishop	Arthur Fred. Kidson.
Fowey, Cornwall	2,168	15·0	13·0	11,809	F. H. Knight	H. S. Graham.
Gateshead, Durham	124,514	32·8	14·6	466,133	Sir John Maccoy	William Swinburne.
Gillingham, Kent	54,038	20·2	11·0	200,093	J. Knight	F. C. Boucher, LL.B.
Glastonbury, Somerset	4,297	16·65	15·96	19,494	Maj. E. M. Baily	R. T. Gould, M.A.
Glossop, Derby	20,528	15·6	12·9	89,376	W. Newton	George H. Lea.
GLOUCESTER	51,330	24·3	12·12	284,095	C. E. Gardner	G. Sheffield Blakeway
Godalming, Surrey	9,193	13·6	10·1	54,943	J. S. Spring	T. Percival Whately.
Godmanchester, Hunts	2,034	...	...	14,787	Robert L. Towgood	Kenneth Hunnybun.
Grantham, Lincoln	18,902	18·09	13·25	90,308	F. Weekley	Aubrey Henry Malim
Gravesend, Kent	31,137	23.7	12.9	165,423	H. E. Davis	Hy. Hampton Brown, B.A.
Grimsby, Lincoln	83,600	23·94	13·51	341,919	R. G. Kitching	J. W. Jackson O.B.E.
Guildford, Surrey	24,927	17·0	11·0	187,981	H. E. Smith	R. C. Knight, D.S.O., M.C.
Halifax, Yorks (W.R.)	100,700	15·9	14·9	659,126	R. Thomas	Percy Saunders.
Harrogate, Yorks (W.R.)	38,938	10·7	13·9	277,655	D. Simpson	Jos. Turner Taylor.
Hartlepool, Durham	21,300	32·0	16·3	89,280	R. H. Davison	J. Leigh Turner.
Harwich, Essex	13,036	24·7	11·2	45,645	Mrs. R. Hill	A. J. Hanslip Ward.
Haslingden, Lancs.	17,485	13·6	13·9	107,923	E. Russell	W. Musgrove.
Hastings, E. Sussex	66,496	15·6	12·2	508,537	A. Blackman	D. W. Jackson.
Hedon, Yorks (E.R.)	1,321	26·5	16·6	4,094	John Hill	J. Watson.
Helston, Cornwall	2,616	16·0	11·2	9,880	H. Toy	Jos. Walker Tyacke
Hemel Hempsted, Herts.	13,832	22·7	11·3	65,552	F. E. Hebert	Alfred E. Usher.
Hendon, Middlesex	56 014	17·45	8·76	631,446	†H. S. Roberts	Hy. Humphries.
Henley-on-Thames, Oxon	6,841	21·3	13·6	33,904	G. W. Piper	Alfred Caldecott

Cities, Boroughs, and *Urban Districts*	Population, 1921.	Rate per 1,000		Rateable Value.	Mayor, 1922–23. * Lord Mayor. † Chairman, U.D.C.	Town Clerk. (or Clerk U.D.C.).
		Births	Deaths	£		
HEREFORD	23,324	20·8	13·9	140,322	A. Kear	Robert Battersby.
Hertford	10,712	16·8	11·8	60,138	W. H. Brewster	Alfred Baker.
Heywood, Lancs.	27,280	17·8	16·0	173,889	J. Nuttall	George G. Bouchier.
High Wycombe, Bucks	...	...	...	...	*See* " Chepping	Wycombe."
Higham Ferrers, N'thants	2,851	20·1	12·2	8,524	T. Patenall	F. J. Simpson.
Honiton, Devon	3,090	23·1	13·8	18,340	Mrs. J. M Phillips	Edward Wm. Hellier.
Hornsey, Middlesex	87,691	15·5	11·2	725,262	P. Everington	F. D. Askey.
Hove, E. Sussex	46,519	13·1	14·2	461,000	F. W. A. Cushman	W. Jermyn Harrison, B.A.
Huddersfield, Yorks	110,102	12·51	9·54	819,641	J. Berry	J. Henry Field, LL.B.
HULL, Yorks (E.R.)	290,808	24·2	14·4	1,571,337	* (*See* p.	529.)
Huntingdon	4,194	17·4	11·5	24,966	L.-Cl-MacD. Barkley	J. W. Winter.
Hyde, Cheshire	33,437	16·5	12·7	165,375	W. Fowden	Thos. Brownson, B.A.
Hythe, Kent	7,764	16·0	11·8	49,853	E. Osborne	Bernard C. Drake.
Ilford, Essex	85,191	17·8	9·5	488,076	†George Lee	A. Partington.
Ilkeston, Derby	32,269	23·3	9·6	134,019	A. Henshaw	Sidney F. James, O.B.E.
Ipswich, E. Suffolk	79,383	19.5	12·1	452,106	Dr. J. E. Staddon	Wm. Bantoft, O.B.E.
Jarrow-on-Tyne, Durham	35,590	30·08	13·72	146,135	A. Pattie	Geo. Johnson.
Keighley, Yorks (W.R.)	41,942	16·20	14·51	218,753	R. Calverley	Smith Terry.
Kendal, Westmorland	14,149	18·5	15·7	90,227	H. Mosor	John E. Bolton.
Kidderminster, Worcs.	27,122	18·29	13·08	110,959	G. R. Woodward	J. H. Thursfield, M.C.
King's Lynn, Norfolk	19,968	21·45	13·95	91,099	Maj. S. A.T. Coxon	J. W. Woolstencroft
Kingston-upon-Thames	39,484	17·5	12·9	257,485	J. P. Waters	Harold Albt. Winser.
Lancaster	40,212	17·2	13·6	213,360	G. Jackson	John Whitehead.
Launceston, Cornwall	3,981	...	...	20,784	W. Barriball	Claude Hurst Peter.
Leamington, Warwick	28,946	18·0	13·9	202,054	G. W. Hawkins	Leo Rawlinson.
LEEDS, Yorks (W.R.)	458,320	19·8	13·9	2,913,059	* (*See* p.	528.)
LEICESTER	234,190	19·45	12·72	1,388,889	J. M. Hubbard	H. A. Pritchard.
Leigh, Lancs.	45,545	21·1	14·5	314,985	J. H. Wright	T. B. Bamber.
Leominster, Hereford	5,539	23·7	15·3	37,240	G. Page	W. T. Sale.
Lewes, E. Sussex	10,798	20·4	13·1	64,500	C. D. Crisp, O.B.E.	R. T. Baxter, M.A.
Leyton, Essex	128,432	18·36	10·79	549,711	†W. Bulgin	John Atkinson.
LICHFIELD, Staffs.	8,394	20·3	13·3	47,324	J. H. Bridgman	W. Brocksom.
LINCOLN	66,020	18 4	12·1	322,325	J. Hague	L. O. Need
Liskeard, Cornwall	4,376	18·5	16·4	20,572	W. F. Young	Alfred W. Venning.
LIVERPOOL, Lancs.	803,118	32·0	16·4	6,695,444	* (*See* pp.	527-8.)
LONDON	7,476,168	26·4	12·6	55,566,833	* (*See* p. 527 and	pp. 561-3.)
Lostwithiel, Cornwall	1,308	...	...	4.898	J. H. Jeffery	J. Percival Heath.
Loughborough, Leics.	25,874	19·6	11·8	118,773	H. Clemerson	Harry Perkins.
Louth, Lincoln (Lindsey)	9,554	17·88	17·98	40,620	J. Lill	Herbert Sharpley.
Lowestoft, E. Suffolk	44,326	20·0	12·6	193,374	J. M. Barnard	R. B. Nicholson, O.B.E.
Ludlow, Salop	5,677	23·3	17·1	22,776	E. H. Rickards	W. Charles Tyrrell.
Luton, Beds	57,077	17·80	11·50	285,825	A. B. Attwood	William Smith.
Lydd, Kent	2,256	18·0	13·5	8,438	T. W. Paine	G. G. H. Witchell.
Lyme Regis, Dorset	2,883	17·1	13·1	14,191	Henry Ellis	H. J. Ramsbotham.
Lymington, Hants	4,562	19·96	9·99	23,351	Brig.-Gen. H. E. B. Newenham, C.B.	Herbert E. Tizard.
Macclesfield, Cheshire	33,846	20·9	14·2	129,038	William Harrison	F. Ralph Oldfield.
Maidenhead, Berks	16,741	19·10	11·55	99,406	T. W. Stuchbery	H. E. Davies.
Maidstone, Kent	37,448	18·0	11·1	223,442	H. G. Tyrwhitt-Drake	S. Lance Monckton.
Maldon, Essex	6,589	15·5	13·0	25,276	A. L. Clark	Frederick Hy. Bright
Malmesbury, Wilts	2,398	17·1	14·2	8,283	J. A. Jones	Montagu Hy. Chubb.
MANCHESTER, Lancs.	730,551	21·23	14·26	6,552,347	* (*See* p.	528.)
Mansfield, Notts	44,418	21·6	9·0	152,089	J. H. White	W. Gamble (*actg.*).
Margate, Kent	46,475	17·0	11·6	253,942	P. H. R. Venner	Edward Brooke.
Marlborough, Wilts	4,192	11·77	8·65	21,873	T. Free	E. Llewellyn Gwillim
Middlesbrough, Yorks	131,103	27·99	14·50	646,362	S. A. Sadler	Preston Kitchen, O.B.E.
Middleton, Lancs.	28,309	19·4	13·3	179,172	J. H. Wood	J. P. Walmsley.
Morecambe, Lancs.	19,182	13·2	15·6	100,036	R. B. Siddle	J. Entwistle, M.B.E.
Morley, Yorks (W.R.)	23,935	17·2	12·0	118,928	J. Kirk	F. Thackray.
Morpeth, Northumb.	7,580	28·4	17·1	24,792	R. Elliott	James Jardin.
Mossley, Lancs.	12,705	16·3	14·6	75,337	J. A. Bottomley	James Crowther.
Nelson, Lancs.	40,690	13·5	12·8	193,118	R. Boothman	J. H. Baldwick.
Newark, Notts	16,957	21·50	11·88	82,980	W. K. Clarke	H. Tallents, D.S.O., M.A.
Newbury, Berks	12,290	17·4	14·8	62,421	A. D. Cater	S. Widdicombe.

CITIES, Boroughs, and *Urban Districts.*	Population, 1921.	Rate per 1,000. Births	Rate per 1,000. Deaths	Rateable Value. £	Mayor, 1923–24. * Lord Mayor. † Chairman U.D.C.	Town Clerk (or Clerk U.D.C.).
Newcastle-under-Lyme	20,418	25·4	13·4	78,686	A. Hassam	Joseph Griffith, LL.B.
NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE	278,400	24·8	14·2	1,948,923	* (*See* p.	530.)
Newport, I. of Wight	11,036	20·4	14·1	49,872	G. F. Quinton	T. Ross Pratt.
Newport, Mon.	93,700	22·18	12·58	597,237	C. F. Williams	O. Treharne Morgan.
New Romney, Kent	1,605	17·40	9·37	7,512	A. F. C. C. Luxmoore, K.C.	Walter Lamacraft.
Northampton	92,300	17·7	11·3	445,087	T. D. Lewis	Herbert Hankinson.
NORWICH, Norfolk	120,653	19·7	12·5	605,727	*Miss E. M. Colman	Arnold Henry Miller
NOTTINGHAM	266,400	20·6	11·7	1,570,994	(*See* p.	530.)
Nuneaton, Warwick	41,894	19·6	7·3	157,000	R. W. Swinnerton	F. S. Clay, M.B.E.
Okehampton, Devon	3,456	15·0	11·0	11,533	G. K. Blatchford	J. J. Newcombe.
Oldham, Lancs.	144,983	19·3	15·8	828,535	J. K. Cheetham	J. J. Williams, LL.B.
Ossett, Yorks	14,802	19·60	12·13	66,373	D. Ellis	T. W. Wilson.
Oswestry, Salop	9,790	18·2	14·1	64,027	G. P. Beckitt	A. Walter Morris.
OXFORD	57,052	15·96	12·75	472,598	W. B. Perkins	Arthur Holt.
Penryn, Cornwall	3,151	24·92	11·21	8,685	C. W. Andrew	Matthew H. Truscott
Penzance, Cornwall	12,096	14·15	16·15	67,321	Rev. C. Stuchbery	Thomas H. Cornish.
PETERBOROUGH	35,533	17·73	11·8	204,858	Charles Day	W. T. Mellows, M.B.E., LL.B.
Plymouth	209,857	19·65	14·25	1,118,582	S. Stephens	R. J. Fittall, O.B.E.
Pontefract, Yorks (W.R.)	16,763	27·6	14·5	105,961	R. P. Husband	F. M. Farmer, M.B.E., LL.B.
Poole, Dorset	43,661	...	...	216,677	G. W. Green	Charles Lisby.
Portsmouth, Hants	247,343	22·0	9·9	1,192,404	P. W. Corbin	F. J. Sparks.
Preston, Lancs.	119,900	20·64	12·18	598,748	F. W. F. Matthew	Alfred Howarth.
Pudsey, Yorks (W.R.)	14,315	17·5	17·3	83,158	P. Naylor	Alfred E. Evans.
Queenborough, Kent	3,073	23·8	8·57	10,325	James S. Bills	E. C. Harris.
Ramsgate, Kent	36,560	19·48	14·81	154,897	Dame Janet Stancomb-Wills	A. Blasdale Clarke.
Rawtenstall, Lancs.	28,980	16·9	15·0	163,012	James Barritt	James Whalley.
Reading, Berks.	92,600	18·5	12·2	527,010	Frederick A. Cox	C. S. Johnson.
Redcar, Yorks (N. Riding)	16,399	21·0	10·0	105,000	B. O. Davies	R. McClean.
Reigate, Surrey ●	28,915	15·0	11·6	230,470	C. E. Woodroffe	Alfred Smith.
Richmond, Surrey	35,651	15·09	11·7	346,457	W. C. Robinson	Henry Sagar.
Richmond, Yorks (N.R.)	3,883	21·94	11·89	17,984	G. A. Roper	W. W. Foster.
RIPON, Yorks (W.R.)	8,389	18·52	13·83	48,559	William Hemsworth	J. Henry Gough.
Rochdale, Lancs.	92,700	17·0	15·8	600,818	Dr. J. Rodley	W. H. Hickson, O.B.E.
ROCHESTER, Kent	31,933	19·4	12·3	143,072	A. E. J. Price	Apsley Kennette.
Romsey, Hants.	4,826	17·3	9·9	18,292	W. Summers	B. W. Attlee, M.A.
Rotherham, Yorks (W.R.)	68,045	24·45	12·06	333,066	A. P. Aizlewood	Chas. L. des Forges.
Ryde, I. of Wight	11,295	15·9	14·9	71,883	A. Andrews	Thomas J. Fawdry.
Rye, E. Sussex	3,918	15·31	6·81	17,652	Albert Truelove	Walter Dawes.
Saffron Walden, Essex	5,876	14·8	16·5	28,258	David Miller	William Adams.
ST. ALBANS, Herts.	25,588	16·18	10·06	152,465	F. J. Dunham	W. G. Marshall.
St. Helens, Lancs.	104,900	29·1	12·6	389,109	P. Phythian	W. H. Andrew.
St. Ives, Cornwall	6,945	14·22	16·51	23,454	S. C. Beckerley	T. J. Chellen.
St. Ives, Hunts.	2,797	15·9	12·4	19,018	C. H. Ingram	G. Dennis Day, LL.B.
Salford, Lancs.	239,100	22·1	14·6	1,341,086	J. P. McDougall	L. C. Evans.
SALISBURY, Wilts.	22,867	18·8	8·0	143,164	R. Bracher	Fred G. Cole.
Saltash, Cornwall	3,631	17·7	9·4	14,700	J. Lander	F. E. Cleverton.
Sandwich, Kent	3,161	15·9	12·0	12,857	Henry Wyborn	E. Cotton Byrne, B.A.
Scarborough, Yorks (N.R.)	46,192	15·3	12·5	283,860	George Whitfield	Sydney Jones.
Shaftesbury, Dorset	1,808	19·6	15·3	9,600	J. Peddle	J. Kingsley Rutter.
SHEFFIELD, Yorks (W.R.)	519,239	20·67	11·67	2,428,416	* (*See* pp.	528–29.)
Shrewsbury, Salop	31,030	19·5	13·3	179,824	R. B. Maddison	R. F. Prideaux.
Smethwick, Staffs.	75,757	21·39	11·22	334,550	G. F. Betts	Frank Chapman.
Southampton, Hants	162,200	20·3	12·1	944,789	W. Mouland	Sir Richard R. Linthorne, O.B.E.
Southend-on-Sea, Essex	106,021	16·7	11·4	777,357	William Miles, O.B.E.	H. J. Worwood.
South Molton, Devon	2,818	...	...	17,129	Dr. W. G. Mortimer	Attree Powell.
Southport, Lancs.	76,621	13·97	12·87	679,566	C. Aveling	J. Ernest Jarratt.
South Shields, Durham	118,631	26·6	13·8	514,518	G. Druery	John M. Hayton, B.A.
Southwold, E. Suffolk	3,376	16·5	13·63	16,594	F. Jenkins	Ernest G. Naunton.
Stafford	28,632	16·95	11·2	140,254	J. Wheeldon	H. H. Battle.
Stalybridge, Cheshire	25,233	17·76	14·98	131,545	J. Storrs	Frank H. Worsley.
Stamford, Lincs.	9,881	20·12	13·9	41,877	Albert Cliff	Charles Atter.
Stockport, Cheshire	125,500	20·43	12·16	653,402	H. Patten	Robert Hyde.
Stockton-on-Tees	65,000	25·8	15·4	304,732	T. Wilkinson	Thos. Downey.
Stoke-on-Trent, Staffs.	273,238	29·0	14·8	999,274	F. Collis	E. B. Sharpley.

Cities, Boroughs, and *Urban Districts.*	Population, 1921.	Rate per 1,000		Rateable Value.	Mayor, 1923-24. * Lord Mayor. † Chairman U.D.C.	Town Clerk (or Clerk U.D.C.).
		Births	Deaths	£		
Stourbridge, Worcester	18,190	23·09	12·26	72,649	Lt.-Col. A. H. Moody, C.B.E.	J. Donaldson Harward.
Stratford-upon-Avon	9,391	17·0	13·4	55,835	R. C. Cox	Robert Lunn.
Sudbury, W. Suffolk	7,097	19·7	14·0	25,032	G. H. Openshaw	T. M. Braithwaite.
Sunderland, Durham	161,100	28·6	15·7	758,128	G. S. Lawson	Henry Craven, O.B.E.
Sutton Coldfield	23,028	16·83	10·82	159,987	Walter T. Harrison	R. A. Reay-Nadin.
Swindon, Wilts.	54,920	18·98	12·17	261,673	T. C. Newman	Robert Hilton.
Tamworth, Staffs.	8,032	21·9	10·9	30,806	H. C. Goostry	R. H. Briggs, LL.B.
Taunton, Somerset	24,191	16·9	13·1	121,647	F. W. Pritchett-Browne	W. H. Bailey. [T.D.
Tenterden, Kent	3,347	16·1	10·7	20,758	J. M. Diggle	Col. J. Munn-Mace,
Tewkesbury, Glouces.	4,704	19·89	13·90	24,583	G. P. Howell	H. Alec Badham.
Thetford, Norfolk	4,704	22·26	16·64	19,893	Wm. Lambert	F. H. L. Dighton.
Thornaby-on-Tees, Yorks.	19,831	28·3	16·3	76,942	R. Atkinson	Thos. K. Dobson.
Tiverton, Devon	9,715	15·1	16·4	62,441	W. H. Huxtable	J. Follett Pugsley.
Todmorden, Yorks (W. R.) and Lancs.	23,888	15·09	13·5	147,617	F. Pickles	H. Garratt.
Torquay, Devon	39,432	14·5	17·5	223,234	George H. Iredale	H. A. Hield, M.A.
Torrington, Great, Devon	2,931	15·53	14·21	8,951	G. M. Doe	F. A. L. Hodgkinson.
Totnes, Devon	3,982	20·85	15·13	20,845	E. N. Hayman	George E. Windeatt.
Tottenham, Middlesex	149,200	20·8	11·2	632,647	†Robert W. Clark	R. C. Graves, LL.B.
TRURO, Cornwall	10,833	19·06	13·38	46,102	Edmund J. Lodge	Frederick Parkin.
Tunbridge Wells (Royal), Kent	35,568	15·0	11·5	308,473	Septimus Parsonage	Wm. Chas. Cripps.
Tynemouth, Northumb.	63,786	25·03	13·2	307,000	J. W. Munby	Stanley Wilson.
Wakefield, Yorks (W.R.)	53,053	21·4	12·7	318,602	J. Tennant	A. C. Allibone, O.B.E.
Wallasey, Cheshire	89,600	17·4	8·3	641,921	A. H. Evans	George Livsey, LL.B.
Wallingford, Berks.	2,724	...	...	12,756	R. J. Wilder	Francis R. Hedges
Wallsend, Northumb.	43,013	31·8	14·1	288,955	J. T. Watson	W. V. Mulcaster.
Walsall, Staffs.	96,964	25·41	12·89	354,657	J. Thickett	Herbert Lee.
Walthamstow, Essex	127,441	19·6	10·8	513,977	†A. J. D. Llewellyn	C. S. Watson, LL.D.
Wareham, Dorset	1,997	23·0	12·9	5,712	F. V. Symes	J. W. Miller.
Warrington, Lancs.	78,000	22·6	12·1	401,133	J. T. Lockyer	A. T. Hallaway.
Warwick	12,862	...	...	73,621	W. T. Collier	Henry J. Brown.
Watford, Herts	45,910	18·9	9·6	254,003	R. A. Thorpe	William Hudson.
Wednesbury, Staffs.	30,407	27·0	12·7	124,933	A. Beebee	Wm. H. Pollit, LL.B
WELLS, Somerset	4,372	17·25	13·99	25,758	E. Crease	Ed. Pyndar Foster.
Wenlock, Salop	13,712	17·6	12·1	59,267	T. Morris	F. H. Potts, LL.M.
West Bromwich, Staffs.	73,761	24·1	14·1	286,498	S. D. Gill	Alfred Wickham.
West Ham, Essex	300,905	32·4	12·9	1,405,907	J. J. Jones	G. E. Hilleary, O.B.E., M.A.
West Hartlepool, Durham	68,689	26·4	13·6	302,357	J. W. Wilson	Harold W. Stanton, O.B.E., B.A.
Weymouth & Melcombe Regis, Dorset	22,230	15·3	11·6	127,758	F. W. H. Peaty	F. S. V. Isherwood, B.Sc.
Whitehaven, Cumberland	19,536	27·5	17·8	75,216	E. H. Evans	E. B. Croasdell.
Widnes, Lancs.	38,879	26·2	15·1	223,623	Daniel Gargan	H. S. Oppenheim.
Wigan, Lancs.	91,200	22·45	14·25	412,495	J. Cavey	W. H. Tyrer, O.B.E., LL.B.
Willesden, Middlesex	165,669	19·49	5·79	1,004,800	†G. A. Sexton	Edwin A. Pratt.
Wilton, Wilts	2,024	20·88	15·91	11,885	Col. Dubourg	Percy D. Aylward.
Wimbledon, Surrey	61,451	14·0	9·9	475,572	G. H. R. Pauling	Herbert Smith, LL.B.
Winchelsea, Sussex	693	...	...	4,500	W. H. Martindale	Walter Dawes.
WINCHESTER, Hants	23,791	19·2	11·5	174,991	H. P. Vacher	Thomas Holt, O.B.E.
Windsor, Berks	20,115	19·4	12·3	118,455	Sir W. Carter	E. Cecil Durant.
Wisbech, I. of Ely	11,316	19·1	15·9	55,092	M. Herrod	F. W. Coulam.
Wokingham, Berks	4,473	18·06	14·9	22,344	Adm. J. Bridges Eustace	J. H. E. Clifton.
Wolverhampton, Staffs.	102,373	22·0	11·4	511,641	J. Clark	F. E. Warbreck Howell.
Wood Green, Middlesex	50,716	17·02	10·21	313,548	†E. A. Cawdron	C. E. Staddon.
Woodstock, Oxon.	1,510	...	...	4,534	T. O. Fardon	Stanley Henman.
WORCESTER	49,153	19·8	13·5	277,338	J. W. Cassidy	Samuel Southall.
Workington, Cumb.	26,480	23·39	14·34	107,000	J. McMullen	Thomas Jackson.
Worthing, W. Sussex	35,224	11·8	13·8	226,397	J. G. Denton	J. Kennedy Allerton.
Yarmouth, Great, Norfolk and Suffolk	60,710	17·9	10·54	272,867	R. F. E. Ferrier	W. E. Stephens, O.B.E. [D.S.O.
Yeovil, Somerset	14,987	17·6	10·4	72,630	J. Matthews	Maj. H. C. C. Batten,
YORK	84,500	20·0	12·3	419,400	*W. Dobbie	Percy J. Spalding.

THE PRINCIPALITY OF WALES.

PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.

Position and Extent.—The Principality of Wales occupies the extreme west of the central southern portion of the island of Great Britain, with a total area of 7,467 sq. miles, and a population (1921) of 2,206,712. It is bounded on the N. by the Irish Sea, on the S. by the Bristol Channel, on the E. by the English counties of Cheshire, Salop, Hereford and Monmouth, and on the W. by St. George's Channel. The greatest length from N. to S. (Point of Air to Barry Island) is 136 miles, and the greatest breadth from W. to E. (St. David's Head to the English border) is 92 miles.

Separated from the mainland of Wales by the Menai Straits is the Welch island-county of *Anglesey* or Môn (276 sq. miles), communication with which is facilitated by the Menai Suspension Bridge (1,000 ft. long), built by Telford in 1826, and by the tubular railway bridge (1,100 ft. long) of the L. & N.W. Railway, built by Stephenson in 1850. Holyhead harbour, on Holy Isle (N.W. of Anglesey), provides accommodation for a fast steam packet service to Kingstown and Dublin (70 miles).

Relief.—Wales is generally mountainous, the chief systems being those of North Wales (Snowdon 3,571 ft., Carnedd Llywelyn 3,484 ft., Carnedd Dafydd 3,426 ft.); Berwyn (Aran-fawddy 2,970 ft.); Powys (Plinlimmon 2,462 ft.. Drygan Fawr 2,115 ft., Radnor 2,163 ft.); and the Black Mountain, Brecknock Beacons and Black Forest ranges (Carmarthen Van 2,632 ft., Brecon Beacon 2,862 ft., Pen-y-gaver fawr 2,660 ft.).

Hydrography.—The principal river of those rising in Wales is the *Severn* (*see* England), which flows from the slopes of Plinlimmon to the English border, dividing Montgomeryshire on its way. The *Wye* (130 miles) also rises in the slopes of Plinlimmon, and flows between Radnor and Brecon on its course to England. The *Usk* (56 miles) flows into the Bristol Channel, through Monmouthshire. The *Dee* (70 miles) rises in Bala lake and flows through the Vale of Llangollen, where an aqueduct (built by Telford in 1805) carries the Pontcysyllte branch of the Shropshire Union Canal across the valley. The estuary of the Dee is the navigable portion, 14 miles in length and about 5 miles in breadth, and the tide rushes in with dangerous speed over the "Sands of Dee." The *Towy* (68 miles), *Teifi* (50 miles), *Taff* (40 miles), *Dovey* (30 miles), *Tâf* (25 miles), and *Conway* (24 miles), the last named broad and navigable, are wholly Welch rivers.

The largest natural lake in Wales is *Bala* (Llyn Tegid) in Merionethshire, 4 miles long and about 1 mile wide; *Lake Vyrnwy* is an artificial reservoir, about the size of Bala, and forms the water supply of Liverpool, while Birmingham is supplied from a chain of reservoirs in the Elan and Claerwen valleys.

EARLY HISTORY.

Celts and Romans.—The earliest inhabitants of whom there is any record appear to have been subdued or exterminated by the *Goidels* (a people of Celtic race) in the Bronze Age, and a further invasion of Celtic *Brythons* followed in the ensuing Iron Age. The *Roman* conquest of South Britain and Wales was for some time successfully opposed by *Caradog* (Caratăcus), King of the Silures, a tribe inhabiting the present counties of Glamorgan, Brecon, Radnor and Monmouth. In A.D. 78 the conquest of Wales was completed under Julius Frontinus, and communications were opened up by the construction of military roads from Chester to Carleon-on-Usk and Caerwent, and from Chester to Conway (and thence to Carmarthen and Neath). *Christianity* was introduced (during the Roman occupation) in the 4th century, and the faith thus established was preserved (after the withdrawal of the Roman garrison) by native effort, and was carried to the northernmost corners of the British Isles by missionaries to the Hebrides and to the Orkneys and Shetlands.

The Anglo-Saxon Attacks.—The Anglo-Saxon invaders of South Britain drove the Celtic Goidels and Brythons into the mountain fastnesses of Wales, and into Strathclyde (Cumberland and S.W. Scotland) and Cornwall, giving them the name of *Waelisc*, or Welch (=Foreign). The West Saxons' victory of Deorham (577) isolated the Waelisc of Wales from those of Cornwall, while the battle of Chester (613) similarly cut off communication with the Waelisc of Strathclyde. In the 8th century the boundaries of the Welch were further restricted by the annexations of Offa, King of Mercia, and counter-attacks were largely prevented by the construction of an artificial boundary from the Dee to the Wye (Offa's Dyke). In the 9th century *Rhodri Mawr* united the country against further incursions of the Saxons by land and against the raids of Norse and Danish pirates by sea, but at his death his three provinces of *Gwynedd* (N.), *Powys* (Mid.) and *Dehenbarth* (S.) were divided among his three sons—Anarawd, Mervyn and Cadell—the son of the last-named being Howel Dda, who codified the laws of the country, while Lewelyn ap Seissyllt (husband of the heiress of Gwynedd) again united the provinces and reigned as Prince from 1015–1022.

The Norman Conquest.—After the Norman conquest of England William I. created Palatine counties along the Welch frontier, and Robert FitzHamon, the Norman Earl of Gloucester, raided South Wales and erected fortresses from the Wye to Milford Haven. Henry I. introduced Flemish settlers into South Wales, but after his death the Welch rose under the leadership of *Griffith ap Rhys* and routed the Norman-Flemish forces at the fords of the Teifi (Cardigan) in 1136. From the early years of the 13th century the house Gwynedd, in the north, gained an ascendency over the whole of Wales, and Llewelyn ap Iorwerth was in constant strife with England for recognition as an independent sovereign; but Llewelyn, the son of Iorwerth, was killed in 1282 during hostilities between the Welch and English, and his brother David was captured and executed by the English in 1283. On Feb. 7, 1301, Edward of Carnarvon, son of Edward I., was created *Prince of Wales*, a title thenceforward borne by the heir apparent to the throne of England.

The Welch are a distinct nationality, with a language and literature of their own, and the national bardic festival (Eisteddfod), instituted by Prince Rhys ap Griffith in 1176, is annually maintained. These *Eisteddfodau* (sessions) form part of the *Gorsedd* (assembly), which is believed to date from the time of Prydian, a ruling prince in an age many centuries before the Christian era.

WELSH COUNTIES.

County or Shire and Capital.	Geographical Boundaries.		Administrative Boundaries.	
	Acreage.	Population.	Acreage.	Population.
Anglesey (Beaumaris)	176,630	51,695	176,630	51,695
Brecknockshire (Brecon)	469,281	61,257	469,281	61,257
Cardiganshire (Cardigan)	443,189	61,292	443,189	61,292
Carmarthenshire (Carmarthen)	588,472	175,069	588,472	175,069
Carnarvonshire (Carnarvon)	366,005	131,034	366,005	131,034
Denbighshire (Denbigh)	426,080	154,847	426,080	154,847
Flintshire (Mold)	163,707	106,466	163,707	106,466
Glamorganshire (Cardiff)	520,456	1,252,710	474,607	814,717
Merionethshire (Dolgelly)	422,372	45,450	422,372	45,450
Montgomeryshire (Montgomery)	510,110	51,317	510,110	51,317
Pembrokeshire (Pembroke)	393,003	92,056	393,003	92,056
Radnorshire (Presteign)	301,165	23,528	301,165	23,528
Total	4,780,470	2,206,712	4,734,621	1,768,728

LORDS LIEUTENANT, HIGH SHERIFFS AND CHAIRMAN OF Q.S.

County or Shire.	Lord Lieutenant.	High Sheriff, 1923-4.	Chairman of Q.S.
Anglesey	Sir R. H. Williams Bulkeley, Bt., K.C.B.	Maj. Sir Charles MacIver [D.S.O.	The Lord Lieutenant
Brecknock	Lord Glanusk, C.B., O.B.E.	Thomas Price Thomas	Hon. R. C. Devereux
Cardigan	Col. Herbert Davies-Evans	Earl of Lisburne	J. W. W. Bund
Carmarthen	John Hinds, M.P.	Evan W. Glyndwr	F. D. W. Drummond
Carnarvon	John Ernst Greaves, C.B.E.	C. W. Keighley	The Lord Lieutenant
Denbigh	Lord Kenyon, K.C.V.O.	A. D. McAlpine	R. W. Egerton
Flint	Henry Neville Gladstone	John Watson Hughes	Lord Justice Bankes
Glamorgan	Earl of Plymouth, G.B.E., C.B.	Sidney Hutchinson Byass	Lt.-Col. Sir Rhys Williams, Bt., K.C., D.S.O.
Merioneth	Sir Osmond Williams, Bt.	R. David Roberts	The Lord Lieutenant
Montgomery	Sir H. L. W. Williams-Wynn, Bt., C.B.	Sir Edward Pryce-Jones, Bart	Major John Lomax
Pembroke (Pembroke)	Viscount St. Davids	Maj. W. Mark Saurin	Sir C. E. G. Philipps
Haverfordwest	Sir C. E. Gregg Philipps	G. H. Llewellin, C.B.E.	Sir E. M. Samson, K.B.E., K.C.
Radnor	Charles Coltman-Rogers	Capt. E. A. Thomas	W. Green Price

OTHER WELSH COUNTY OFFICIALS.

County, &c.	Chairman of C.C.	Clerk of the Peace.	Chief Constable.	Medical Officer.
Anglesey	Sir W. B. Hughes-Hunter, Bart	W. O. Jones	R. H. Prothero.	Arnold Davies, M.D.
Brecknock	W. S. Miller	H. F. W. Harries	Col. C. G. Cole-Hamilton, C.M.G., D.S.O.	Herbert Davies, M.D.
Cardigan	David C. Roberts	Ivor Evans	Stephen Jones	L. Meredith Davies, M.D.
Carmarthen	William Greville	J. W. Nicholas	W. Picton Phillips	David A. Hughes, M.D.
Carnarvon	Ellis W. Roberts	A. Bodvel Roberts	Edward Williams	E. Ll. Parry Edwards, M.D.
Denbigh	J. Stephen Jones	W. R. Evans, LL.B.	G. T. Guest	Thos. Roberts, M.D.
Flint	W. Buckley, C.B.E.	H. A. Tilby, O.B.E.	R. Yarnell Davies, M.B.E.	A. E. Williams, M.D.
Glamorgan	Daniel Daniel	Sir T. M. Franklen	L. Lindsay, O.B.E., M.V.O.	E. Colston Williams, M.D.
Merioneth	M. R. Morris	Hugh John Owen	R. Jones	E. Lewys Lloyd, M.D.
Montgomery	J. Murray Naylor	G. R. D. Harrison	W. J. Holland	C. E. Humphreys, M.D.
Pembroke Haverfordwest	Sir Wm. Howell Walters	R. A. Wheatley, B.C.L.	F. T. B. Summers	Harry Middleton, M.C., M.B.
Radnor	C. Coltman-Rogers	H. V. Vaughan	A. S. Michael	J. W. Miller, M.D.

MUNICIPAL DIRECTORY OF WALES AND MONMOUTH.

A list of CITIES (in SMALL CAPITALS), Boroughs (in ordinary type), and *Urban Districts*, with a population exceeding 50,000 (in *italics*).

CITIES, Boroughs, and *Urban Districts.*	Population, 1921.	Rate per 1,000.		Rateable Value.	Mayor, 1923–24. * Lord Mayor † Chairman, U.D.C.	Town Clerk (or Clerk U.D.C.).
		Births	Deaths	£		
Aberdare, Glamorg.	55,010	20·7	13·3	218,774	†W. M. Llewellyn	W. R. Morgan, M.B.E.
Abergavenny, Mon.	9,008	21·6	14·0	43,000	Maj. J. R. Jacob	Wm. H. Hopwood.
Aberystwyth, Card.	11,220	11·6	17·0	53,000	D. Davies	T. J. Samuel.
BANGOR, Carn.	11,032	14·8	13·6	44,698	William Thomas	J. Pentir Williams.
Beaumaris, Anglesey	1,839	12·6	11·6	10,698	J. H. Burton	J. Hugh Thomas.
Brecon	5,649	16·4	16·7	23,240	T. Jones	G. Hyatt Williams.
CARDIFF, Glamorg.	219,688	21·6	13·2	1,452,261	(*see* below)	(*see* below).
Cardigan	3,452	18·6	16·3	13,998	D. Davies	David Morgan Jones
Carmarthen	10,070	17·83	13·4	44,489	Rev. A. F. Mills	H. Brunel White.
Carnarvon	8,301	16·77	17·26	31,518	O. Evans	R. O. Roberts.
Conway, Carn.	6,506	12·9	10·7	36.400	W. R. Harker	Hugh Parry.
Cowbridge, Glamorg.	1,159	22·4	11·2	4,011	E. T. Hopkins	Wm. Thos. Gwyn.
Denbigh	6,783	19·3	17·8	37,311	S. Watkins	Robert Davies.
Flint	6,410	29·1	16·2	28,032	J. H. Davies	J. Bibby Denny.
Haverfordwest, Pemb.	5,750	24·61	13·31	18,762	J. L. Jenkins	H. W. D. Williams.
Kidwelly, Carm.	3,181	...	...	11,386	S. H. Anthony	Walter Robt. James.
Lampeter, Card.	1,813	12·13	19·85	46,971	C. S. Smith	J. Ernest Lloyd.
Llandovery, Carm.	1,932	15·7	15·7	7,028	J. Price	H. Alfred Thomas.
Llanelly, Carm.	36,504	20·9	11·3	148,602	D. R. Jones	Henry W. Spowart.
Llanfyllin, Montgom.	1,639	17·6	19·5	10,321	D. Roberts	N. B. Edwards.
Llanidloes, Montgom.	2.517	...	...	8,000	G. F. Harner	Arthur Davies.
Merthyr Tydfil	80,161	29·7	13·8	265,007	L. M. Jones	T. Aneuryn Rees.
Monmouth, Mon.	5,207	22·0	14·2	23,589	A. H. Williams	A. C. Tweedy.
Montgomery	951	14·8	11·6	8,153	Richard Roberts	Chas. Sydney Pryce.
Neath, Glamorg.	32,514	24·2	14·5	123,484	J. Cook Rees, O.B.E.	A. E. I. Curtis.
Pembroke	15.481	21·96	14·5	54.712	R. Thomas	Ronald D. Lowless.
Port Talbot, Glamorg.	40,039	24·3	11·8	203,982	Henry Davies	Moses Thomas.
Pwllheli, Carnarvon	3,811	18·26	15·45	15,680	Dr. O. Wynne Griffith	W. Cradoc Davies.
Rhondda, Glamorg.	166,600	24·5	12·4	631,555	†Gwilym Lloyd	Sir Walter Nicholas.
Ruthin, Denbigh	2,767	13·9	13·9	12,578	R. J. Jones	Baldwin Griffith.
Swansea, Glamorg.	159,600	21·03	12·8	850,997	(*see* below)	(*see* below).
Tenby, Pemb.	4,830	15·5	14.8	22,675	G. Sandercock	G. Lort Stokes.
Welshpool, Montgom.	5,677	22·7	18·1	44,767	G. R. D. Harrison	C. Pryce Yearsley.
Wrexham, Denbigh	19,002	20·4	13·1	85.480	H. Blew	Lawson Taylor.

CARDIFF.

CARDIFF (Glamorgan) at the mouth of the river Taff (Caer Taff), the port of the South Wales coal fields, has a municipal area of 13,628 acres, and a population at the census of 1921 of 219,688. The net tonnage of ships entered at the port in 1922 was 10,029,059 tons, and of those cleared 10,609,580 tons. The principal industries include ship repairing, rope making, steel, copper, lead and zinc works, iron and steel foundries, patent fuel works, engine wagon works, flour mills, chemical factories, paper mills, breweries, jam, vinegar and ice factories, tin plate and paint works. The chief imports are grain, timber, pitwood, ore, fruit, butter, cheese, frozen and chilled meat, potatoes. The exports include coal, coke, patent fuel, iron and steel manufactures, tin plates, &c.

The principal buildings are Cardiff Castle, built in the 11th century, the National Museum of Wales, Public Library, the University College of South Wales and Monmouthshire, the Registry of the University of Wales, Technical College, City Hall and Law Courts, and Glamorgan County Hall. The city returns 3 members to Parliament.

City Officers.

Rt. Hon. Lord Mayor (1923–24) S. O. Jenkins.
Stipendiary Magistrate, W. St. J. F. Williams.
Recorder, Lt.-Col. Sir Rhys Williams, Bart., D.S.O., K.C., M.P. (1922).
Town Clerk & Clerk of the Peace, Cecil G. Brown.

SWANSEA.

SWANSEA (Glamorgan), at the mouth of the River Tawe, is the chief centre of the copper, tinplate and spelter industry of the United Kingdom, and contains the largest tube works in the country. The trade of the port also includes coal, patent fuel, ores, and the import and export of oil (National Oil Refineries). There is also a large ship-repairing industry. The net tonnage of ships entered in 1922 was 3,359,327 tons, and of those cleared 2,253,605 tons. The trade is principally with France, Italy and Belgium. The municipal area is 24,193 acres, with a population at the census of 1921 of 159,600. Included in the borough is the health resort of Mumbles.

The principal buildings are the Norman castle (re-built in 1330), the Royal Institution of South Wales, founded in 1835 (containing Museum and Library), and the 17th century Grammar School, founded by Hugh Gore. Swansea was chartered by King John, and incorporated as a borough by Henry III. The borough returns 2 members to Parliament.

City Officers.

Mayor (1923–24), G. N. Colwill.
Recorder, R. E. L. Vaughan-Williams, K.C.
Town Clerk, H. Lang-Coath

THE KINGDOM OF SCOTLAND

Position and Extent.—The Kingdom of Scotland occupies the northern portion of the main island of Great Britain and includes the Inner and Outer Hebrides, and the Orkney, Shetland, and many other islands. The Kingdom lies between 60° 51′ 30″ and 54° 38′ N. latitude and between 1° 45′ 32″ and 6° 14′ W. longitude, its southern neighbour being the Kingdom of England, with the Atlantic Ocean on the N. and W., and the North Sea on the E. The greatest length* of the mainland (Cape Wrath to the Mull of Galloway) is 274 miles, and the greatest breadth (Buchan Ness to Applecross) is 154 miles. The total area of the Kingdom is 31,510 square miles (land and water), with a population (at the census of 1921) of 4,882,288, an increase of 121,394 since the census of 1911, or 2·5 per cent.

Relief.—There are three natural orographic divisions of Scotland. The *Southern Uplands* have their highest points in Merrick (2,764 feet), Rinns of Kells (2,668 feet), and Cairnsmuir of Carsphairn (2,612 feet), in Kirkcudbright; Hartfell (2,651 feet) in Dumfries; and Whitecoomb (2,695 feet), in Peebles. The *Central Lowlands* include the valleys of the Tay, Forth and Clyde, and the cities of Edinburgh, the capital of the Kingdom, and Glasgow, its principal seaport. The heather-clad *Northern Highlands* extend almost from the extreme north of the mainland to the central lowlands, and are divided into a northern and southern system by the *Great Glen*; they contain, in the central Grampian Hills, *Ben Nevis* (4,406 feet), the highest point in the British Isles, and Ben Muich Dhui (4,296 feet). The *Cheviot Hills* form a natural boundary between Scotland and England, their highest point being Cheviot Hill (2,676 feet).

Hydrography.—The principal river of Scotland is the *Clyde* (106 miles), one of the most important rivers in the world, with the greatest commercial estuary in Scotland. The Clyde is formed by the junction of Daer and Portrail water, and flows through the city and port of Glasgow to the Firth of Clyde. During its course it passes over the picturesque *Falls of Clyde*, the largest falls in the British Isles, Bonnington Linn (30 feet), Corra Linn (84 feet), Dundaff Linn (10 feet), and Stonebyres Linn (80 feet), all occurring within a stretch of 4 miles, above and below Lanark. The *Tweed* (96 miles) forms a boundary between Scotland and England at Berwick, and has important woollen industries ("Tweeds") in its valley. The *Tay*, noted for its salmon, and the longest river in Scotland (117 miles), flows into the North Sea, with Dundee (the centre of the jute industry) on the estuary, which is spanned by the *Tay Bridge* (2 miles 73 yards), opened in 1887 to replace that destroyed by a gale (Dec. 28, 1879). The *Dee* (90 miles), a noted salmon river, flows through scenery of unequalled beauty to the North Sea at Aberdeen. The *Spey* (110 miles), the swiftest flowing river in the British Isles, and also noted for its salmon and its scenery, flows into the Moray Firth. The *Forth* (66 miles), navigable to Stirling, is spanned by the *Forth Bridge*, constructed 1882–9 at a cost of £3,000,000, with a length of 5,330 feet (with approaches 8,295 feet.)

The *lochs* are the principal hydrographic feature of the Kingdom, both on the mainland and in many of the Islands. The largest in the Kingdom and in Great Britain is *Loch Lomond* (24 miles long), with Lochs Awe, Tay, Rannoch and Ericht in the Grampian valleys; *Loch Ness* (24 miles long and 800 feet deep), with Lochs Oich and Lochy, in the Great Glen; and Lochs Shin (20 miles) and Maree in the northern Highlands.

Orkney.—About 6 miles N. of the Caithness coast, separated from the mainland by the *Pentland Firth*, is the island county of Orkney, a group of 90 islands and islets ("holms" and "skerries"), of which one-third are inhabited. The total area of the group is 375½ square miles, with a population (1911) of 25,896. Kirkwall, in *Pomona* (or mainland), the largest island of the group, is the capital of the county. Many of the Orkney (and Shetland) Islands contain *brochs* (Pictish towers) and other Pictish and Scandinavian remains. *Scapa Flow*, between Pomona and Hoy, was the war station of the Grand Fleet from 1914–9 and the scene of the scuttling of the surrendered German High Seas Fleet (June 21, 1919).

Shetland.—About 50 miles N. of Orkney (with the detached Fair Isle at 25 miles N.) is the island county of Shetland, a group of about 100 islands and islets, of which 29 are inhabited. The total area of the group is 551 square miles, with a population (1911) of 27,911. Lerwick, in *Mainland* (the largest and principal island), is the capital of the county. *Fair Isle*, the southernmost of the group, is famous for hand-knitted hosiery, and *Unst* for the finest of the Shetland woollen work, for which the county is famous. *Muckle Flugga*, about 1 mile N. of Unst, is the most northerly of the group and of the British Isles (60° 51′ 30″ N. lat.).

*Western Islands.**—Off the W. coast, at varying distances, and extending from Sutherland to Argyll, are over 500 islands and islets, of which 102 are inhabited. The total area of these Western Islands is 2,812 square miles, with a population of close on 80,000, but owing to the mountainous surface of the land only about 300 square miles are under cultivation. The *Inner Hebrides* include the island of *Skye* (643 square miles—capital, Portree, famous as the refuge of Prince Charlie after his defeat at Culloden, Invernesssbire, in 1746), which contains the *Cuillins* (Sgurr-na-Banachdich, 3,243 feet), *Red Hills* (Ben Caillich, 2,403 feet), and many other picturesque mountains; *Mull* (367 square miles), containing *Ben More* (3,185 feet), *Ben Buy* (2,354 feet), and *Ben Creach* (2,289 feet); *Jura* (160 square miles), with a chain of hills culminating in the *Paps of Jura*, Beinn-an-Oir (2,571 feet), and Beinn Chaolais (2,407 feet); *Islay* (235 square miles), and many smaller islands. The *Outer Hebrides*, separated from the mainland by the *Minch*, include *Lewis-with-Harris* (770 square miles), celebrated for its homespun "Tweeds," *North Uist*, *South Uist*, *Barra* and other islands. Thirteen miles W. of *Stornoway* (the largest town of Lewis and of the Hebrides) are the "Druidical" remains of *Callernish*, a well-preserved series of monolithic circles, cruciform in general arrangement, but generally regarded as a heathen monument of the remote Stone Age.

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* *Land's End to John o' Groats.*—The customary measurement of the Island of Great Britain is from the site of John o' Groat's house, near Duncansby Head, Caithness (at the N.E. extremity of the island) to Land's End, Cornwall (at the S.W. extremity), a total distance of 597 miles in a straight line and (approximately) 900 by road. But the site of the house of John de Groot (with its 8 doors and octagonal table, to solve the question of precedence between John and his 7 brothers) is about 4 miles S.W. of Duncansby Head, while Dunnet Head (also in Caithness) extends further N. than Duncansby. John de Groot is believed to have obtained permission to settle in Caithness (from the Netherlands) in the reign of James IV. (1488–1513).

* *The Hebrides.*—Until the closing years of the 13th century "The Hebrides" included other Scottish islands in the Firth of Clyde, the peninsula of Kintyre (Argyllshire), the Isle of Man, and the (Irish) Isle of Rathlin. The origin of the name is stated to be the Greek *Eboudai*, latinized as *Hebudes* by Pliny, and corrupted to its present form. The Norwegian name *Sudreyjar* (Southern Islands) was latinized at *Sodorenses*, a name that survives in the Anglican bishopric of "Sodor and Man."

Climate.—The climate of Scotland is influenced by the much indented coast line and (like that of South Britain) by the *Gulf Stream Drift*, which emerges from the Gulf of Mexico as a strong current about 30 miles in width, with a speed of about 4 miles per hour; the stream gradually loses its velocity and becomes shallower and cooler, until at about 35° N. lat. (off Cape Hatteras) it ceases to be a distinct stream and its surface waters are carried across the Atlantic by the prevailing westerly winds. The climate is more bracing and less treacherous than that of England, the average duration of sunshine on the east coast being greater than on the east coast of England, while the south-western section is no wetter or more relaxing than the corresponding section of England. The mean winter temperature is in the neighbourhood of 35°, and that of summer about 58° Fahrenheit.

EARLY HISTORY.

Prehistoric Man.—North Britain appears to have been invaded in Palaeolithic times by a succession of races, who died out or were exterminated by other immigrants. The earliest race of which there is any record is that since known as the *Picts*, believed to be of non-Aryan origin, and stated to have been named *Picti* by the Romans on account of the tribal habit of painting the body. The Picts seem to have inhabited the whole of North Britain and to have spread over the north of Ireland. *Picts' Houses* are most frequent in the northern counties of Caithness and Sutherland and in the Orkney Islands, and it is generally believed that the Picts were driven northwards by later Celtic immigrants. Celtic *Goidels* and *Brythons* arrived from Belgic Gaul during the latter part of the Bronze Age and in the early Iron Age, and except in the extreme north of the mainland and in the islands the civilization and speech of the people were definitely Celtic at the time of the Roman Invasion of Britain.

The Roman Invasion.—In A.D. 80 Julius Agricola extended the Roman conquests in Britain by advancing into *Caledonia* as far as the "Grampian" Hills, but after a victory at *Mons Graupius* (since corrupted to "Grampius") he was recalled, and no further advance was made for about 60 years, when the Roman frontier was carried to the isthmus between the Forth and Clyde and marked by the *Wall of Pius*, towards which ran military roads from the Cheviots. The Roman occupation of Southern Caledonia was not so effective as that of South Britain, and before the close of the second century the northern limit of Roman Britain had receded to *Hadrian's Wall*, from the Tyne to Solway Firth, where it was maintained until about 450 A.D.

The Scots.—During the later years of the Roman occupation the garrison was continually harassed by Pictish tribes north of the Wall, aided by Scots (the Gaelic tribe then dominant in Ireland), and when the garrison was withdrawn these *Picts* and *Scots* were the principal enemies of the Celtic Brythons, who are believed to have called in the Saxons to protect them from the invasions of their neighbours. A relic of the struggle between Pict and Brython is still to be seen in the *Catrail*, or Picts' Work Dyke, of Roxburgh (from Torwoodle, near Galashiels, to Peel Fell in the Cheviots). *Christianity* was introduced into Southern Caledonia about 380 by missionaries from Romanized Britain, who penetrated to the northern districts and islands. After the withdrawal (or absorption) of the Roman garrison of Britain there were many years of tribal warfare between the Picts and Scots, the Brythonic Waelisc (Welch) of Strathclyde (South-west Scotland and Cumberland), and the Anglo-Saxons of the Lothians. The Waelisc were isolated from their kinsmen in Wales by the victory of the West Saxons at Chester (613), and towards the close of the 9th century the Scots under *Kenneth Macalpine* became the dominant power in Caledonia. In the reign of Malcolm I. (943–954) the Brythons or Waelisc (Welch) of Strathclyde were brought into subjection, the lowland kingdom of the English (Lothian) being conquered by Malcolm II. (1005–1034). From the close of the 11th century until the middle of the 16th there were constant wars between Scotland and England, the outstanding figures in the struggle being *William Wallace*, who defeated the English at Stirling Bridge (1297), and *Robert Bruce*, who won the victory of Bannockburn (1314). James IV. and many of his nobles fell at the disastrous battle of *Flodden* (1513), and in 1603 James VI., the Stuart King of Scotland and the heir to the Tudor line of England (his mother, Mary "Queen of Scots," was the great-granddaughter of Henry VII.), succeeded Queen Elizabeth on the throne, his successors reigning as Sovereigns of Great Britain. After the abdication (by flight) of James VII. and II., the crown devolved upon William III. (grandson of Charles I.), and Mary (daughter of James VII. and II.) and, their issue failing, upon Anne (second daughter of James VII. and II.). Anne's children died young, and the throne devolved upon George I. (great-grandson of James VI. and I.). In 1689 Graham of Claverhouse "roused the Highlands" on behalf of James VII. and II., but died after a military success at Killiecrankie. In 1715, armed risings led to the indecisive battle of Sherriffmuir, but the movement died down until 1745, when the "Young Pretender" defeated the Royalist troops under Sir John Cope at Preston Pans and advanced to Derby in England (1746). From Derby, the adherents of "James VIII. and III." (the title claimed for his father by the Young Pretender), fell back on the defensive, and the *Jacobite* movement was finally crushed by the Royalist troops under the Duke of Cumberland at *Culloden* (April 16, 1746).

The Hebrides did not become part of the Kingdom of Scotland until 1266, when they were ceded to Alexander III. by Magnus of Norway. Orkney and Shetland fell to the Scottish Crown as a pledge for the unpaid dowry of Margaret of Denmark, wife of James III., in 1468, the Danish suzerainty being formally relinquished in 1590.

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HIS MAJESTY'S HOUSEHOLD.

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Registry of Friendly Societies,

19 Heriot Row.

Registrar, Chilton L. Addison Smith, O.B.E., w.s.
Chief Asst. and Head of Rules Branch, R. A. Smith, jr.
Head of Returns and Statistics Branch, J. E. I. Bloom.
Head of Registration Branch, George Forsyth.

Joint-Stock Companies Registry Office,

Exchequer Chambers, 1 Parliament Square.

Registrar (also of Limited Partnerships and Business Names), Sir James Adam, C.B.E., K.C.

Edinburgh Gazette Office,

Exchequer Chambers, 1 Parliament Square.

Supt. and Keeper, Sir James Adam, C.B.E., K.C.

Receivers of Crown Rents, Scotland,

New Register House, Edinburgh.

Crown Receiver, John Paterson ....£600 to £700
Bishopric of Orkney, W. P. Drever, Kirkwall.

REVENUE OFFICES.

Inland Revenue,

Waterloo Place, Edinburgh.

Solicitor of Inland Revenue, Stair A. Gillon, B.A., LL.B., Advocate £1,200
Chief Clerk, A. L. Cordiner, M.A., B.L. ..£750 to £900
Professional Clerks, G. Roberts; H. Watson; J. B. Wilson ....£200 to £500

Stamps and Taxes.

Comptroller, J. K. Stewart, C.B.E. ....£1,000 to £1,200
Deputy Comptroller, J. Hutton ....£700 to £900
Asst. Principal Clerks, W. C. Munro; W. S. Imrie £500 to £650
Staff Officers, A. M. Duncan; J. B. Scott; P. McL. Milne; (and a vacancy)..............£400 to £500

Estate Duty.

Registrar, J. Sime £1,000
Principal Clerks, W. R. Morison; G. C. Cunningham £750 to £850
Assistant do., W. E. Redding; S. M. Findlay; J. H. Beattie; F. M. Gauldie; D. M. Gavine; R. K. Letts, W. J. M. Cosh; J. T. Litster ....£550 to £700
Examiners, H. W. Gardiner; E. Moyes; R. B. Oliphant; T. R. Evans; O. S. Elliott; C. S. Matley; W. J. Henderson; A. W. H. Noakes; A. R. Strachan; R. Beveridge; G. Emmett; M. G. Mackenzie; F. C. Walters; W. I. Pollitt; A. J. Williamson; P. Butler £250 to £500

Valuation Office,

9 Wemyss Place, Edinburgh.

Chief Valuer for Scotland, Alexander Blair, F.S.I. £850 to £1,000
Assistant do., (vacant) ....£800 to £850
1st Class Valuers, T. S. Ronaldson; C. M. Wedderburn; J. Hume ....£550 to £700
1st Class Valuers, J. C. Hamilton, Alexander Buttar (*Edinburgh*); J. V. Makins, J. Nisbet, A. Davie (*Glasgow*); J. Glen (*Stirling*); J. L. Thomson (*Dundee*); J. Watt (*Aberdeen*); J. S. Paterson (*Inverness*) ....£550 to £700

Collectors of Customs and Excise, Scotland.

Aberdeen, J. D. Ryall, £800 to £850; *Asst.*, J. Miller, £650 to £750; *Ardrossan*, A. Beard, £500 to £600; *Dumfries*, S. H. Macklin, £650 to £750; *Dundee*, J. W. Crooke, £800 to £850; P. Renton, £650 to £750; *Edinburgh*, J. A. Farquharson, £900 to £1,000; J. Smith, £650 to £750; *Glasgow*, J. Ritchie, £900 to £1,000; E. J. Holdsworth, £650 to £750; G. Fairs, £650 to £750; *Greenock*, A. F. Hall, £800 to £850; H. Dobson £650 to £750; *Inverness*, J. W. Allison, £800 to £850; C. Nicholls, £650 to £750; *Leith*, G. Ormerod ....£800 to £850

General Post Office,

Waterloo Place, Edinburgh.

Secretary, Brig.-Gen. W. Price, C.B., C.M.G., C.B.E. £1,000 to £1,200
Principal Clerk, C. S. B. Higgin.......£500 to £600
Staff Officers, H. McPake; A. J. Turner; A. M. Forsyth; J. Kinlock; J. Macmillan......£380 to £475
Solicitor, J. S. Pitman, w.s.
Medical Officer, K. M. Douglas, M.D.
Accountant, J. Anderson ....£700 to £800
Examiner, J. Allan ....£600 to £700

Book-keeper, R. Finlay .... £500 to £570
Cashier, A. P. Macmanus .... £440 to £500
Staff Officers, J. Dow; W. Hyslop; J. Kerr; A. Whitton; W. W. Higgin; W. Yule .... £400 to £500
Controller, Edinburgh Postal District, C. Creighton £550 to £700
Do., Telegraph Office, Maj. A. A. Jayne, D.S.O., O.B.E., M.C. .... £470 to £530

THE CONVENTION OF THE ROYAL BURGHS OF SCOTLAND,

City Chambers, Edinburgh.

Instituted about 1150, and extended in 1405 and 1487: Annual General Convention meets in Edinburgh; Committees meet in Edinburgh City Chambers.—*Preses*, The Lord Provost of Edinburgh: *Chaplain*, Very Rev. A. Wallace Williamson, D.D.; *Clerk, Agent, and Treas.*, John L. Officer, LL.B., W.S. (21 Castle Street, Edinburgh); *Parly. Agents*, Beveridge & Co. (23 Abingdon Street, Westminster, S.W.); *Convention Officer*, Frank Wm. Keddie.

ROYAL OBSERVATORY,

Blackford Hill, Edinburgh.—£1,657.

Astronomer Royal for Scotland, R. A. Sampson, D.SC., F.R.S. £400
First Asst. Astronomer, J. Storey, F.R.A.S. £350 to £450
Asst. Astronomers, R. W. Wrigley, B.A.; E. A. Baker, B.SC. .... £200 to £350

SCOTTISH LAND COURT,

1 Grosvenor Crescent, Edinburgh.

Members, The Hon. Lord St. Vigeans, (*Chairman*); Norman Reid; Donald Mackay; James E. Esslemont.
Secretary and Principal Clerk, Arthur Morgan.
Clerks of Court and Legal Assessors, Walter Murray; W. A. A. Cairns; G. R. Lamb.
Keeper of the Rolls, Peter MacIntyre.

SCOTTISH NATIONAL LIBRARY.

By the public-spirited generosity of Mr. Alexander Grant, managing director of McVitie and Price, Ltd., biscuit manufacturers, Edinburgh, the project for the institution of a National Library for Scotland has now been rendered possible. Mr. Grant has made the munificent gift of £100,000 as a permanent endowment for the proposed library. The provision of this endowment has enabled the Government to accept the offer made by the Faculty of Advocates to transfer to the nation as a gift the contents of the Advocates' Library.

SCOTTISH OFFICE,

Dover House, Whitehall, S.W. 1; and 6 Parliament Square, Edinburgh.

Secretary for Scotland, Rt. Hon. Viscount Novar, P.C., G.C.M.G £2,000
Private Sec., F. O. Stewart, £300.
Under-Secretary for Scotland, John Lamb, C.B. £2,200
Private Sec., T. F. Maclean, M.B.E. £150
Parliamentary Under-Secretary for Health, Capt. Walter E. Elliott, M.C., M.P. £1,200
Private Sec., T. D. Fairgrieve, M.C. £150
Asst. Under-Secretary for Scotland, P. J. G. Rose £1,200 to £1,500
Assistant Secretaries, P. B. Moodie; P. R. Laird; G. A. Steel, C.B. .... £1,000 to £1,200
Principals, A. S. Cotton; R. N. Duke, D.S.O., M.C.; W. A. C. Goodchild*; W. Hogg; G. W. Milroy; J. E. de Watteville .... £700 to £900
Assistant Principals, H. Crow; T. D. Fairgrieve, M.C.; T. F. Maclean, M.B.E.; D. Milne; F. O. Stewart £200 to £500
Staff Clerk, (*Finance*) H. J. Cheale .... £400 to £500
Do. (*Correspondence*), P. J. Spratt ...... £400 to £500
Counsel to the Secretary for Scotland, P. F. Wood C.B., K.C.; R. Hendry, Adv.
Inspector of Anatomy, Sir Norman Walker, M.D. £100
Do., Constabulary, Lt.-Col. A. G. Ferguson, C.B.E. £750 to £850
Assessor of Railways & Canals in Scotland, John Alex. King.

LEGAL DEPARTMENT.

Lord Advocate, Rt. Hon. William Watson, K.C. £5,000
Legal Secretary, M. Millar Craig, Adv. £850 to £1,000
Solicitor-Gen., Frederic Charles Thomson, M.P. £2,000

* Seconded for special service.

SCOTTISH SAVINGS COMMITTEE.

113A George Street, Edinburgh.

President, Lord Strathclyde, G.B.E.
Chairman, Duke of Atholl, K.T.
Secretary, A. Massie.

H.M. OFFICE OF WORKS,

4 & 5 Drumsheugh Gardens, Edinburgh.

Head of Sections, G. W. Jupp.
Senior Staff Officer, J. T. Tweedie.
Architect, J. Wilson Paterson, M.B.E., A.R.I.B.A., F.S.A. (Scot.).

Royal Botanic Garden, Edinburgh.

Regius Keeper, W. Wright Smith, M.A. £700
Assistant Keeper (vacant) £300 to £600
Assistant, Museum, Harry F. Tagg, F.L.S. £200 to £500
Do., Laboratory, Matthew Y. Orr .... £200 to £500
Do., Library, James T Johnstone, M.A. £200 to £500
Do., Herbarium, W. Edgar Evans, B.SC. £200 to £500
Do., Studio, Robt. M. Adam .... £200 to £500
Principal Gardener, Robert L. Harrow £150 to £250
Plant Propagator, Laurence B. Stewart £150 to £250

INCOME TAX ASSESSMENTS (SCHEDLE D), 1920-21.

Income from.	England.	Scotland.	Ireland.
Gross Income from :—	£	£	£
Manufacturing, &c., Industries	454,373,264	59,033,443	11,601,138
Distribution, &c. :—			
Railways (U.K.)	50,764,489	6,959,602	2,274,479
Other	382,942,300	43,319,826	12,724,686
Finance, Professions, &c.	140,422,232	13,935,441	3,269,062
Employments, Annually	79,913,504	7,536,958	1,622,682
Do. Quarterly	791,463,682	131,696,040	21,629,863
Interest on War Securities (not taxed at source)	82,974,337	14,933,982	3,133,290
Do. Dominion and Foreign do.	65,586,982	3,459,313	528,723
Total Gross Income	£2,048,440,790	£280,874,605	£56,793,929
Exemptions and Reductions	535,574,188	59,218,994	26,130,952
Actual Income :—			
Wages of Manual Earners	563,428,737	102,999,076	7,159,014
Other Assessments	949,437,685	118,656,535	23,503,963
Total Actual Income	£1,512,866,602	£221,655,611	£30,662,977

AREA AND POPULATION OF SCOTTISH COUNTIES. WITH CAPITALS, LORDS LIEUTENANT AND CONVENERS.

Counties and Capital.	Population. 1921.	Acres.	Lord Lieutenant.	Convener of County.
Aberdeen (Aberdeen)	300,980	1,261,521	Marq. of Aberdeen, K.T.	H. D. McCombie.
Argyll (Inveraray)	76,862	1,990,472	Duke of Argyll	Maclachlanof Maclachlan
Ayr (Ayr)	299.254	793.600	Marquess of Ailsa	Joseph H. Turner.
Banff (Banff)	57.293	410.112	Duke of Richmond, K.G.	Lt.-Col. J. G. George.
Berwick (Duns)	28.246	294.805	Col. Charles Hope	Col. James Hunter.
Bute (Rothesay)	33.711	139.432	Marq. of Graham, C.B., C.V.O.	George Laidler.
Caithness (Wick)	28,284	448,068	Sir A. H. M. Sinclair, Bart.	D. Keith Murray.
Clackmannan (Clackmannan)	32,543	30,477	Earl of Mar & Kellie, K.T.	Earl of Mar & Kellie, K.T.
Dumfries (Dumfries)	75,365	680,217	Duke of Buccleuch	H. Cavan Irving, C.B.E.
Dumbarton (Dumbarton)	150,868	157,289	Sir Ian Colquhoun, Bart., D.S.O.	Capt. Alan Burns.
Elgin or Moray (Elgin)	41,561	304,606	Duke of Richmond, K.G.	J. F. Cumming.
Fife (Cupar)	292.902	314,952	Sir Ralph Anstruther, Bt.	Sir R. W. Anstruther, Bt.
Forfar (Forfar)	270.950	560,186	Earl of Strathmore	William Smith.
East Lothian (Haddington)	47.487	179,142	Earl of Wemyss	Sir A. B. Hepburn, Bart.
Inverness (Inverness)	82,446	2,616.545	Mackintoshof Mackintosh	Mackintoshof Mackintosh
Kincardine (Stonehaven)	41.779	245,347	Sir Thomas Burnett, Bt.	James Mowat.
Kinross (Kinross)	7,963	46,487	J. J. Moubray	Hy. P. R. Montgomery.
Kirkcudbright (Kirkcudbt.)	37.156	574.588	Col. R. F. Dudgeon, C.B.	W. J. Herries Maxwell.
Lanark (Lanark)	1,539,307	562,821	Col. Sir R. K. Stewart, K.B.E.	Gairn Hamilton.
Linlithgow (Linlithgow)	83,966	76,807	Earl of Rosebery, K.G.	Sir Charles Chalmers.
Midlothian (Edinburgh)	506.378	231,724	Earl of Rosebery, K.G.	Sir R. Usher, Bart.
Nairn (Nairn)	8,790	124.968	Brodie of Brodie, D.S.O.	J. S. Robertson.
Orkney (Kirkwall)	24,103	240,476	Sir W. Watson Cheyne, Bart., K.C.M.G.	James Johnston.
Peebles (Peebles)	15,330	226,899	Lord Carmichael, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., K.C.M.G	M. G. Thornburn.
Perth (Perth)	125,515	1,617.808	Duke of Atholl, K.T.	Earl of Mansfield.
Renfrew (Renfrew)	298,887	156,785	Col. Sir H. M. Shaw-Stewart, Baat., C.B.	Col. Sir H. M. S. Shaw-Stewart, Bart., C.B.
Ross & Cromarty (Dingwall)	70,790	1,970,004	Sir Hector Munro, Bart.	Sir Ken'th Mackenzie, Bt.
Roxburgh (Jedburgh)	44,989	425.656	Duke of Roxburghe, K.T.	Duke of Roxburghe, K.T.
Selkirk (Selkirk)	22,606	172,549	Maj. C. H. Scott Plummer	Maj. C. H. Scott-Plummer.
Shetland (Lerwick)	25,520	352,889	Sir W. Watson Cheyne, Bart., K.C.M.G.	J. W. Robertson.
Stirling (Stirling)	161,726	286,338	Duke of Montrose, K.T.	Col. E. Bolton.
Sutherland (Dornoch)	17,800	1,297.849	Duke of Sutherland	Andrew Lindsay.
Wigtown (Wigtown)	30,782	310,747	Rt. Hon. Sir H. Maxwell, Bart.	Sir Andrew N. Agnew, Bart.

EDINBURGH.

Edinburgh, the Capital of the Kingdom, has a municipal area of 32,402 acres, and a population (Census of 1921) of 420,281 (over the enlarged area). The boundaries were extended in 1920 so as to include the Burgh of Leith and part of the suburban district of the County of Midlothian. The city is built on a group of hills and contains in Princes Street the most beautiful thoroughfare in the world. The principal buildings are St. Giles's Church (restored 1879-83), and St. Mary's (Scottish Episcopal) Cathedral (Sir Gilbert Scott), the Castle (which contains, in St. Margaret's Chapel, the oldest building in Scotland), Parliament House (the present seat of the judicature, containing the Advocates' and Signet Libraries), the University, the General Register House (Robert Adam), Royal Scottish Academy, National Portrait Gallery, and Holyrood Palace (containing parts of the royal palace of James IV. and V.). The city is governed by a town council of 71 members, and sends 6 members to Parliament (including the member for Leith).

Rt. Hon. Lord Provost (1923-24), W. Lowrie Sleigh.
Town Clerk, Andrew Grierson, S.S.C., J.P.
City Chamberlain, Robert Paton.

GLASGOW.

Glasgow, a Royal Burgh, City and County of a City, and the principal commercial centre in Scotland, has a municipal area of 19,183 acres, and a population of 1,034,074 at the Census of 1921 (an increase of 25,687 since 1911). The city occupies the north and south banks of the Clyde, one of the chief commercial estuaries of the world, and its trade was valued at £94,701,689 in 1921, the tonnage of the ships entering being 6,449,602 tons, of those cleared 6,373,593 tons. The principal industries are iron and steel works, shipbuilding chemicals, leather, woollens, muslin-weaving, distilling, inkle-making, tobacco, cotton-mills and furniture. The chief buildings are the Early English Cathedral, built early in the 13th century, and incorporating part of an earlier structure, the University (Sir Gilbert Scott), the City Chambers, the Royal Infirmary and the Western and Victoria Infirmaries, the Art Galleries and the Mitchell Library. The City is governed by a town council of 113 members, and sends 15 members to Parliament.

Rt Hon. Lord Provost (1923-24), Matthew Walker Montgomery.
Town Clerk, Sir John Lindsay, J.P., D.L.
City Chamberlain, John A. Reid, J.P.

SCOTTISH COUNTY OFFICIALS.

Counties.	County Clerk.	Clerk of the Peace.	Chief Constable.
*Aberdeen	William Murison	James Conner	John Gauld.
Argyll	M. Sinclair, Lochgilphead	M. Sinclair, Lochgilphead	Maj. W. D. Allan, O.B.E.
Ayr	James E. Shaw	David W. Shaw	Maj. E. R. Cockburn.
Banff	G. A. Cumming and J. Tough.	J. L. M'Naughton, M.B.E.. Buckie.	William Hope.
Berwick	R. G. Johnston, O.B.E.	Alexander N. McDougal	John Morren, Duns.
Bute	David Arnot	T. W. Alexander	C. Harding, Paisley.
Caithness	James Young	G. A. O. Green	Wm. K. Cormack.
Clackmannan	J. W. Moir, Alloa	James Cuthbert	John Scott.
Dumfries	John Robson, Dumfries	B. M'Gowan	William Gordon.
Dumbarton	David Cockburn	W. Craig	Neill McLennan.
East Lothian	George Cruikshank	G. H. Stevenson	Maj. S. W. Douglas, D.S.O.
Elgin or Moray	E. D. Jameson	D. A. Shiach	John B. Mair, M.V.O.
Fife	W. D. Patrick and J. M. Mitchell.	R. Osborne Pagan, W.S.	J. Tennant Gordon, O.B E.
*Forfar	R. Freer Myles	James Thomson, Dundee	R. T. Birnie.
Inverness	J. W. Mackillop	D. Noble	Maj. A. C. McLean.
Kincardine	John Falconer	J. B. Cunningham	Charles George.
Kinross	W. Keay Falconer	W. Keay Falconer	J. Tennant Gordon, O.B.E.
Kirkcudbright	Adam Brown	Patrick Gifford	Alex. Donald.
*Lanark	John McGhie and Robert B. Walliss.	James Annan, *Upper Wd.* J. T. T. Brown *Middle Wd.* Sir Thos. F. Wilson, K.B.E., *Lower Wd.*	Capt. H. J. Despard, C.B.E.. Hamilton.
Linlithgow	J. G. B. Henderson	A. P. Simpson, W.S.	Maj. S. W. Douglas, D.S.O.
*Midlothian	A. G. G. Asher, C.B.E., W.S.	Robert Handyside, S.S.C.	Maj. S. W. Douglas, D.S.O.
Nairn	H. T. Donaldson	H. G. Strachan	John Bruce.
Orkney	Duncan J. Robertson, O.B.E	D. J. Robertson, O.B.E.	R. Wood.
Peebles	J. Ramsay Smith	R. Lendrem-Ainslie	Maj. S. W. Douglas, D.S.O.
Perth	T. B. Marshall	Alexander Stewart	M. J. Martin.
Renfrew	J. Caldwell Fraser	T. MacRobert, Paisley	Charles Harding.
Ross & Cromarty	W. J. Duncan, Dingwall	W. S. Dewar	Capt. D. Finlayson, O.B.E.
Roxburgh	J. Stormonth Darling, W.S., Kelso.	T. Colledge Halliburton	John Morren.
Selkirk	W. C. Dundas, LL.B.	J. Mowbray Kinnaird	John Morren.
Shetland	A. Sutherland	A. Sutherland	Gifford Gray.
Stirling	James Learmonth	A. C. Buchanan	Charles Middleton.
Sutherland	Archibald Argo	J. M'Crone	Hugh Chisholm.
Wigtown	C. A. McLean	Percy J. Adair, Stranraer	Alexander Donald.

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* The Cities of Edinburgh, Glasgow, Dundee, and Aberdeen are each a County of a City, and the Lord Provost of each is entitled, by virtue of his office, to be appointed Lord Lieutenant.

DUNDEE.

Dundee, a City, Parliamentary, Municipal and Royal Burgh, on the left bank of the River Tay, 42 miles N. of Edinburgh, has a municipal area of 6,548 acres, and a population (Census 1921) of 168,315 (an increase of 8,036 since 1911). The principal buildings are University College (St. Andrews University), the Technical Institute, High School, Albert Institute and the Caird Hall Buildings. The harbour affords dock accommodation of nearly 35 acres. The principal industries are jute manufacture in all its branches, and various forms of linen weaving, the making of preserves, shipbuilding, engineering, dyeing, and brewing. The City is governed by a town council of 34 members and sends 2 members to Parliament.

Rt. Hon. Lord Provost (1923–24), William High.

Town Clerk, W. H. B. Martin.
Treasurer, G. A. Johnston.

ABERDEEN.

Aberdeen, a City and a Royal, Municipal and Parliamentary Burgh, 130 miles N.E. of Edinburgh, received its charter as a Royal Burgh from William the Lion in 1179. The municipal area is 6,748 acres, with a population (Census 1921) of 158,969 (a decrease of 4,922 since 1911). The tonnage of the ships entered in 1922 was 634,313 tons. The chief industries are granite quarrying and working, white fish, salmon and herring fisheries, engineering, chemicals, brewing, distilling, shipbuilding, paper-making, and woollen, jute and linen manufacture. The principal buildings are the East and West Churches of St. Nicholas, Municipal Offices, Marischal College, King's College, Roman Catholic pro-Cathedral, Public Library, H.M. Theatre, Art Gallery and Museum, and the Cathedral of St. Machar (14th century). The City is governed by a Town Council of 34 Members, and sends 2 Members to Parliament.

Rt. Hon. Lord Provost (1923–24). William Meff.
Town Clerk, William Gordon, LL.D.

LIST OF SHERIFFS, SHERIFFS-SUBSTITUTE, SHERIFF-CLERKS, AND FISCALS OF COUNTIES IN SCOTLAND.

Counties.	Sheriffs.	Sheriffs-Substitute.	Sheriff-Clerks.	Procurators-Fiscal.
ABERDEEN	A. L. M'Clure, K.C.	A. J. Louttit Laing J. Dewar Dallas	David Littlejohn, LL.D.	Thos. Maclennan.
ARGYLL—				
Dunoon	John L. Wark, K.C.	James Bell Ballingall	James Stewart	A. R. Nimmo.
Campbeltown	....	John M. Campbell	....	Dan. Mactaggart.
Oban	....	D. M. Wilson, K.C.	....	D. M. MacKinnon
Fort William	....	Alex. Steedman	....	Dun. Macniven.
AYR—				
Ayr	W. L. Mackenzie, K.C.	J. C. C. Broun	Wm. S. N. Patrick	R. D. Macmillan.
Kilmarnock	....	W. J. Robertson	....	(Vacant).
BANFF	A. L. M'Clure, K.C.	John W. More	R. G. Shirreffs	James Kissock.
BERWICK	John Chisholm, K.C.	R. Macaulay Smith	Jas. Somerville	Sydney Hilson.
BUTE	J. M. Irvine, K.C.	T. J. Martin	T. W. Alexander	(Vacant).
CAITHNESS	J. C. Pitman, K.C.	Thomas Trotter	Robert Bruce	D. J. Henry.
CLACKMANNAN	J. R. N. Macphail, K.C.	J. Dean Leslie	J. W. Moir	J. B. Haig.
DUMBARTON	J. R. N. Macphail, K.C.	A. J. P. Menzies	Daniel M'Bride	H. L. Yeudall.
DUMFRIES	George Morton, K.C.	Geo. Campion	John McBurnie	R. Y. Mackay.
EDINBURGH	G. L. Crole, K.C.	R. L. Orr, K.C. E. W. Neish. J. G. Jameson.	And. Harrison	H. H. Brown.
ELGIN OR MORAY	George Watt, K.C.	C. R. A. Howden	John Foster	R. B. Gordon.
FIFE—				
Cupar	J. A. Fleming, K.C.	Dudley Stuart	Robt. J. Davidson	Geo. Brander.
Dunfermline	....	F. A. Umpherston	....	John S. Soutar.
FORFAR—				
Forfar	A. M. McRobert, K.C.	C. T. Gordon	C. J. Bisset	Thos. Hart.
Dundee	....	R. C. Malcolm	....	W. F. Macintosh.
HADDINGTON	G. L. Crole, K.C.	J. G. Jameson	G. H. Stevenson	Thos. W. Todrick.
INVERNESS—				
Inverness	George Watt, K.C.	John P. Grant	Arch. A. Chisholm	Wm. Anderson.
Fort William	....	Alexander Steedman	....	Dun. Macniven.
Portree	....	George D. Valentine	....	W. J. Robertson.
Lochmaddy	....	George D. Valentine	....	A. C. F. Davidson.
KINCARDINE	A. L. M'Clure, K.C.	A. J. Louttit Laing J. Dewar Dallas.	James B. Cunningham	M A Hamilton.
KINROSS	J. A. Fleming, K.C.	F. A. Umpherston	W. K. Falconer	John S. Soutar.
KIRKCUDBRIGHT	George Morton, K.C.	Laurence T. Napier	John Ogilvie	R. Waugh.
LANARK—				
Glasgow	A. O. M. Mackenzie, K.C.	Thos. A. Fyfe A. S. D. Thomson. W. D. Lyell. B. P. Lee. Patrick James Blair. J. A. Welsh.	Robert George Slorach.	J. D. Strathearn.
Lanark	....	William Harvey	....	Thos. Tennant.
Hamilton	....	Hay Shennan	....	Wm. Thomson
Airdrie	....	D. S. McDiarmid	....	A. D. Lindsay.
LINLITHGOW	G. L. Crole, K.C.	J. A. T. Robertson	A. P. Simpson, W.S.	Geo. S. Macnight.
NAIRN	George Watt, K.C.	C. R. A. Howden	A. Robertson, S.S.C.	James Lamb.
ORKNEY	J. C. Pitman, K.C.	A. M. Laing	Jn. White	James Begg.
PEEBLES	G. L. Crole, K.C.	Patrick Smith	R. L. Ainslie	J. W. Buchan.
PERTH	J. C. S. Sandeman, K.C.	C. P. Boswell	John Ritchie	Martin L. Howman.
RENFREW—				
Paisley	J. M. Irvine, K.C.	A. M. Hamilton, K.C.	A. F. Lochhead	Donald Cameron.
Greenock	....	John Swan Mercer	....	William Auld.
ROSS AND CROMARTY—				
Dingwall	Jas. Mackintosh, K.C.	Hon. H. D. Gordon	Alex. Ross	Wm. Mackenzie.
Stornoway	....	J. R. Haldane	....	C. G. Mackenzie.
ROXBURGH	J. Chisholm, K.C.	Ronald H. Baillie	John Maclean	Sydney Hilson.
SELKIRK	J. Chisholm, K.C.	Patrick Smith	Geo. Badger	John Pollok.
STIRLING—				
Stirling	J. R. N. Macphail, K.C.	J. Dean Leslie	John G. Curror	James R. Archibald.
Falkirk	....	J. A. T. Robertson	....	W. K. Gair.
SUTHERLAND	Jas. Mackintosh, K.C.	J. W. Forbes	John McCrone	David Peters
WIGTOWN	George Morton, K.C.	George Watson	John McMillan	(Vacant.)
ZETLAND	J. C Pitman, K.C.	J. P. Grant, Junr.	A. Sutherland	James K. Galloway.

In Scotland the principal local court is the Sheriff Court. The Sheriff is the Appeal Judge, but the Judge Ordinary is the Sheriff-Substitute. The jurisdiction of the Sheriff Court is both civil and criminal. In civil questions the jurisdiction is unlimited in regard to the money value of the cause. On the criminal side the Court has cognizance of all serious crime with the exception of murder and three other charges, but the power of punishment is limited to fine and imprisonment; it does not extend to penal servitude.

The Sheriff Clerk is the Clerk of the Sheriff Court, and his duties correspond nearly to those of a Registrar in the English Courts.

The Procurator-Fiscal is peculiarly a Scottish official. Criminal prosecutions are in Scotland conducted by Crown officials at the public expense; the Lord Advocate and his deputes prosecute in the High Court; the Procurators-Fiscal in the Sheriff Court.

The Address of the *Secretary of the Sheriffs-Substitute Assoc.* is County Buildings, Dunfermline.

BURGH DIRECTORY OF SCOTLAND.

† Royal Burghs (66). ‡ Ancient Royal Burghs (4). § Parliamentary Burghs (15).

Counties of Cities and Royal and Parliamentary Burghs.	Population 1921.	Rate per 1,000		Rateable Value. £	* Lord Provost or Provost.	Town Clerk.
		Births.	Deaths			
†ABERDEEN, Aberdeen	158,969	30·3	14·9	1,306,557	…………………… (See	p. 546.)
§AIRDRIE, Lanark	25,092	33·5	15·3	134,500	John Kennedy.	Thomas Thomson.
†ANNAN, Dumfries	3,928	17·49	15·88	28,533	T. Shortridge Tweedie	Murray Little.
†ANSTRUTHER EASTER, Fife.	1,011	11·0	15·0	7,543	Thomas Cunningham.	C. H. Maxwell and J. Gordon Dow.
†ANSTRUTHER WESTER, Fife.	577	8·07	3·4	3,068	Robert Brodie.	C. H. Maxwell and J. Gordon Dow.
†ARBROATH, Forfar	19,500	18·4	14·8	126,418	A. C. Anderson.	Robert Finlayson.
‡AUCHTERMUCHTY, Fife	1,250	5·2	12·3	5,563	H. B. Fowlis.	A. E. Grosset.
†AYR, Ayr	36,100	25·40	14·10	283,411	Donald McDonald.	P. A. Thomson.
†BANFF, Banff	3,517	25·7	13·9	17,843	Dr. Andw. B. Murray	Alexander Brodie.
†BRECHIN, Forfar	7,446	18·5	14·2	43,608	Allan Reid.	Fred A. Ferguson.
†BURNTISLAND, Fife	5,707	15·8	12·8	60,410	G. O. Kinninmouth.	R. Brown; J. P. Gilmour.
†CAMPBELTOWN, Argyll.	6,757	25·7	17·6	46,480	Alexdr. Campbell.	Thos. Mackelvie.
§COATBRIDGE, Lanark	43,909	27·9	18·7	227,130	J. Lavell.	John Alston.
†CRAIL, Fife	1,461	19·4	13·6	7,378	Reginald E. Horsley	Charles Henderson Maxwell.
§CROMARTY, Ross & Cr.	1,126	29·4	15·4	4,124	James Reid.	D. M. Junor.
†CULLEN, Banff	1,966	22·3	17·4	5,845	Alex. Maclean.	Wm. C. Paterson
†CULROSS, Fife	508	19·7	5·4	3,411	J. A. E. Cuninghame.	Alfred J. Ross.
†CUPAR, Fife	4,145	11·8	15·1	27,750	J. Stark.	J. L. Anderson.
†DINGWALL, Ross & Cr.	2,323	29·0	17·0	18,428	Hector Crawford.	J. and W. S. Dewar.
†DORNOCH, Sutherland	786	19·5	16·9	5,646	John Murray.	H. M. Mackay, D.L.
†DUMBARTON, Dumbarton	22,933	26·0	11·1	137,900	John Garrick.	Alex. Roberts and Fergus Roberts.
†DUMFRIES, Dumfries	15,778	20·9	20·5	95,458	T. S. Macaulay.	R. A. Grierson; John Grierson.
†DUNBAR, E. Lothian	3,839	18·49	9·12	25,871	Robert Aitken.	John D. Brooke.
†DUNDEE, Forfar	168,217	27·4	15·8	1,472,302	…………………… (See	p. 546.)
†DUNFERMLINE, Fife	39,886	20·0	12·2	297,722	James Norval.	Andrew Shearer.
†DYSART, Fife	4,598	22·7	12·7	24,478	J. C. McLeod.	James Herd.
‡EARLSFERRY, Fife	745	4·1	4·1	4,748	Robert Cumming.	Alexdr. M. Cook.
†EDINBURGH, Midlothn.	420,281	15·7	20·2	4,619,516	…………………… (See	p. 545.)
†ELGIN, Elgin	7,776	19·93	16·7	54,512	*David Forsyth.	A. G. Cockburn.
§FALKIRK, Stirling	33,312	24·8	14·0	207,923	Wm. Muirhead.	A. Balfour Gray.
‡FALKLAND, Fife	786	12·7	15·2	4,121	Thomas Hopkins.	Alex. Anderson.
†FORFAR, Forfar	9,585	19·7	13·2	58,831	James Moffat, O.B.E.	A. MacHardy.
†FORRES, Elgin	4,116	29·0	22·0	26,437	Thomas Geddie.	Wm. S. Urquhart.
†FORTROSE, Ross & Cr.	963	12·0	18·0	4,769	Charles Laverie, B.A.	John Henderson.
§GALASHIELS, Selkirk	12,946	19·7	12·31	106,201	Jas. C. Dalgliesh.	J. B. Lumsden.
†GLASGOW, Lanark	1,034,074	27·3	17·2	9,926,163	…………………… (See	p. 545.)
§GREENOCK, Renfrew	81,120	30·15	14·59	561,785	Thomas Baxter.	Andrew Nimmo.
†HADDINGTON, E. Loth.	4,053	10·7	18·8	22,940	S. M. Ross.	G. H. Stevenson.
§HAMILTON, Lanark	38,644	27·0	14·9	220,888	Sir Henry S. Keith.	P. M. Kirkpatrick.
§HAWICK, Roxburgh	16,353	18·10	15·59	117,016	James Renwick.	R. & J. R. Purdom.
†INVERKEITHING, Fife	3,350	24·3	12·3	36,013	Henry F. Scott.	John R. Menzies.
†INVERNESS, Inverness.	20,937	21·7	17·9	168,251	David Petrie,	Geo. Smith Laing.
†INVERARAY, Argyll.	489	22·5	34·8	2,944	Wm. Robertson.	R. S. Corrigall.
†INVERBERVIE, Kncrdn.	1,041	37·0	12·0	5,565	Thomas W. Mitchell	John Falconer.
†INVERURIE, Aberdeen.	4,455	21·5	13·2	25,584	W. Stewart Taylor.	John Kellas.
†IRVINE, Ayr	11,826	34·1	13·5	74,235	Walter Muir.	D. Gillies & A. R. Wilson.
†JEDBURGH, Roxburgh.	3,426	11·5	22·6	18,261	William Oliver.	T. Colledge Halliburton.
§KILMARNOCK, Ayr	35,911	24·8	15·5	256,466	Jas. Blackwood Wilson.	Norman J. Campbell.
†KILRENNY, Fife	2,053	23·9	8·0	6,911	David Mitchell.	C. H. Maxwell and J. Gordon Dow.
†KINGHORN, Fife	2,425	23·1	11·9	13,355	William Niven.	James Wilson.
†KINTORE, Aberdeen	748	21·4	15·5	3,735	John Smith.	J. H. Edwards.
†KIRKCUDBRIGHT, Kirkc	2,101	17·9	17·9	13,606	N. H. MacAlister.	John Gibson.
†KIRKCALDY, Fife	39,951	22·7	15·3	279,871	Alexander Kilgour.	Wm. L. Macindoe.
†KIRKWALL, Orkney	3,697	16·6	10·8	22,164	John White.	W. J. Heddle.

Counties of Cities and Royal and Parliamentary Burghs.	Population, 1920.	Rate per 1,000. Births.	Rate per 1,000. Deaths	Rateable Value. £	* Lord Provost or Provost.	Town Clerk.
†LANARK, Lanark	6,268	20·0	17·0	46,403	Peter MacAuslan.	James Annan.
†LAUDER, Berwick	759	17·2	19·9	3,531	G. W. Anderson.	George Rankin.
†LINLITHGOW, Lithgw.	3,882	21·9	17·0	24,203	J. Hebson.	James Russell.
†LOCHMABEN, Dumfries	989	62·7	59·6	4,469	R. T. Laidlaw.	John B. McNish.
†MONTROSE, Forfar	10,956	28·4	18·9	70,985	Joseph Foreman.	James Cumming.
§MUSSELBURGH, Mdlthn.	17,100	21·77	6·66	98,552	Alex. Mitchell.	John Richardson.
†NAIRN, Nairn	4,474	21·2	13·3	28,152	K. Macrae.	Alex. Storm.
†NEWGALLOWAY, Kirkc.	348	12·6	20·9	1,960	Dr. Cowan.	Alex. Milroy.
‡NEWBURGH, Fife	2,178	11·4	10·3	9,882	Geo. Anderson.	A. M. Sneddon.
†NTH. BERWICK, E. Loth.	4,524	8·8	5·5	49,965	George Sim.	A. D. Wallace.
§OBAN, Argyll	6,344	14·7	9·4	54,631	Robert Mitchell.	Alexander S. Black.
§PAISLEY, Renfrew	84,837	24·8	16·1	635,676	John Glover.	Jas. F. Johnstone.
†PEEBLES, Peebles	6,537	13·0	15·1	76,854	Robert Davidson.	J. W. Buchan, LL.B.
†PERTH, Perth	33,208	20·8	16·5	299,474	*Hon. John Dewar.	Robert Adams.
§PETERHEAD, Aberdeen	13,003	27·8	13·1	73,293	James H. Catto.	Alexdr. Davidson.
†PITTENWEEM, Fife	1,758	17·6	12·9	7,860	James Ogilvie.	A. C. Mackintosh.
§PORT GLASGOW, Rnfrw.	21,022	29·1	16·4	130,094	Wm. Mackie.	Andrew Paton.
†QUEENSFERRY, Lithgw.	2,193	31·9	14·1	16,120	Alex. Morison.	Harry Wakelin, W.S.
†RENFREW, Renfrew	14,129	25·09	9·86	105,991	Daniel Ferguson.	Andrew R. Harper.
†ROTHESAY, Bute	16,123	15·5	13·5	106,549	E. R. Macmillan.	Robert D. Whyte.
†RUTHERGLEN, Lanark.	24,744	20·8	15·4	178,527	James Fraser.	J. Anderson Gray.
†ST. ANDREWS, Fife	9,336	11·63	9·55	85,340	Rev. Andrew D. Sloan, D.D.	Hugh Thomson and J. C. Cautley.
†SANQUHAR, Dumfries	1,700	23·19	16·49	8,234	F. R. Tweddel.	William Forsyth.
†SELKIRK, Selkirk	5,775	15·0	13·0	41,325	William Crichton.	John Pollok and Walter Ingles.
†STIRLING, Stirling	21,345	25·2	16·18	164,069	Hugh Garvin.	David B. Morris.
†STRANRAER, Wigtown.	6,171	23·5	21·8	36,088	R. B. Dyer, M.B.E.	John Bennoch.
†TAIN, Ross&Cromarty.	2,394	14·1	13·9	8,040	James Maitland.	J. S. Cormack.
†WHITHORN, Wigtown.	1,033	22·0	16·0	4,283	Archibald Edgar.	W. C. Lawrie.
†WICK, Caithness	8,115	24·5	12·5	33,652	Alex. J. McEwen.	Alexander Bruce.
†WIGTOWN, Wigtown	1,299	17·9	12·4	6,396	Ebenezer Shaw.	John Black.

SCOTTISH LAW COURTS AND OFFICES.

COURT OF SESSION (1532). LAW SITTINGS, Oct. 15 to March 20 and May 12 to July 20.

Lord President of the whole Court, Right Hon. James Avon, Lord Clyde.

INNER HOUSE.—*First Division.*

Rt. Hon. the Lord President (*Lord Justice General*) The Rt. Hon. Lord Clyde £5,000
Lord Skerrington, William Campbell £3,600
Lord Cullen, W. J. Cullen £3,600
Lord Sands, Sir Christopher Nicolson Johnston £3,600

Second Division.

Lord Alness (Rt. Hon. Robert Munro) *Lord Justice Clerk* £4,800
Lord Hunter, William Hunter £3,600
Lord Anderson, Andrew Macbeth Anderson .. £3,600
Lord Ormidale, George Lewis Macfarlane £3,600

OUTER HOUSE.

Lord Blackburn, Robert F. L. Blackburn £3,600
Lord Ashmore, John Wilson £3,600
Lord Morison, Thomas Brash Morison £3,600
Lord Constable, Arthur Henry Briggs Constable, C.B.E. £3,600
Lord Murray, Charles David Murray, C.M.G £3,600
Principal Clerk of Session, Edwin Adam, K.C... £1,100
Inner House Depute Clerks, John Paton, S.S.C.; J. Antonio .... £600 and £560
Inner House Ordinary Clerks, William Drummond, S.S.C.; R. A. Hannah .... £400 and £340
Outer House Depute Clerks, John Moir; John Cairns; J. S. Saunders; R. Maxwell Main; R. A. Roxburgh .... £500 to £600
Outer House Assistant Clerks, David D. McLaren; E. T. Skae; George Hume; F. C. Budge; J. S. Mackintosh, B.L. .... £350, £400 and £475

High Court of Justiciary (1672).

Lord Justice Gen., Rt. Hon. Lord Clyde.
Lord Justice Clerk, Rt. Hon. Lord Alness.
Lords Comm. of Justiciary, all the other Judges.
Lord Advocate, Rt. Hon. William Watson, K.C.
Solicitor-General, F. C. Thomson, K.C.
Clerk of Justiciary, J. R. Christie, M.A., LL.B., K.C.
Depute and 1st Assistant, Alex. Rae.
2nd Assistant Clerk, Victor S. M. Marshall.
Clerical Assistant, Thomas S. Stewart.
Circuit Clerks, Alex. Rae; Victor S. M. Marshall.
Advocates Depute, J. C. Fenton; Lord Kinross; A. Maitland; J. M. Hunter.
Crown Agent, John Prosser, W.S.

Crown Office,
9 Parliament Square.

Crown Agent, John Prosser, W.S. £1,300
Chief Clerk, W. D. Smart, I.S.O.
Second Clerk, J. K. Young.
Other Clerks, H. Weaver; R. L. Gauldie; A. P. G. Ritchie.

Justiciary Office,
2 Parliament Square.

Clerk of Justiciary, J. R. Christie, M.A., LL.B., K.C. £700
Depute & 1st Assistant, Alexander Rae £600
2nd Assistant Clerk, V. S. M. Marshall, B.L. £475
Do. and Clerical Assistant Thomas S. Stewart .. £120

Court of Lords Commissioners for Teinds.

The Judges of the Inner House, and Lord Constable, *Lord Ordinary on Teinds.*
Clerk of Teinds & Extractor, George Turner £500

Exchequer,
1 Parliament Square.

Lord Ordinary, Lord Blackburn.
King's Remembrancer, Sir James Adam, C.B.E., K.C.
Chief Clerk, R. Mackinlay.
First Class Clerks, William Vickers; D. G. Mackie; Ernest E. Parker; W. R. Mackenzie.

Sheriff Court of Chancery.
2 Parliament Square.

Sheriff of Chancery, M. P. Fraser, K.C. £500
Sheriff Clerk of Chancery, James Marchbank, S.S.C.
Depute Sheriff Clerk, D. C. Marchbank.

H.M. Commissary Office,
2 Parliament Square, Edinburgh.

Commissary Clerk, Ralph Richardson, W.S.
Depute do., William Petrie.

IRELAND.

AREA AND POPULATION.

Provinces, Counties (with Assize Towns), and *County Boroughs.*	Acreage.	Population, 1911.	Density of Popn. per sq. mile.
†Northern Ireland :—			
ULSTER.			
Antrim (Belfast)	702,654	193,864	176
Belfast County Borough	14.937	386,947	16,579
Armagh (Armagh)	312,773	120,291	246
Down (Downpatrick)	608,862	204.303	214
Fermanagh (Enniskillen)	417,912	61.836	95
Londonderry (Londonderry)	512,690	99,845	124
Londonderry County Borough	2,579	40,700	10,119
Tyrone (Ormagh)	779,563	142,665	117
	3,351,970	1,250,531	238
§The Irish Free State :—			
LEINSTER.			
Carlow (Carlow)	221.485	36.252	104
Dublin (Dublin)	218.873	172,394	504
Dublin County Borough	7.911	304.802	24.658
Kildare (Naas)	418.645	66.627	101
Kilkenny (Kilkenny)	509.458	74,962	94
King's (Tullamore)	493.263	56,832	73
Longford (Longford)	257.770	43.820	109
Louth (Dundalk)	202,181	63,665	201
Meath (Trim)	577.735	65.091	72
Queen's (Maryborough)	424.838	54.629	82
Westmeath (Mullingar)	434,665	59,986	88
Wexford (Wexford)	580,950	102,273	113
Wicklow (Wicklow)	499,957	60,711	77
	4,847,731	1,162,044	153
MUNSTER.			
Clare (Ennis)	788,337	104,232	84
Cork (Cork)	1,841.035	315.431	109
Cork County Borough	2.681	76,673	18,303
Kerry (Tralee)	1,161,752	159,691	88
Limerick (Limerick)	661,573	104,551	101
Limerick County Borough	2,386	38,518	10,331
Tipperary, North Riding (Nenagh)	493.266	62,881	81
,, South Riding (Clonmel)	558.038	89,552	103
Waterford (Waterford)	453,051	56,502	79
Waterford County Borough	1,438	27,464	12,223
	5,963.557	1,035,495	111
CONNAUGHT.			
Galway (Galway)	1,467,850	182.224	79
Leitrim (Carrick-on-Shannon)	376.510	63,582	108
Mayo (Castlebar)	1,333.356	192,177	92
Roscommon (Roscommon)	608,290	93.956	99
Sligo (Sligo)	442,295	79,045	114
	4,228,211	610,984	92
ULSTER			
Cavan (Cavan)	467,025	91,173	125
Donegal (Lifford)	1,193,641	168,537	90
Monaghan (Monaghan)	318,990	71,455	143
	1,979,656	331,155	107
Total, Ireland	20,371,125	4,390,219	137

† NORTHERN IRELAND.—Under the *Government of Ireland Act*, 1920, six of the Ulster Counties (Antrim, Armagh, Down, Fermanagh, Londonderry and Tyrone) with the Parliamentary Boroughs of Belfast and Derry, comprising a total land area of 3,351,970 acres (5,263 square miles), and a population (census 1911) of 1,250,531, form the Government of Northern Ireland, with its capital at Belfast.

§ IRISH FREE STATE.—Under the *Irish Free State (Agreement) Act*, 1922, the Provinces of Leinster, Munster and Connaught, with the Ulster Counties of Cavan, Donegal and Monaghan, comprising a total land area of 17,019,155 acres (26,592 square miles), and a population (census 1911) of 3,139,688, form the Irish Free State, with its capital at Dublin.

PHYSIOGRAPHY.

Position and Extent.—Ireland lies in the Atlantic Ocean, to the West of Great Britain, and is separated from Scotland by the North Channel and from Wales by the Irish Sea and St. George's Channel. The land area of the island is 32.531 sq. miles and its geographical position between $51^\circ\ 26'$ and $55^\circ\ 21'$ N. latitude and from $5^\circ\ 25'$ to $10^\circ\ 30'$ W. longitude. The greatest length of the island, from N.E. to S.W. (Torr Head to Mizen Head), is 302 miles, and the greatest breadth from E. to W. (Dundrum Bay to Armagh Head) is 174 miles.

Relief.—The island is occupied for the greater part of its area by the *Central Plain*, with an elevation of 50 to 350 ft. above mean sea level, with isolated mountain ranges near the coast line. The principal mountains, with their highest points, are the *Sperrin Mountains* (Sawel 2.240 ft.) of County Tyrone in the North; the *Mountains of Mourne* (Slieve Donard 2,796 ft.) of County Down, and the *Wicklow Mountains* (Lugnaquilla 3,039 ft.) in the North-East; the *Derryveagh Mountains* (Errigal 2,466 ft.) of County Donegal in the North-West; the *Connemara Mountains* (Twelve Pins 2,695 ft.) of County Galway in the West; *Macgillicuddy's Reeks* (Carrantuohill 3,414 ft., the highest point in Ireland) in the South-West; and the *Galtee Mountains* (3,018 ft.) of County Tipperary, and the *Knockmealdown* (2,609 ft.) and *Comeragh Mountains* (2,470 ft.) of County Waterford in the South.

Hydrography.—The principal river of Ireland (and the longest in the British Isles) is the *Shannon* (240 miles), rising in County Cavan and draining the central plain. The Shannon flows through a chain of loughs to the city of Limerick, and thence to an estuary on the western Atlantic seaboard. The *Slaney* flows into Wexford Harbour, the *Liffey* to Dublin Bay, the *Boyne* to Drogheda, the *Lee* to Cork Harbour, the *Blackwater* to Youghal Bay, and the *Suir*, *Nore*, and *Barrow* to Waterford Harbour.

As in Scotland, the principal hydrographic feature is the *Loughs*, of which Lough *Neagh* (150 sq. miles) in the north-east, is the largest in Ireland and the British Isles, others being the Shannon Chain of *Allen*, *Boderg*, *Forbes*, *Ree* and *Derg*, and the Erne Chain of *Gowna*, *Oughter*, *Lower Erne* and *Erne*, in the central plain; *Melvin*, *Gill*, *Gara* and *Conn* in the north; and *Corrib* and *Mask* (joined by a hidden channel) in the south. In County Kerry, to the east of Macgillicuddy's Reeks, are the famous *Lakes of Killarney*.

Climate.—The climate of Ireland is more equable than that of Great Britain, and the rainfall is more evenly distributed. The variation in mean temperature is only about 3° Fahrenheit, the summer extremes being 59° in the N. and 62° in the S.

HISTORICAL SKETCH.

Primitive Man.—Although little is known concerning the earliest inhabitants of Ireland, there are many traces of neolithic man throughout the island, while the use of bronze implements appears to have become known about the middle of the 17th century B.C. In the later Bronze Age a Celtic race of *Goidels* appear to have invaded the island, and in the early Iron Age *Brythons* from South Britain are believed to have effected settlements in the south-east, while *Picts* from North Britain established similar settlements in the north. The Roman invaders of Britain did not penetrate to Ireland, and during the first century of their occupation of Britain the dominant tribe in Ireland was called by the Romans *Scoti*, and this tribe eventually established themselves in the north of the neighbouring island.

Legendary History. — According to Irish legends, the island was settled by a Milesian race, who came from Scythia by way of Spain, and established the *Kingdom of Tara*, about 500 B.C. The supremacy of the *Ardri* (high king) of Tara was acknowledged by eight lesser kingdoms (Munster, Connaught, Ailech, Oriel, Ulidia, Meath, Leinster, and Ossory) ruled by descendants of the eight sons of Miled. The basalt columns on the coast of Antrim, eight miles from Portrush, known as the *Giant's Causeway*, are connected with the legendary history of Ireland as the remnants of a bridge built in the time of Finn M'Coul (Fingal) to connect Antrim with Scotland (Staffa).

Christianity.—Christianity appears to have been known to many of the people of Ireland before the 4th century A.D., although it did not become general until the advent of St. Patrick. *St. Patrick* was born in Britain about 389, and was taken to Ireland as a slave about sixteen years later, escaping to Gaul at the age of 22. In 432 he was consecrated Bishop at Auxerre and landed in Wicklow to establish and organise the Christian religion throughout the island.

The Northmen.—The Roman conquest of Britain was not extended to Ireland and little is known of the history of the country until the invasions of *Northmen* (Norwegians and Danes) towards the close of the 8th century A.D. The Norwegians were distinguished as Findgaill (White Strangers) and the Danes as Dubgaill (Black Strangers), names which survive in "Fingall," "MacDougall" and MacDowell," while the name of the island itself is held to be derived from the Scandinavian *Ira-land* (Land of the Irish), the Provinces of Ulster, Leinster and Munster being survivals of the Norse *Ulaid-stadr*, *Laigin-stadr* and *Muman-stadr*. The outstanding events in the encounters with the Northmen are the *Battle of Tara* (980), at which the Hy Neill king Maelsechlainn II. defeated the Scandinavians of Dublin and the Hebrides under their king Amlaib Cuarán; and the *Battle of Clontarf* (1014) by which the Scandinavian power was completely broken. After Clontarf the supreme power was disputed by the O'Brians of Munster, the O'Neills of Ulster, and the O'Connors of Connaught, with varying fortunes.

The Anglo-Norman Invasion.—In 1152 Dermod MacMurrough (Diarmait MacMurchada), the deposed king of Leinster, sought assistance in his struggle with Ruadvi O'Connor (the *Ardri*, or high king, of Ireland), and visited Henry II., the Norman king of England. Henry authorized him to obtain armed support in England for the recovery of his kingdom and Dermod enlisted the services of Richard de Clare, the Norman Earl of Pembroke, afterwards known as *Strongbow.* Strongbow landed at Waterford (Aug. 23, 1170) with 200 knights and 1,000 other troops for the reconquest of Leinster, where he eventually settled, after marriage with Dermod's daughter. In 1172 (Oct. 18) Henry II. himself landed in Ireland, with a force larger than Strongbow's, and obtained homage from the Irish kings, but Anglo-Norman rule underwent many fluctuations in the succeeding centuries, being confined in the early 15th century within the English "Pale" of 600 square miles.

Tudors and Stuarts.—In the reign of Henry VII. English rule was greatly extended, and the administration of Irish affairs was anglicised by *Robert Poyning*, Lord Deputy of Ireland, who summoned the *Parliament of Drogheda* (Dec. 1494), at which were enacted the Statutes of Drogheda, afterwards known as *Poyning's Law*, making the legislature of Ireland subordinate to and dependent on that of England. A later parliament conferred on Henry VIII. the title of King of Ireland, and in Elizabeth's reign the conquest of the island was completed. In the time of James I. an apparently trivial incident, the introduction of the *potato* (1616), profoundly influenced the future of the nation, as it required little labour to cultivate, and "Raleigh's fatal gift" soon became so much the main food of the Irish that a potato famine caused almost universal starvation. In the same reign also many of the leading families of the north-eastern counties fled the country after participation in an abortive rebellion, and their lands were distributed amongst English and Scottish colonists, adherents of the Reformed Church, the number of Protestant settlers constantly increasing in succeeding years.

The Commonwealth.—*Cromwell's* campaign in Ireland (1649-1650) was carried on with ruthless cruelty and universal military success, terminating in the subjugation of the island and the legislative union with England, but further estrangement was caused between the Roman Catholics and the Protestant Colonists.

The House of Orange.—At the Revolution of 1688 the Irish Protestants adhered to the cause of William and Mary, and *William III.* defeated the Roman Catholic adherents of James II. at the *Battle of the Boyne* (July 1, 1690) and at the *Battle of Aughrim* (July 12, 1691).

The Act of Union.—The Jacobite risings of 1715 and 1745 found no adherents in Ireland, but various insurrections took place in the 18th century, culminating in the rebellion of 1798, after the suppression of which the *Act of Union* (Jan. 1, 1801) combined the Irish and British legislatures. Catholic Emancipation was enacted by the Parliament of the United Kingdom in 1829. and extensive relief works were carried out to mitigate the severities of famine from 1831-1847. In 1845 the population reached its highest point (8,295,061) of whom the vast majority were dependent for food on the success of the potato crop.

Home Rule.—The demand for a separate Parliament for Ireland was first advanced at Westminster by an Irish party under the leadership of *Isaac Butt* (born 1813, died 1879), who was succeeded by *Charles Stewart Parnell* (born 1846, died 1891) by whose efforts the necessity of granting a measure of Home Rule to Ireland was impressed upon one of the great political parties of Great Britain. After many failures to pass a Bill through both Houses of Parliament a Home Rule Bill was eventually placed on the Statute Book in 1914, with a suspensory clause for the duration of the War. In the later stages of the War, however, the extreme party of Irish politicians developed their organization under the name of *Sinn Fein* ("Ourselves Alone") and demanded complete severance from Great Britain and the recognition of an Irish Republic, and of its elected legislature (*Dail Eireann*). Various efforts were made by the Cabinet of the United Kingdom to arrive at a solution of the Irish problem, which was complicated by the separatist demands of the extremists (in open rebellion against the Government), and the desire of the Protestants of Ulster to remain united with Great Britain, with the additional problem of the minorities of Protestants in the Southern counties. The *Government of Ireland Act*, 1920, superseded the Act of 1914 and established two governments in Ireland, with an executive and legislature of two chambers in Southern Ireland and in Northern Ireland, and a Council of Ireland to co-ordinate the work of the two legislatures. This Act was accepted and was brought into operation in Northern Ireland, the Northern House of Commons being duly elected and the Senate formed, Sir James Craig becoming the first Prime Minister of Northern Ireland. The Republicans (*Sinn Fein*) of Southern Ireland refused to accept the Act, and lengthy negotiations took place between *Sinn Fein* representatives and the Cabinet of the United Kingdom, resulting ultimately in the signing of a "Peace Treaty," Dec. 6, 1921, which was ratified by *Dail Eireann*, Jan. 7, 1922.

The Irish Free State.—Under this Treaty there was set up in Southern Ireland the *Irish Free State* (*Saorstat Eireann*), "a co-equal member of the Community of Nations forming the British Commonwealth of Nations."

TRADE OF IRELAND.

Trade of Ireland.—The value of the Irish import and export trade is shown below :—

Year.	Imports.	Exports.
	£	£
1913	74,467,000	73,877,000
1918	126,016,000	152,931,000
1919	158,716,000	176,032,000
1920	203,750,000	204,715,000
1921	118,971,000	129,621,000

The trade of 1921 was classified as under :—

	Imports.	Exports.
	£	£
Farm Produce, Food and Drink	46,500,000	74,089,000
Raw Materials	13,082,000	2,968,000
Manufactures	59,389,000	52,564,000

Trade with Great Britain, 1921.

Imports from Great Britain	£93,000,000
Exports to Great Britain	127,000,000

Northern Ireland.

THE GOVERNOR.

His Grace the DUKE OF ABERCORN, K.P., *born* 1869; *appointed Governor* 1922 ......£8,000

Private Secretary and Comptroller, Lieut.-Comm. Oscar Henderson, D.S.O., R.N.

Assistant Secretary, Miss Helen Duffin.

Personal A.D.C. (vacant).

Honorary A.D.Cs., Lt.-Col. J. K. McClintock, C.B.E., D.L.; Capt. Sir Basil Brooke, Bart., C.B.E., M.C., D.L.; Capt. A. R. Murray; Lieut. F. Gilliland, R.N.V.R.

Physician in Ordinary, J. A. Lindsay, F.R.C.P.

Surgeon in Ordinary, Thomas Sinclair, C.B., M.D.

Dental Surgeon in Ordinary, Herbert Williams.

Hon. Veterinary Surgeon, F. Ewing Johnston, M.B.E., M.R.C.V.S.

Domestic Chaplain, Rev. J. Hamilton.

THE MINISTRY (June 8, 1921).

Prime Minister, The Rt. Hon. Sir James Craig, Bart., M.P.

Minister of Finance, The Rt. Hon. Hugh MacDowell Pollock, M.P.

Minister of Home Affairs, The Rt. Hon. Sir Richard Dawson Bates, O.B.E., M.P.

Minister of Labour, The Rt. Hon. John Miller Andrews, M.P.

Minister of Education, The Rt. Hon. the Marquess of Londonderry, K.G.

Minister of Agriculture and of Commerce, The Rt. Hon. Edward Mervyn Archdale, M.P.

The above form the Cabinet.

PARLIAMENTARY SECRETARIES, &C.

Finance (Parliamentary and Financial), John Milne Barbour, D.L., M.P.

Finance (Senior Whip), Capt. Herbert Dixon, M.P.

Finance (Junior Whip), Thomas Harry Burn, M.P.

Permanent Secretary, J. A. Dale, C.B.E.

Permanent Secretary, Minister of Finance, Sir Ernest Clark, C.B.E.

Parliamentary Counsel, Sir A. S. Quekett.

Assistant Secretaries, G. C. Duggan, O.B.E.; W. D. Scott.

Principals, J. Brown; D. A. Chart; C. H. Petherick O.B.E.; H. V. V. Thompson; R. E. Thornley, C.B.E.

Accountant, G. T. Fidler, M.B.E

Chief Examiner (Estate Duty), T. Jack.

Solicitor, J. H. B. Gunning.

Controller of Stamping, J. D. Weir.

Commissioner of Valuation, P. E. Shepherd, O.B.E.

Registrar General and Statistician, L. A. Bullwinkle, O.B.E.

Prime Minister's Dept., Maj. Viscount Massereene and Ferrard, D.S.O.

Home Affairs, Robert Dick Megaw, K.C., M.P.

Attorney-General, Rt, Hon. Richard Best, K.C., M.P.

Permanent Secretary, S. Watt, C.B., C.B.E.

Assistant Secretaries, Maj. G. A. Harris, D.S O., O.B.E.; A. P. Magill, C.B.

Legal Adviser, J. C. Davison.

Chief Crown Solicitor, J. R. Moorhead, O.B.E.

Chief Medical Officer, Lt.-Col. W. R. Dawson, O.B.E., M.D.

Principals, W. A. Magill; A. Diamond; C. W. Grant.

Accountant, D. L. Clarke, O.B.E.

General Inspector (Local Government) Adrian Robinson.

Engineering Inspector, J. Bates.

Resident Magistrates, S. C. Clarke, *Enniskillen*; Maj. T. W. Dickie, *Downpatrick*; R. W. Glass, *Londonderry*; Capt. B. Gosselin, *Omagh*; J. Gray, *Belfast*; W. J. Hardy, *Ballymena*; H. R. Jones, *Coleraine*; Maj. J. D. McCallum, *Newry*; G. McElroy, *Portadown*; W. G. Moriarty, *Armagh*; J. Roche, *Belfast*; H. Toppin, *Belfast*.

Labour, John Fawcett Gordon, M.P.

Permanent Secretary, J. A. Dale, C.B.E.

Education, Robert John McKeown, M.P.

Permanent Secretary, Lewis McQuibban, C.B.E.

Inspector-General, Royal Ulster Constabulary, Lt.-Col. Charles George Wickham, D.S.O

D. I. G, do., J. F. Gelston.

Secretary to the Cabinet, Lt.-Col. W. B. Spender, C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.

Assistant do., C. H. Blackmore, C.B.E.

Comptroller and Auditor General, J. Huggett, C.B.E.

Principal Auditor, E. K. Tallent, O.B.E.

Senior do., F. H. Kerr.

THE LEGISLATURE OF NORTHERN IRELAND.

THE SENATE.

Ex-officio :—

The Lord Mayor of Belfast.
The Mayor of Derry.

Elected by the Northern House of Commons June 11, 1921 :—

The Marquess of Londonderry, K.G., M.V.O.
The Marquess of Dufferin and Ava, P.C., D.S.O.
The Viscount Massereene and Ferrard, D.S.O.
The Viscount Bangor, O.B.E.
The Viscount Pirrie, K.P.
Col. Rt. Hon. R. G. Sharman-Crawford.
Rt. Hon. Samuel Cunningham.
Rt. Hon. Sir James Johnston.
Lt.-Col. Rt. Hon. R. D. Perceval Maxwell, D.S.O.
John Porter-Porter.
J. C. Leslie.
Col. Thomas Sinclair, C.B.
Harold A. Milne-Barbour.
John Andrew Long.
Adam Duffin.
Thomas M. Greer.
James Hill Dickson.
H. B. Armstrong.
W. J. McDowell.
Joseph Cunningham.
J. A. Woods.
H. de Fellenburg Montgomery.
John C. Glendinning.
Sir Emerson Herdman, K.B.E.

Speaker, The Marquess of Dufferin and Ava, P.C., D.S.O.
Black Rod, Maj. T. Dalby Hackett, D.S.O.
Clerk of the Parliaments, Arthur Irwin Dasent.
Clerk to the Senate, J. B. Hotham.

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Speaker, Rt. Hon. Robert William Hugh O'Neill, P.C., M.P.
Chairman of Ways and Means and Deputy Speaker, Thomas Moles, M.P.
Clerk of the Parliaments, Arthur Irwin Dasent.
Clerk Assistant, J. B. Hotham.
2nd do., Arthur Chichester, M.C.
Sergeant-at-Arms, Brig.-Gen. H. C. Young, C.I.E., D.S.O.
Librarian, Major G. Thomson, D.S.O.

MEMBERS OF THE NORTHERN PARLIAMENT.

*** Members receive £200 per annum as "expenses."

U. = Unionist ; *Nat.* = Nationalist ;
S.F. = Sein Fein.

Anderson, Sir Robert (*U.*), *Londonderry.*
Andrews, Rt. Hon. J. M. (*U.*), *Down.*
Archdale, Rt. Hon. E. M. (*U.*), *Tyrone and Fermanagh.*
Barbour, J. Milne, D.L. (*U.*), *Antrim.*
Bates, Rt. Hon. Sir R. Dawson, O.B.E. (*U.*), *East Belfast.*
Best, Rt. Hon. Richard, K.C. (*U.*), *Armagh.*
Burn, Thomas Harry (*U.*), *West Belfast.*
Campbell, Dr. John (*U.*), *Queen's University.*
Campbell, Lloyd (*U.*), *North Belfast.*
Chichester, Mrs. Dehra, O.B.E. (*U.*), *Londonderry.*
Cooper, James (*U.*), *Tyrone and Fermanagh.*
Coote, William (*U.*), *Tyrone and Fermanagh.*
Craig, Rt. Hon. Sir James, Bart. (*U.*), *Down.*
Crawford, Robert (*U.*), *Antrim.*
de Valera, Eamon (*S.F.*), *Down.*
Devlin, Joseph (*Nat.*), *West Belfast.*
Devlin, Joseph (*Nat.*), *Antrim.*
Dixon, Capt. Rt. Hon. H. (*U.*), *East Belfast.*
Donald, Thompson (*U.*), *East Belfast.*
Duff, James A. (*U.*), *East Belfast.*
Gordon, John F. (*U.*), *Antrim.*
Grant, William (*U.*), *North Belfast.*
Hanna, G. B. (*U.*), *Antrim.*
Harbison, T. J. S. (*Nat.*), *Tyrone and Fermanagh.*
Johnstone, Dr. R. J. (*U.*), *Queen's University.*
Lavery, T. R. (*U.*), *Down.*
Leeke, G. (*Nat.*), *Londonderry.*
Lynn, R. J. (*U.*), *West Belfast.*
Mark, John Martin (*U.*), *Londonderry.*
McBride, R. (*U.*), *Down.*
McCullagh, Sir Crawford (*U.*), *South Belfast.*
McGuffin, S. (*U.*), *North Belfast.*
McKeown, R. J. (*U.*), *North Belfast.*
McMordie, Mrs. J., O.B.E. (*U.*), *South Belfast.*
McMullan, T. W. (*U.*), *Down.*
McNeill, John (*S.F.*), *Londonderry.*
Megaw, R. D., K.C. (*U.*), *Antrim.*
Miller, W. T. (*U.*), *Tyrone and Fermanagh.*
Milroy, Sean (*S.F.*), *Tyrone and Fermanagh.*
Moles, Rt. Hon. Thomas (*U.*), *South Belfast.*
Morrison, Dr. Hugh S. (*U.*), *Queen's University.*
Mulholland, Hon. H. (*U.*), *Down.*
Nugent, J. D. (*Nat.*), *Armagh.*
O'Mahony Sean (*S.F.*), *Tyrone and Fermanagh.*
O'Neill, Rt. Hon. Hugh (*U.*), *Antrim.*
O'Neill, Patrick (*Nat.*), *Down.*
Pollock, Rt. Hon. H. M. (*U.*), *South Belfast.*
Robb, J. H. (*U.*), *Queen's University.*
Shillington, Major D. G. (*U.*), *Armagh.*
Woods, Lt.-Col. P. J., C.M.G., D.S.O. (*U.*), *W. Belfast.*

SUPREME COURT OF JUDICATURE OF NORTHERN IRELAND.

Law Courts, Belfast.

Judges.

The Rt. Hon. Sir Denis Henry, Bart., Lord Chief Justice of Northern Ireland £5 000

The Rt. Hon. Lord Justice (William) Moore, £4,000 ; The Hon. Lord Justice (James) Andrews, £4,000 ; The Hon. Mr. Justice (Daniel Martin) Wilson, £3,500 ; The Rt. Hon. Mr. Justice (Thomas Watters) Brown, £3,500.

Secretariat.

Permanent Secretary to Supreme Court and Clerk of the Crown for Northern Ireland, A. Newton Anderson.
Private Sec. to L. C. J., A. P. Henry.

Registrar's Department.

Registrar, J. M. Davies, B.A.
Asst. Registrars, J. G. Breakey : R. McQuitty ; William Horner.
First Class Clerks, John O'H. Devine : W. M. Knight ; Samuel Hall.

Chief Clerk's Department.

Chief Clerk, T. B. Wallace.
Asst. Chief Clerks, A. J. Weir ; Daniel McGonigal ; F. Redmond.
First Class Clerks, James Beattie ; H. B. Montieth ; John Henderson ; Robert W. McGonigal.

Taxing Master's Department.

Taxing Master, Barry Meglaughlin.
First Class Clerk, H. C. Neilson.

Accountant-General's Department.

Accountant-General, J. H. Elliott, A.C.A.
Chief Clerk, John Cuthbert.
First Class Clerk, W. T. Barry, A.C.A.

Land Registry.

Central Office.

Registrar of Titles, Martin J. Burke.
Examiner of Titles, E. R. Wade.
Deputy Registrar, Paul Burrowes.
Chief Clerk, A. L. Hurford.
Legal Assistants, J. McHenry ; W. R. Dunlop.

The Irish Free State—Saorstat Eireann.

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

His Excellency Timothy Michael Healy, K.C., *born* 1855, *appointed Governor General* Dec. 6, 1922 .... £10,000

CONSTITUTION AND GOVERNMENT.

UNDER the *Irish Free State (Agreement) Act*, 1922, the Irish Free State (*Saorstat Eireann*) is a coequal member of the Community of Nations forming the British Commonwealth of Nations. The Constitution, as issued by the Crown, June 16, 1922, contains five Sections, of which Section I is declaratory of Fundamental Rights. (1) The coequality of the Irish Free State. (2) Power of government derived from the people, in accordance with the Constitution. (3) Irish domicile for seven years, or Irish parentage on either side, conferring Irish nationality, and men and women having equal rights as citizens. (4) Irish the national language, English being recognised as an official language. (5) No titles or honours may be conferred on any citizen, except with the approval or advice of the Executive Council. (6) Liberty of the person inviolable. (7) Dwelling of each citizen inviolable. (8) Freedom of conscience and profession and practice of religion, and no law establishing or prohibiting religion may be passed. (9) Free speech and right of lawful assembly. (10) Free education for all citizens. (11) Natural resources of the State inalienable.

Section II provides for a legislature (Oireachtas) of the King and two houses, the Chamber of Deputies (*Dail Eireann*) and the Senate (*Seanad Eireann*), the former elected by secret ballot and by direct vote of all citizens above the age of 21 years who comply with the existing electoral laws and consisting of not less than one member for each 30,000 of the population and not more than one member for each 20,000 of the population. The latter, consisting of 56 Senators and of 2 Senators from each University, elected by all citizens above the age of 30 years who comply with the existing electoral laws. Every citizen who has reached the age of 21 years is eligible for the Chamber of Deputies; the Senate is composed of citizens who have reached the age of 35 years and have done honour to the nation by reason of useful public service, or who are specially qualified as representing important aspects of the nation's life. Parliament shall hold at least one session each year and members are required to take the following oath:

> I........................ do solemnly swear true faith and allegiance to the Constitution of the Irish Free State as by law established, and that I will be faithful to His Majesty King George V., his heirs and successors by law in virtue of the common citizenship of Ireland with Great Britain and her adherence to and membership of the group of nations forming the British Commonwealth of Nations.

Provision is made for the "Initiative" of proposals for laws or constitutional amendments on a petition of 50,000 voters on the register; and for the submission of any bill passed by both houses to a "Referendum" for the decision of the people.

In this Section also Article 45 declares that the Parliament (*Oireachtas*) has the exclusive right to regulate the raising and maintaining of such armed forces as are mentioned in the scheduled Treaty in the territory of the Irish Free State, and every such force shall be subject to the control of the Parliament. Save in the case of national invasion, the Irish Free State shall not be committed to active participation in any war without the assent of the Parliament.

Section III. vests the Executive Authority in the King and provides that it shall be exercised in accordance with the law, practice, and constitutional usage governing the exercise of the executive authority in the case of the Dominion of Canada, by the representative of the Crown. The Executive Council (*Aireacht*) is responsible to the Chamber, and consists of not more than twelve Ministers (*Airi*) appointed by the representative of the Crown, of whom four ministers shall be members of the Chamber, and a number not exceeding eight chosen from all citizens eligible for election to the Chamber, who shall not be members of Parliament during their term of office, and who, if at the time of their appointment they are members of Parliament, shall by virtue of such appointment vacate their seats; provided that the Chamber may from time to time, on the motion of the President of the Executive Council, determine that a particular Minister or Ministers, not exceeding three, may be members of Parliament, in addition to the four members of the Chamber above mentioned.

Section IV. establishes a Judiciary, consisting of Courts of First Instance, and a Court of Final Appeal to be called the Supreme Court (*Cuirt Oachtarach*). The Courts of First instance include a High Court (*Ard Chuirt*), invested with full original jurisdiction in and power to determine all matters and questions whether of law or fact, civil or criminal, and also Courts of local and limited jurisdiction with a right of appeal as determined by law. The decision of the Supreme Court shall in all cases be final and conclusive, and shall not be reviewed or capable of being reviewed by any other Court, Tribunal or Authority whatsoever. Provided that nothing in the Constitution shall impair the right of any person to petition his Majesty for special leave to appeal from the Supreme Court to his Majesty in Council or the right of his Majesty to grant such leave.

Section V. contains certain Transitory Provisions to meet the special circumstances incidental to the establishment of the Legislature, &c.

Education.—Primary Education, with compulsory attendance in many counties, is directed by the State, which also pays the teachers and contributes to the cost of the buildings; the estimated expenditure on Primary Education in 1922–3 was £3,863,921. Secondary Education is in private hands and is largely conducted by Religious Orders, the State contribution in

1922–3 being £132,750. There are two Universities in Dublin, of which the National University has 3 constituent colleges (Cork, Galway and Dublin); in 1922 the Professors, etc., at the two Universities numbered 220, and the students 3,410.

Finance,—The Budget for 1923–4 estimates the expenditure of the State at £42,000,000 (Army, £10,664,500; Compensation for property losses. £10,385,000; Old Age Pensions, £3,277,000; Secret Service, £50,000; Civil Guard, £1,147,939; Criminal Investigation Department, £47,554; General Prisons Board, £225,631; Local Government, £955,202; Agriculture, £400,982; Education, £3,954,489; Post Office, £2,831,864; Industry and Commerce, £295,445; Metropolitan Police, £327,537; Governor-General's Establishment, £11,423. The principal source of revenue is a duty of 33⅓ per cent. on Imports. The estimated revenue in 1922–3 was £27,000,000; the estimated expenditure was £37,709,000.

The transfer of administrative functions in Southern Ireland to the Irish Provisional Government did not take place until the 1st April, 1922. Southern Ireland, therefore, continued to be administered during the whole of the year 1921–22 as part of the United Kingdom for all purposes of the Inland Revenue duties.

MINISTERS AND OFFICERS.

Executive Council.

(a) *Ministers who are members of, and who constitute, the Executive Council of the Irish Free State:—*

President of the Executive Council, Liam T. MacCosgair (William T. Cosgrave) ... £2,500

Vice-President and Minister for Home Affairs, Caoimhghín O hUigín (Kevin O'Higgins) 1,700

Minister for Finance, Earnán de Blagd (Ernest Blythe) £1,700

Minister for Industry and Commerce, Seosamh MacCraith (Joseph McGrath). 1,700

Minister for Education, Eoin Mac Néill (Professor John MacNeill).......... 1,700

Minister for External Affairs, Deasmhumhain MacGearailt (Desmond Fitzgerald) £1,700

Minister for Defence, Risteárd Ua Maolchátha (General Richard Mulcahy) 1,700

Other Ministers.

(b) *Ministers who are not members of the Executive Council:—*

Minister for Agriculture, Pádraig O hÓgáin (Patrick Hogan).

Minister for Fisheries, Fionán O Loingsigh (Finian Lynch).

Postmaster-General, Seamus Breathnach (James J. Walsh).

Officers.

Parliamentary Secretary to the Executive Council, Eamon O Dugain (Edmund Duggan).

Parliamentary Secretary to the President, Domhnall MacCarthaigh (Daniel McCarthy).

Attorney General of the Irish Free State, Aodh O Cinnéide (Hugh Kennedy).

Assistant Legal Adviser, Caoimhghin O Siadhail (Kevin O'Sheil).

Secretary to the Executive Council, Diarmuid O hEigceartuigh (Diarmuid O'Hegarty).

Assistant-Secretary to the Executive Council, Micheál MacDonnchadha (Michael McDunphy).

High Commissioner in London,

J. MacNeill, York House, Regent Street, S.W. 1.

DÁIL EIREANN.

(Chamber of Deputies).

OFFICERS.

Speaker of Dáil Eireann, Micheál O hAodha (Michael Hayes) £1,700

Deputy Speaker ,, Pádraig O Máille (Patrick O'Malley).......... 1,700

Clerk of the House, Colm O Murchadha (Colm Murphy) 1,000

Party Strength.

Treaty	67
Anti-Treaty	44
Farmers	14
Labour	16
Independents	12
Total	153

*** Members of Dáil Eireann, other than Ministers, are allowed £30 a month towards expenses, together with free travelling facilities between Dublin and their constituencies.

Deputies

elected to serve in Dáil Eireann at the General Election held on August 27, 1923, and at Bye Elections since.

Cork Borough—
James Joseph Walsh.
Alfred O'Rahilly.
Richard Henrik Beamish.
Mary MacSwiney.
Andrew O'Shaughnessy.

Dublin, North—
Richard James Mulcahy.
Alfred Byrne.
Seán McGarry.
Margaret Collins-O'Driscoll.
Francis Cahill.
William Hewat.
Seán T. O'Kelly.
Ernie O'Malley.

Dublin, South—
Vacant seat.
Constance De Markievicz.
Daniel McCarthy.
Peadar S. Doyle.
Hugh Kennedy.
Myles Keogh.
Charles Murphy.

Carlow-Kilkenny—
Liam Thomas Cosgrave.
Denis J. Gorey.
John Francis Gibbons.
Edward Doyle.
Michael Shelly.

Cavan—
Patrick Baxter.
Sean Milroy.
Patrick Smith.
John James Cole.

Clare—
Eamon de Valera.
Eoin MacNeill.
Brian O'Higgins.
Conor Hogan.
Patrick Hogan.

Cork, North—
Daniel Corkery.
Thomas Nagle.
Daniel Vaughan.

Cork, West—
Cornelius Connolly.
Joseph Buckley.
Timothy Joseph O'Donovan.
John Prior.
Timothy Joseph Murphy.

Cork, East—
John Daly.
Michael Joseph Hennessy.
David Rice Kent.
John Dineen.
Thomas O'Mahony.

Donegal—
James Sproule Myles.
Peter Joseph Ward.
Eugene Doherty.
John White.
Patrick McFadden.
Patrick J. M'Goldrick.
Peadar O'Donnell.
Joseph Doherty.

County of Dublin—
Kevin O'Higgins.
Desmond Fitzgerald.
Michael James Derham.
Kathleen Lynn.
Thomas Johnson.
John Good.
Bryan Ricco Cooper.
Darrell Figgis.

Galway—
Padraig O Hógain.
H. Seoirse O'Maoiliosa.
Pádraic O'Máille.
Próinnsias Ó Fathaigh.
Seoirse MacNiocoll.
Seán Broderick.
Lughaidh E. O Deagha.
Tomás O'Conaill.
Seamus MacCosgair.

Kerry—
Austin Stack.
Finian Lynch.
Thomas McEllistrum.
Thomas O'Donoghue.
James Crowley.
John Marcus O'Sullivan
Patrick J. Cahill.

Kildare—
Hugh Colohan.
John Conlan
George Wolfe.

Leitrim-Sligo—
Alexander McCabe.
James Nicholts Dolan.
Thomas Carter.
Francis Joseph Carty.
John Hennigan.
John Farrell.
Martin Bernard McGowan.

Leix-Offaly—
Francis Bulfin.
William Davin.
Patrick Joseph Egan.
John McGuinness.
Laurence Brady.

Limerick—
Richard Francis Hayes.
James Ledden.
John Carroll.
James Colbert
John Thomas Nolan.
Patrick Clancy.
Patrick K. Hogan.

Longford-Westmeath—
Connor Byrne.
Patrick W. Shaw.
Seán Lyons.
James Joseph Killane.
Patrick McKenna.

Louth—
Frank Aiken.
James Edward Murphy.
Peter Hughes

Mayo, North—
Patrick J. Ruttledge.
Joseph McGrath.
Henry Coyle.
John Crowley.

Mayo, South—
William Sears.
Thomas Maguire.
Joseph Michael MacBride.
Michael Kilroy.
Martin Michael Nally.

Meath—
Edmund John Duggan.
Patrick James Mulvanny.
David Hall.

Monaghan—
Ernest Blythe.
Patrick McCarvill.
Patrick Duffy.

Roscommon—
George Noble (Count) Plunkett.
Andrew Lavin.
Henry Joseph Finlay.
Gerald Boland.

Tipperary—
James Aloysius Bourke.
Daniel Breen.
Louis Joseph Dalton.
John Patrick McCurtin.
Patrick Ryan.
Daniel Morrissy.
Michael Richard Heffernan.

Waterford—
Caitlin Brugha.
William Archer Redmond.
John Butler.
Nicholas Wall.

Wexford—
Richard Corish.
Michael Doyle.
Osmond Grattan Esmonde.
Robert Lambert.
James Ryan.

Wicklow—
Christopher M. Byrne.
James Everett.
Richard Wilson.

Dublin University—
(*Príomh—Scoil Baile Atha Cliath.*)
Ernest Henry Alton.
Prof. Sir James Craig.
William Edward Thrift.

National University of Ireland—
(*Príomh—Scoil Náisiúnta na hEireann.*)
Patrick McGilligan.
Michael Hayes.
William Magennis.

SEANAD EIREANN.

(The Senate.)

The following have been named for the Senate by President Cosgrave :—

John Bagwell.
H. G. Burgess.
Dowager Countess of Desart.
Earl of Dunraven.
W. H. G. Dowdall.
Sir Thomas Grattan Esmonde, Bart.
Sir Nugent Everard, Bart.
Martin Eyre.
Martin Fitzgerald.
Dr. Oliver Gogarty.
James Perry Goodbody.
Henry Guinness (*Governor of the Bank of Ireland*).
Earl of Granard.
Lord Glenavy.
Captain Greer.
W. Benjamin Houghton.
Marquess of Headfort.
Arthur Johnson.
Andrew Jamieson.
Sir John Keane, Bart., D.S.O.
Earl of Kerry.
Gen. Rt. Hon. Sir Bryan Mahon, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., D.S.O.
Earl of Mayo.
James Moran.
Mrs. Wyse Power.
Rt. Hon. Sir Horace Plunkett, K.C.V.O.
Earl of Wicklow.
W. B. Yeates.
Sir Hutchinson Poe, Bart., C.B.

THE JUDICATURE.

The Supreme Court of the Irish Free State has appellate jurisdiction from decisions of the High Court.

AGRICULTURAL PRICES IN IRELAND, 1913-1921.

PRODUCTS.	QUINQUENNIAL AVERAGE PRICES.										ANNUAL PRICES.					
	1913-1917.		1914-1918.		1915-1919.		1916-1920.		1917-1921.		1919.		1920.		1921.	
	s.	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s*	*d.*
Wheat..............cwt.	11	8	13	7	15	3	17	2	17	6	17	0	21	6	15	6
Oats .... ,,	9	9	11	10	13	9	15	4	15	8	16	7	17	3	11	6
Barley .... ,,	11	1	13	0	16	3	18	8	18	3	23	5	22	5	12	10
Hay .... ,,	4	1	4	10¾	5	11¾	6	7¼	6	10	8	6	7	5	5	11
Potatoes .... ,,	4	10¼	5	2½	6	0¼	7	3	7	5	7	6	10	2	6	2
Grass Seeds ...... ,,	13	3	19	1	23	4	23	11	24	8	30	4	16	6	18	2
Butter .... ,,	142	9	170	0	204	9	241	6	250	6	282	9	320	6	207	0
Pork .... ,,	82	3	98	9	117	0	139	6	150	0	157	3	187	0	128	6
Flax ....14 lb.	16	10	21	6	27	0	31	4	29	7	36	9	39	5	14	2
Wool ....lb.	1	3¼	1	4¾	1	7⅝	1	7¾	1	5¾	2	4⅜	1	5⅞	0	6
Eggs 120	13	8	18	11	23	9	27	5	28	10	33	10	31	2	22	6
Beef ....cwt.	86	0	100	3	115	9	130	6	136	0	140	6	158	6	123	6
Mutton .... ,,	87	6	100	3	115	9	136	3	143	3	148	0	183	3	133	0
Store Cattle :—																
1 to 2 years ...head	223	6	253	9	284	9	317	9	334	0	332	3	376	3	337	6
2 to 3 years ... ,,	306	0	353	9	403	9	458	6	485	0	486	6	559	3	488	0
3 and over...... ,,	364	3	431	3	499	3	572	6	608	3	614	9	702	9	606	0
Springers ...... ,,	401	9	475	3	551	3	634	9	672	0	684	6	786	6	644	9
Sheep :—																
Lambs under 1 year... ,,	37	3	42	6	48	9	56	9	58	6	61	0	76	9	52	3
,, 1 to 2 years ,,	47	3	55	6	64	9	77	3	81	0	83	9	109	6	72	3
,, 2 and over ..	48	0	56	6	65	3	77	0	79	6	82	3	108	3	68	9

THE ISLE OF MAN (MONA),

an island in the Irish Sea, in lat. 54° 3′ – 54° 25′ N. and long. 4° 18′ – 4° 47′ W., nearly equidistant from England, Scotland, and Ireland. The total land area is 145,325 acres (227 sq. miles), with a population (1921) of 49,233. The cultivated area (1922) was 83,847 acres, and the live stock included 5,153 horses, 19,250 cattle, 75,507 sheep, and 4,350 pigs. In the 9th century a body of malcontents from Norway emigrated to the western isles of Scotland, and their prosperity drew upon them the anger of the Norwegian monarch Harold, who in the year 870 sent forth a great expedition and conquered the Orkneys and the Shetlands, the Western isles, and Man. For three centuries the Norwegian rule remained intact, but when, in 1263, Alexander III. defeated the famous Haco, at the battle of Largs, all these islands fell under Scottish rule. On his accession to the English throne, Henry IV. seized on the Isle of Man, and in 1406 bestowed it on the Stanley family. In 1827 the Crown purchased it for the sum of £417,144.

The land is rich in minerals, lead, iron, blende and slate, and exports large quantities of agricultural produce. Fifty miles of railway have been constructed, and about 23 miles of electric tram road.

Man is governed by a separate Legislature, called the Tynwald, consisting of two branches —the Governor and Council and the House of Keys. The House of Keys (possibly from the Scandinavian *keise* = chosen) is one of the most ancient legislative assemblies in the world. It consists of 24 members, elected by the male and female owners and occupiers of property, 3 from each *sheading*, 3 from Douglas, and 1 each from Castletown, Peel and Ramsey. Bills after having passed both Houses are signed by the members, and then sent for the Royal Assent. Unless signed by the legal quorum of each House a Bill is not sent for the Royal Assent, the quorum of the Upper House or Council being the Governor and two Members and of the Lower House or Keys thirteen Members, the majority of the whole number (24). After receiving the Royal Assent, it does not become law until promulgated in the English and Manx languages on the Tynwald Hill. On the promulgation taking place a certificate thereof is signed by the Governor and the Speaker of the House of Keys. In 1923 the Tynwald offered the Imperial Government the sum of £200,000 as the Island's contribution to the cost of the Great War.

CAPITAL, Douglas. Pop. (1921), 20,192 (Castletown is the ancient capital); the other towns are Peel and Ramsey.

	1920-21.	1921-22.	1912-23.
Public revenue	£311,602	£256,648	£274,886
Public expenditure	266,502	229,424	200,036
Public debt	119,127	109,227	100,743

Lieutenant-Governor, Maj.-Gen. Sir William Fry, K.C.V.O., C.B. ....(*with house*) £2,000

Government Secretary & Treasurer, B. E. Sargeaunt, M.V.O., O.B.E. 700

First Deemster, Charles T. C. Callow......... 1,000

Second Deemster, Frederick Malcolm La Mothe 1,000

Attorney-General, Ramsey Bignall Moore 1,000

Receiver-General, Joseph Qualtrough ...... *unp.*

Speaker, House of Keys, G. F. Clucas ..... *unp.*

Judge of Appeal, Arthur Jacob Ashton, K.C. 300

THE CHANNEL ISLANDS

situated off the north-west coast of France (at distances of from ten to thirty miles) are the only portions of the *Dukedom of Normandy* now belonging to England, to which they have been attached ever since the Conquest. They consist of Jersey (28,717 acres), Guernsey (15,654 acres), and the following dependencies of Guernsey—Alderney (1,962 acres), Brechou (74), Great Sark (1,035), Little Sark (239), Herm (320), Jethou (44), and Lithou (38), a total of 47,083 acres, or 73·4 square miles. The 1921 Census population of Jersey was 49,494, and of Guernsey, &c., 40,120, total, 89,614.

The climate is mild, and the soil exceptionally productive. The land under cultivation in 1916 was 49,678 vergées (2¼ vergées = 1 acre), the principal product of the soil of Jersey being potatoes, tomatoes, and wheat, and of Guernsey green crops and oats, fruits and tomatoes. The famous Jersey and Guernsey breeds of cows have earned a well-deserved celebrity. The principal officer in each island is the Lieut.-Governor, who represents the King-Emperor (the Duke of Normandy). French is the official language of the local legislatures, called the *States*, and of the Royal Court, and is still spoken by the people, but English is now permissible in the Legislative Assembly. The Bailiff, appointed by the Crown, presides over the *States* and over the Royal Court or judicial body. The islands being all but exempt from imperial taxation they possess a very large trade. The chief town of Jersey is St. Helier, on the south side; the principal town of Guernsey is St. Pierre Port, on the east coast.

JERSEY.

Revenue, 1922-23, £232,735; Expenditure £201,823

Public debt, 1923 523,500

Lieutenant-Governor, Major-General Sir W. Douglas Smith, K.C.B., K.C.V.O....... £1,700

Govt. Sec., W. Whitaker Maitland, C.V.O., O.B.E.

Bailiff, Sir William Henry Venables-Vernon, K.B.E.

Dean, Very Rev. Samuel Falle, M.A.

Attorney-General,

Viscount, Edwin Toulmin Nicolle.

Solicitor-General, C. E. Malet de Carteret.

Receiver-General, Percy A. Aubin.

States Treasurer, Henry M. de Veulle.

GUERNSEY AND DEPENDENCIES.

Revenue, 1920, £92,221; Expenditure, £91,656

Public debt, 1920 368,010

Lieutenant-Governor, Maj.-Gen. Sir John E. Capper, K.C.B., K.C.V.O..................... 1,700

Government Sec., Col. J. W. M. Macartney, C.B., C.V.O.

Bailiff, Sir Havilland de Sausmerez.

Dean, Very Rev. Douglas Carey, M.A.

Attorney-General, Arthur W. Bell.

Solicitor-General, H. Le Patourel.

Receiver-General, Victor G. Carey.

Supt. of Education, Jurat Roussel

Alderney.

Judge, Maj. R. W. Mellish.

Attorney-General (vacant).

Clerk (*Greffier*), Charles Batiste.

Receiver, Maj. L. Langlois.

Sark.

Seigneur, Wm. Collings.

Seneschal, Dr. Ashby Taylor.

THE COST OF LONDON GOVERNMENT.

The authorities comprise the Corporation of the City of London, the London County Council, the Metropolitan Water Board, the Metropolitan Asylums Board, twenty-eight Borough Councils, and twenty-eight Boards of Guardians. War bonuses account for a large part of the increases shown under "salaries and wages" in the last year of the period.

	1913–14.	1920–21.		1913–14.	1920–21.
City Corporation	£ 1,174,308	£ 2,050,291	Metro. Water Board...	£3,035,026	£5,085,546
London County Council	12,686,389	26,684,734	Metro. Asylums Board	1,168,778	3,207,561

Of the total expenditure set out above, the amounts spent on salaries and wages rose as follows, between the pre-war year and 1920–21: City Corporation, £444,586 to £857,331; London County Council, £5,830,540 to £14,814,737; Metropolitan Water Board, £432,802 to £1,228,825; Metropolitan Asylums Board, £310,416 to £1,341,147.

EXPENDITURE OF MUNICIPAL COUNCILS.

	1913–14.	1920–21.
Westminster	£375,595	£882,674
Battersea	215,345	482,512
Bermondsey	150,896	489,130
Bethnal-green	69,024	213,569
Camberwell	216,296	553,937
Chelsea	91,614	168,750
Deptford	81,143	213,049
Finsbury	82,823	197,763
Fulham	147,131	350,329
Greenwich	71,908	185,612
Hackney	217,380	576,924
Hammersmith	151,872	414,732
Hampstead	199,559	396 443
Holborn	107,749	223,714
Islington	274,043	726,777
Kensington	180,640	404,847
Lambeth	242,300	594,376
Lewisham	140,941	275,428
Paddington	141,756	305,106
Poplar	216,352	539,264
St. Marylebone	380,116	815,648
St. Pancras	292,012	769,974
Shoreditch	177,314	404,080
Southwark	203,376	504,848
Stepney	299,163	814,843
Stoke Newington	39,434	103,505
Wandsworth	253,790	563,764
Woolwich	180,069	512,891

EXPENDITURE OF BOARDS OF GUARDIANS.

	1913–14.	1920–21.
City of London	£ 43,995	£ 71,627
Westminster	182,631	258,343
Bermondsey	168,689	375,213
Bethnal-green	95,589	210,909
Camberwell	190,163	407,157
Chelsea	56,444	129,536
Fulham	77,381	165,899
Greenwich	139,122	289,236
Hackney	157,189	342,554
Hammersmith	67,695	130,132
Hampstead	29,808	65,576
Holborn	180 161	286,034
Islington	202,301	432,179
Kensington	93,186	192,846
Lambeth	174,533	429,499
Lewisham	60,054	222,692
Limehouse	48,260	99,582
Mile-end Old Town	90,269	203,667
Paddington	74,815	197,015
Poplar	163,931	331,370
St. George-in-the-East	56,421	113,970
St. Marylebone	119,506	262,749
St Pancras	168,757	366,477
Shoreditch	92,817	194,164
Southwark	154,025	353,432
Wandsworth	203,045	456,417
Whitechapel	66,373	122,696
Woolwich	71,939	152,142

LONDON CITIES AND BOROUGHS.

Cities and Boroughs.	Population, 1921.	Rate per 1,000.		Rateable Value.	Rates, 1923-24.		Mayor, 1923-24.	Town Clerk.
		Births	Deaths	£	s.	d.		
London:	7,476,168	26·4	12·6	49,428,581				
CITY OF LONDON	13,706	14·9	15·6	6,479,164	11	4	(*See* pp.	561-3)
WESTMINSTER......	141,317	13·4	12·9	8,131,854	10	2	W. Edgar Horne ..	Sir John Hunt, O.B.E.
Battersea	167,739	21·7	13·2	1,033,153	12	8	H. Harling	Edwin Austin.
Bermondsey.........	119,455	26·2	16·7	1,014,902	18	6	William J. Cragie...	Fredk. Ryall.
Bethnal Green ...	117,238	25·2	15·3	570,068	15	6	Thomas J. Boyce— Edward Newton	David J. Keep.
Camberwell	267,198	21·4	13·4	1,395,946	11	6	H. Edmonds	Charles Wm. Tagg.
Chelsea	63,700	16·1	13·3	936,731	11	7	J. E. J. Hogg, O.B.E.	John T. Jefferys.
Deptford	112,500	23·1	13·8	648,414	15	5	George Tams	A. Purkis.
Finsbury	76,019	25·2	16·3	1,089,159	10	5	Orho W. Nicholson	Hugh Green.
Fulham	157,944	20·3	12·1	986,800	11	0	William J. Waldron	J. Percy Shuter, O.B.E
Greenwich	102,000	23·9	9·1	769,270	13	0	S. N. Horne	Fredk. J. Simpson.
Hackney	222,159	21·0	12·7	1,270,328	11	11	William Hammer ...	H. R. H. Tee, LL.B.
Hammersmith ...	130,287	21·1	12·7	938,381	...		Marshall Hays	Leslie Gordon. [M.A.
Hampstead	86,153	14·8	11·1	1,163,677	11	8	F. G. Howard.........	Arthur P. Johnson,
Holborn	43,192	15·5	13·3	1,372,232	11	7	G. Harvey...............	Lionel Walford.
Islington	330,737	13·68	13·12	1,905,935	12	1	S. C. Harper	C. G. E. Fletcher, C.B.E.
Kensington	175,686	17·6	13·6	2,596,520	11	5	A. J. Allen, M.A. ...	Horace Rapson.
Lambeth	302,960	27·5	13·6	1,981,459	10	10	J. F. Evans	Bruce Penny.
Lewisham............	174,194	18·16	11·14	1,162,593	12	2	James F. Griffith ...	John W. Shuter.
Paddington	145,600	18·79	12·99	1,551,861	11	2	H. V. Kenyon.........	W. F. Abbiss, M.B.E.
Poplar	164,100	22·9	10·0	932,704	23	0	Charles W. Key	C. H. Shillinglaw
St. Marylebone .	104,222	15·9	13·7	2,462,877	11	5½	George B. Brooks ...	James Wilson, O.B.E.
St. Pancras	212,900	21·5	14·6	1,823,147	11	8	R. F. W. Fincham...	C. H. F. Barrett.
Shoreditch	104,308	27·9	16·3	862,764	12	10	Arthur T. Parry......	J. A. D. Milne, O.B.E.
Southwark	184,404	20·3	12·5	1,251,096	11	11	Thomas Wimot......	Percy Hayman Gray.
Stepney............	249,738	23·8	13·8	1,636,295	16	0	A. J. H Prevost......	Geo. Wm. Clarke, B.I.
Stoke Newington	52,167	17·8	12·9	344,654	11	10	A. M. Gordon.........	Sidney White, LL.D.
Wandsworth	328,657	16·68	11·24	2,306,716	10	9	Dr. Hy. Jackson......	D. A. Nicholl, M.A.
Woolwich	140,389	21·3	9·8	954,085	13	10	James Newman	Sir A. B. Bryceson.

THE CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF LONDON.

LONDON was famed for its vast conflux of traders and its abundant commerce even in the first century of the Christian era. From the Romans it is said it received municipal institutions, which have endured in their main features to the present day. In Saxon times it was in reality a small independent State, and its burgesses maintained their independence even after the Battle of Hastings. William the Norman only gained possession of their city by means of a treaty with them, and about eight years after he granted a charter, which is still preserved. It is addressed to William the Bishop, Godfrey the Portreeve, and all the Burgesses, and promises that they shall be "law worthy" (*i.e.*, possessed of privileges) as they were in the days of Edward the Confessor. The Portreeve, however, received the Norman title of Bailiff, which, in 1191, was changed to Mayor; the first holder under the new name being Henry Fitzalwyn, who filled the office for 24 years. On his death a new charter was granted by King John in 1214, which directed the Mayor to be chosen annually, which has ever since been done, though in early times the same individual often held the office more than once. A familiar instance is that of "Whittington, thrice Lord Mayor of London" (in reality four times, A.D. 1397, 1398, 1406, 1419); and many modern cases have occurred. The title of *Lord Mayor* was not in general use in the outer world until about 1545. The Lord Mayor is elected at Michaelmas; he is sworn into office on November 8, and on the following day presented to the Lord Chief Justice at the Royal Courts of Justice, to take the final declaration of office—the pageant, conducted with some degree of civic state, being popularly known as the *Lord Mayor's Show*.

Aldermen were first appointed by a charter of Henry III. in 1242, and were elected annually between 1377 and 1394, when a charter of Richard II. directed them to be chosen for life. The *Common Council* was at an early date substituted for a popular assembly called the Folkmote. At first only two representatives were sent from each ward, but the number has since been greatly increased, some wards having as many as 16 members, and none less than four. *Sheriffs* (as well as aldermen) were Saxon officers, who usually had charge of a large district. The time of their appointment for London is uncertain, but they appear in ancient records as early as A.D. 1130. At first they were only the officers of the Crown, and were named by the Barons of the Exchequer; but King John gave them, in the first year of his reign, permission to choose their own Sheriffs. The citizens, however, lost this privilege, as far as the election of Sheriff of Middlesex is concerned, by the Local Government Act, 1888, but they continue as heretofore to choose the Sheriffs of the City of London. They are appointed on Midsummer Day, and enter on office at Michaelmas.

Officers.—The Recorder was first appointed in 1298. The Chamberlain is an ancient officer. There were at one time two Chamberlains—the King's Chamberlain and the Chamberlain of the Guildhall. The former appears to have fallen into abeyance *circ.* 1319. The first contemporary record of the office of City Chamberlain is 1276. The Town Clerk (called Common Clerk) and Common Serjeant (now appointed by the Crown) are mentioned as officers in the charter of Edward II., A.D. 1319, but the offices can be traced to a much earlier date than this.

The Right Honourable the Lord Mayor 1923–1924.

Col. Sir Louis Arthur Newton, Kt., *born* Dec. 17, 1867; *Common Councilman*, 1905; *Alderman of Cordwainer Ward*, 1916; *Sheriff of London*, 1916–17; *Lord Mayor of London*, 1923; *Address*, The Mansion House, E.C. 2 .... £10,000

Private Secretary (49th year), Sir Wm. J. Soulsby, K.C.V.O., C.B., C.I.E.

The Aldermen.

Aldermen.	*Ward.*	*Born.*	*C.C.*	*Ald.*	*Shff.*	*Mayor*
Rt. Hon. Lord Bearsted	*Bridge Without* (1921)	1853	*	1891	1894	1902
Sir John Charles Bell, Bart.	*Coleman Street*	1844	1882	1894	1901	1907
Sir George Wyatt Truscott, Bart.	*Dowgate*	1857	1882	1895	1902	1908
Sir John Knill, Bart.	*Bridge*	1856	1893	1897	1903	1909
Sir David Burnett, Bart.	*Candlewick*	1851	1888	1902	1907	1912
Sir T. Vansittart Bowater, Bart.	*Castle Baynard*	1862	1899	1907	1905	1913
Sir Charles Johnston, Bart	*Aldersgate*	1848	1900	1907	1910	1914
Sir Charles C. Wakefield, Bart., C.B.E.	*Bread Street*	1859	1904	1908	1907	1915
Rt. Hon. Lord Marshall, P.C., K.C.V.O.	*Vintry*	1865	1896	1909	1901	1918
Sir James Roll, Bart.	*Billingsgate*	1849	1903	1910	1909	1920
Sir John James Baddeley, Bart.	*Farringdon Within*	1842	1886	1912	1914	1921
Sir Edward Cecil Moore, Bart.	*Bishopsgate*	1851	*	1912	1914	1922
All the above have passed the Civic Chair.						
George Briggs	*Cripplegate*	1848	1897	1917	1911	......
Sir Alfred Louis Bower, Kt.	*Langbourne*	1860	1896	1917	1913	......
Sir William Robert Pryke, Kt.	*Queenhithe*	1847	1887	1920	1921	......
Sir Rowland Blades, Bart., M.P.	*Bassishaw*	1868	1913	1920	1917	......
Harry John Newman, M.A.	*Tower*	1855	1911	1920	......	......
Frederick James Barthorpe	*Broad Street*	1857	*	1921	......	......
Sir Harold J. de Courcy Moore, Kt.	*Walbrook*	1877	*	1921	1921	......
Charles Albert Batho	*Aldgate*	1872	1913	1921	......	......
Isidore Nathan Jacobs	*Portsoken*	1867	1910	1921	......	......
Sir William Alfred Waterlow, K.B.E.	*Cornhill*	1871	1914	1922	......	......
William Phené Neal	*Lime Street*	1860	1893	1922	......	......
Maurice Jenks, F.C.A.	*Cheap*	1872	1910	1923	......	......
Sir Kynaston Studd, Kt., O.B.E., M.A.	*Farringdon Without*	1865	*	1923	1922	......

* *Not previously a Member of the Common Council.*

THE COMMON COUNCIL OF LONDON.

Elected annually on St. Thomas's Day (Dec. 21).

Member.	Ward.
Aarons, B.	Portsoken.
Agar, F.	Aldgate.
Alderton, *Dep.* S.	Farrin. Wt.
Algar, *Dep.* C. G.	Candlewick.
Allcard, V.	Broad St.
Alliston, P.	Bread St.
Ashdown, Sir C. G.	Aldgate.
Baddeley, J. W.	Cripple. Wt.
Baily, H. D.	Bridge.
Barrett, H. Roper	Lime St.
Beal, E. S.	Bridge.
Bedford, A.	Bishopsgate.
Bennet, *Dep.* J. F.	Cordwainer.
Berridge, *Dep.* G. J.	Dowgate.
Berry, F. W.	Castle Bynd.
Berry, O. C.	Bridge.
Bilbie, J.	Queenhithe.
Bird, *Dep.* Sir H.	Billingsgate.
Botterill, *Col.* G. P.	Farrin. Wn.
Bowater, *Maj.* F. H.	Castle Bynd.
Bowles, H. E.	Bridge.
Bray, A. W.	Aldgate.
Brough, *Dep.* J. R.	Castle Bynd.
Brown, H. W., B.A.	Bishopsgate.
Brown, Victor, J.P.	Broad St.
Brown, W. Hurst	Broad St.
Brundle, F. H.	Cripple. Wt.
Bull, *Dep.* W	Bishopsgate.
Butler, A. S.	Portsoken.
Callard, T. B.	Castle Bynd.
Champness, *Mj.* W. H.	Farrin. Wt.
Chapman, W. B.	Bread St.
Chubb, C. A.	Castle Bynd.
Coates, *Dep.* S. J., J.P.	Bread St.
Collett, C. H.	Bridge.
Collins, D. G.	Farrin. Wn.
Cooper, E. H	Cornhill.
Corke, W. C., J.P.	Farrin. Wt.
Coxen, *Maj.* W. G.	Castle Bynd.
Darrington, T.	Farrin. Wt.
Davies, *Dep.* R., C.B.E., J.P.	Broad St.
Deighton, *Dep.* T. H.	Bridge.
Dennis, W.	Candlewick.
Dickson, J. P.	Aldersgate.
Dove, H. S.	Coleman St.
Downer, H G.	Coleman St.
Dray, F. G.	Vintry.
Dron, T. M.	Coleman St.
Dunfee, *Dep. Col.* V., C.B.E., V.D., J.P.	Vintry.
Durant, E. L. J.	Langbourn.
Dutton, E. H.	Portsoken.
Easton, H. A.	Coleman St.
Elkan, J., M.V.O.	Bishopsgate.
Ellis, *Dep.* T. H.	Aldersgate.
Farnan, *Dep.* F.	Tower.
Farris, C.	Bishopsgate.
Fletcher, Sir B. F., F.R.I.B.A.	Farrin. Wn.
Fortescue, W., J.P.	Farrin. Wn
Foxton, W.	Farrin. Wn.
Foy, H. S. A.	Walbrook.
Francis, J. M. R., J.P.	Walbrook.
Galloway, A.	Tower.
Gamage, A. W.	Farrin. Wt.
Gamon, C.	Farrin. Wt.
Gaydon, *Dep.* H. M.	Langbourn.
Gibson, W.	Cornhill.
Giddins, C. S., J.P.	Candlewick.
Gill, A.	Candlewick.
Gillett, F.	Farrin. Wt.
Ginner, W. P., J.P.	Billingsgate.
Goldney, *Dep.* T.	Cornhill.
Goodinge, A. C.	Aldersgate.
Gower, H. J.	Cordwainer.
Green, Sir F. H., Bt.	Vintry.
Green, R., J.P.	Aldersgate.
Green, W. W., J.P.	Tower.
Greenaway, P. W.	Bishopsgate.
Gunton, J.	Coleman St.
Hart, J. T.	Farrin. Wn.
Hayden, C.	Bassishaw.
Haydon, D	Aldersgate.
Hays, A. C.	Cornhill.
Haysom, Sir G.	Aldgate.
Haywood, E. H.	Dowgate.
Heath, *Capt.* A. H.	Tower.
Heilbuth, *Dep.* G. H.	Walbrook.
Hicks, J., J.P.	Cripple. Wn.
Hopkins, C. C.	Cordwainer.
Howell, J. G.	Billingsgate.
Hughes, H. G.	Bread St.
Jacobs, H.	Portsoken.
Janes. T. M.	Aldersgate.
Jennings, C. F. J.	Walbrook.
Johnson, B.	Bishopsgate.
Jones, G. W.	Farrin. Wt.
Jones, W. Lindley-, O.B.E.	Bishopsgate.
Juniper, A. S.	Farrin. Wt.
Key, *Dep.* W. H., J.P.	Farrin. Wt.
Killik, Sir S., J.P.	Broad St.
Kimber, H. D., M.A.	Langbourn.
Knight, A. C., F.S.A.	Cheap.
Lamb, Sir E., C.M.G., J.P.	Candlewick.
Lavington, G.	Farrin. Wt.
Layton, J. E.	Tower.
Leuw, W.	Portsoken.
Lindsey, M. J.	Farrin. Wn.
Lord, F. A. B.	Cordwainer.
Lovell, J. S.	Farrin. Wt.
Marcus, *Capt.* L. G.	Broad St.
Mart, G.	Cripple. Wn.
Marten, H. W.	Bassishaw.
Martin, *Maj.* J. G., D.S.O.	Langbourn.
Matthews, H. E., O.B.E.	Dowgate.
May, R. W.	Billingsgate.
McAuliffe, H. T.	Bishopsgate.
Monckton, H. P.	Walbrook.
Moore, A.	Lime St.
Morris, H. W	Walbrook,
Mostyn, F. A.	Bishopsgate.
Mounsey, J. D.	Cripple. Wt.
Myers, A.	Portsoken.
Nathan, A. Jerrold	Farrin. Wt.
Neville, A. V. N., J.P.	Langbourn.
Newell, C.	Castle Bynd.
Nicholls, G. J	Farrin. Wt.
Nicholson, W.	Cripple. Wt.
Northcott, J.	Bread St.
Osman, A.	Bread St.
Painter, *Dep.* Sir F. G.	Coleman St.
Pakeman, J. R., C.B.E.	Cheap.
Parnwell, W. S.	Cheap.
Peachey, *Dep.* R.	Farrin. Wn.
Pearse, J. R.	Cripple Wn.
Peat, Sir H., K.B.E., M.A.	Cheap.
Philp, F.	Tower.
Pimbury, C. J. Wilkinson-	Billingsgate.
Pimm, *Dep.* T.	Queenhithe.
Pinnock, W. H.	Tower.
Pollitzer, F. J. C.	Queenhithe.
Pollock, J. S.	Vintry.
Pragnell, A.	Castle Bynd
Preen, *Dep.* H. E.	Bassishaw.
Raphael, J. H.	Farrin. Wn.
Reading, W. A.	Billingsgate.
Redding, *Dep.* J. J.	Portsoken.
Regge, R. W.	Coleman St.
Riches, H.	Candlewick.
Robinson, *Dep.* T.	Bishopsgate.
Rogers, *Dep.* Sir R. H.	Cripple. Wn.
Romain, D. A.	Bishopsgate.
Rutherford, E. V. B., O.B.E.	Tower.
Samuel, M. M.	Cripple. Wt.
Sandle, *Dep.* S. J.	Farrin. Wn.
Savery, W. H., J.P.	Langbourn.
Sharp, T. G.	Langbourn.
Shepherd, H. P.	Lime St.
Shirreff, H.	Farrin. Wt.
Singer, *Dep.* H. D.	Lime St.
Skeate, T. A.	Bridge.
Slazenger, A. E. L.	Dowgate.
Smith, *Col.* Sir W., M.D.	Farrin. Wt,
Smith, F. R. Newson-	Broad St.
Smyth, *Dep.* R.	Aldersgate.
Snell, A. T.	Dowgate.
Sparks, *Dep.* H. E.	Aldgate.
Spaul, H. B.	Farrin. Wn.
Spencer, S.	Vintry.
Spyer, W., J.P.	Broad St.
Stanham, G. G.	Dowgate.
Stone, A. C. Stanley-	Bishopsgate.
Stopher, J.	Cornhill.
Taylor, H. T.	Cripple. Wn.
Taylor, Leo	Coleman St.
Teuten, *Capt.* A. H.	Queenhithe.
Thirkell, C.	Cripple. Wn.
Thomas, F.	Aldersgate.
Thomas, *Dep.* Sir W., M.B.E.	Cheap.
Tighe, C.	Langbourn.
Tippetts, P. W. B.	Vintry.
Todd, A.	Queenhithe.
Tranter. *Dep.* G. T. S.	Cripple. Wt.
Trice, W. J.	Cripple. Wt.
Trustram, E. J., M.A.	Cheap.
Underwood, E. S.	Cheap.
Venables, J. L., J.P.	Portsoken.
Venner, E. J.	Bishopsgate.
Vick, R. W., Junr.	Bridge.
Warner, Sir F., K.B.E.	Farrin. Wn.
Weston, E. C.	Aldgate.
Whitaker, C. W., M.A., F.S.A.	Farrin. Wn.
White, J. H.	Bread St.
Whiteley, C. P.	Cordwainer.
Wigley, F. G.	Cripple. Wn.
Wilkinson, G. H.	Queenhithe.
Williams, Sir E. Hodder, C.V.O.	Farrin. Wn.
Witt, H.	Billingsgate.
Wood, F. A.	Billingsgate.
Worskett, S. A.	Bread St.
Young, G. W.	Bassishaw.

THE SHRIEVALTY.

Sheriffs of London (1923–24), Thomas Middleton Dron, C.C., 17 Coleman Street, E.C. 2; and Richard C. Sennett, Holland Street, Blackfriars, S.E. 1.

Under-Sheriffs, H. W. Capper, 116 Fore Street, E.C.2; Cecil F. J. Jennings, C.C., 27 Walbrook, E.C.4.

OFFICERS OF THE CITY OF LONDON.

		Elect.
Recorder, Sir Ernest E. Wild, K.C.	£4.000	1922
Chamberlain, Sir Adrian Pollock	£2,500	1912
Town Clerk, Sir James Bell, Kt., C.V.O.	£3,500	1902
Common Serjeant, Sir Henry Fielding Dickens, K.C.	£3,000	1917
Judges of Mayor's and City of London Court (and other offices), L. A. Atherley Jones, K.C.	£2,500	1914
Shewell Cooper	£1,500	1922
Commissioner of Police, Capt. Sir J. W. Nott Bower, K.C.V.O.	£1,700	1902
Comptroller, V. F. Crowther-Smith	£1.500	1920
Remembrancer, Col. Herbert Stuart Sankey, C.V.O.	£1,500	1913
Solicitor, (vacant)		
Secondary & High Bailiff of Southwark, William Hayes, B.A., J.P.	£1,300	1905
Medical Officer, City of London, William J. Howarth, C.B.E., M.D., B.Ch.	£2,000	1912
Coroner for London (£1,450) *and Southwark* (£126 19s. 4*d*.), F. J. Waldo, M.D., M.A. [Golden Lane, E.C.]	£1,576 19 4	1901
Steward of Southwark, The Recorder	£57 7 0	1922
Clerk of the Peace, Alfred Read	£300	1895
Surveyor, Sydney Perks, F.R.I.B.A.	£1,500	1905
Engineer, E. E. Finch, M.I.C.E.	£1,500	1915
Head Master of City of London School, Rev. Arthur Chilton, D.D.	£1,500	1905
Head Master of Freemen's Orphan School, W. W. Parkinson, M.A.	£400	1914
Head Mistress, City of London School for Girls, Miss Ethel Strudwick, M.A.	£480	1913
Sword-Bearer, Maj. A. E. Wood, D.C.M.	£400	1921
Common Crier and Sergeant-at-Arms, Capt. C. B. Maxted, M.C.	£350	1921
Librarian, Bernard Kettle	£1,000	1909
Director, Art Gallery, Sir A. G. Temple, F.S.A. (*acting*).		
Medical Officer Port of London, W. M. Willoughby, M.D.	—	1916
Clerk to the Lord Mayor, S. Richards	£1,400	1920
Clerk to Sitting Justices (Guildhall), Lewis Beeston	£850	1923
Registrar of Mayor's and City of London Court, Wilfred Lawson Dell	£1,250	1921
Keeper of the Guildhall, G. W. Bodman	£350	1922
Marshal, Maj. R. J. Smyly, O.B.E.	£300	1921
Principal Clerk to the Chamberlain, G. H. Payne	£1,000	1913
Principal Clerk, Town Clerk's Office, Adrian M. Nortier	£1,000	1923
Principal Clerk, Public Health Dept., W. P. Bicknell	£1,250	1914
Principal Clerk, Markets Dept., Frank J. Pullan	£1,000	1922
Principal Clerk, Valuation and Rating Dept., L. V. Cockell	£1,250	1920

*THE CITY'S ESTATE, 1922-1923.

NET RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.
Estates revenue	172,830	7	9
Markets Revenue Accounts:—			
London Central Markets	37.906	15	10
Billingsgate Market	3,741	12	6
Leadenhall Market	3,830	10	5
	45,478	18	9
Less Metropolitan Cattle Market	9,310	12	5
	36,168	6	4
Gresham Estate Revenue (Moiety)	4,829	14	2
Various Contributions	28,402	0	0
	£242,230	8	3

NET EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d.
To Magistracy	7,009	11	2
Criminal Justice	19,304	11	5
Civil Government	27,653	14	3
Open Spaces	17,082	8	7
Guildhall School of Music	1,286	9	0
City of London School	3,920	2	11
City of London School for Girls	3,182	11	1
Freemen's Orphan School	6,851	12	3
Sundries	283	2	8
Committee Allowances	2,659	2	2
To Officers' Establishments	20,226	11	0
Expenses of Bond and Debenture Issues	3,132	14	0
Pensions not allocated to Departments	1,583	8	8
Charitable Donations	3,076	15	0
Other Public Donations	1,194	2	0
Grant to City and Guilds Institute	500	0	0
Expenses of Honours conferred	180	5	0
Grant to City of London Imperial Volunteers now charged to Income	25,000	0	0
Presentations of Freedom and Addresses	2,687	17	3
To London Almshouses	2,852	4	2
Debenture Stock Redemption	15,000	0	0
Supplementary Sinking Fund	15,000	0	0
Alterations and Repairs Reserve Fund	5,000	0	0
Interest on Asylum Loan	300	0	0
Balance	57,263	5	8
	£242,230	8	3

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* The above is abstracted from the 290th "City's Cash Account" of the series extant—A.D. 1633 to 1922-23. (The Accounts earlier than A.D. 1633 were believed to have been destroyed in the Fire of London; but two years' Accounts, *temp.* Queen Elizabeth, have been discovered among the Corporation Archives, as exceptions to that belief.) The Volumes are in full detail, signed by the Auditors, and in perfect preservation. The above extract is from the 139th Annual Printed Account of the Corporation, A.D. 1784 to 1922-23. The Accounts are prepared and stated as directed by Resolutions of the Court of Common Council of the 5th June, 1903, and the 14th December, 1905, upon Reports of the Coal and Corn and Finance Committee, and they are printed in conformity with the 76th Standing Order of the Court of Common Council. The Accounts are made up to the end of March and are issued in the form prescribed by those Orders, and show the Income and Expenditure applicable to the year on the various Funds.

THE CITY GUILDS (LIVERY COMPANIES).

In the majority of cases the designation of the Company gives a clue to the trade which gave rise to the guild, the Broderers (Embroiderers), Cordwainers (cobblers), Fletchers (arrow makers), Loriners (bridle, bit, and spur makers), Poulters (poulterers), Scriveners (legal writers), Upholders (upholsterers), and Vintners (wine sellers) retaining the ancient name of the trade. The order of precedence is given in parentheses after the name of each Company.

8,983 Liverymen of the Guilds are entitled to vote at elections in *Common Hall* (*see* p. 561). The actual net number is, however, smaller, as many belong to more than one Guild; and only those who have residential or other qualification in the City have the *Parliamentary* vote in that district.

The Liveries of the Haberdashers and the Loriners are the most numerous, each possessing 350 liverymen, the Fletchers' the least, comprising only twenty.

Company.	No. of Livery.	Corporate Income.	Trust Income.	Total Income.	Master or Prime Warden, 1923—1924.	Clerk.	Hall.*
		£	£	£			
Mercers (1)	200	53,000	58,000	111,000	F. P. Lane	Col. F. D. Watney, C.B.E.	4 Ironmonger Lane.
Grocers (2)	175	37,500	500	38,000	Sir E. Pollock, K.C.	Lionel H. Barnes	Princes St.
Drapers (3)	200	50,000	28,000	78,000	Maj. J. A. Le N. Daniell	E. H. Pooley	Throgmorton St.
Fishmongers (4)	248	47,798	2,428	50,226	Owen Hugh Smith	C. N. Hooper	London Bridge, E.C. 4.
Goldsmiths (5)	150	43,000	16,000	58,000	Lt.-Col. L. W. G. Butler	W. T. Prideaux	Foster Lane.
Skinners (6)	225	33,200	33,500	66,700	Brig.-Gen. H. O. Knox C.M.G.	J. J. Lambert	Dowgate Hill.
Merchant Taylors (7)	318	37,000	13,000	50,000	Charles R. Finnis	Edward Nash, LL.B.	30 Threadneedle St.
Haberdashers (8)	350	8,000	49,000	57,000	F. J. Whitmore	J. Eagleton	33 Gresham St.
Salters (9)	147	20,000	2,000	22,000	Dr. A. Croft Hill	G. Everard Nichols	St. Swithin's Lane, E.C.4.
Ironmongers (10)	33	13,000	13,000	26,000	George Hawes	J. F. Adams Beck	Shaftesbury Place, Aldersgate.
Vintners (11)	186	49,500	1,500	51,000	Hubert A. Butler	C. Lomas	68½, Upper Thames St.
Clothworkers (12)	169	55,440	26,680	82,120	Col. Wilmer White	P. M. Evans, M.A.	41 Mincing Lane.
The above are the Twelve "great" London Companies in order of Civic precedence.							
Apothecaries (58)	150	..	1,000	1,000	Dr. T. Wakefield	Bingham Watson	Water Lane, E.C. 4.
Armourers and Brasiers (22)	93	7,940	60	8,000	Sir J. Dewrance, K.B.E.	Sydney Pitt	81 Coleman St., E.C. 2.
Bakers (19)	111	1,580	320	1,900	Frederick Fisher	Frank C. Lingard, M.A.	16 Harp Lane.
Barbers (17)	90	..	..	..	C. V. A. Ottaway	Do.	33 Monkwell St., E.C. 2.
**Basketmakers* (52)	130	..	*none*	..	Sir G. Haysom, C.C.	H. H. Bobart, M.B.E.	[Gresham College, E.C.]
**Blacksmiths* (40)	80	684	*none*	684	Claud Fraser	F. C. Luffman	[65 Lwr. Thames St., E.C.]
**Bowyers* (38)	25	610	40	650	A. F. Slee	H. E. Griffith	[11 St. Bride's Av., E.C.4.]
Brewers (14)	72	2,500	15,000	17,500	Percy Gates, M.P.	Lt.-Col. E. H. Evans, M.C.	Addle St., E.C. 2.
**Broderers* (48)	25	..	..	..	Col. Hon. A. Brodrick	G. W. Barber, J.P.	[13 St. Swithin's La., E.C.]
Butchers (24)	233	..	826	..	Bernard W. Parsons	Arthur Pearce	87 Bartholomew Close.
**Carmen* (89)	75	110	*none*	110	G. Lavington, C.C.	H. W. Capper	[Cripplegate Institute, Golden Lane, E.C.]
Carpenters (26)	150	16,000	1,180	17,180	W. H. Evans	J. Hutton Freeman	Throgmorton Av., E.C. 2.
**Clockmakers* (61)	112	2,000	250	2,500	Wm. R. Corke	W. J. S. Pennefather	[103A Cannon St., E.C. 4.]
Coachmakers (79)	89	1,120	*none*	1,120	Francis T. Stowe	T. H. Gardiner	Noble St., E.C. 2.
**Cooks* (35)	70	2,000	100	2,100	H. W. Hiscock	G. C. Sherrard, M.A.	[34 & 36 Gresham St., E.C.]
Coopers (36)	204	2,400	5,000	7,400	Charles Dunch	E. L. Boyer	71 Basinghall St., E.C. 2.
Cordwainers (27)	108	8,800	1,600	10,400	C. A. C. Berrall	C. H. W. Mander, LL.M.	7 Cannon St., E.C. 4.
**Curriers* (29)	57	1,088	74	1,162	Percy Cockshut	P. H. Hepburn, LL.B.	[7 Cannon St., E.C. 4.]
Cutlers (18)	100	5,350	50	5,400	T. C. Worsfold	W. H. Beaumont	4 Warwick Lane, E.C. 4.
**Distillers* (74)	38	..	*none*	..	C. E. J. Cary-Elwes	T. G. Vickery	[Guildhall, E.C. 2.]
Dyers (13)	85	6,000	1,000	7,000	L. J. Hunt	M. M. Merriman, M.A.	10 Dowgate Hill, E.C. 4.
**Fanmakers* (84)	59	150	*none*	150	Harry le Marchant	H. D. P. Francis, M.C., M.A.	[19 Gt. Winchester St., E.C.]
**Farriers* (55)	113	325	*none*	325	F. L. Robinson, M.A.	B. F. Popham	[146 Leadenhall St.]
**Feltmakers* (64)	65	..	126	..	The Lord Mayor	F. A. Williamson	[Arundel House, W.C. 2.]
**Fletchers* (39)	20	100	*none*	100	....	P. B. Shepheard	[4 Broad St. Place].
Founders (33)	88	1,710	115	1,825	Dr. W. N. Hibbert	C. J. Corbould Ellis, J.P.	13 St. Swithin's Lane, E.C.
**Framework Knitters* (65)	112	290	450	740	J. R. Corah	P. Hedderwick	[18 Essex St., Strand.]
**Fruiterers* (45)	123	400	530	930	J. Reginald Corah	P. Hedderwick	[18 Essex St., W.C. 2.]
**Gardeners* (66)	208	173	52	225	Victor Brown, C.C.	E. A. Ebblewhite, F.S.A.	[5 Essex Court, E.C.4.]
Girdlers (23)	90	3,000	1,300	4,300	I. E. Layton	W. D. Smythe	39 Basinghall St., E.C. 2
**Glass Sellers* (77)	45	*none*	85	85	C. Baring Horwood	S. J. Leckie	[13 Qn Anne's Gate, S.W.]
**Glaziers* (53)	115	260	40	300	F. E. Bradley	Percy Tippetts, C.C.	[11 Maiden Lane.]
**Glovers* (62)	42	100	58	158	Col. T. H. Openshaw, C.B., C.M.G., F.R.C.S.	A. W. Bain	[2 Moorgate St. Bldgs.]
**Gold & Silver Wyre Drawers* (109)	116	110	3	113	R. Stafford Charles, F.S.I.	A. Charles Knight, J.P., F.S.A., C.C.	[1 Qn Victoria Street, E.C. 4].
Gunmakers (80)	32	900	*none*	2,800	C. O. Purdey	D. C. Lee	46 Queen Victoria St., [E.C. 4
**Horners* (74)	100	150	*none*	150	Hugh T. Taylor, C.C.	Howard Deighton, C.C.	[60 Cannon St., E.C. 4.]
Innholders (32)	95	2,000	230	2,230	Edwin Fox	F. Druce	College Street, Dowgate Hill E.C. 4.
**Joiners* (41)	66	1,300	*none*	1,300	E. S. Lancaster	Arthur Bedford	[11A Wormwood St., E.C. 2.]

Company.	No. of Livery.	Corporate Income.	Trust Income.	Total Income.	Master or Prime Warden, 1923-1924.	Clerk.	Hall.*
		£	£	£			
Leathersellers (15)	164	26,000	7,850	33,850	E. T. Janson	Geo. F. Sutton, M.A.	St. Helen's Place, E.C.
**Loriners* (57)	350	561	7	568	The Lord Mayor	C. F. J. Jennings, C.C.	[27 Walbrook, E.C. 4.]
°*Masons* (30)	60	550	*none*	550	T. H. Deighton, C.C.	H. M. Clowes	[9 NewSq., Linc. Inn, W.C.]
**Musicians* (50)	140	435	220	655	W. H. P. Leslie	T. C. Fenwick	[16 Berners St., W.]
°*Needlemakers* (69)	150	..	..	..	The Lord Mayor	C. D. King Farlow, M.A.	[3 Crooked Lane, E.C. 4]
Painters (28)	170	1,000	2,300	3,300	Ald. Sir E. C. Moore Bt.	T. M. Pritchard	9 Little Trinity Lane.
°*Pattenmkrs.* (76)	40	150	29	179	Sir P. Dawson, M.P.	Charles Fitch	[Guildhall, E.C.]
°*Pariors* (56)	100	..	..	*nom.*	G. Mowlem Burt	Henry C. Head	[14 Coleman St., E.C. 2]
Pewterers (16)	93	6,500	232	6,732	T. W. Townend	C. W. Sawbridge	15 Lime St., E.C.
°*Plaisterers* (46)	46	1,100	30	1,130	W. A. Stearns	Alfred F. Mott	[22 Bedford Row, W.C.]
°**Playing Card Makers** (83)	130	50	5/5/0	55/5/0	....	W. Hayes, M.A., J.P.	[Guildhall, E.C.]
°*Plumbers* (31)	85	880	20	900	E. Toplis Pearce	E. S. G. Malins	[15 Gt. St. Helen's, E.C.]
***Poulters** (34)	98	750	250	1,000	....	C. R. Rutherford, M.A.	[19, Great Winchester St.]
Saddlers (25)	86	11,200	1,000	12,200	H. R. H. Duke of Connaught, K.G. (R. A. Laurie, *Prime Warden*)	A. F. G. Everitt	141 Cheapside, E.C. 2.
°*Scriveners* (44)	50	..	..	..	G. T. B. Porter	T. J. Wootton	[56 Victoria Place, S.W. 1.]
°*Shipwrights* (59)	200	830	*none*	830	Sir C. E. Ellis, G.B.E.	F. C. Lingard, M.A.	[4 New London St., E.C. 3]
**Spectaclemakers* (60)	230	400	..	400	C. E. Sebag-Montefiore	(vacant)	[Temple Ho., Temple Av., E.C.]
Stationers (47)	344	1,600	3,100	4,700	Edward P. Vacher	R. T. Rivington, M.A.	Stationers' Hall Ct. E.C. 4.
Tallowchndlrs (21)	100	..	220	220	Philip Cooper	M. F. Monier-Williams	4 Dowgate Hill, E.C. 3.
°*Tin Plate Wrkrs.* (67)	145	96	13	109	H. T. Cart de Lafontaine, M.A.	E. A. Ebblewhite, F.S.A.	[5 Essex Court, E.C. 4.]
°*Turners* (51)	198	64	*none*	64	H. T. McAuliffe, C.C.	G. T. Maudling	[53 Gresham Ho., E.C.]
°*Tylers & Bkls.* (37)	79	1,900	80	1,980	T. C. Mansfield	A. Horace Bird	[6 Bedford Row, W.C. 1.]
°*Upholders* (49)	32	300	20	320	Frank Davies	Wm. G. Crump	[27 Leadenhall St., E.C. 3.]
Waxchandlers (20)	27	1,370	230	1,600	....	T. R. Bridgwater	68 Aldersgate St., E.C.
°*Weavers* (42)	100	1,243	1,517	2,760	Percy W. Nelson	Lawrence Tanner	[6 Dean's Yard, S.W. 1.]
**Wheelwrights* (73)	130	35	102	137	Sir Kingsley Wood, M.P.	T. Harvey Hull	[Guildhall, E.C. 2.]
**Woolmen* (43)	26	350	*none*	350	W. Hamilton Laurie	P. C. C. Francis, M.A.	[62 London Wall, E.C. 2.

* In case of a Company having no Hall, the address of the Clerk is given in brackets.

LONDON WITHIN VARIOUS BOUNDARIES.

	Area in Statute Acres.	Population. 1911.	Population. 1921.
Within the Registrar-General's Tables of Mortality } Within the Limits of the County of London }	74,816	4,521,685	4,483,249
City of London within Municipal and Parliamentary Limits	675	19,657	13,709
Central Criminal Court District	268,356	6,610,031	...
Metropolitan Police District (not including City)	442,749	7,231,701	7,466,492
Metropolitan and City Police Districts	443,424	7,251,358	7,480,201
Proposed "London Health Area"	3,045,120	9,201,484	9,610,234

Parliamentary Boundaries.—In consequence of changes under the Representation of the People Act (1918) the *Administrative County of London* now includes the whole of the *Metropolitan* Parliamentary Divisions. It also comprises the City of London and the 28 Metropolitan Boroughs.

The Metropolitan Police District extends over a radius of 15 miles from Charing Cross, exclusive of the City of London, with an assessable value for 1923 of £61,413,718, and embraces an area of upwards of 699 square miles. The number of new houses built since 1879 up to and including the year 1918 is 602,529.

FELONIES IN LONDON.

Felonies Relating to Property Committed, Persons Apprehended, Property Stolen and Recovered, &c., in the Metropolitan Police District in ten years 1913-1922.

Year.	Total No. of Felonies.	Total No. of Persons Apprehended.	First Loss.	Amount Recovered.	Total Loss.	Estimated Population.	Proportion of Felonies per 1,000 of pop.
1913	15,160	12,172	£391,755	£64,060	£227,695	7,467,307	2·030
1919	13,392	11,066	621,845	205,413	416,432	6,726,753	1·991
1920	17,000	12,940	953,465	257,461	696,004	7,245,495	2·346
1921	16,923	11,148	782,835	120,098	662,737	7,462,462	2·267
1922	15,379	10,302	573,128	115,500	457,628	7,466,402	2·060

DRUNKENNESS IN LONDON.

The convictions for drunkenness in the Metropolitan Police District during certain years were as follows:—1913, 64,713; 1918, 9,901; 1919, 20,674; 1920, 29,956: 1921, 27,410—Jan.-June, 12,736; July-Dec., 14,674; 1922, 30,799—Jan.-June, 15,295; July-Dec., 15,504.

THE LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL.

Offices, The County Hall, Westminster Bridge, S.E. 1, and Old County Hall, Spring Gardens, S.W. 1.

Hours 9.30 to 5 (Monday to Thursday), 9.30 to 5.30 (Friday), 9.30 to 12.30 (Saturday).

Meets on Tuesday at 2.30 p.m.

THE London County Council was constituted under the Local Government Act of 1888. London is an *administrative* county, covering an area of 117 square miles.

The City of London is an electoral division of the county. The County of the City of London is a county for *non-administrative* purposes, such as quarter sessions, justices, &c.; and the Metropolis outside the City is a county for *non-administrative* purposes, by name the County of London, in which the justices continue their judicial duties.

The Council comprises a chairman, 20 aldermen, and 124 councillors, together 145, or, if the chairman be also an elected member or alderman, 144. The term of office for aldermen is 6 years, and half retire every 3 years. The councillors are elected for 3 years. The councillors are elected directly by the ratepayers, and the councillors elect the aldermen. The positions of aldermen and councillors are the same, except as to the term of office.

The method by which the Council discharges the multitudinous duties entrusted to it is a generous delegation of powers to committees under well defined rules, subject to the reservation to the Council itself of all questions of principle, and to periodical reports of action taken.

The *Finance Committee* have important statutory powers. No costs, debt or liability exceeding £50 may be incurred by the Council except upon a resolution passed on an estimate submitted by the Finance Committee. The Council is the principal money-raising body for all the local authorities in the county, and has a net debt, according to the latest returns, of £55,180,000 (of which £21,930,000 represents debt incurred for revenue-producing undertakings), and an annual expenditure of about twenty-seven millions, of which about twelve and a half millions are expended on education. The *Mental Hospitals Committee* administer the duties falling on the Council under the Lunacy Acts and the Mental Deficiency Act, 1913. The Council has mental hospitals with accommodation for over 20,000 patients. The *Housing Committee* perform the duties cast upon the Council by the various Housing Acts, including the clearance of insanitary areas and the building of working-class dwellings. These duties have involved expenditure under two main heads: (1) Non-Assisted Schemes (the dwellings on which are self-supporting) which were carried out prior to the passing of the Housing, Town Planning, &c., Act, 1919; and (2) the Assisted Scheme under the Act of 1919. Any financial loss on the latter scheme in excess of the produce of a penny rate is borne by the National Exchequer. The total capital expenditure by the Council up to March 31, 1923, in respect of Non-Assisted Schemes was: Clearance of insanitary areas, £2,742,000, working-class dwellings, £2,995,000, and in respect of the Assisted Scheme £8,848,000. Owing to financial stringency the Government required the Assisted Scheme to be considerably curtailed, and the number of houses to be built by the Council under the Scheme, apart from dwellings for rehousing in connection with clearance schemes, was reduced from 29,000 to about 8,810. As, however, it became increasingly evident that the supply of houses was not overtaking the demand, the position was reviewed by the Government, and the Housing, &c., Act, 1923, was passed in order to encourage the building of new houses. The Act provides, *inter alia*, for State assistance to local authorities by means of an annual contribution of £6 for 20 years in respect of each house of a specified type and size completed before October, 1925 (or June, 1926, in certain circumstances). The Council is taking steps for the rapid development of new schemes in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

The *Improvements Committee* are responsible for the carrying out of street improvements and the construction of bridges (outside the City of London) and tunnels across the river Thames. The largest improvements carried out in recent years are the new streets between Holborn and the Strand, now known as Kingsway and Aldwych; tunnels under the Thames at Rotherhithe and Woolwich; and an extensive improvement at Westminster, including a new embankment of the Thames between the Houses of Parliament and Lambeth Bridge.

The *Metropolitan Main Drainage* system covers about 149 square miles, including certain districts outside the county, and comprises 370 miles of main, storm-relief, intercepting and outfall sewers, eleven pumping stations, two sewage precipitation stations, and six sludge vessels. The sewage is conveyed to the outfalls at Barking and Crossness, and there the solid matters held in suspension are precipitated, and the sludge is taken out to sea. The Council is carrying out experimental work in connexion with other systems of sewage treatment. The total capital outlay on main drainage is nearly £14,000,000, and further expenditure, amounting to several millions, is in progress for a scheme to relieve certain districts from flooding after heavy falls of rain.

The Council is the *Tramway Authority* for London. The system (including about 9 miles belonging to the Leyton Urban District Council but worked by the London County Council) extends over 163 street miles, all of which are electric lines (mostly underground conduit). Practically the whole of this great system is worked by the Council, and through running with various systems outside the County of London is now maintained, to the great advantage and convenience of the travelling public. The total capital outlay on tramways amounted, on March 31, 1923, to £16,084,000, and the net debt outstanding to £9,136,000. The results of working for the year 1922–23 were gross receipts £4,895,605, surplus on working £873,968, net surplus, after payment of interest on capital outlay and providing for repayment of debt, £232,327.

The *Education Committee* comprises thirty-eight members of the Council and twelve co-opted members, of whom not less than five are required to be women. In accordance with the Education Act, 1918, the Council has submitted to the Board of Education a scheme for the development of educational facilities of all kinds, but owing to the general financial situation it is practically in abeyance for the present, with the exception of a scheme for voluntary day continuation schools.

Amongst the *Other Powers and Duties* of the Council may be mentioned the following:—Sanctioning of loans required by the councils of the metropolitan boroughs; acquisition and maintenance of parks and open spaces; the sanctioning of local sewers; controlling the building line, and the naming of streets and numbering of houses; supervising buildings and district surveyors; dangerous structures; cattle diseases; controlling storage of explosive substances and petroleum; infant life protection; gas, gas-meter, and electricity-meter testing; testing weights and measures; licensing of slaughter-houses and of cow-houses; supervision of common lodging-houses; the granting of music and dancing licences; public health, including treatment of tuberculosis and diagnosis and treatment of venereal diseases; historic buildings and monuments; inspection of factories and certain other buildings to secure means of escape from fire; administration of the Shops Act, the Children Act, and the Midwives Acts; licensing and inspection of employment agencies; registration of massage establishments; licensing of premises under the Cinematograph Act; registration of motor cars; collection of duties on motor cars, dog and establishment and certain other local taxation licences; registration of War charities; and welfare of blind persons. A *Motor Ambulance* service has been installed with seven stations spread over the county and special facilities for calls by telephone. Steps are being taken to provide three additional stations. Under the Land Settlement (Facilities) Act, 1919, the Council has acquired the Shorne estate, near Gravesend, for the settlement of ex-service men upon the land. Any loss incurred up to 31st March, 1926, will be defrayed by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries.

The *Expenditure* of the Council, including loans to other local authorities, is met by two chief sources of supply—capital money raised by the issue of Stock, Bonds or bills, or by the use of the Sinking Fund of the Council's debt, and current income raised in a county rate or by the revenue of undertakings. Certain contributions, including education grants, are also received from the Imperial Exchequer. All borrowings by the Council are subject to the provision of a

ESTIMATED INCOME.

		£
1. ESTIMATED BALANCES on 1 April, 1923		2,274,377
2. GOVERNMENT GRANTS:—	£	
Exchequer Contributions	392,168	
Education Grants	6,053,735	
Fire Brigade	10,000	
Treatment of Tuberculosis	73,553	
Mental Deficiency Service	74,200	
Venereal Diseases, diagnosis and treatment	73,355	
Unemployment	24,745	
Refund of cost of collecting Road Fund Licence Duties	46,900	
Agricultural Rates Acts	1,633	
Other	14,917	6,765,185
3. RECEIPTS in aid of services:—		
Consolidated Loans Fund:—	£	
Interest	919,278	
Rents	299,000	
Improvement Charges	1,440	
Other receipts	11,515	
Sundry contributions, fees, fines, &c.	658,537	1,889,720
4. TRANSFER from revenue-producing undertakings in relief of rates:—		
Working Class Dwellings (under Improvement Acts)	£ 12,562	
Parks Boating	1,115	13,677
5. **COUNTY CONTRIBUTIONS** required to be raised:—		
General County—		
For purposes other than Education, rate of 1s. 4¾d.	**£3,449,278**	
For Education, rate of 2s. 5d.	**5,971,886**	
	9,421,164	
Special County, rate of 2¼d.	**402,968**	9,824,132
Total rate, 4s.		
		£20,765,093

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE.

			£
1. DEBT:—Redemption		£1,896,101	
Dividends on Stock, &c.		2,763,313	
Interest on sundry loans, &c.		102,615	
Rent drawbacks, &c.		26,475	
		4,788,504	
Less Charged to Revenue-producing undertakings, Housing and Stores		1,580,280	3,208,224
2. GRANTS:—To Guardians and others			713,682
3. PENSIONS AND SUPERANNUATION AND PROVIDENT FUND		341,905	
Less included in cost of services		129,990	211,915
4. ESTABLISHMENT CHARGES		1,427,260	
Less included in cost of services		1,120,950	306,310
5. JUDICIAL EXPENSES			70,810
6. MAIN SERVICES (including Establishment charges):—			
Main Drainage		£637,925	
Fire Brigade		700,200	
Parks and Open Spaces		331,650	
Bridges, Tunnels, Ferry and Embankments		109,720	
Pauper Lunatics		125,580	
Coroners		25,865	
Public Control Services		64,380	
Public Health Services		19,290	
Tuberculosis Treatment		139,040	
Venereal Diseases		99,225	
Building Acts		53,435	
Ambulance Service		35,960	
Mental Deficiency Services		158,955	
Collection of Road Fund and Local Taxation Licence Duties		66,765	
		2,567,990	
Education—	£		
Elementary	10,107,544		
Higher	2,469,539		
	12,577,083		
Less included in Head	1,866,698	11,710,385	14,278,375
7. MISCELLANEOUS, including ARTERIAL ROAD WORKS outside the county			369,222
8. PROVISIONAL SUMS AND CONTINGENCIES			35,000
Total Estimated Expenditure			19,193,538
9. TRANSFERS to other accounts			246,332
			19,439,870
10. ESTIMATED BALANCES on 31 March 1924			1,325,222
			£20,765,092

sinking fund, under Treasury approval, sufficient to repay all expenditure generally within a period of 60 years (in a few cases the limit is 80 years). The total Stock outstanding at 31st March, 1923, was £77,662,385, out of total issues of £84,632,379. These figures are exclusive of the issues of Bonds, the amounts outstanding at 31st March, 1923, being £2,705,300 London County 5¼ per cent. Bonds, and £3,954,280 6 per cent. Local Bonds for Housing.

The *Rating* for the year 1923–24, as shown by the statement on p. 567 (which relates to rate and debt accounts only), amounts to 3*s.* 9¼*d.* in the pound over the whole county, including the City, and a further rate over the county outside the City of 2¼*d.* in the pound, together 4*s.* Of the total rate, 2*s.* 5*d.* is for education. The total rate for 1922-23 was 4*s.* 6*d.* and for 1921-22, 5*s.* 5*d.* The *Assessable Value* of the County of London on 6th April, 1923, was £49,422,498—a 1*d.* rate over the whole county producing £205,927.

THE TENTH LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL.

Elected March 2, 1922, for three years.

Chairman (1923-24)	Henry Cubitt Gooch.
Vice-Chairman	Henry Vincent Rowe.
Deputy Chairman	The Earl of Haddo, O.B.E., D.L.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF ALDERMEN AND COUNCILLORS.

Name.	*Electoral Division.*
*e*Adler, Miss Henrietta (*P*)	*Central Hackney.*
Allen, A. A.	*Alderman till* 1925.
*e*Ammon, Charles G., M.P. (*Lab.*)	*N. Camberwell.*
*e*Anderton, Sir Francis, M.A. (*MR*)	*S. Hammersmith.*
Astor, Major Hon. John, M.P.	*Alderman till* 1928.
Baker, H. Arthur	*Alderman till* 1928.
Ball, Lt.-Col. Eric (*MR*)	*East Lewisham.*
Barnes, Major Harry, V.P.R.I.B.A., F.S.I.	*Alderman till* 1925.
Blake, J. P. (*P*)	*East Islington.*
Butler, J. G. (*Lab.*)	*North Battersea.*
*e*Campbell, E. T. (*MR*)	*W. Lewisham.*
Campbell-Johnston, M. (*MR*)	*Balham & Tooting.*
Carter, Sir Edgar Bonham-, K.C.M.G., C.I.E. (*P*)	*N.E. Bethnal Green*
Cavaye, Maj.-Gen. W. F. (*MR*)	*South Kensington.*
Cawdron, David (*MR*)	*N. Hammersmith.*
Chapman, Theodore (*P*)	*South Hackney.*
*e*Clague, W. L. (*P*)	*East Islington.*
*e*Cobb, Sir Cyril S., K.B.E., M.V.O., M.P. (*MR*)	*West Fulham.*
Cook, George H. (*P*)	*Central Southwark.*
*e*Cooper, Brig.-Gen. R. J., C.B., C.V.O. (*MR*)	*St. George's.*
Coumhe, Maj. E. H. (*MR*)	*Stoke Newington.*
*e*Crane, Lt.-Col. C. P., D.S.O., O.B.E., M.A. (*MR*)	*Central Wandsw'th.*
Cruse, Edward (*Lab.*)	*Bow and Bromley.*
*e*Cuff, Sidney H. (*MR*)	*West Woolwich.*
Davies, A. Emil	*Alderman till* 1928.
Davies, D. (*MR*)	*S.E. St. Pancras.*
Davis, David (*MR*)	*North Kensington.*
Decies, Rt.-Hon. Lord, P.C., D.S.O. (*MR*)	*N. Hammersmith.*
*e*Dence, E. M. (*MR*)	*Greenwich.*
Devereugh, J. O. (*P*)	*North Southwark.*
Dew, George (*P*)	*South Islington*
Dove, F. L., D.L. (*MR*)	*North Islington.*
Elliot, Mrs. A. (*MR*)	*North St. Pancras.*
Evans, Edwin (*MR*)	*South Battersea.*
*e*Eve, Lady (*MR*)	*North Hackney.*
Fraser, Capt. Ian, C.B.E. (*MR*)	*North St. Pancras.*
Galer, F. Bertram, M.A., F.I.A. (*MR*)	*Streatham.*
Gardner, Mrs. R. Dunn-, (*MR*)	*Norwood.*
Gatti, J. M. (*MR*)	*Abbey.*
*e*Gautrey, Thomas (*P*)	*Peckham.*
Gilbert, J. D., D.L., M.P. (*P*)	*Central Southwark.*
*e*Gilbert, Sir John, K.B.E.	*Alderman till* 1925.

Name.	*Electoral Division.*
Gillett, G. M.	*Alderman till* 1925.
Goff, T. C. E., D.L. (*MR*)	*North Paddington.*
Gooch, Henry C. (*MR*)	*Dulwich.*
Goodrich, Capt. A. O.	*Alderman till* 1928.
Gordon, A. McD. (*MR*)	*Stoke Newington.*
Gosling, H., C.H., M.P. (*Lab.*)	*Kennington.*
Grant, H. (*P*)	*South Hackney.*
Grantham, W. W., K.C. (*MR*)	*City of London.*
Granville-Smith, R. W. (*MR*)	*Abbey.*
*e*Gray, Ernest, M.A. (*MR*)	*Brixton.*
Greenwood, Hubert J., D.L. (*MR*)	*St. George's.*
Haddo, The Earl of, O.B.E., D.L. (*P*)	*Peckham.*
Hall, W. (*MR*)	*South Battersea.*
Harris, Percy A., D.L., M.P. (*P*)	*S.W. Bethnal Green.*
Harvey, George (*MR*)	*Holborn.*
Head, Geoffrey (*MR*)	*City of London.*
*e*Headlam, Rev. Stewart D. (*P*)	*S.W. Bethnal Green.*
Henriques, Sir Philip G., K.B.E.	*Alderman till* 1925.
Henwood, F. Stanley (*P*)	*Shoreditch.*
Hill, G. Rowland (*MR*)	*Greenwich.*
*e*Hill, Rt. Hon. The Viscount	*Alderman till* 1925.
Hobbs, F. W. (*MR*)	*West Fulham.*
Holmes, Frank (*MR*)	*East Fulham.*
*e*Hopkins, Mrs. Ethelind (*MR*)	*S.E. St. Pancras.*
Hume, G. H., M.P.	*Alderman till* 1928.
Hunt, William (*MR*)	*Putney.*
Hunter, J. Herbert (*MR*)	*North Paddington.*
Jackson, Sir Cyril, K.B.E., M.A.	*Alderman till* 1925.
Jacobs, Cyril H. M. (*MR*)	*Clapham.*
Johnson, W. C. (*P*)	*Whitechapel & St. George's.*
Karslake, Lt.-Col. J. B. P. (*MR*)	*South Paddington.*
Kelly, C. J. (*Lab.*)	*Whitechapel & St. George's.*
Kemp E. H. (*MR*)	*West Woolwich.*
Kennard, Lt.-Col. A. C. H. (*MR*)	*S.W. St. Pancras.*
Kingston, Capt. C. D. (*MR*)	*N. W. Camberwell.*
*e*Lambert, Dr. F. Barrie, C.B.E., M.B.	*Alderman till* 1928.
Langton, F. C. (*Lab.*)	*W. Bermondsey*
*e*Lankester, Mrs. C. B. (*MR*)	*Limehouse.*
*e*Lawrence, Miss A. Susan (*Lab.*)	*South Poplar.*
*e*Leigh, Capt. J. C. Gerard (*MR*)	*Mile End.*
Levita, Lt.-Col. Cecil B., C.B.E., M.V.O. (*MR*)	*North Kensington.*

Name.	*Electoral Division.*
Lewis-Barned, Maj. H. B. (*MR*)	*South Paddington.*
eLidgett, Rev. J. Scott, D.D.	*Alderman till* 1928.
eLowe, Mrs. E. M. (*Lab.*)	*W. Bermondsey.*
Lyall, Mrs. B. M., C.B.E. (*MR*)	*East Fulham.*
Manning, Cecil A. G. (*Lab.*)	*N. Camberwell.*
March, Samuel, M.P. (*Lab.*)	*South Poplar*
eMarchant, W. F., O.B.E. (*MR*)	*Norwood.*
Marks, H. (*P*)	*Limehouse.*
eMathew, Mrs. A. M.	*Alderman till* 1925.
Matthews, Charles W. (*MR*)	*S.W. St. Pancras.*
Meinertzhagen, E. L. (*MR*)	*Chelsea.*
Mills, Henry (*P.*)	*West Islington.*
Monk-Bretton, Lord, C.B. (*MR*)	*Clapham.*
Morrison, Herbert (*Lab.*)	*East Woolwich.*
Morton, W. J., M.B.E. (*MR*)	*N.W. Camberwell.*
Myer, Reginald (*P*)	*North Lambeth.*
Nicholson, O. W. (*MR*)	*Finsbury.*
Norman, R. C.	*Alderman till* 1928.
Osborn, John (*P*)	*S.E. Southwark.*
Parsons, Miss Rachel M., A.I.N.A. (*MR*)	*Finsbury.*
Perring, John (*MR*)	*Balham & Tooting.*
ePhipps, Mrs. Wilton	*Alderman till* 1928.
Pierrepont, Capt. G. E., M.C. (*MR*)	*Brixton.*
Pike, Marshall J. (*MR*)	*Deptford.*
ePincombe, W. J. (*P*)	*S.E. Southwark.*
ePound, Sir Lulham, Bt. (*MR*)	*City of London.*
Powell, R. C. E. (*Lab.*)	*North Lambeth.*
Raffety, F. W. (*P.*)	*West Islington.*
Randle, Allan, M.C., M.D. (*Lab.*)	*Rotherhithe.*
eRay, W. (*MR*)	*Central Hackney*
Reed, Percival H. (*MR*)	*West Lewisham.*
Reynolds, Walter (*MR*)	*Hampstead.*
Rider, Frank P. (*MR*)	*North Southwark.*
Roberts, Dr. Adeline, O.B.E. (*MR*)	*St. Marylebone.*
Roberts, Sir Arthur C., K.B.E., F.C.A. (*MR*)	*Streatham.*
Roberts, R. O. (*MR*)	*East Lewisham.*
Rowe, H. V. (*MR*)	*South Kensington.*
eSt. Helier, Lady, C.B.E.	*Alderman till* 1925.
Salmon, Maj. Isidore, C.B.E., D.L. (*MR*)	*S. Hammersmith.*
Sanger, Ernest (*MR*)	*St. Marylebone.*
Scott, Angus N., F.C.A. (*MR*)	*Putney.*
Shadforth, W. (*P*)	*N.E. Bethnal Green*
Sidney, Hon. William (*MR*)	*Chelsea.*
Simmons, Sir Percy, K.C.V.O. (*MR*)	*City of London.*
Smith, Miss Rosamond (*MR*)	*North Islington.*
Snell, H., M.P. (*Lab.*)	*East Woolwich.*
eStephen, Sir Harry	*Alderman till* 1928.
Sumner, C. E. (*Lab.*)	*Bow and Bromley.*
eSwann, Harold (*MR*)	*Kennington.*
Swinton, Capt. G. S. C. (*MR*)	*Dulwich.*
Tasker, R. I., T.D. (*MR*)	*Holborn.*
Taylor, Andrew T., F.S.A. (*MR*)	*Hampstead.*
Taylor, Robert G. (*MR*)	*Cent. Wandsworth.*
eWakeman, Capt. O., M.A. (*MR*)	*Mile End.*
eWallas, Miss K. T.	*Alderman till* 1925.
Walmisley, G. H., M.C. (*MR*)	*Deptford.*
Warburg, Capt. O. E., O.B.E., M.A. (*MR*)	*North Hackney.*
Ward, Henry (*P*)	*Shoreditch.*
eWatts, A. A. (*Lab.*)	*North Battersea.*
Webb, W. J. (*Lab.*)	*Rotherhithe.*
Williams, Sir Howell J., D.L. (*P*)	*South Islington.*

NOTE.—The letters (*MR*), (*P*), (*Lab.*) stand for the Party whose candidate the Member was at the election—viz., (*MR*) Municipal Reform; (*P*) Progressive; (*Lab.*) Labour.

EDUCATION COMMITTEE.—Members whose names are marked *e* form the Education Committee, together with the following co-opted members:—Alfred Baker, G. L. Bruce, Miss M. Frere, W. B. Hards, B.A., Dr. Sophia Jevons, M.A., Mrs. T. La Chard, Hon. Lady Lawrence, Sir Ludovic C Porter, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., O.B.E., Rev. C. J. Smith, Rev. Canon R. D. Swallow, M.A., Miss A. Tomes, W. H. Webbe, C.B.E.

CHIEF OFFICERS OF THE COUNTY COUNCIL.

Clerk of the Council, Sir James Bird, J.P.	£2,000
Deputy Clerk, M. H. Cox.	
Comptroller, C. D. Johnson	£1,900
Deputy Comptroller, H. W. Stovold, O.B.E.	
Chief Engineer, G. W. Humphreys, C.B.E. (Also £1,000 as Administrator of Housing Development Schemes.)	£2,000
Chief Asst. Engineer, W. C. Copperthwaite.	
Architect, G. Topham Forrest	£2,000
Chief Asst. Architect, R. Robertson	
Solicitor, D. P. Andrews	£1,500
Deputy Solicitor, T. Bullivant.	
Chief of Fire Brigade and Officer-in-charge of London Ambulance Service, A. R. Dyer	£1,500
Medical Officer of Health, Sir William Hamer	£2,000
Med. Officer (General Purposes), Lt.-Col. W. Butler.	
Medical Research Officer, Maj. J. Kerr.	
Valuer, Frank Hunt, C.V.O.	£1,800
Chief Asst. Valuer, J. C. Spensley, O.B.E	
Public Control Dept., J. Ollis	£1,100
Parks Dept., Brig.-Gen. P. Maud, C.M.G., C.B.E.	£1,000
Tramways Gen. Manager, A. L. C. Fell, C.B.E.	£2,000
Traffic Manager, J. K. Bruce.	
Education Officer, Sir Robert Blair, LL.D.	£2,000
Deputy Edcn. Officer, Dr. B. M. Allen.	
Stores Chief Officer, F. W. Mackinney	£1,350
Parliamentary Officer, V. Browne	£1,200
Chief Officer, Mental Hospitals Dept.—H. F. Keene, O.B.E.	£1,300
Mental Hospitals' Engineer, W. C. Clifford Smith, O.B.E.	£1,225

Note.—“Open Daily” means every Week-day, and *not on Sundays*, except where stated.

CATHEDRALS AND CHURCHES.

ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL, City of London, E.C. 4.—The masterpiece of Sir Christopher Wren (1675–1710) cost £747,660. Splendid architecture; monuments to celebrated men; famous music. The cross on the dome is 365 ft. above the ground level, the inner cupola 218 ft. above the floor. “Great Paul” in S.W. tower, weighs 17 tons. Organ by Father Smith (enlarged by Willis) in case carved by Grinling Gibbons (who also carved the choir stalls); fragments of rock from Mount Calvary and carved stones from the Temple at Jerusalem affixed to wall of south choir aisle. Nave and transepts free; Fees to the following parts (on week-days only): Library, whispering gallery, and stone gallery, 6*d.*; golden gallery, 1*s.*; crypt, 6*d.*; ball, 1*s.*; total, 3*s.* Service on Sundays at 8, *10.30, *3.15, and *7. Week days at 8, *10 1.15, *4. (*Services are choral.) Among the distinguished statesmen, warriors and artists buried in the crypt or commemorated in the Cathedral are Nelson, Wellington, Napier, St. Vincent, Rodney, Cornwallis, Abercrombie, Moore, Gordon, Wolseley, Roberts, Brock, Ross of Bladensburg, Pakenham, Gibbs, Dundas, Wren (“si monumentum requiris, circumspice”) Reynolds, Donne, Turner, Benjamin West, Abbey, Leighton, Sullivan, and many others. In 1921 a bust of George Washington, presented by American subscribers, was placed in the crypt. The garden contains in S. portion an ornamental device with legend varied from year to year. At the N.E. corner of the Cathedral is St. Paul's Cross, erected in 1910, on the site of a cross and open-air pulpit removed by order of the Long Parliament. To the S. of the Cathedral are remains of the Chapter House and Cloisters of “Old St. Paul's,” destroyed by the Fire of London in 1666. Cut into the paving-stones at the foot of the steps at W. entrance is an inscription commemorative of Queen Victoria's thanksgiving in 1897.

WESTMINSTER ABBEY, near the Houses of Parliament, S.W. 1 (built A.D. 1050–1760).—Open on week-days at 8 a.m. Admission to Royal Chapels by fee of 6*d.*, except on Mondays (open free); wax effigies, 6*d.* Norman undercroft, 3*d.* Open on Sundays for service only: Holy Communion at 8; Morning Prayer and Holy Communion at 10.15. Evening Prayer at 3. Litany and Sermon at 6.30. Daily—Holy Communion at 8 a.m.; School Service at 9.30; choral services at 10 and 3. Chapel of Henry VII., Chapter House, and Cloisters; King Edward the Confessor's shrine, A.D. 1269, tombs of kings (Edward I, Edward III, Henry V, Mary, Queen of Scots, Queen Elizabeth), and many other monuments and objects of interest, especially the grave of “An Unknown Warrior” at the W. end of Nave (1920), and Poets' Corner. The Coronation Chair encloses the “Stone of Scone,” brought from Scotland by Edward I. in 1297. Graves of Gladstone, Isaac Newton, Charles Darwin, Charles Dickens Lord Macaulay, Dr. Johnson, Chaucer, Tennyson, Browning, Handel; memorial to Viscount Howe (killed before Fort Ticonderoga in 1758); the memorial to Major John André, Adjutant-General of the British forces in America; the tombs of General John Burgoyne and of Colonel Enoch Markham; memorials to Wolfe (Quebec) and Col, Townshend (Ticonderoga); bust of Longfellow; memorial windows to British Airmen and British Y.M.C.A. who fell in the Great War; coloured window and tablet to Lowell and tablet to Walter Hines Page, in vestibule of Chapter House.

SOUTHWARK CATHEDRAL, south side of the Thames, S.E. 1.—Finest mediæval building in London after the Abbey, and mainly 13th century. Known as St. Mary Overie previous to 1540. Burial place of Gower, Massinger, and Bp. Andrewes, &c. Open 7.30 a.m. to 6 p.m., free. Sunday services, 7.30, 8, and 11 a.m. (choral) and 6.30 p.m. (choral). Week-days: 7.30. 8, and 5 p.m. (choral). The tomb of John Gower (1330–1408) is between the Bunyan and Chaucer memorial windows, in the N. aisle; the altar screen (erected 1520) has been partly restored. The Early English Lady Chapel (behind the choir) is the scene of the Consistory Courts of the reign of Mary (Gardiner and Bonner). Shakespeare memorial in S. aisle, with recumbent figure and window above, the gift of British and American subscribers. The chapel of St. John the Divine, in the north transept, once used as a magistrate's court, was restored at the cost of Harvard students, as a memorial of their founder, John Harvard, who was baptized in the Church Nov. 29, 1607 (part of Harvard's estate was derived from the sale of the Queen's Head Inn, Southwark, inherited from his mother).

ALL HALLOWS, Barking-by-the-Tower, E.C. 3.—15th century church, containing a very fine series of brass effigies; Jacobean pulpit with Sussex ironwork and font cover ascribed to Grinling Gibbons. William Penn, Quaker, was christened here, and a tablet has been erected by the Pennsylvania Society of New York. John Quincey Adams, sixth President of the United States, was married here in 1797.

ALL SAINTS, Margaret Street, W. 1.—Built by Butterfield in 1859. Ritualistic and noted for its music.

BOW CHURCH (ST. MARY-LE-BOW), Cheapside, E.C. 2.—Rebuilt by Wren (*see* p. 570), after the Fire, with beautiful steeple (222 ft.). 11th century crypt and church open daily (except M.) 10 A.M. to 5 P.M. Since 17th century anyone born within sound of the bells of Bow Church has been designated a “Cockney.” The 11th century church was built on stone arches or “bows.”

CHRIST CHURCH, GREYFRIARS, E.C. 1.—The church of the former Greyfriars Monastery was destroyed in the Fire, and Christ Church was rebuilt by Wren. The organ (repaired 1921) is by Renatus Harris, and the marble font is attributed to Grinling Gibbons. Until removal to Horsham (1902) the boys of Christ's Hospital (Blue Coat School), the site of which is now occupied by the G.P.O., attended services at Christ Church and the galleries contain seats with raised benches for the “Grecians.” Blue Coat School boys still attend annually on St. Matthew's Day (Sept. 21). “Spital Sermon” is preached at Christ Church at Easter.

CHRIST CHURCH, Westminster Gate, S.W. 1.—Rev. P. T. R. R. Kirk, M.A.

GUARDS' CHAPEL, Wellington Barracks (Birdcage Walk, St. James's Park, S.W. 1).—Chapel redecorated in 1878. Open to visitors Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Fridays, 10 to 12 and 2 to 4. Parade service on Sundays at 11 a.m. (tickets of admission can be obtained on application to the Chaplain, R.M. Chapel, Wellington Barracks); evening service (open to the public) at 6 p.m.

HOLY TRINITY, Minories, Aldgate, E. 1.—(Dismantled and now a Sunday school). Contains a mural monument with the arms of the Earls of Dartmouth and of a member of that family (Legge) in which the arms of George Washington are quartered with those of the Legges.

MARYLEBONE CHAPEL, High Street, Marylebone, W. 1.—The former Parish Church of the village of Marylebone (now replaced by St. Marylebone Church), was rebuilt in early 18th century. In the churchyard lie Allan Ramsay (poet), Hoyle (whist), Ferguson (astronomer), Charles Wesley (hymn writer) and his son Samuel Wesley (musician).

ST. ALBAN, Brooke Street, Holborn, E.C. 1.—A brick building by Butterfield (1858). Ritualistic and noted for its music; organ by Willis. *Vicar*, Rev. H. Ross. Services on Sundays: Holy Eucharist at 7 and 8; choral at 9.15; solemn, with sermon, at 11; matins, 10.30; litany, baptisms, and churchings at 2.15; children's service and catechising, 3; evensong at 6.30; frequent mission services. Open daily, 6.45 a.m. to 9 p.m.

ST. ANDREW BY THE WARDROBE, Queen Victoria Street, E.C. 4 (near the site of the King's Wardrobe). Rebuilt by Wren.

ST. ANDREW UNDERSHAFT, St. Mary Axe, Leadenhall Street, E.C. 3.—An early 16th century church, contains a monument of Stow, the London antiquary, and a memorial of Holbein. The organ is by Renatus Harris, the rival of Father Smith.

ST. ANNE'S, Wardour Street, Soho, W. 1.—Built in 17th century and noted for its music. Monument of William Hazlitt in the churchyard.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S Priory Church, Smithfield, E.C. 1, the oldest church in London (A.D. 1123).—*Rector*, Rev. W. F. G. Sandwith, M.A. Fine old Norman building, with tomb of the first prior, Rahere. N. transept restored and reopened in June, 1893. Crypt and Lady Chapel open; cloisters opened Dec. 2, 1905. Services daily 12.30 p.m. except Sat. 11 a.m. and Thurs. 1.15 and 6.30 p.m.); Open free daily (Sundays for service only, 8.45; 11.0; 6.30.)

ST. BENET, Paul's Wharf, Upper Thames Street, E.C. 4.—Rebuilt by Wren, 1683; Inigo Jones, 1573 1652, and his father and mother, were buried in former church. St. Benet is the Metropolitan Welch Church.

ST. BRIDE'S CHURCH, Fleet Street, E.C. 4.—Rebuilt by Wren, with beautiful spire (226 ft.). Samuel Richardson, the novelist, is buried in the nave. In the old church Lovelace, Sackville and Wynkyn de Worde were buried, and Samuel Pepys was baptized.

ST. CLEMENT DANES, Strand W.C. 2.—Rebuilt by Wren on site of earlier church assigned to the Danish settlers. The traditional burial place of Harold Harefoot (King Harold I., *see* p. 98) son of Canute. The organ is by Father Smith; the bells are those celebrated in the familiar nursery rhyme "Oranges and Lemons," and the air is among those played on the chimes (since 1920). Owing to the historical association of this church with the kingdom of Denmark, Danish ceremonies are now and then performed there. Dr. Johnson's pew in gallery and monument outside E. end.

ST. CLEMENT'S, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, E.C. 3.—Rebuilt by Wren, contains handsome carvings on pulpit and font, and some chained books.

ST. DUNSTAN'S IN THE EAST, Idol Lane, Lower Thames Street, E.C. 3.—Rebuilt by Wren with fine tower and spire; rest of church rebuilt, 1817-1821; contains many monuments.

ST. EDMUND, KING AND MARTYR, Lombard Street, E.C. 3.—Rebuilt by Wren, with altar at north end; organ by Renatus Harris. Restored and re-opened 1919, after damage by Air Raid, July 7, 1917.

ST. ETHELBURGA'S, Bishopsgate, E.C. 2. (14th and 15th century).—On April 19, 1607, Henry Hudson (the navigator who gave his name to Hudson's Bay and to the Hudson River), his son John, and his ten sailors took communion in St. Ethelburga's, "purposing to goe to sea foure days after."

ST. GEORGE'S, Hanover Square, W. 1 (18th century; famous for fashionable marriages).—"George Eliot," Mr. Asquith, and Theodore Roosevelt were among those married here.

ST. GEORGE'S, Southwark, S.E.—(Rebuilt 1736) contains the tombs of Bishop Bonner (1497-1569) and Edward Cocker (1631-1675), the author of Cocker's "Arithmetik." (The expression, "according to Cocker," refers to this book.)

ST. GILES'S, Cripplegate, E.C. 2 (14th century).—Contains the graves of John Milton, John Foxe, and Sir Martin Frobisher, the Elizabethan seaman, who attempted to discover a north-west passage to Cathay, and commanded the *Primrose* as vice-admiral to Drake in his expedition to the West Indies.

ST. HELEN'S, Bishopsgate, E.C. 2.—The "Westminster Abbey of the City" from its numerous monuments; building dates from 13th century. Contains a Shakespeare memorial window presented by Mr. William Prentice, an American. In St. Helen's Place the foundations of an earlier church were uncovered during rebuilding operations in 1222.

ST. JAMES'S GARLICKHITHE, Garlick Hill, E.C. 4, has four stained glass windows, one of which was seriously damaged by a bomb by a German air raider on June 13, 1917. It is proposed that the window should not be completely replaced, and that year by year on the anniversary of the outrage the congregation should assemble for a service of thanksgiving for merciful preservation from sudden and violent death. The "Bomb" Sermon will be a modern counterpart of the "Lion" Sermon (*see* St. Katherine Cree, *below*).

ST. JAMES'S, Piccadilly, W. 1.—Built by Wren, with font and wood carvings by Grinling Gibbons. Lord Chesterfield and Lord Chatham were baptized in St. James's.

ST. JOHN'S, St. John's Square, Clerkenwell, E.C. 1.—Built in early 18th century, includes part of the ancient priory of St. John (12th century crypt).

ST. KATHERINE CREE, Leadenhall Street, E.C. 3. Rebuilt in early 17th century and ascribed to Inigo Jones. Contains a catherine wheel E. window, an organ by Father Smith, Archbishop Laud's prayer book and bible, and a monument of Sir Nicholas Throgmorton. The "Lion" sermon is preached here annually before the Lord Mayor and Corporation of London to commemorate the escape of a Lord Mayor (Sir John Gayer) from a lion in Algeria (Oct. 16, 1630).

ST. MAGNUS THE MARTYR, Lower Thames Street, E.C. 3.—Rebuilt by Wren, with steeple (185 feet) and lantern of great beauty, contains the tomb of Miles Coverdale (1488-1568), translator of the Bible, who was rector of St. Magnus (1564-1566) and Bishop of Exeter (1551-1557).

St. Margaret, Lothbury, E.C. 2.—Rebuilt by Wren, contains Grinling Gibbons carvings (font, chancel screen, and pulpit).

St. Margaret's, Westminster, S.W. 1.—Founded 11th or 12th century; buildings date from 15th century, with frequent "restorations." The parish church of the Dominions beyond the Seas, and perhaps the most American spot in all London. The window over the western door was put up in 1882, at the cost of Americans, to the memory of Sir Walter Raleigh, who was executed in Old Palace Yard hard by, and whose headless body, and the body of his son Carew, lie in the chancel. The quatrain below is by James Russell Lowell. (*See also* Tower of London.) The Milton window, at the west end of the north aisle, was the gift of Mr. G. W. Childs, of Philadelphia, and bears an inscription by Whittier. Below the window is a tablet to Sir Peter Parker, who sailed the *Menelaus* up the Chesapeake during the war of 1812–14 and was killed while leading a landing party. On the south wall is a memorial window to Phillips Brooks, Bishop of Massachusetts; and over the vestry door is a window erected to Lady Arabella Stuart by an American lady. The church also contains the grave of Elizabeth, daughter of Robert Dinwiddie, Governor of Virginia.

St. Margaret Pattens, Rood Lane, Eastcheap, E.C. 3.—Rebuilt by Wren, with a leaden spire, contains two canopied pews and other curious survivals and relics.

St. Mary, Aldermanbury, E.C. 2.—Rebuilt by Wren, contains the tomb of Judge Jeffreys and a marble monument to Lieutenant John Smith, "drowned off Staten Island in 1782." John Heminge and Henry Condell (Shakespeare's editors) were buried in the older church.

St. Mary Woolnoth (above the City and South London Tube Station), King William Street and Lombard Street, E.C. 3.—Built by Hawksmoor early 18th century, organ by Father Smith, contains a memorial to Sir Wm. Phipps, Governor of Massachusetts, who died in London in 1695.

St. Michael Paternoster Royal, College Hill, Upper Thames Street, E.C. 4.—Rebuilt after the Fire by Strong (a pupil of Wren's), contains the tomb of "Dick Whittington (*see* p. 561) and a Grinling Gibbons altarpiece.

St. Olave, Hart Street, Mark Lane, E.C. 3.—A 15th century church, which survived the Fire of London, contains the tombs of Samuel Pepys and his wife, and a monument of John Watts, "President of the Council of New York"; also a memorial (formerly in All Hallows Staining) to Monkhouse Davison and Abram Newman, the exporters of the chests of tea which were thrown into Boston Harbour, Dec. 16, 1773. On Trinity Monday the Master and Brethren of Trinity House (*q.v.*) attend service here.

St. Paul's, Covent Garden, W.C. 2.—Built by Inigo Jones. The tombstones round the exterior of the church record the burial places of Samuel Butler (Hudibras), Sir Peter Lely (Painter), Wycherley (Dramatist), Grinling Gibbons (Wood Carver), Dr. Arne ("Rule, Britannia"), and Macklin (Actor).

St. Peter's, Cornhill, E.C. 3.—Rebuilt by Wren, contains a carved choir screen also ascribed to him. The organ is by Father Smith.

St. Sepulchre, Holborn, E.C. 1.—Part of this church escaped the Fire (*see* footnote, col. 2). The organ is by Renatus Harris, in a case attributed to Grinling Gibbons. Memorials in the church to Roger Ascham (Queen Elizabeth's tutor) and Capt. John Smith, "sometime Governour of Virginia and Admirall of New England," who would have been put to death but for the intercession of Pocohontas. (Princess Pocohontas is buried in Gravesend, *see* p. 585).

St. Stephen's, Coleman Street, E.C. 2.—The Rev. John Davenport, who, with other refugees, landed at Boston in 1637, and founded the colony of New Haven, Connecticut, in the following year, was vicar of this church from 1624 to 1633. The colony was composed in part of former residents of this parish. The tablet in the church to Davenport's memory was erected by one of his American descendants.

St. Stephen's, Walbrook, E.C. 4.—Rebuilt by Wren (and considered, with Bow Church, *q.v.*, and St. Bride's, *q.v.*, one of his greatest successes), contains the tomb of Sir John Vanbrugh (architect and dramatist), and a painting by Benjamin West.

Savoy Chapel, Savoy Street, Strand, W.C. 2 (re-built about 1505, on site of 13th century Savoy Palace, restored after disastrous fire in 1864).—A Chapel Royal since 1780. Graves of Gavin Douglas and George Wither, and memorials of D'Oyly Carte. Sunday services at 11.15 and 6.

St. Swithin's Church, St. Swithin's Lane, E.C. 4 (rebuilt by Wren after the Fire of London, but since modernised).—Contains embedded in its external (S.) wall *London Stone*, the milliarium from which in Roman times the miles (*millia passuum*) were measured. This stone is mentioned in King Henry VI., Pt. II.

The Temple Church, south side of Fleet Street, E.C. 4.—The largest of the five remaining round churches in England, the other four being the Churches of the Holy Sepulchre at Cambridge, Northampton, Little Maplestead (Essex), and Ludlow. The Norman church, restored 1840–1845, is open to the public on week-days, 10.30 a.m. to 4 p.m., Saturdays excepted. Organ by Father Smith. Church service (famous music) on Sunday afternoons at 3 without orders; orders for service on Sundays at 11 a.m. may generally be obtained by writing to the Master of the Temple or Under Treasurer, E.C. 4. Service is discontinued in Aug. and Sept. *Master of the Temple*, Rev. W. H. Draper, M.A.

Wren's Churches.—Many of the *Churches in the City of London were destroyed by the Fire of London (Sept. 2–6, 1666). Fifty of these were rebuilt by Wren during the rebuilding of St. Paul's Cathedral, and many of them contain wood carvings attributed to Grinling Gibbons. The total cost of the fifty churches was £263,786 10*s.* 4½*d.*, the most expensive being St. Mary-le-Bow, £15,460 6*s.* 8¾*d.* (£7,388 8*s.* 7¾*d.* for "Bow Tower"), and the cheapest, St. Vedast-Foster (£1,853 15*s.* 6*d.*).

Church of Scotland.

Scottish National Church, Crown Court, Russell Street, Covent Garden, W.C. 2. Sundays 11.15 and 6.30. *Minister*, Rev. J. Moffet, B.A.

St. Columba's, Pont Street, Belgrave Square, S.W. 1. Sundays 11 and 6.30.

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* The City Churches now standing which survived the Fire of London are:—All Hallows, Barking-by-the-Tower; St. Andrew Undershaft; St. Bartholomew the Great; St. Ethelburga, Bishopsgate; St. Giles, Cripplegate: St. Helen, Bishopsgate; St. Katherine Cree; and St. Olave Hart Street. Of St. Sepulchre, Holborn, only the south porch and the tower remain; of All Hallows, Staining, only the tower; St. Andrew, Holborn, escaped the Fire, but it was in a ruinous condition at the time and was reconstructed by Wren, the old tower being refaced with Portland stone in 1704.

Congregational.

Brixton Independent Church, 364 Brixton Road, S.W. 9.—Rev. B. Snell, M.A. Sundays 11 and 6.45; Thursdays at 8 p.m.

City Temple, Holborn Viaduct, E.C. 1.—Sunday morning at 11. evening at 7; Thursday, suspended.—Rev. F. W. Norwood, D.D.

Christ Church, Westminster Bridge Road, S.E. 1.—*Pastor*, Rev. William C. Poole, D.D. (*Pastor Emeritus*, Rev. F. B. Meyer, D.D). Opened on July 4, 1876, the centenary of American Independence. The Lincoln Tower and Spire, 200 feet high, shows the Stars and Stripes wrought into the stone, and the British lion and the American eagle at the angles of the tower. The cost of the tower and spire, £7,000, was largely defrayed by Americans, in gratitude for Dr. Newman Hall's sympathy with the Union during the American Civil War. Sunday services, 11.0 and 7.0

Fellowship Guild Services, instituted by Miss Maude Royden and Dr. Percy Dearmer at Kensington Town Hall in March, 1920, and removed in June, 1921, to Eccleston Guildhouse, Eccleston Square, S.W. 1. Sundays 3.30 and 6.30.

Harecourt Congregational Church, St. Paul's Road, Canonbury, N. 1.—Founded about 1648 in Hare Court, Aldersgate, and removed in 1857 to Canonbury. John Bunyan died at the House of a Deacon of Harecourt, and the communion plate is of the Cromwellian period. *Pastor*, Rev. Hugh Parry. Sundays, 11 and 6.30; Wednesdays, 7.30 p.m.

The King's Weigh House, Duke Street, Grosvenor Square, W. 1.—Rev. W. E. Orchard, D.D. Sundays, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Thurs. 7.30 p.m.

Pilgrim Fathers' Memorial Church, New Kent Road, S.E. 1.—The oldest Congregational Church in London (A.D. 1616), was enlarged by American subscribers in 1856 as a memorial to the Southwark men who sailed in the *Mayflower*—Sundays at 11 and 6.45; Tuesdays at 8.

Union Chapel, Islington.—Sundays, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.; Wed., 8 p.m.

Westminster Congregational Church, Buckingham Gate, S.W. 1. *Pastor*, Rev. J. A. Hutton, D.D.—Sundays, 11 and 7.

Whitefield's Central Mission (London Congregational Union), Tottenham Court Road, W. 1.—Founded by the Rev. George Whitefield, M.A., in 1756 (Whitefield, with the Wesleys, brought about the great Evangelical revival of the 18th century. He also established an orphanage in Georgia, U.S.A., and died at Newburyport, Mass.). Institutional Church founded by Rev. C. Silvester Horne, M.A., M.P., in 1903. *Superintendent Minister*, Rev. S. Maurice Watts, B.D.; *Organizing Sec.*, Harry E. Gaze. Sunday services, 11 and 7. Men's Meetings, 3.15. Tuesday Service, 8 p.m. Institute and Club for young people open daily.

Baptist.

Metropolitan Tabernacle, Newington, S.E. 11 (Mr. Spurgeon's, 1861-1892).—(Built 1861, reopened, after destruction by fire in 1898, free of debt, Sept., 1900; cost of rebuilding, £44,576.) Sunday, 11 and 6.30; Thursday, 7.30. *Pastor*, Rev. H. Tydeman Chilvers; *Asst. Pastor*, Rev. Wallace Pettman.

Westbourne Park, Porchester Rd., Bayswater, W.—*Pastor*, Rev. S. W. Hughes. Sundays, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Wednesdays, 7.30 p.m.

Regent's Park Chapel, Park Square East, N.W.—*Minister*, Rev. F. C. Spurr. Sundays, 11 and 7.

Wesleyan.

Wesley's Chapel, City Road, E.C. 1. "The Cathedral of Wesleyan Methodism." Contains many relics of Wesley and Fletcher.—Sunday morning at 11; evening at 6.30. John Wesley's tomb in graveyard behind chapel. In front is Wesley's House and Museum. *Minister*, Rev. Walter H. Armstrong. Opposite Wesley's Chapel is *Bunhill Fields Burial Ground*, City Road, the burial place of Dr. John Owen (1583), John Bunyan (1688), Daniel Défoe (1731), Dr. Watts (1748), William Blake (1828), and Susannah Wesley (1742), also the tomb (which, however, cannot now be identified) of Nathaniel Mather, the second son of Richard Mather, the founder of the family from which came Increase Mather, of Boston, U.S.A. To the west of the cemetery is the *Friends' Burial Ground*, with the grave of George Fox, founder of the Society of Friends.

Central Hall, Westminster, S.W. 1.—Open daily, 10 to 6. *Sunday Preacher*, Rev. Dinsdale T. Young.

Kingsway Hall, Kingsway and Great Queen Street, W.C. 2.—Sundays at 11, 3.30, and 7.

Roman Catholic.

Westminster Cathedral, Ashley Place, Westminster, S.W. 1 (close to Victoria Station), built 1895–1903 from the designs of J. F. Bentley (the campanile is 283 feet high).—*Sundays:* Low Masses, 6, 6.30, 7, 7.30, 8, 8.30, 9 (with short Sermon); Capitular High Mass, 10.30; Low Mass with Sermon, 12; Solemn Vespers and Benediction, 3.15; Compline, Sermon and Benediction, 7. *Week-days:* Low Masses, 7, 7.30, 8, 8.30, 9; Capitular High Mass, 10.30; Vespers, Compline and Benediction, 3.15; Matins and Lauds, 6; Sermon and Benediction, 8.15. *Holidays of Obligation:* Low Masses, 6, 6.30, 7, 7.30, 8, 8.30, 9; Capitular High Mass, 10.30; Low Mass, 12; Solemn Vespers, Compline and Benediction, 3.15; Devotions, Sermon and Benediction, 8.15. Church open 6.30 a.m. to 9.30 p.m. Cardinals Wiseman and Manning buried in crypt.

St. George's Cathedral, Lambeth Road, S.E. 1.—Built by Pugin 1840–8 (tower not yet built), near Waterloo Station and Lambeth North "Tube." *Sundays:* Low Masses, 7, 8, 9.30 (children), 12 (with short sermon); High Mass, 10.30; Vespers (Sermon and Benediction), 6.30 p.m. *Week-days:* Low Masses, 7, 7.30, 8, 10. Sermon and Benediction on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Fridays at 8.15. *Holidays of Obligation:* Low Masses, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10; High Mass, 11. Vespers and Benediction, 8 p.m. Church open, 6.30–1 and 2.30–9.30.

The Oratory, Brompton, S.W. 1.—Sundays: Low Masses, 6.30, 7, 7.30, 8, 8.30, 9, 10; High Mass, 11; Low Mass and Sermon, 12; Vespers, 3.30; Evening Service and Benediction, 7. Week-days: Low Masses, 6.30, 7, 7.30, 8, 8.30, 10. Evening Service and Sermon daily, 8 (except Saturday). Holidays: High Mass, 11; Low Mass, 12. Thursdays and Saturdays, 4.30, Benediction. Great Day—St. Philip's, 26 May, High Mass, 11; Solemn Vespers, 4.30; Benediction, 8.

Dutch Reformed.

Austin Friars, Old Broad Street, E.C. 2.—14th century church, assigned by Edward VI. to Protestant refugees and ultimately to the Dutch; contains many 14th century and later tombs.

Christian Science.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE.—*First Church of Christ Scientist* (Sloane Terrace, S.W. 1); *Second* (Palace Gardens Terrace, W. 1); *Third* (7 and 8, Curzon Street, Mayfair, W. 1).

Jews.

SPANISH AND PORTUGUESE SYNAGOGUE, Bevis Marks, E.C. 3.—Founded during Commonwealth; present building erected in 1701. The oldest Jewish synagogue in the country.

GREAT SYNAGOGUE, St. James's Place, Duke Street, Aldgate, E.C. 3. — Founded in 1692 (present building 1790).

PUBLIC AND PRIVATE BUILDINGS.

ADELPHI, Strand, W.C. 2.—Adelphi Terrace and district commemorate the four architect brothers (*adelphoi* = brothers), James, John, Robert and William ADAM, who laid out the district (formerly Durham House) at the close of the 18th century. James, John, Robert, and William Streets (the last named is now Durham Street) commemorate the brothers, who were the founders of the Adam style of architecture and internal decoration. In the neighbourhood of the Adelphi was York House, built by the Duke of Buckingham in 1625 (the Water Gate of which still stands in Embankment Gardens, *q.v.*), the commemorative streets being *Charles* Street, *Villiers* Street, *Duke* Street, *Of* Lane, *Buckingham* Street (Of Lane is now "York Place").

AUSTRALIA HOUSE, Strand, W.C. 2.—A handsome and imposing building, erected 1911–4 by the Commonwealth of Australia as the offices of the High Commissioner for the Commonwealth. MELBOURNE HOUSE, the office of the Agent-General for Victoria, adjoins the W. end. The Agents-General for NEW SOUTH WALES, SOUTH AUSTRALIA, and TASMANIA are accommodated in Australia House. QUEENSLAND and WESTERN AUSTRALIA have separate offices in the Strand.

BANK OF ENGLAND, Threadneedle Street, E.C. 2. (Not open to sightseers).—The Bank of England was founded in 1694, and although a joint stock bank has always been closely connected with the Government. The present building was erected from the designs of Sampson (1734) and Sir John Soane (1788). A "Bank Guard" is furnished every evening by the Battalion of Foot Guards on duty.

BEDLAM (BETHLEM ROYAL HOSPITAL), St. George's Circus, Blackfriars Road, S.E. 1.—The oldest institution in the world for treatment of persons of unsound mind (originally founded in Bishopsgate in first half of 13th century) was removed to present site in 1815. Cibber's figures of Madness from the intermediate (17th century) buildings in Moorfields are now in the Guildhall Museum.

BELGRAVIA.—A fashionable district of London west of Buckingham Palace and south of Hyde Park, extends from Grosvenor Place on the east to Sloane Street on the west, and includes Belgrave, Chester, Lowndes, and Eaton Squares and Cadogan Place.

BRIDGES.—The bridges over the Thames (from East to West) are the *Tower Bridge* (opened in 1894), with its bascules, affording a fine view of the Pool and of the metropolis; *London Bridge* (opened after rebuilding in 1831, and until 1750 the only bridge over the Thames in London), with the Monument (*q.v.*) and Fishmongers' Hall; *Southwark Bridge* (opened in 1819, and rebuilt by the Corporation of London, 1921); *St. Paul's Bridge* (proposed to be built by the Corporation of London); *Blackfriars Bridge* (opened in 1869 and widened by the Corporation of London in 1908); *Waterloo Bridge* (opened in 1817) commanding a fine view of western London; *Hungerford Bridge* (for pedestrians only); *Westminster Bridge* (built in 1750 and then presenting a view that inspired Wordsworth's sonnet; rebuilt and reopened in 1862) with Thornycroft's *Boudicca* at the north-western end. This bridge leads from Westminster Abbey and the Houses of Parliament to the County Hall (*q.v.*) and St. Thomas's Hospital; *Lambeth Bridge* (opened in 1862) leading to Lambeth Palace and Bethlem Hospital (now open for foot-passengers only); *Vauxhall Bridge* (rebuilt in 1906) leading to Kennington Oval; *Victoria Bridge* (1858) and *Albert Bridge* (1873), *Chelsea*, leading from Chelsea Hospital to Battersea Park; *Battersea Bridge* (opened in 1891); *Wandsworth Bridge* (opened in 1873); *Putney Bridge* (opened in 1886) where the Oxford and Cambridge Boat Race is started for Mortlake; *Hammersmith Bridge* (rebuilt 1887); *Barnes Bridge* (for pedestrians only); and *King Edward VII. Bridge, Kew* (rebuilt in 1902), leading to the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew. A new bridge at Richmond is projected by the County Councils of Surrey and Middlesex.

BUCKINGHAM PALACE, St. James's Park, S.W. 1. (Not open to the public).—Was purchased by King George III. in 1762 from the Duke of Buckingham, and was altered by Nash for King George IV. The London home of the Sovereign since Queen Victoria's accession in 1837. Refronted in stone (part of the Queen Victoria Memorial) by Sir Aston Webb in 1913.

BURLINGTON HOUSE, Piccadilly, W. 1.—Occupied by Royal Academy of Arts (for annual exhibitions, *see* "Picture Galleries"); British Academy; Royal, Antiquarian, Astronomical, Linnean, Chemical and Geological Societies.

CANONBURY TOWER, Canonbury, N. 1.—A social club for tenants of the Marquess of Northampton's estates in the vicinity (in the remains of the 16th century house of the Priors of St. Bartholomew). Contains the "Spencer" and "Compton" oak panelled rooms. Other relics of Canonbury House can be seen in the vicinity.

CEMETERIES.—For *Bunhill Fields*, *see* p. 573. In *Kensal Green Cemetery*, North Kensington, W. 10 (70 acres), are tombs of W. M. Thackeray, Anthony Trollope, Sydney Smith, Shirley Brooks, Wilkie Collins, Tom Hood, W. Mulready, George Cruikshank, John Leech, Leigh Hunt, Brunel ("Great Eastern"), Ross (Arctic), Charles Kemble and Charles Matthews (Actors), Robert Owen (Social Reformer). In *Highgate Cemetery*, N. 6, are the tombs of George Eliot, Herbert Spencer, Michael Faraday, and G. J. Holyoake. In *Abney Park Cemetery*, Stoke Newington, N. 16, are the tomb of General Booth, founder of the Salvation Army, and memorials to many Nonconformist Divines. In the *South Metropolitan Cemetery*, Norwood, S.E. 27, are the tombs of C. H. Spurgeon, Lord Alverstone, Douglas Jerrold, John Belcher, R.A., Theodore Watts-Dunton, Dr. Moffat (Missionary), Sir H. Bessemer, Sir H. Maxim, Sir J. Barnby, Sir A. Manns, and J. Whitaker, F.S.A. (*Whitaker's Almanack*). CREMATORIA. — *Ilford* (City of London); *Norwood*; and *Golder's Green* (12 acres), adjoining Hampstead Heath. Since cremation was first instituted in 1885 there have been 25,418 cremations in Great Britain. Of these, 10,394 have been carried out at Golder's Green, 4,855 at Woking, 3,476 at Manchester, and the remainder at 11 different centres in Great Britain.

CENOTAPH, Whitehall, S. W. 1.—(Literally "empty tomb"). Monument erected "To the Glorious Dead," as a memorial to all ranks of the Sea, Land and Air Forces who gave their lives in the service of the Empire during the Great War. Erected as a temporary memorial in 1919 and replaced by a permanent structure in 1920. Unveiled by the King-Emperor on Armistice Day, 1920.

CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT, Old Bailey, E.C. 4.—Built by Corporation of London, 1902–1907. Fine mural paintings by Sir W. B. Richmond and Professor Gerald Moira in Great Hall. To be viewed on Tuesdays and Fridays (from 10 to 4) when sittings of the Court so permit. Application to be made to the Keeper.

THE CHARTERHOUSE, in Charterhouse Square, E.C. 1, a Carthusian monastery, purchased in 1611 by Thomas Sutton and devoted by him as a home for aged gentlemen (60), "Brothers of the Charterhouse," for particulars *see Times.* p. 11, Feb. 5. 1921. The buildings are partly 14th (but mainly 16th) century. Chapel, great hall, and staircase. Mon., Wed., and Fridays, admission 1*s.*, at 3 p.m. Service on Sundays at 11 a.m., and on week-days at 9.30 a.m. and 6, 7 or 8 p.m. Buildings not shown on Sundays. Roger Williams, the founder and governor of Rhode Island, U.S.A., was on June 25, 1621, elected a scholar of Sutton's Hospital.

CHELSEA, S.W. 3.—A western metropolitan borough (*see* p. 560), with a fine embankment between Victoria and Battersea bridges over the Thames (*see* p. 578). "Chelsea Old Church" (All Saints) contains memorials of Sir Thomas More, Sir Hans Sloane, Shadwell (poet laureate), Woodfall (printer of "Junius"), and many others. Steele, Smollett, Turner, Rosetti, Whistler, Leigh Hunt and Carlyle (*see* p. 582) lived there. The borough was formerly famous for buns and porcelain.

CHELSEA ROYAL HOSPITAL (founded by Charles II. in 1682, and built by Wren; opened in 1694), Royal Hospital Road, Chelsea, S.W. 3, for Old and Disabled Soldiers. Flags and other War Trophies in the Great Hall. Accommodation for 558 In-Pensioners. The extensive grounds include the former Ranelagh Gardens. Open on Sunday afternoons. *Governor*, General Rt. Hon. Sir Neville G. Lyttelton, G.C.B., G.C.V.O. *Lieut.-Governor and Secretary*, Maj.-Gen. H. C. Sutton, C.B., C.M.G.

COLLEGE OF ARMS OR HERALDS' COLLEGE (*see also* p. 190), Queen Victoria Street, E.C. 4.—The Royal "Officers of Arms" ("Kings, Heralds and Pursuivants of Arms") were incorporated by Richard III, and acquired "Derby House" on the site of the present College building from Queen Mary I. The building now in use was rebuilt after the Fire of London. The Powers vested by the Crown in the Earl Marshal (The Duke of Norfolk) with regard to all State ceremonial, and the granting and use of Armorial Bearings, are exercised by this College. Enquiry may be made to the Officer on duty in the Public Office every day between 10 a.m. and 4 p.m.

COUNTY HALL, Westminster Bridge S.E. 1.—The Headquarters of the London County Council (*see* pp. 566–569) built on the Pedlar's Acre, Lambeth, from the designs of Ralph Knott, with a river façade of 700 ft. Cost £3,239,293. The building contains a council chamber, reception hall, &c.

CUSTOM HOUSE, Lower Thames Street, E.C. 3.—Built early in 19th century, with a wide quay on Thames. The *Long Room* is 190 ft. long.

DEVONSHIRE HOUSE, Bishopsgate, E.C. 2.—Built in late 16th century, and since 1667 the headquarters of the Society of Friends, where many documents relating to William Penn, &c., may be seen.

ELY PLACE, Holborn Circus, E.C. 1.—The site of the London house of the Bishops of Ely. The 14th century chapel, now St. Etheldreda's (R.C.) Church, is open daily; a charge of 3*d.* is made for admission to the crypt.

EMPIRE MEMORIAL HOSTEL, Commercial Road, Poplar, E. 14.—"A memorial from the Empire to those splendid men of both sea services who have lost their lives in the service of their country." The hostel contains 240 beds, a restaurant and recreation-rooms.

FOUNDLING HOSPITAL, Guilford Street, Russell Square, W.C. 1.—Founded in 1739 by Capt. Coram, of the Merchant Marine, for exposed and deserted young illegitimate children. Coram also bequeathed funds for the benefit of King's Chapel, Boston, Mass. The chapel services are largely attended by the public. The hall contains many fine pictures by Hogarth, Gainsborough, &c.

FULHAM PALACE, Bishop's Avenue, Fulham, S.W. 6.—The courtyard is 15th century, remainder 18th century. Residence of the Bishop of London. Grounds of 37 acres, surrounded by ancient moat. Previous application to visit should be made to the Bishop's Secretary.

GUILDHALL, King Street, City, E.C. 2 (dating from early 15th century).—Grand Civic Hall, where Sovereigns and Princes are entertained, Freedoms conferred, and the great City functions take place; Offices and Council Chamber of the Corporation of the City of London (*see* p. 561). Admission free to Library (containing Plan of London in 1570; Deed of Sale with Shakespeare's signature; first, second and fourth folios of Shakespeare's plays; William I.'s Charter to the City, &c.), and Newspaper Room, 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. *Librarian*, Bernard Kettle.

GUY'S HOSPITAL, St. Thomas's Street, S.E. 1.—Founded by Thomas Guy (a bookseller), in 1721: the main entrance and quadrangle (with statue of founder) are early 18th century. 650 beds.

HOLBORN VIADUCT, E.C. 1, was constructed in 1867–1869 by order of the Corporation of the City of London from the designs of William Haywood, to carry the roadway over the valley of the Fleet river (the "Hole-bourne"). The Holborn Valley Viaduct is 1,400 ft. long, and is mainly of iron construction. The cost (£1,571,000) was borne by the City of London, the loan raised for the purposes of the improvement being secured on the Coal and Corn dues; these dues were abolished in 1889 and 1902, and the loan is otherwise discharged.

HONOURABLE ARTILLERY COMPANY'S HEADQUARTERS, City Road, E.C. 1. — The H.A.C. (*Sec.*, Maj. G. G. Walker, D.S.O, M.C.) received its charter of incorporation from Henry VIII. in 1537, and has occupied its present ground since 1642. Four of its members—Duncan, Keayne, Sedgwick, and Spencer—who emigrated in the seventeenth century, founded in 1638 the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Boston, U.S.A. American soldiers and sailors may view the armoury, on request.

HORSE GUARDS, Whitehall, S.W. 1.—Archway and offices built about 1750. The headquarters of the Commander-in-Chief until 1904. The mounting of the guard (1st or 2nd Life Guards, or Royal Horse Guards) at 11 a.m.

(10 a.m. on Sundays) and the dismounting at 4 p.m. are picturesque ceremonies. Only those on the Lord Chamberlain's list may drive through the gates and archway into Horse Guards' Parade. *Horse Guards' Parade*, where the Colour is "trooped" on the King's Birthday, has been enlarged to 300,000 sq. ft. (Trafalgar Square is 168.850 sq. ft.; Parliament Square, 136,900 sq. ft.; Leicester Square, 100,000 sq. ft.).

HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT, Westminster, S.W. 1.—The "Palace of Westminster" was rebuilt in 1840–1850 from the designs of Sir Charles Barry and Augustus Pugin, at a cost of £2,198,000.—Open to visitors on Saturdays, and on Easter and Whit Mondays and Tuesdays, if neither House be sitting. Admission at the Norman Porch, House of Lords, on the above-mentioned days, from 10 a.m. to 3.30 p.m. Admission to the Strangers' Gallery of the House of Commons, during session, by member's order, or order obtained on personal application at the Admission Order Office in St. Stephen's Hall. The Victoria Tower (House of Lords) is 336 ft. high, and when Parliament is sitting the Union Jack flies by day from its flagstaff. The Clock Tower of the House of Commons is 320 ft. high and contains "Big Ben" (15½ tons), named after Sir Benjamin Hall, First Commissioner of Works when it was hung in 1856. A light is displayed from this tower when Parliament is sitting.

INNS OF COURT.—The *Inner* and *Middle Temple*, S. of Fleet Street, E.C. 4, and N. of Victoria Embankment, to which the gardens extend, occupy (since early 14th century) the site of the buildings of the Order of Knights Templars, the *Temple Church* (*q.v.*) surviving. Middle Temple Hall is Elizabethan, and in Middle Temple Gardens Shakespeare (Henry VI, Pt. I) places the incident which led to the "Wars of the Roses" (1455-1485). *Lincoln's Inn*, from Chancery Lane to Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C. 2, occupies the site of the palace of a former Bishop of Chichester and of a Black Friars monastery. It was founded early in the 14th century. The new Hall is modern, the Library is 15th century, and the old Hall early 16th century, the Chapel (Inigo Jones) early 17th century. *Lincoln's Inn Fields* (7 acres); the Square contains many fine old houses with handsome interiors. *Gray's Inn*, Gray's Inn Road, W.C. 1, was founded in late 14th century. The Hall is 16th century (the "Comedy of Errors" was performed there in 1594); the Gardens were laid out (according to tradition) by Lord Chancellor Bacon (died 1626). No other "Inns" are active, but *Staple Inn* is worth visiting as a relic of Elizabethan London; it has a picturesque gabled front on Holborn (opposite Gray's Inn Road), and the Hall, with hammer beam roof, is intact; in rear of the hall is a picturesque Dutch garden, restored by the present owners of Staple Inn (the Prudential Assurance Company). *Clement's Inn* (near St. Clement Dane's Church); *Clifford's Inn*, Fleet Street and *Thavies Inn*, Holborn Circus. *Serjeants' Inn*, Fleet Street, and another (now demolished) of the same name in Chancery Lane, were composed of Serjeants-at-Law, the last of whom died in 1899.

KENSINGTON PALACE, W. 8.—Enlarged by Christopher Wren for King William III. (1691), and continued as a royal residence until 1760. The birthplace of Queen Victoria in 1819. Closed to the public. *Kensington Gardens* (*q.v.*) adjoin.

LAMBETH PALACE, S.E. 1.—The official residence of the Archbishop of Canterbury, on south bank of Thames; the oldest part is 13th century, the house itself is early 19th century. For leave to visit the historical portions, applications should be made by letter to the Archbishop's Secretary.

LAMBETH PALACE LIBRARY.—Open to readers on Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays, 10 to 4 (May to July, 10 to 4.30) and forenoon of Tuesdays. A large collection of Kentish books, prints, and Diocesan history. Closed at Christmas and Easter, in September, and early part of October.

LAW COURTS, Strand, W.C. 2.—The Royal Courts of Justice were erected from the designs of G. E. Street (completed by Sir A. Blomfield and A. E. Street) in 1874–1882 at a cost of £1,000,000 (the site cost £1,500,000 in addition). Until they were occupied by the Supreme Court of Judicature (established in 1873 by the fusion of High Court, Chancery, Queen's Bench, Common Pleas, Exchequer, Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty) the Courts met in Westminster Hall (*q.v.*). The Central Hall is 138 ft. long.

LITTLE BRITAIN, Smithfield, E.C. 1.—Benjamin Franklin lived in Little Britain on his first coming to London. It was then a centre of the bookselling and printing trade, and Franklin is reputed to have set type in the works which extended into the Lady Chapel of St. Bartholomew's Church (*q.v.*).

LIVERY COMPANIES' HALLS.—The "Twelve Great Companies" (*see* p. 564) have magnificent halls, but admission to view them has generally to be arranged beforehand.

LONDON HOSPITAL, Whitechapel High Street and Road, E. 1.—Founded 1759. Hospital contains 930 beds.

LONDON MONUMENT (commonly called "The Monument"), Pudding Lane, Eastcheap, E.C. 3.—Built from designs of Wren, 1671–1677, to commemorate the *Great Fire of London*, which broke out in Pudding Lane, Sept. 2, 1666. The fluted Doric column is 202 feet high (the flames of fire 42 feet in addition), and is based on a square plinth, with fine carvings on W. face. Splendid views of London from gallery at top of column. Admission 3*d*., 9 to 6 (Oct.-April to 4).

LORD'S CRICKET GROUND, St. John's Wood Road, N.W. 8. The headquarters (since 1814) of the Marylebone Cricket Club, the premier cricket club in England and the governing body of cricket. Oxford and Cambridge, and Eton and Harrow matches in July. Lord's is also the Middlesex County Cricket Club headquarters, and the scene of some of the principal matches of the season. Admission to ordinary matches 1*s*., to special matches 2*s*. or 3*s*. (including tax). Tennis Court in building behind members' pavilion, where interesting games are played. The public can obtain reserved seats on payment.

MANSION HOUSE, City, E.C. 4.—The official residence of the Lord Mayor; the Egyptian Hall and Ballroom are the chief attractions. Admission by order from the Lord Mayor's Secretary.

MARKETS.—The London markets (administered by the Corporation of the City of London) provide foodstuffs for 8,500,000 to 9,000,000 people. The dead meat market at Smithfield is the largest in the world, the supplies marketed amounting to nearly 500,000 tons annually. *Central Meat, Fish, Fruit, Vegetable, and Poultry Markets*, Smithfield; *Leadenhall Market* (Meat and Poultry); *Billingsgate* (Fish), Thames Street; *Spitalfields*, E. 1 (Vegetables, Fruit, &c.); *Cattle Market* (Mon. and Th.; and Fri. for Horses) *and Abat-*

toirs, Caledonian Road, N. 1; *Foreign Cattle Market*, Deptford (temporarily closed). Other markets are—*Covent Garden*, W.C. 2. (established under a charter of Charles II. in 1661) and *Borough Market*, S.E. 1, for Vegetables, Fruit, Flowers, &c.

MARLBOROUGH HOUSE, Pall Mall, S.W. 1. (Not open to the public).—Built by Wren for the great Duke of Marlborough about 1710, and purchased as a London residence for the Prince of Wales in 1863. Now the London house of Queen Alexandra.

MAYFAIR.—A fashionable district of London, north of Buckingham Palace and east of Hyde Park, extends from Oxford Street (N.) to Piccadilly (S.), and from Bond Street (E.) to Park Lane (W.), includes Curzon Street and Grosvenor and Berkeley Squares. The most fashionable shopping centres of London are included in Mayfair in Old and New *Bond Street* and *Oxford Street*. *Regent Street* almost adjoins Mayfair.

MONUMENTS.—VICTORIA MEMORIAL in front of Buckingham Palace; ALBERT MEMORIAL, South Kensington; AIR, Victoria Embankment; BEACONSFIELD, Parliament Square; BELGIAN, Victoria Embankment: BOADICEA (more correctly "Boudicca"), Queen of the Icĕni, E. Anglia, Westminster Bridge; BURNS, Embankment Gardens; BURGHERS OF CALAIS (replica of Rodin's statue), Victoria Tower Gardens, Westminster; CAVELL, St. Martin's Place; CENOTAPH, Whitehall; CHARLES I. (erected Jan. 29, 1675), Trafalgar Square; CHARLES II. (Grinling Gibbons), inside the Royal Exchange; CLEOPATRA'S NEEDLE (68½ ft. high, erected 1878), Thames Embankment (the Sphinx, W. of pedestal, and the surrounding stonework, bear scars from an Air Raid); CAPTAIN COOK (Brock), the Mall; CRIMEAN, Broad Sanctuary; OLIVER CROMWELL (Thornycroft), outside Westminster Hall; DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE, Whitehall; DUKE OF YORK (124 ft.), St. James's Park; EDWARD VII., Waterloo Place (Mackennal); GEORGE III., Cockspur Street; GEORGE IV. (Chantrey) riding without stirrups, Trafalgar Square; GLADSTONE, facing Australia House, Strand; GUARDS', Waterloo Place; IRVING (Brock), N. side of National Portrait Gallery; JAMES II. (Grinling Gibbons), The Mall; ABRAHAM LINCOLN (St. Gaudens), facing Westminster Abbey; LONDON TROOPS, Royal Exchange; MILTON, St. Giles's, Cripplegate; MONUMENT, THE (*see* above), NELSON (142 ft.), Trafalgar Square; FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE, Waterloo Place; "PETER PAN" (Frampton), Kensington Gardens; RICHARD CŒUR DE LION (Marochetti), Old Palace Yard; ROBERTS, Horse Guards' Parade; ROYAL ARTILLERY, The Mall; ROYAL MARINES, The Mall; SCOTT (Antarctic), Waterloo Place; SHAKESPEARE (Fontana), Leicester Square; GEORGE WASHINGTON (Houdon) Trafalgar Square; WELLINGTON, Hyde Park Corner; WELLINGTON (Chantrey) riding without stirrups, Royal Exchange; JOHN WESLEY, City Road; WOLSELEY, Horse Guards Parade.

PATENT OFFICE AND LIBRARY, 25 Southampton Buildings, W.C. 2 (built 1865).—The library (190,242 volumes) is open daily, from 10 a.m. to 9 p.m. (In 1921 the Patent Office sealed 17,697 patents, registered 7,518 trade marks, and 12,313 designs, and made a profit of £73,588.)

PEOPLE'S PALACE, Mile End, E. 1.—Recreation Room and Winter Gardens, Concerts, Swimming and Private Baths, Billiard Tables, &c. Concerts every Sunday, 3 p.m. Evening, 7 p.m. (small charge for admission).

PORT OF LONDON.—The administration of the Port of London is under the "Port of London Authority" (*see* p. 212) whose offices adjoin Trinity House, Tower Hill, and extend to Crutched Friars. The offices were designed "on a really grand scale" by Sir Edwin Cooper; the square building of Portland stone has a façade facing the estuary and is surmounted by a "temple of Neptune." The *River Thames* has a total length of 210 miles from its source in Gloucestershire to its mouth at the Nore. The *tidal portion* below Teddington Lock (70 miles) forms the *Port of London*, where one-third of the commerce of the United Kingdom is carried on. The value of the trade of the port was stated at £1,005,276,386 for 1920, and at £606,856,886 for 1921. The Port is served by the following Docks:—*St. Katherine's Dock*, E. 1 (23 acres), handling marine shells, spices, tea, marble, etc.; *London Docks* with Eastern Dock and Shadwell Basin, Wapping, E. 1 (100 acres), ivory, spices, rubber, wine, wool, tinned goods, etc.; *Surrey Commercial Docks*, Rotherhithe, S.E. 16 (380 acres), timber, grain and Canadian produce; *West India Docks*, E. 14 (241 acres), rum, sugar, grain, timber and frozen meat; *Millwall Docks*, Poplar, E. 14 (231 acres), the principal centre of the grain trade of London; *East India Docks*, Poplar, E. 14 (68 acres), Cape and American traffic; *Royal Victoria and Albert Docks*, E. 16 (1,100 acres), frozen meat, grain and tobacco; *King George V.*, North Woolwich, E. 16, opened in 1921 (68 acres), provides accommodation for the largest steamers afloat. *Tilbury Docks* (596 acres), about 26 miles below London Bridge, for Australasian and Eastern routes.

POST OFFICE.—The "General Post Office" is in King Edward Street, E.C. 1, a handsomely-fronted, ferro-concrete building (Tanner), with marble inlaid hall, opened in 1910. The public Hall is open for usual postal business from 6.45 a.m. to 9 p.m. (Sat. 8 p.m.). In the neighbourhood are G.P.O. North and G.P.O. West (the Central Telegraph Office).

PRINCE HENRY'S ROOM, 17, Fleet Street, E.C. 4 (bought by the L.C.C. in 1900, and open free 10 to 4 or 5) is in a timbered 17th century house, and contains a Jacobean plaster ceiling and Jacobean and Georgian panelling.

PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE, Chancery Lane, W.C. 2 (built 1851–1896).—Contains a collection of the National Records since the Norman Conquest brought together from various repositories (the Tower, State Paper Office, etc.). Search rooms open daily, with certain exceptions, from 10 to 4.30; Saturdays, 10 to 2. The *Public Record Office Museum* (open Mon. to Fri., 2 to 4 p.m.) contains *Domesday Book* (2 vellum volumes) made by order of William the Conqueror in 1086, and "Domesday Chest"; letters patent of John Balliol swearing fealty to Edward I. (1292); receipt book of Henry VII.; letters of Nelson (and the log of *H.M.S. Victory*); Wellington's Waterloo dispatch; petition to George III. from Congress; letter from Washington to George III.; autographs of Chaucer, &c.; Lord Monteagle's anonymous warning concerning the Gunpowder Plot (1605); bull of Pope Clement VII. confirming Henry VIII. as "Fidei Defensor" (1524); and many other documents of permanent interest; also monuments from the old Rolls Chapel (1377), part of an arch of which is preserved.

ROMAN LONDON.—Traces of the Roman occupation of London from the 1st century B.C. to the

5th century A.D. may still be seen *in situ.* There are remains of Roman baths at No. 5 Strand Lane, Strand, W.C. 2, and at the Coal Exchange, Lower Thames Street, E.C. 3. Portions of the Roman Wall which encircled London are still visible, including a bastion below the pavement of the yard of the General Post Office (fronting Giltspur Street). Other pieces of the wall may be seen in the disused churchyard of St. Alphage, Aldermanbury, E.C. 2; in the churchyard of All Hallows on the Wall, London Wall, E.C. 2; in Roman Wall House, Jewry Street and Crutched Friars, Aldgate, E.C. 3; below Leadenhall Market; and near the S.E. corner of the White Tower of the Tower of London; a small portion of Roman brickwork was uncovered in March, 1922, on a site adjoining St. Peter's, Cornhill, E.C. 3. Many relics of Roman London may be seen in the Guildhall, British and London Museums (*q.v.*).

Royal Exchange, Cornhill, E.C. 3, founded by Sir Thomas Gresham, 1566, opened by Queen Elizabeth 1571, rebuilt 1667–9 and 1842–1844).—Admission free. Statues of Queen Elizabeth, Charles II., Queen Victoria, Sir Thomas Gresham, Wellington (Chantrey, riding without stirrups), Peabody, and others; frescoes in the ambulatory by Leighton, Abbey, Brangwyn, Wyllie, and others. 'Change, the busy time from 3 to 4 p.m. The chimes of the Royal Exchange (re-cast 1921) play English, Scottish and Irish melodies at 9 a.m., 12 noon, and 3 and 6 p.m.

Royal Mint, Tower Hill, E.C. 1 (building erected 1810), where gold, silver, and bronze are coined. Admission by order only, application for which should be made to the Deputy Master of the Mint, about 4 weeks in advance of intended visit. Hours of admission, 10 to 3 Mon. to Fri., 10 to 11 Sat.

St. Bartholomew's Hospital, Smithfield, E.C. 1.—Founded A.D. 1123 by Rahere (*see* St. Bartholomew's Priory, p. 571). Present buildings mainly 18th and 19th centuries; main entrance 1702. The Great Hall contains a series of portraits including Henry VIII., Harvey, Abernethy, Pott, Radcliffe, &c. Hospital for 760 beds. The Church of St. Bartholomew the Less (rebuilt 1823) is within the hospital precincts; Inigo Jones was baptised in former church.

St. George's Hospital, Hyde Park Corner, W. 1.—Founded in 1733. Hospital for 340 beds. Present buildings date from 1829.

St. James's Palace, in Pall Mall, S.W. 1.—(Not open to the public). Built by Henry VIII. (according to tradition, from designs by Holbein); the Gatehouse and Presence Chamber remain, and part of the Chapel Royal. A royal residence from 1698 to 1837. *Royal Levées* held here during the season. Representatives of Foreign Powers are still accredited "to the Court of St. James's," and (by the King's permission) the Conference of the Allies was held there in February, 1921.

St. John's Gate, Clerkenwell, E.C. 1.—Now the Chancery of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem, and formerly the gate of the Priory of that Order, of which the gate (early 16th century) and Church (crypt 12th century) alone survive. The gatehouse may be inspected by written permission of the Secretary of the Chancery.

St. Thomas's Hospital, Albert Embankment, S.E. 1.—Founded 1213. Present buildings (7 red brick houses) by Currey, 1868–71. 1,000 beds.

Smithfield, E.C. 1.—Sir William Wallace was executed there (1305) in the reign of Edward I., and Wat Tyler was "despatched" by Lord Mayor* Walworth (1381) in the reign of Richard II. Anne Askew, a Protestant martyr (1546), was burned there in the reign of Henry VIII.; and under Mary I. (1553–1558) many suffered there for the Protestant faith. (A memorial is affixed to the W. wall of St. Bartholomew's Hospital.) The last to suffer for religion at Smithfield was Bartholomew Leggatt, Unitarian (1612), in the reign of James I. At the corner of Cock Lane (W. side of West Smithfield) is a small gilt figure commemorating the spot where the Fire of London was finally checked by the demolition of houses, Sept. 6, 1666. Smithfield Market occupies the W. side of West Smithfield.

Somerset House, Strand, W.C. 2, and Victoria Embankment, W.C. 2.—The beautiful river façade (600 feet long) was built at the close of the 18th century from the designs of Sir W. Chambers; the remainder of the building is early 19th century. Somerset House was the property of Lord Protector Somerset, at whose attainder in 1552 the palace passed to the Crown, and it was a royal residence until about the close of the 17th century. The building is now occupied by the *Board of Inland Revenue* and by the *Principal Probate Registry* and the office of the Registrar-General of *Births, Marriages and Deaths.* In the Probate Registry (Central Hall) are the wills (*inter alia*) of Shakespeare, Milton, Newton, Van Dyck, Pitt, Dr. Johnson, Nelson, Wellington and Burke.

Stock Exchange, E.C. 2. (Strangers not admitted).—Known in the City as the "House," was founded in 1773 and now consists of about 3,900 members. A "jobber" does business only with other members; a "broker" is the intermediary with the public. Speculators for a rise in prices are "bulls"; those for a fall are "bears." *Chairman of the Committee for General Purposes*, Archibald H. Campbell; *Secretary, General Purposes Committee*, Edward Satterthwaite, C.B.; *Secretary, Trustees and Managers*, R. M. Brydone; *Office*, 23, Throgmorton St., E.C. 2.

Thames Embankments.—The Victoria Embankment, on the N. side (from Westminster to Blackfriars), was constructed by Bazalgette for the Metropolitan Board of Works, 1860–1870 (the seats, of which the supports of some are a kneeling camel, laden with spicery, and of others a winged sphinx, were presented by the Grocers' Company, and by Rt. Hon. W. H. Smith, M.P., in 1874); the Westminster to Vauxhall section, on the S. (Surrey) side, 1860–1869; the Chelsea Embankment, 1871–1874. The total cost exceeded £2,000,000. Sir Joseph William Bazalgette (1819–1891) also constructed the London main drainage system, 1858–1865, at a cost of £4,600,000. A medallion has been placed on a pier of the Victoria Embankment to commemorate the engineer of the Thames waterside improvements ("Flumini vincula posuit"). The County Hall of the L.C.C. includes an embankment on the Surrey side.

Thames Tunnels.—The *Rotherhithe Tunnel* (foot passengers and vehicles), constructed by the L.C.C. and opened in 1908, connects Commercial Road East, with Lower Road, Rotherhithe; the total length is 1 mile 440 yards, of which 510 yards are under the river. The cost of the tunnel and its approaches was £1,560,041. The *Blackwall Tunnel* (foot passengers and vehicles) was constructed by the L.C.C. and opened in 1897, connects East India Dock Road, Poplar, with Blackwall Lane, East Greenwich. The total length of the tunnel is nearly 1¼ miles, of which 407 yds. are under the river. The cost of the tunnel with its approaches was about £1,406,000. *Greenwich Tunnel* (foot passengers only) constructed by the L.C.C. and opened in 1902, connects the Isle of Dogs, Poplar, with Greenwich. The length of the subway is 406 yards, and the cost was about £180,000. The *Woolwich Tunnel* (foot passengers only), constructed by the L.C.C. and opened in 1912, connects North and South Woolwich below the passenger and vehicular ferry from North Woolwich Station, E. 16, to High Street, Woolwich, S.E. 18. The length of the subway is about 500 yards, and its cost was £85,862. The *Thames Tunnel* (1300 feet) was opened in 1843 to connect Wapping (N.) with Rotherhithe (S.). In 1866 it was closed to the public, and purchased by the East London Railway Company. The *Tower Subway* for foot passengers was opened in 1870, and has long been closed.

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* The "Sword of St. Paul" appears in the 1st quarter of the City Arms, not "Walworth's dagger" as once commonly believed.

TOWER HILL, E.C. 1 and E.C. 3, was formerly the place of execution for condemned prisoners from the Tower, the site of the scaffold being marked in the gardens of Trinity Square.

TOWER OF LONDON, E.C. 3 (built by William the Conqueror, A.D. 1066–1087).—Admission to Jewel House, on all week days, 6*d.*; White Tower and Armouries, including Vaults, 6*d.*; to Bloody Tower, on all week days, 6*d.* Free on Saturdays (except Jewel House and Bloody Tower) by tickets issued at the office at gateway. Open from 1 May to 30 Sept., 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.; 1 Oct. to 30 April, 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. Not open on Good Friday, Christmas Day, or Sunday. *Constable*, Field-Marshal Lord Methuen, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O.; *Lieutenant*, Gen. Sir F. J. Davies, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., A.D.C.; *Major and Resident Governor*, Lt.-Col. Dan Burges, V.C., D.S.O.; *Keeper of the Jewel House*, Major-Gen. Sir George J. Younghusband, K.C.M.G., K.C.I.E., C.B.; *Curator of the Armouries*, Charles Ffoulkes, F.S.A. The Yeoman Warders ("Beefeaters") retain their picturesque Tudor uniforms. During the Great War the use of the Tower as a prison was revived. Sir William Wallace, King David II. and King James I. of Scotland, the "Little Princes" (Edward V. and his brother), Anne Boleyn, Katherine Howard, Lady Jane Grey, Queen Elizabeth, Sir Walter Raleigh, William Penn, Cranmer, Ridley and Latimer and many others were imprisoned in the Tower.

TRAFALGAR SQUARE, S.W. 1.—This space was laid out in the second quarter of the 19th century In the Square are the *Nelson Monument* 142 feet high, with Landseer's lions round the base, and statues of *Havelock*, *Napier*, and *Gordon*. The plinth of the Nelson Monument was badly damaged by fire during the (unofficial) celebrations on Armistice Day (Nov. 11, 1918). In the façade of the N. Wall of Trafalgar Square are metal standard measures.

WESTMINSTER HALL, S.W. 1 (built by William Rufus, A.D. 1087–1100 and altered by Richard II., 1377–1399), adjacent to and incorporated in the Houses of Parliament.—Westminster Hall is part of the Palace of Westminster and survived the fire, which destroyed the remainder of the Palace (Oct. 16, 1834). The Hall is 290 feet long, 68 feet wide, and 90 feet high. The hammer beam roof of carved oak, dating from 1399, is one of the principal attractions. King Charles I. was tried in the Hall. For admission, see regulations as to Houses of Parliament.

WHITEHALL, opposite Horse Guards, S.W. 1.—Erected by Inigo Jones as a banqueting-house for the projected Whitehall Palace. King Charles I. was beheaded here.

PARKS, SPACES AND GARDENS.

The Parks and Open Spaces in the following list are maintained as indicated by distinguishing marks— * by the Crown; † by the Corporation of London; § by the London County Council; ‡ by the Metropolitan Borough Council.

City and West Central District

†BUNHILL FIELDS BURIAL GROUND (4 acres), *see* p. 573.

§VICTORIA EMBANKMENT GARDENS (10 acres), E.C. 4 and W.C 2, containing the *Watergate* of York House (Inigo Jones).

Western District

‡AVONDALE PARK (4 acres), Pottery Lane, Notting Hill, W. 11.

§BROOK GREEN, (5 acres), Hammersmith, W. 6.

*BUSHY PARK (1,100 acres), *see* p. 584.

*GREEN PARK (53 acres) W. 1.—Between Piccadilly and St. James's Park with *Constitution Hill*, leading to Hyde Park Corner.

*HAMPTON COURT GARDENS (54 acres).

*HAMPTON COURT GREEN (17 acres).

*HAMPTON COURT PARK (700 acres).

*HYDE PARK (364 acres)—From Park Lane, W. 1., to Kensington Gardens, W. 2, containing the Serpentine. Fine gateway at Hyde Park Corner, with Apsley House, the Achilles Statue, Rotten Row and the Ladies' Mile. To the north-east is the *Marble Arch*, originally erected by George IV. at the entrance to Buckingham Palace and re-erected in present position in 1850.

*KENSINGTON GARDENS (275 acres) W. 2—From western boundary of Hyde Park to Kensington Palace containing the Albert Memorial..

*KEW ROYAL BOTANIC GARDENS (288 acres), *see* p. 583.

§MARBLE HILL (66 acres).—Twickenham, Middlesex (opposite Richmond, Surrey).—A beautiful park, running down to the riverside, on the left bank of the Thames; includes a mansion, formerly the residence of Mrs. Fitzherbert, morganatic wife of George IV. Twickenham contains Pope's Villa (rebuilt) and the poet's tomb in the parish church, near which is York House, where Queen Anne was born. At *Strawberry Hill* is Horace Walpole's house with ornamental garden.

‡PADDINGTON RECREATION GROUND (26 acres), N. 2.

§RAVENSCOURT PARK (33 acres), Hammersmith, [W. 6.

*RICHMOND GREEN (10 acres).

*RICHMOND PARK (2358 acres).

§SHEPHERD'S BUSH COMMON (8 acres), Hammersmith, W. 6.

‡WENDELL PARK (4 acres), Hammersmith, W. 6.

§WORMWOOD SCRUBS (215 acres), Hammersmith.

South Western District

*ST. JAMES'S PARK (93 acres), S.W. 1.—From Whitehall to Buckingham Palace. An ornamental lake of 5 acres is spanned by a suspension bridge built in 1857, from which a magnificent view is obtainable towards Westminster eastwards and westwards to Buckingham Palace. The *Mall* leads from the Admiralty Arch to the Queen Victoria Memorial and Buckingham Palace. *Birdcage Walk* from Storey's Gate, past Wellington Barracks, to Buckingham Palace.

§BATTERSEA PARK, (200 acres) S.W. 8 to S.W. 11, with *Sub-tropical Garden* (4 acres) and large artificial lake.

§CHELSEA EMBANKMENT GARDENS, (1 acre). Statue of Carlyle and Rossetti fountain.

§CLAPHAM COMMON (220 acres), S.W. 4.

§EEL BROOK COMMON (14 acres), King's Road, [Chelsea.

‡FULHAM PARK (22 acres), S.W. 6.

§GARRATT GREEN (8 acres), S.W. 17, adjoining Wandsworth Common, S.W. 18.

§PARSON'S GREEN (3 acres), King's Road, Fulham, S.W. 6.

‡ST. LUKE'S GARDENS, (4 acres), Chelsea.

‡SOUTH PARK (21 acres), Fulham, S.W. 6.

§STREATHAM COMMON (66 acres,) S.W. 16.

§TOOTING COMMON (217 acres), S.W. 17.

§WANDSWORTH COMMON (183 acres), S.W. 18.

§WANDSWORTH PARK (20 acres), on the right bank of the Thames, opposite the ground of Hurlingham Club.

North-Western District,

§GOLDER'S HILL (36 acres), adjoining West Heath, Hampstead.

§HAMPSTEAD HEATH, (240 acres), N.W. 3—Hampstead Church contains a bust of Keats, who lived for a time at Lawn Bank (formerly called Wentworth Place).

KEN WOOD (95 acres), adjoining Parliament Hill Fields and including Nightingale Valley. Purchased in 1922 by public subscription.

§PARLIAMENT HILL (267 acres),—adjoining Hampstead Heath. A tumulus, popularly known as *Boudicca's Tomb*, is believed to be a Roman boundary mark.

§QUEEN'S PARK, KILBURN (30 acres).

*REGENT'S PARK and PRIMROSE HILL (472 acres), N.W. 1.—From Marylebone Road to Primrose Hill surrounded by the Outer Circle and divided by the *Broad Walk* leading to Zoological Gardens.

South-Eastern District.

§THE ARCHBISHOP'S PARK (10 acres),—adjoining the grounds of Lambeth Palace, S.E. 1.

§AVERY HILL (80 acres), Eltham, S.E. 9.

§BLACKHEATH, (267 acres) S.E. 3.—*Morden College*, founded in 1695 as a home for "decayed Turkey merchants," is situated near the S.E. corner of the heath.

§BOSTALL HEATH AND WOODS (134 acres), S.E. 2.

§BROCKWELL PARK (127 acres), with Brockwell Hall, Herne Hill, S.E. 5.

‡COX'S WALK (5 acres), Camberwell, S.E. 5.

§DEPTFORD PARK (17 acres), S.E. 8.

§DULWICH PARK (72 acres), with lake, S.E. 22.

§ELTHAM GREEN (8 acres), S.E. 9.

§ELTHAM PARK (42 acres), S.E. 9.

§FARADAY GARDEN (1 acre), Walworth Road, S.E. 17.

‡FORSTER PARK (24 acres) Whitefoot Lane, Lewisham, S.E. 4.

§GOOSE GREEN (6 acres), Dulwich, S.E. 21.

*GREENWICH PARK (188 acres), S.E. 10, *see* p. 585.

§HILLY FIELDS (46 acres) Lewisham & Brockley, S.E. 4.

‡HOME PARK (8 acres), Lewisham, S.E. 4.

§HORNIMAN GARDENS (9 acres), London Road, Forest Hill, S.E. 23.

§ISLAND GARDEN (3 acres), Isle of Dogs, Poplar, E. 14, opposite Greenwich Hospital.

§KENNINGTON PARK (20 acres), S.E. 11.

§LADYWELL RECREATION GROUND (52 acres), by the side of the river Ravensbourne. Lewisham, S.E. 13.

§MANOR HOUSE GARDENS (9 acres), High Road, Lee, S.E. 12.

§MARYON PARK (12 acres), Mount Street, Charlton, S.E. 7.

§MOUNTSFIELD PARK (13 acres), Lewisham, S.E. 12.

§MYATT'S FIELDS (14 acres), "Camberwell Park," Knatchbull Road, Camberwell, S.E. 5.

§NEWINGTON RECREATION GROUND (3 acres), on the site of Horsemonger Lane Gaol, Newington Causeway, S.E. 1.

§NORTH WOOLWICH GARDENS (10 acres), the Royal Victoria Gardens, E. 16.

§NORTHBROOK PARK (7 acres), Baring Road, Lee, S.E. 12.

§PECKHAM RYE (64 acres), S.E. 15, and S.E. 22.

§PECKHAM RYE PARK (49 acres), S.E. 15, and S.E. 22.

§PLUMSTEAD COMMON (103 acres), S.E. 18.

§RUSKIN PARK (24 acres), Denmark Hill, S.E. 24.

§SHOOTER'S HILL (22 acres) Kent, including Severndroog Castle.

§SHOULDER OF MUTTON GREEN (5 acres), Welling, Kent, S.E. 18.

§SOUTHWARK PARK (63 acres), near Surrey Commercial Docks, Rotherhithe, S.E. 16.

‡SYDENHAM AND FOREST HILL RECREATION GROUND (18 acres), S.E. 16.

§SYDENHAM WELLS PARK (18 acres), Upper Sydenham, S.E. 26.

§TELEGRAPH HILL (10 acres), Pepys Road, New Cross, S.E. 14.

‡VAUXHALL PARK (8 acres), Lambeth, S.E. 1.

†WEST WICKHAM COMMON (25 acres).

Northern and Eastern Districts.

§BETHNAL GREEN GARDENS (9 acres), Cambridge Road, E. 2.

§BRICKFIELD GARDENS (2 acres), Endive Street, Limehouse, E. 14.

§BROMLEY RECREATION GROUND (1½ acres), St. Leonard's Street, Bromley, E. 14, on site of Tudor House.

§CLAPTON COMMON (8 acres), Upper Clapton Road, E. 5.

§CLISSOLD PARK (55 acres), Church Street, Stoke Newington, N. 16.

†EPPING FOREST (5,560 acres), *see* p. 585.

§FINSBURY PARK (115 acres), Seven Sisters Road, N. 4.

§HACKNEY DOWNS (42 acres), Downs Road, Clapton, E. 5.

§HACKNEY MARSH (340 acres), in the valley of the river Lee, Hackney, E. 8.

§HAINAULT FOREST (805 acres), Hainault, Essex.

§HIGHBURY FIELDS (28 acres), Holloway Road, N. 7.

†HIGHGATE WOOD (69 acres). Highgate Hill is the scene of the Dick Whittington legends.

§KING EDWARD MEMORIAL PARK (7½ acres), Shoreditch, E. 1.

§LONDON FIELDS (27 acres), Hackney, E. 8.

†MEATH GARDENS (10 acres), Green Street, Bethnal Green, E. 2.

§MILL FIELDS (63 acres), Clapton, E. 5.

§SHANDY STREET RECREATION GROUND (1½ acres), Harford Street, Mile End Road, E. 1.

§SPRINGFIELD PARK (33 acres), Upper Clapton road, E. 5.

§STOKE NEWINGTON COMMON (5 acres), N. 16.

§TUNNEL GARDENS (2 acres), Poplar, E. 16.

§VICTORIA PARK (217 acres), E. 2. The *Bethnal Green Museum* (a branch of the Victoria and Albert, Museum) is close by.

§WAPPING RECREATION GROUND (2½ acres) Tench Street, Wapping, E. 1.

§WATERLOW PARK (26 acres), on the southern slopes of Highgate Hill, N. 6, containing *Lauderdale House*, formerly occupied by Nell Gwynne.

§**Well Street Common** (21 acres), adjoins Victoria Park, E. 2.

†**West Ham Park** (77 acres).

PICTURE GALLERIES.

During the year ended March 31, attendances at Museums and Galleries were as follows :—

	Special students.	General public.
Bethnal Green	4,023	313,103
British	200,702	895,631
Imperial Institute	—	149,064
Imperial War	215	979,577
London	50	211,740
Practical Geology	2,820	22,129
National Gallery	9,203	629,993
Tate Gallery	2,460	222,375
National Portrait	784	166,804
Natural History Museum	25,502	444,843
Kew Gardens	100,659	1,039,169
R.U.S.I.	—	38,436
Science Museum	7,739	439,499
Tower	—	350,038
Victoria and Albert	37,323	1,108,204
Wallace Collection	—	120,538
Totals	391,500	7,117,144

The numbers of visitors who availed themselves of the services of "guide lecturers" were: British Museum, 38,577; National Gallery, 23,990; Tate Gallery, 10,048; Natural History Museum, 13,403; Victoria and Albert Museum, 10,079. Receipts from the sale of catalogues, guide-books, etc., amounted at the British Museum to £6,357, and at the National Gallery to £2,332.

Guildhall Art Gallery, Guildhall, E.C. 2.—Founded in 1886 by the Corporation of London; enlarged and extended in 1922. Admission free from 10 to 5 March to Sept., and from 10 to 4 Oct. to Feb. Attendances, 1921, 108,818.—*Director*, Sir Alfred Temple, F.S.A.

National Gallery, Trafalgar Square, W.C. 2 (founded in 1824).—National collection of pictures. Open 10 4, 5 or 6, according to season. Paying days (6*d.*), Monday, Tuesday, until April 1, Thursday and Friday. Open free on Wednesday and Saturday, and after April 1, Monday and Tuesday; Sunday, from 2 to 4, 5 or 6. Closed on Good Friday, Christmas Eve, and Christmas Day.

∴ In 1922, 362,959 persons were admitted on free days, 91,206 on Sundays, and 175,078 on pay days.

National Gallery, Millbank, S.W. 1. **The Tate Gallery** (opened in 1897).—National collection of British pictures. Students' days, Tuesday and Wednesday, 1*s.*; other days free. For hours and Sundays *see* National Gallery. A Gallery for *Modern Foreign Art*, the gift of Sir Joseph Duveen, is to be built adjoining the Tate Gallery as soon as circumstances permit; temporarily, a selection of Modern Foreign Paintings is exhibited in Gallery VIII. of the Turner Wing.

National Portrait Gallery.—St. Martin's Place, Charing Cross, W.C. 2 (founded in 1856, and removed to present buildings in 1895). Series of 2,000 historical portraits. Open on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Saturday from 10 to 4, 5, or 6, according to season; on Sunday, 2.30 to 5.30 (2 to 4 in winter); Thursday and Friday (Students' days) from 10 to 4 or 5. Free on Wednesday, Saturday and Sunday; other days admission 6*d.*

Pastel Society, Royal Institute Galleries, Piccadilly, W. 1. *Sec.*, Reginald Blackmore.

Private Collections.—There are many private collections of pictures in the great houses of London, admission to which can usually be obtained by written application beforehand. Among the most notable are those at *Apsley House*, Hyde Park Corner, the residence of the Duke of Wellington; *Bridgewater House*, Piccadilly (Duke of Devonshire); *Dorchester House*, Park Lane (Sir George Holford); *Doughty House*, Richmond (Sir F. L. Cook, Bart.); *Grosvenor House*, Upper Grosvenor Street (Duke of Westminster); *Holland House*, Kensington Road (Earl of Ilchester); *Lansdowne House*, Curzon Street (Marquess of Lansdowne); *Montagu House*, Whitehall (Duke of Buccleugh). The *Mond Collection* at 20 Avenue Road, St. John's Wood, N.W. 8.

Royal Academy of Arts, Burlington House, Piccadilly W. 1 (founded in 1768).—Exhibition of works by living artists, open from 1st Monday in May, to middle of August, from 9 to 7; admission 1*s.* 6*d.*; catalogue, 1*s.* Exhibition of works by old masters and deceased British artists, 10 weeks from 1st Monday in January, from 9 till 5; admission, 1*s.*; catalogue, 1*s.* Gibson and Diploma Galleries, free, daily, from 11 to 4; catalogue 1*s.*

Royal Institute of Painters in Water Colours, 195 Piccadilly, W. 1.—Exhibitions open to all artists, March 24 to May 30, admission 1*s.*

Royal Institute of Oil Painters, 195 Piccadilly, W.—Open from Oct. 13 to Dec. 15, admission 1*s.*

Royal Society of Painters in Water Colours, 5A Pall Mall East, S.W. 1 (founded in 1804).—Exhibitions confined to the works of Members and Associates are held in April and November, admission 1*s.*

Wallace Collection.—Hertford House, Manchester Square, W. 1 (opened in 1900).—Pictures, drawings and miniatures, French furniture, bronzes, porcelain, armour, and miscellaneous objets d'art. Admission 6*d.* on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Fridays, other days *free.* Open on weekdays from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.; Sundays, from 2 p.m. to 5 p.m. Official lectures on Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday. Closed on Good Friday, Christmas Eve, and Christmas Day.

Whitechapel Art Gallery, High Street, Whitechapel, E. 1. Stations, Aldgate and Aldgate East.—Loan Exhibitions held here during year. Admission free.

MUSEUMS.

British Museum, Bloomsbury, W.C. 1 (opened in 1759).—Fine collections of ancient sculpture, &c. Exhibition of specimens of early printed books, bindings, manuscripts, autograph letters, and prints and drawings; of Egyptian, Assyrian, Greek, Roman, Etruscan, Cyprian, British and mediæval and other antiquities; coins, gold ornaments, gems, china, glass, ethnographical objects; monuments of Indian religions, &c. Open free daily 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.; Sundays 2 p.m. to dusk. *Reading-room* open daily to readers, from 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. throughout the year, except Good Friday and Christmas Day. Closed for cleaning first four week-days in March and Sept. Tickets of admission to the reading-room, for purposes of research and reference, are granted on written application beforehand to the Director. The applicant must state abode, business or profession and full particulars of purpose, and must send a recommendation from a householder, who must be a person of recognised position.

Natural History Museum, Cromwell Road, S. Kensington, S.W. 7, branch of **The British Museum** (removed to present buildings in 1880–5).—Open free on week-days (except Good Friday and Christmas Day) at 10. The hours of closing are:—Jan. and Feb., 5; March to Sept. (inclusive), 6; Oct. to Dec. (inclusive), 5. Sundays (throughout the year) from 2.30 to 6. The collections comprise all branches of natural history. A morphological series in the centre hall; a collection of domesticated animals; a series of insects illustrating economic zoology; galleries of mammals, including whales; birds and their nests; fishes; reptiles; insects; shells; corals, sponges, &c.; galleries of fossils of all kinds; a botanical gallery; and an extensive gallery of minerals, rocks and meteorites, with series of specimens forming introductions to their study. An Official Guide conducts visitors round the collections at 12 noon and at 3 p.m. daily (except Sundays) free of charge, and his services are available for special parties (also free of charge) by arrangement with the Director. Students are admitted daily for the special study of the collections, and to make drawings and take photographs of specimens, under special regulations to be obtained from the Director. The Museum issues a large variety of publications, comprising scientific monographs and catalogues, popular guide books and manuals, instructions for collectors, economic pamphlets, and picture-cards, both monochrome and in colour.

VICTORIA AND ALBERT, Cromwell Road, South Kensington, S.W. 7 (founded in 1852).—Museum of decorative and industrial Art, under the control of the Board of Education. The Museum contains nine departments, viz.:—Architecture and Sculpture; Ceramics; Engraving, Illustration and Design; Metal-work; Paintings; Woodwork; Textiles; Library (books on art); and the Department of Circulation. Open on weekdays from 10 a.m. till 5 p.m. except Good Friday and Christmas Day. Admission free. Persons desiring to use the Library must apply for a ticket. The Indian Section, containing collections illustrating the arts and industries of the Indian Empire, is situated in the Imperial Institute Road; open free every day, same hours as above. On Sundays the Indian Section and all other Departments of the Museum, with the exception of the Library and the Circulation Department, are open from 2.30 p.m. till 6 p.m.

BETHNAL GREEN, Cambridge Road, E. 2.—Branch of Victoria and Albert Museum. Collections of pictures, furniture, pottery, textiles, British birds. Section for objects of special interest to children. Free daily (closed Good Friday and Christmas Day) on week days 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. Sundays, from 2.30 to 6 p.m.

CARLYLE'S HOUSE 24 Cheyne Row, Chelsea, S.W. 3.—Maintained as a museum by the Carlyle's House Memorial Trust. Open daily 10 a.m. to sunset, 1*s*. (6*d*. Saturdays). *Sec.*, G. A. Lumsden.

CUMING MUSEUM, Central Library, Walworth Road, S.E. 17.—Natural History, "Folk" relics, and "Bygones" on evolutionary lines.

GEFFRYE MUSEUM, Kingsland Road, E. 2 (formerly Ironmongers' Almshouses).—Exhibition of old furniture, period rooms, staircases, mantelpieces, doorways, panellings, carvings, and relics of vanishing London of antiquarian and artistic interest. Maintained by L.C.C. Open free from 11 to 6 p.m. on week-days, and 2 p.m. to 6 p.m. on Sundays. Not open on Mondays (except Bank Holidays).

GUILDHALL MUSEUM, Guildhall, E.C. 2.—Founded by the Corporation of London. Relics of Roman, Saxon and Mediæval London, &c. Admission free March–Sept. 10 to 5, Oct.–Feb. 10 to 4.

HOGARTH'S HOUSE, Hogarth Lane, Chiswick, W. 4.—Open Mon., Wed., Sat. May 1 to Aug. 31, 11 to 5; Sept. 1 to April 30, 11 to 3. Admission 6*d*.

HORNIMAN MUSEUM AND LIBRARY, London Rd., Forest Hill, S.E. 23 (L.C.C.).—Natural History of Man and Animals. Admission free. Weekdays:—11 a.m. till 5.30, 6, or 7 p.m., according to season. Sundays throughout the year from 2 to 8 p.m. Closed on Tuesdays and on Christmas Day.

IMPERIAL INSTITUTE, South Kensington, S.W. 27. The National Memorial of the Jubilee of Queen Victoria.—(I.) *Exhibition Galleries*, open to public, free, from 10 to 5; from Nov. to Feb., 10 to 4. Entered from Imperial Institute Road. The collections illustrate the raw materials obtainable from the various countries of the British Empire. Royal Presents and Addresses from India and the Dominions, lent by His Majesty the King, are displayed in each Court. There is a Central Stand for distribution of literature and for dealing with inquiries. Special arrangements made for conducted visits of schools and institutions. A Guide-Lecturer has been appointed to give demonstrations in the Galleries at stated times. (II.) *Scientific and Technical Department*, equipped with extensive laboratories and sample rooms, for conducting investigations. (III.) *Technical Information Bureau* for the supply of information regarding new or little known natural products and the commercial utilisation of standard products of India, the Dominions, and the Colonies. (IV.) *Reference Library and Reading Rooms*, and *Map Room*, containing collection of works on tropical agriculture, official publications and maps, and the principal newspapers of the British Empire. (V.) *Offices* of the Overseas Nursing Association, Empire Forestry, and African Society. (The University of London is housed, at present, in a part of the Imperial Institute Building.)

IMPERIAL WAR MUSEUM.—Collection of War relics, souvenirs, photographs, &c., in Naval, Military, and Air Force sections; Art, Poster, Photographic and Cinematograph sections. *Curator and Secretary*, Charles Ffoulkes, F.S.A. The museum is being removed to Galleries formerly occupied by the Science Museum, South Kensington, the aeronautical exhibits being placed on loan. It will be opened to the public towards the end of 1924.

DR. JOHNSON'S HOUSE, Gough Square, Fleet Street, E.C. 4.—Open daily from 10.30 to 4.30 or 5, according to season, free. Not open on Sundays, except by writing to the custodian previously. Entrance through Johnson's Court, Fleet Street.

LEIGHTON HOUSE, 12 Holland Park Road, Kensington, W. 14.—Arab hall, collection of Lord Leighton's sketches and pictures. Open free on Saturdays 11 to dusk; other week days 11 to 3, admission 1*s*. Closed on Sundays.

LONDON MUSEUM, Lancaster (late Stafford) House, St. James's, S.W. 1. Instituted, on the lines of the Carnavalet at Paris, for the conservation of antiquities and other objects associated with the history of London. Opened April 1912 at Kensington Palace and removed in 1913 to Lancaster House (the lease of which was presented to the nation by Lord Leverhulme). Tuesdays, 1*s*.; Wednesdays and Thursdays, 6*d*.; other days free; closed for cleaning on Friday till 2 p.m. Hours:—April 1 till Oct. 31, 10 a.m. till 6 p.m. (Sundays 2 to 6 p.m.); Nov. 1 to March 31, 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. (Sundays 2 to 4 p.m.).

Parkes Museum of the Royal Sanitary Institute, 90 Buckingham Palace Road, S.W. 1, contains various sanitary appliances and exhibits relating to health and hygiene; there is a large library of sanitary and public health literature. The Museum is open free daily from 9.30 to 5.30, and on Mondays to 7.

Practical Geology, Jermyn Street, Piccadilly, W. 1.—[*The museum is closed for repairs until further notice.*] *Curator*, Dr. W. F. P. McLintock.

Royal College of Surgeons, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C. 2.—Admission to the Museum by order of members, or on application to the Secretary or Conservator, first four days of the week, from 10 to 5 in summer, and 10 to 4 from Nov. 1 to Feb. 29.

Royal Society of Arts, Adelphi, W.C. 2.—Barry's Pictures in the Great Hall. Admission free, daily, 10 to 3; Saturdays, 10 to 1.

Royal United Service Museum, Whitehall, S.W. 1.—Rubens' celebrated ceiling (recently restored), models of Trafalgar and Waterloo; interesting naval and military relics; models of ancient and modern war vessels; collections of arms of all periods. Admission to the Museum 1*s.*, daily. Soldiers and sailors in uniform, free. 10 to 5.

Science Museum, Exhibition Road and Imperial Institute Road, South Kensington, S.W. 7.—Under the control of the Board of Education. The collections illustrate the principles of Science and also their application to industrial purposes. The divisions are: (*a*) Scientific instruments and apparatus used in Instruction and Research; (*b*) Machinery, including models and examples illustrating the development of various branches of Engineering and certain other industries; (*c*) Naval Models and Marine Engines, together with objects illustrating methods of ship propulsion; (*d*) Aeronautics; (*e*) Science Library, containing books on pure and applied Science, and a set of British patent specifications. Open daily, except Good Friday and Christmas Day, 10 to 6; Sunday, 2.30 to 6. Admission free.

Sir John Soane's, 13 Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C. 2.—The interesting house of the famous architect of the Bank of England, built in 1812, and maintained in its original condition, containing valuable collections and pictures by Hogarth, Watteau, Canaletto, Reynolds, Turner, &c., the alabaster sarcophagus of Seti I. (B.C. 1370), and many architectural, sculptural and antiquarian treasures. Open free on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays from March to August inclusive; and on Thursdays and Fridays in October and November. Hours, 10.30 to 5, in November to 4. For permission to view on other days apply by letter or personally. *Curator*, Arthur T. Bolton, F.S.A., F.R.I.B.A.

Wallace Collection. *See Picture Galleries.*

Wellcome Historical Medical Museum, 54A Wigmore Street, W. 1.—Daily, 10 to 5; Saturdays, 10 to 1. Admission, Medical men, dental and veterinary, pharmacists and nurses, on presentation of card; others on application to *Curator*, C. J. S. Thompson, M.B.E.

Wesley's House Museum, 47 City Road, E.C. 1.—Open week-days from 10 to 1 and 2 to 4, charge 6*d.*

EXHIBITIONS, &c.

British Empire Exhibition, Wembley. April to Oct., 1924. *President*, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales. The British Empire Exhibition is the greatest exhibition of its kind ever held. It is to reproduce the entire resources of the British Empire. The Home Government, India and all the Dominions and Colonies have special pavilions in the grounds which cover an area of 216 acres. The Palace of Engineering, which is six times the size of Trafalgar Square, will contain the finest collection of engineering exhibits ever brought together in any one exhibition. Huge Amusements Park, gardens, restaurants, bandstands, conference hall, internal railways. Ten minutes from Baker Street and Marylebone: connected with all main lines. *Pageant of Empire* during July and August. *Association International*, England *v.* Scotland, April 12; *Association Football Cup Final*, April 26. Admission, 1*s.* 6*d.*; children, half price.

Alexandra Palace, Muswell Hill, N. 10 (recently vacated by Ministry of Pensions).—Fireworks, concerts, &c.

Botanic Gardens, Regent's Park, N.W. 1.—Daily from 9 a.m. (Sundays 9.30 a.m.) to sunset. On Mondays and Saturdays, 1*s.*; other days to Fellows and Members, or by orders from Fellows.

Crystal Palace, S.E. 19.—The Great Pleasure Resort (designed by Paxton) originally for the International Exhibition in Hyde Park (1851) removed and re-erected on the crest of Norwood Hill. Open daily (except Sundays) from 10 a.m. 28 acres of recreation under cover and 200 acres of parkland. Festivals, shows, musical and other entertainments daily. Fireworks during summer months.

Madame Tussaud's Exhibition, Marylebone Road, N.W. 1. (adjoining Baker Street Station).—Portrait models of celebrities past and present. Napoleon, Wellington, Nelson, and other relics. Open from 10 to 10. 1*s.* (tax 3*d.*); children half-price.

Olympia, Addison Road, W. 14. Various Exhibitions in 1924, and the Royal Tournament (June), followed by the International Horse Show.

Royal Agricultural Hall, Upper Street, Islington, N. 1.—Cattle Show in December; World's Fair in Dec. and Jan.; Dog Show in Feb.; Horse Shows in Feb. and March; Yachting Exhibition in March; Clothing Exhibition in March; Drapery Exhibition in April; London Fair and Market in July; Confectionery and Grocers in Sept.; Shoe and Leather and Dairy in Oct.; Brewers in Nov.

Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew.—Accessible by railway, omnibus, "tube" and electric tram. Open daily, M., W., Th., Sat., Sun. and Good Fri. Admission 1*d.* Tu. and Fri. (Students' days), 6*d.* 10 to sunset or 9 p.m. (summer time). (Houses 1 p.m. to 5 p.m. or sunset.) Closed on Christmas Day.

Royal Horticultural Society, Vincent Square, S.W. 1, holds fortnightly exhibitions at Vincent Square, S.W. 1, and occasional large shows in the grounds of Chelsea Hospital (May).

White City, Shepherd's Bush.—British Industries Fair (1924), April 28 to May 9.

Zoological Gardens, Regent's Park, N.W. 8 (opened A.D. 1828; the King's menagerie transferred from the Tower of London, 1834).—Admission on week days from 9 a.m. till sunset (warning bell is rung 15 minutes before closing time); Mondays 6*d.*, other weekdays, 1*s.*; children under twelve, 6*d.* Special prices for parties and schools, on application to the Secretary. On Sundays admission to the gardens can only be obtained by an order from a Fellow of the Zoological Society. A military band plays on Saturday afternoons in summer from 4 p.m.

In 1922 visitors to the "Zoo" numbered 1,427 849, an increase of 41,104 compared with 1921, the receipts for admission being £45,026.

MUSIC.

ROYAL OPERA, Covent Garden, W.C. 2.—Grand Opera during London Season (in 1922 the Grand Opera season was revived). *Fancy Dress Balls* at Covent Garden on Fridays during winter.

QUEEN'S HALL, Langham Place, W. 1.—Promenade Concerts by the New Queen's Hall Orchestra, from second week in Aug. to end of Oct. *Conductor*, Sir Henry J. Wood. (M., Wagner; Tu., Russian, &c.; W., Operatic, &c.; Th., Popular; F., Beethoven; Sat., Popular.) Symphony Concerts throughout year. Sunday Concerts, afternoon and evening. *Conductor*, Sir Landon Ronald. *See also* Royal Philharmonic Society, *below*.

ROYAL ALBERT HALL, South Kensington, S.W. 7.—Royal Choral Society, London Ballad, and other Concerts, Meetings, Balls, Bazaars, Exhibitions, &c. Concert every Sunday at 3. *Manager*, Hilton Carter, M.V.O.

ROYAL PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY, 19 Berners Street, W. 1.—*Hon. Sec.*, J. Mewburn Levien. Series of concerts commenced 1813 and continued without break to present time. Season, Nov.–March at Queen's Hall. *Conductor*, Albert Coates.

KNELLER HALL, Twickenham.—Royal Military School of Music. Public admitted on Wednesdays from May to September. Orchestral concerts by students.

AEOLIAN HALL, 135, Bond Street, W. 1.

ALEXANDRA PALACE, Wood Green, N. 22.

PHILHARMONIC HALL, Great Portland Street, W. 1.

STEINWAY HALL, 15 Lower Seymour Street, Portman Square, W. 1.

WIGMORE HALL, Wigmore Street, W. 1.

METROPOLITAN SPORT.

AQUATICS.—The *Oxford and Cambridge Boat Race*, rowed almost continuously since 1856 (first race 1829) takes place about last Saturday in March. The course is 4¼ miles from Putney to Mortlake. *Henley Regatta* occupies four days towards the close of the London season, and some of its principal races are now of an International character. *Doggett's Coat and Badge* (*see* Eltham, p. 585) are competed for annually by Thames watermen on Aug. 1, from London Bridge to Chelsea. The *Wingfield Sculls*, marking the amateur championship of the Thames, are competed for, between Putney and Mortlake, in July.

ATHLETICS.—The Amateur Championships are generally held on the first Saturday in July at Stamford Bridge Grounds, Fulham Road, the headquarters of the London Athletic Club, under the auspices of the *Amateur Athletic Association* (*A.A.A.*), 10, John Street, Adelphi, W.C. 2. The *Women's Amateur Athletic Association* (*Sec.*, Major Marchant, Polytechnic, Regent Street, W. 1) is affiliated to the *A.A.A.* The *Oxford and Cambridge Sports* are held at Queen's Club, Hammersmith, usually on the Friday before the Boat Race. *Bowling* is managed by the English Bowling Association, C. E. Woodruffe, *General Sec.*, 9–10, Pancras Lane, Queen Street, E.C. 4. Amateur *Boxing* is managed by the Amateur Boxing Association, 4, Aldgate High Street, E. 1, and Professional Boxing by the National Sporting Club, 43, King Street, Covent Garden, W.C. 2. *Cricket* is governed by the M.C.C. at Lord's (*see* p. 576). The grounds of Surrey County Cricket Club at Kennington Oval and of Essex County at Leyton are also easily accessible. The *Croquet* Association offices (*Sec.*, Charles Crawley) are at 4, Southampton Row, W.C. 1. Rugby *Football* in the Metropolitan area is played by amateurs only, the International matches between England, Wales, Scotland and Ireland taking place at Twickenham. The Oxford and Cambridge match is also played at Twickenham. The principal Metropolitan Clubs are Blackheath (Rectory Field), the Harlequins (Twickenham), Richmond (Athletic Ground), London Scottish and Rosslyn Park (Old Deer Park, Richmond). *Secretary of the Rugby Union*, C. J. B. Marriott; *Offices*, Twickenham. Association Football is principally professional, the leading Metropolitan clubs being Arsenal (Highbury, N.), Chelsea (Stamford Bridge), Clapton Orient (Millfields Road, Homerton, E. 9), Fulham (Craven Cottage, S.W. 6), Millwall (New Cross, S.E. 14), Queen's Park Rangers (Shepherd's Bush, W.), Tottenham Hotspur (Tottenham, N.), and West Ham United (Upton Park, E.). *Secretary of the Football Association*, F. J. Wall; *Office*, 42, Russell Square, W.C. The governing body for Amateur *Gymnastics* is the Amateur Gymnastic Association of Great Britain and Ireland (*Hon. Sec.*, C. J. West, Grassmead, Lingfield, Surrey). *Lawn Tennis* Headquarters are at the All England Lawn Tennis Club at Wimbledon, S.W., where the Championship of the world is decided early in July (or late in June). The controlling body is the *Lawn Tennis Association*, 49, Queen Victoria Street, E.C. 4. *Polo* is played at Hurlingham Club (Fulham, S.W. 6), and at Ranelagh Club (Barnes, S.W. 13). *Tennis* is played at Queen's Club, Prince's Club, and Lord's, and there is a Tennis Court at Hampton Court Palace (built by King Henry VIII. in 1530).

RACE MEETINGS.—The *Derby* is run at Epsom (14 miles from London) last Wednesday in May or first Wednesday in June. *Ascot Week* at Ascot Heath, near Windsor, about a fortnight after the Derby. The principal meetings are on *Newmarket Heath*; meetings near London are Sandown Park (Esher), Kempton Park (Sunbury), Hurst Park (W. Molesey), Gatwick (Reigate), Lingfield (E. Grinstead); *Goodwood Races*, which mark the close of the London Season, are held in the Duke of Richmond's Park, near Chichester, Sussex in July. The *Grand Military Steeplechase* is at Sandown Park. The *Grand National Steeplechase* (the principal race of the steeplechasing season) is held at Aintree, near Liverpool, about the last Friday in March.

ENVIRONS OF LONDON.

BARNET AND HADLEY GREEN.—Scene of Battle, A.D. 1471. Memorial Pillar to Earl of Warwick. Hadley Woods.

BURNHAM BEECHES and FLEET WOOD, Bucks.—Magnificent sylvan scenery (374 acres), purchased by the Corporation of London for the benefit of the public in 1879; Fleet Wood (65 acres) presented in 1921. During summer omnibus runs daily, Sundays included, from Slough Station, G.W.R., passing within 250 yards of "Gray's Elegy" Church, *see* "Stoke Poges."

BUSHY PARK (1,100 acres).—Adjoining Hampton Court, contains many fine trees and avenue of horse-chestnuts enclosed in a fourfold avenue of limes, planted by King William III. "Chestnut Sunday" (when the trees are in full bloom with their "candles") is usually about 1st to

15th May. A herd of tame deer is maintained in the Park.

CROYDON, Surrey.—London Terminal (Customs) Aerodrome.

CUFFLEY, Herts.—Memorial to Capt. W. L. Robinson, V.C., on spot above which the first German Zeppelin (L 21) was destroyed on British soil, Sept. 3, 1916.

DULWICH, S.E. 21 (5 miles from London) contains *Dulwich College* (founded by Edward Alleyn in 1619), *Dulwich Picture Gallery*, built by Sir John Sloane (open free daily, 10 to 4, 5, or 6, and on Sunday afternoons during the Summer), the *Horniman Museum* (*see* p. 582), and *Dulwich Park* (72 acres). In *Dulwich Village* the rural characteristics of the pre-suburban period are preserved.

ELTHAM, Kent (10 miles from London by S.E. & C.R.). Remains of 13th–15th century Eltham Palace, the birthplace of John of Eltham (1316), son of Edward II. The hall, built by Edward IV., contains fine hammer-beam roof of chestnut. In the churchyard of St. John the Baptist is the tomb of Thomas Doggett, the comedian and founder of the Thames Waterman's championship.

ENFIELD, Middlesex (10 miles from London by G.E. or G.N.R.). Opposite Market Place is part of Princess Elizabeth's Palace, with fine carvings; the Parish Church contains well-preserved brasses and monuments.

ENFIELD LOCK, Middlesex (11 miles from London by G.E.R.). Royal Small Arms Factory may be visited by appointment (intending visitors must be British subjects and should apply beforehand by letter).

EPPING FOREST (5,560 acres, purchased by the Corporation of London for £250,000 and thrown open to the public in 1882; the present forest is 11 miles long by 1 to 2 miles wide, about one-tenth of its original area; in 1920 the deer in the forest numbered 87), LOUGHTON, BUCKHURST HILL, CHINGFORD, HIGH BEECH, on Great Eastern Railway. Beautiful forest scenery.

ETON COLLEGE.—22 miles from London. The most famous of English schools, founded by Henry VI. in 1440, the scholars numbering 1,131 in May 1923. Buildings date from 1523.

GRAVESEND, a borough and river port, 22 miles from London (S.E. & C.R.). A favourite resort for Londoners. St. George's Church (1727) contains a pulpit of Virginian wood, erected in 1904, and a stained glass window (the gift of ladies of Virginia) in memory of Princess Pocohontas, who was buried in the former church in 1617. Gravesend was formerly considered to be the entrance to London (Tilbury fort and docks are on the opposite bank), and King Edward VII. received Queen Alexandra there, March 7. 1863 (three days before their wedding).

GREENWICH, S.E. 10.—A south-eastern metropolitan borough (*see* p. 560) with a frontage of 4½ miles on the Thames. *Greenwich Hospital* (since 1873, the Royal Naval College) was built by Charles II., from designs by Inigo Jones, and by Queen Anne and William III., from designs by Wren, on the site of an ancient royal palace, and of the more recent *Placentia*, an enlarged edition of the palace, constructed by Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester (1391–1447), son of Henry IV. Henry VIII., Queen Mary I. and Queen Elizabeth were born in the Royal Palace (which reverted to the crown in 1447) and King Edward VI. died there. The Painted Hall of Greenwich Hospital (Thornhill), Nelson Relics, &c., free on week-days (except Friday) from 10 (and on Sundays from 2) till 4 or 6, according to time of year. In the principal quadrangle is a marble statue of George II., by Rysbraeck. *Naval Museum*, interesting Collection of Models, &c., open daily, except Friday and Sunday, from 10 till 4 or 6. *Chapel* open daily except Sundays and Fridays, and after 4 p.m. on Saturdays. *Greenwich Park* (188 acres) was enclosed by Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester, and laid out by Charles II., from the designs of Le Notre. On a hill in Greenwich Park is *Greenwich Observatory* (founded 1675) the centre of longitude and of "Greenwich Time." Admission to the Observatory only by permission of the Astronomer Royal. The parish church of Greenwich (*St. Alfege*) was rebuilt by Hawksmoor (Wren's pupil) in 1718, and contains a pulpit and other carvings attributed to Grinling Gibbons. General Wolfe (Heights of Abraham) and Tallis ("the father of Church Music") are buried in the church. Henry VIII. was christened in the former church. The Ministerial *Whitebait Dinner*, held for many years at the "Ship" Hotel, was last held in 1894.

HAMPTON COURT.—Sixteenth century Palace built by Cardinal Wolsey, and enlarged by Sir Christopher Wren for William and Mary, 15 miles from London. Fine view of river. Beautiful gardens with maze and prolific grape vine (planted in 1768). Old Royal Apartments and collection of pictures. Tennis Court, built by King Henry VIII. in 1530. Open every week-day (except Friday) and on Sundays. Hours: Jan., Feb., Nov., Dec., 10 to 4, Sun. 2 to 4; Mar., Apr., Oct., 10 to 5, Sun. 2 to 5; May, June, July, Aug. and Sept., 10 to 6, Sun. 2 to 6. Admission, Mon., Wed., Thur. and Sat., 6*d.*; Tues., 1*s.* (children half price); Sun. and Bank Holidays, free. *Bushy Park* adjoins the Lion Gates of Hampton Court Palace.

HARROW-ON-THE-HILL.—10 miles by Metropolitan and other railways. Large public school (620 scholars in Sept. 1922), founded by John Lyon in 1571. The "Fourth Form Room" dates from 1608.

JORDANS AND CHALFONT ST. GILES, near Beaconsfield, Bucks, contain the Old *Quaker Meeting House* (1688) at Jordans, in the burial ground of which lies William Penn (Pennsylvania); a barn in the farm ground is believed to have been built out of the timbers of the *Mayflower* by the 17th century owner of Jordans (Gardener). At Chalfont St. Giles is the cottage where Milton lived during the Great Plague (1665–1666).

KINGSTON-UPON-THAMES, Surrey (about 12 miles from London), is the ancient place of coronation of the Kings of Saxon England. The Coronation Stone (hence the name "King's Stone") is preserved within railings in the market place.

RICHMOND, S.W. 14, contains the red brick gateway of *Richmond Palace* (Henry VIII., 1485–1509) and many buildings of the periods of Queen Anne (1702–1714) and George II. (1727–1760), including *White Lodge* in Richmond Park, the residence of the Duke and Duchess of York, and the home of Queen Mary's mother (the Prince of Wales was born there June 23, 1894). *Richmond Park* (2,250 acres) contains herds of fallow and red deer. From the *Terrace Gardens*, Richmond Hill, can be obtained a wonderful view of the Valley of the Thames.

RUNNIMEDE.—A meadow of about 100 acres, on S. bank of Thames (part of the Crown Lands), between Windsor and Staines. From June 15–23, 1215, the hostile Barons encamped on this meadow during negotiations with King John, who rode over each day from Windsor. The 48 "Articles of the Barons" were accepted by the King on June 15, and were subsequently embodied in a charter, since known as *Magna Carta*, of which several copies were sealed on June 19. About half a mile N.E. of the meadow is the privately owned *Magna Carta Island*, which is claimed as the actual site of the sealing.

RYE HOUSE, at Hoddesdon, on the River Lee. Scene of the celebrated plot. Old castle and dungeons, pictures, oak fireplaces, chests and panels; Queen Elizabeth's bed; the Great Bed of Ware (mentioned in "Twelfth Night").

ST. ALBANS.—A city in Hertfordshire, on the river Ver, 22 miles N.W. of London. The abbey church, built partly of materials from the old Roman city of Verulamium by Paul of Caen, was consecrated in 1115. Parts still remain of the Norman structure. The city was the scene of the overthrow of Henry VI. in 1455, and of the Earl of Warwick in 1461. On a printing press set up in the abbey the first English translation of the Bible was printed. Ruins of ancient City of Verulam; St. Michael's Church, with tomb of Lord Bacon.

STOKE POGES (2 miles from Slough station on G.W. Ry.) contains the 14th century Church with the Churchyard of Gray's "Elegy" and "Ode on a Distant Prospect of Eton College." The poet was buried in the church in 1771. There is an eccentric "Bicycle" Window (1643) in an external cloister.

WALTHAM ABBEY (or WALTHAM HOLY CROSS), 13 miles from London (G.E.Ry.).—The Abbey ruins, Harold's Bridge (11th century), the Nave of the former cruciform Abbey Church (the oldest Norman building in England, and the traditional burial place of King Harold II., 1066) and a Lady Chapel of Edward II., with crypt below. At Waltham Cross, 1 mile from the Abbey, is one of the crosses (partly restored) erected by Edward I. to mark a resting place of the corpse of Queen Eleanor on its way to Westminster Abbey. (Ten crosses were erected, but only those at Geddington, Northampton and Waltham remain; "Charing" Cross originally stood on the spot now occupied by the statue of Charles I. at Whitehall.)

WINDSOR CASTLE (begun by William the Conqueror, A.D. 1066–1087).—22 miles from London, by Great Western and South Western Railways. When the Court is not in residence, the State Apartments of Windsor Castle are generally open to the public, during His Majesty's pleasure, on every week-day except Friday. The charges for admission are: Adults, 1*s.*; children, 6*d.*, excepting to charitable societies, when the charge for admission will be one-half in each case, the proceeds to go, by the King's command, to local charities. On Bank Holidays half the usual fees are charged. An authorised guide book can be obtained at the office, price 6*d.* The hours of admission to the State Apartments are from 1 April to 30 Sept., between 11 and 4; and from 1 Oct. to 31 March, between 11 and 3. The Albert Memorial Chapel and the Round Tower are open on the same days and at the same hours as the State Apartments, except that the Round Tower is closed during the winter. The royal stables and riding school may be viewed daily between the hours of 1 and 2.30. St. George's Chapel may be viewed on week-days (Fridays excepted), between 12.30 and 4.

WOOLWICH.—9 miles from London; S.E. & C.R. Dockyard Station for Barracks, Rotunda, &c. *Old Dockyard; Extensive Barracks for Royal Artillery, Royal Army Service Corps, &c.* Common for military evolutions. *Rotunda* daily, free, from 1 April to 30 Sept., 10 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. and from 2 p.m. to 5; 1 Oct. to 31 March, from 10 to 12.45 and from 2 to 4; Sundays, April to Sept., 2 to 5; Oct. to March, 2 to 4 p.m.

RAILWAY (TERMINAL) STATIONS.

(*See also* p. 518).

The terminal stations of the Railways radiating from London are shown below. Many of these stations are linked up by *Underground Railways*, as indicated by distinguishing marks:—* *Metropolitan and District*; † *Central London* ("The Tube"); ‡ *Baker Street and Waterloo* ("The Bakerloo"); § *Charing Cross, Euston, and Hampstead* ("Hampstead Tube"); ¶ *Great Northern, Piccadilly and Brompton* ("Piccadilly Tube"); (*a*) *Great Northern and City* ("Metropolitan Tube"); (*b*) *City and South London*; (*c*) *Waterloo and City*.

* ‡ *Baker Street* (Metropolitan), Marylebone Rd., N.W. 1.

† (*b*) (*c*) *Bank* (Waterloo and City), Mansion House Place, E.C. 4.

Broad Street (North London), Liverpool St., E.C. 2.

* *Cannon Street* (South Eastern and Chatham), Cannon St., E.C. 4.

* ‡ § *Charing Cross* (South Eastern and Chatham; Charing Cross, Euston and Hampstead), Charing Cross, S.W. 1.

§ (*b*) *Euston* (London and North Western; City and South London), Euston Rd., N.W. 1.

Fenchurch Street (Great Eastern; Midland), Fenchurch St., E.C. 4.

Holborn Viaduct (South Eastern and Chatham), Holborn, E.C. 1.

* ¶ (*b*) *King's Cross* (Great Northern), Euston Rd., N.W. 1.

* † *Liverpool Street* (Great Eastern; Central London), Liverpool Street, E.C. 2.

(*b*) *London Bridge* (London, Brighton and South Coast; South Eastern and Chatham), Borough High St., S.E. 1.

‡ *Marylebone* (Great Central), Marylebone Rd., N.W. 1.

* (*a*) (*b*) *Moorgate* (Great Northern and City), Moorgate St., E.C. 2.

* ‡ *Paddington* (Great Western), Praed St., W. 2.

St. Pancras (Midland), Euston Rd., N.W. 1.

Shoreditch (East London), Shoreditch High Street, E.C. 1.

* *Victoria* (London, Brighton and South Coast; South Eastern and Chatham), Victoria St. and Buckingham Palace Road, S.W. 1.

‡ (*c*) *Waterloo* (London and South Western; Waterloo and City), Waterloo Rd. and York Rd., S.E. 1.

London (Metropolitan) Theatres and Music Halls.

Name.	Address.	Telephone No.	Nature of Performance.
Adelphi	411, Strand, W.C. 2	Gerrard 2645	Musical Plays.
Aldwych	Aldwych, W.C. 2	Gerrard 3929	Comedy.
Alexandra	Stoke Newington, N. 16	Dalston 4330	Miscellaneous.
Alhambra	24–27, Leicester Square, W.C. 2	Gerrard 5064	Ballet; Varieties.
Ambassadors	West St., Cambridge Circus, W.C. 2	Gerrard 4460	Revue.
Apollo	Shaftesbury Avenue, W. 1	Gerrard 6970	Comedy.
Balham Hippodrome	High Road, Balham, S.W. 12	Streatham 3030	Varieties.
Bedford Palace	Camden Town, N.W. 1	Museum 760	Varieties.
Borough	High Street, E. 15	Maryland 1750	Miscellaneous.
Britannia	116, Hoxton Street, N. 1	Clerkenwell 3963	Varieties.
Brixton	Brixton, S.W. 2	Brixton 50	Comedy.
Broadway	New Cross Road, S.E. 14	New Cross 196	Varieties.
Camberwell Palace	Camberwell, S.E. 5	Brixton 149	Varieties.
Cambridge	136, Commercial Street, E. 1	Bishopsgate 1139	Varieties.
Canterbury	143, Westminster Bridge Rd., S.E. 1	Hop 726	Varieties.
Chelsea	King's Road, Chelsea, S.W. 1	Kensington 733	Varieties.
Coliseum	St. Martin's Lane, W.C. 2	Gerrard 7540	Varieties.
Comedy	Panton St., Haymarket, S.W. 1	Gerrard 3724	Comedy.
Court	Sloane Square, S.W. 1	—	—
Covent Garden	Bow Street, W.C. 2	Gerrard 640	Grand Opera.
Criterion	218-223, Piccadilly, W. 1	Gerrard 3844	Comedy.
Croydon Empire	Croydon, S.E. 19	Croydon 1174	Varieties.
,, Grand	High Street, Croydon	Croydon 12	—
Daly's	2–6, Cranbourne Street, W.C. 2	Gerrard 201 & 202	Musical Comedy.
Drury Lane	Catherine Street, Strand, W.C. 2	Gerrard 2588	Opera; Drama.
Duke of York's	St. Martin's Lane, W.C. 2	Gerrard 313	Comedy.
Elephant & Castle	26 & 28, New Kent Road, S.E. 1	Hop 2192	Varieties.
Empire	Leicester Square, W.C. 2	Gerrard 3527	Musical Comedy.
Empire (Mile End)	95, Mile End Road, E. 1	East 165	Varieties.
Empress	Brixton, S.W. 9	Brixton 41	Varieties.
Everyman	Old Drill Hall, Hampstead, N.W. 3	Hampstead 7224	Repertory.
Finsbury Park Empire	Finsbury Park, N. 4	North 3317	Varieties.
Fortune	Covent Garden	—	Comedy.
Gaiety	Strand, W.C. 2	Gerrard 2780	Musical Comedy.
Garrick	2, Charing Cross Road, W.C. 2	Gerrard 9513–4	Comedy.
Globe	Shaftesbury Avenue, W. 1	Gerrard 8724	Comedy.
Grand	Woodgrange Road, E. 7	Maryland 1956	—
Grand Palace	St. John's Hill, Clapham Junction	Battersea 88	Varieties.
Hackney Empire	Mare Street, Hackney, E. 8	Dalston 3	Varieties.
Hammersmith Palace	Hammersmith, W. 6	Hammersmith 106	Varieties.
Haymarket	Haymarket, S.W. 1	Regent 6030	Comedy.
Hippodrome	Cranbourne Street, W.C. 2	Gerrard 650	Revue.
His Majesty's	Haymarket, S.W. 1	Gerrard 606	Comedy; Musical Plays.
Holborn Empire	242 & 243, High Holborn, W.C. 2	Holborn 5367-8-9	Varieties.
Ilford Hippodrome	Broadway, Ilford	Ilford 716	Varieties.
Islington Empire	High Street, Islington, N. 1	North 571	Varieties.
Kennington	Kennington Park Road, S.E. 11	Hop 3778	Varieties; Revue.
Kensington Little			SimpleProductions
Kilburn Empire	High Road, Kilburn, N.W. 6	Paddington 698	Varieties.
King's	174, Hammersmith Road, W. 6	Hammersmith 119	Varieties.
Kingsway	8, Great Queen St., Holborn, W.C. 2	Gerrard 4032	Comedy.
Lewisham Hippodr.	Catford, S.E. 6	Lee Green 26	Varieties.
Little	Adelphi Terrace, W.C. 2	Regent 2401	Grand Guignol
Lyceum	Wellington Street, W.C. 2	Gerrard 7617	Drama; Opera.
Lyric	29, Shaftesbury Avenue, W. 1	Gerrard 3686	Comedy.
Lyric Opera House	Hammersmith, W. 6	Hammersmith 921	Comedies.
Metropolitan	267 & 269, Edgware Road, W. 2	Paddington 194	Varieties.
New	St. Martin's Lane, W.C. 2	Regent 4466	Comedy.
New Cross Empire	483–489, New Cross Road, S.E. 14	New Cross 245	Varieties.
New Oxford	14 & 16, Oxford Street, W. 1	Museum 1740	Comedy.
Olympia	204, Shoreditch High Street, E. 1	Bishopsgate 1628	Varieties.
Olympia (Circus)	Olympia, W. 14	Hammersmich 2729	Circus.
Palladium	7, Argyll St., Regent St., W. 1	Gerrard 1004	Varieties.
Pavilion	Piccadilly Circus, W. 1	Gerrard 5654	Revue.
,, (Whitechapel)	193 & 195, Whitechapel Road, E. 1	Avenue 3898	Yiddish Plays.
Penge Empire	Beckenham Road, S.E. 20	Sydenham 34	Varieties.
Playhouse	Northumberland Avenue, W.C. 2	Gerrard 3970	Comedy.
Poplar Hippodrome	East India Dock Road, E. 14	East 64	Varieties.

Name	Address.	Telephone No.	Nature of Performance.
Prince of Wales's	Coventry Street, Piccadilly, W. 1	Gerrard 7482	Comedy.
Princes	Shaftesbury Avenue, W.C. 2	Gerrard 3400	Light Opera, &c.
Putney Hippodrome	Putney, S.W. 15	Putney 2002	Varieties.
Queen's	Shaftesbury Avenue, W. 1	Gerrard 9437	Comedy.
Regent	King's Cross, N.W. 1	Museum 3180	Comedy.
Rehearsal	21, Maiden Lane, W.C. 2	Gerrard 2633	—
Rotherhithe Hippodr.	Lower Road, S.E. 16	Hop 4688	Varieties.
Royalty	73, Dean Street, W. 1	Gerrard 3855	Comedy.
Royal Victoria Hall	"The Old Vic," Waterloo Road, S.E. 1	—	Shakespeare; Opera in English.
St. James's	King Street, S.W. 1	Gerrard 3903	Comedy.
St. Martin's	West St., Shaftesbury Ave., W.C. 2	Gerrard 3416	Comedy.
Savoy	Savoy Court, Strand, W.C. 2	Gerrard 3366	Comedy; Revue.
Scala	Charlotte St., Fitzroy Square, W. 1	Museum 6010	Comedy.
Shaftesbury	Shaftesbury Avenue, W. 1	Gerrard 6666	Comedy.
Shepherd's Bush Emp.	Shepherd's Bush, W. 12	Hammersmith 775	Varieties.
,, ,, Emp. Pal.	The Green, W. 12	Hammersmith 105	Varieties.
Shoreditch	95–101, High Street, E. 1	Bishopsgate 1584	Varieties.
Strand	Aldwych, W.C. 2	Gerrard 3830	Revue.
Stratford Empire	Broadway, E. 15	Maryland 1921	Varieties.
,, Grand	Woodgrange Road, E. 7	Maryland 1956	Varieties.
Surrey	124, Blackfriars Road, S.E. 1	Hop 1460	Varieties.
Vaudeville	404, Strand, W.C. 2	Gerrard 3815	Musical Comedy.
Victoria Palace	Victoria Street, S.W. 1	Victoria 5282	Varieties.
Walthamstow Victoria	Hoe Street, E. 17	Walthamstow 470	Varieties.
Willesden Hippodrome	Willesden, N.W. 10	Willesden 49	Varieties.
Winter Garden	166, Drury Lane, W.C. 2	Gerrard 416	Musical Comedy.
Woolwich Grand	Woolwich, S.E. 18	Woolwich 69	Varieties.
,, Roy. Art. Theatre	Woolwich, S.E. 18	Woolwich 701	Varieties.
Wyndham's	Charing Cross Road, W.C. 2	Regent 3028	Comedy.

LONDON THEATRES IN 1922–23.—The most notable theatrical events of the year were the production at His Majesty's of James Elroy Flecker's *Hassan* (with incidental music by Delius), of John Drinkwater's two plays *Oliver Cromwell* and *Robert E. Lee*, and of Czecho-Slovakian "Robot" plays at St. Martin's and The Regent. Birmingham enjoyed the distinction of a G. B S. play, *Back to Methusaleh*, which endured for the greater part of a week, from the opening in the Garden of Eden to the dim and distant future. The 1430th performance of Gay's *Beggar's Opera* was given at Hammersmith on November 17, 1923.

Record Runs.—The "record run" at a London theatre, in pre-war days, was held by *Charley's Aunt* (1,466 consecutive performances). The present record is 2,238 consecutive performances of *Chu Chin Chow*, which was produced at His Majesty's on Aug. 31, 1916, reached its 1,467th performance on Oct. 17th, 1919, and was withdrawn after its 2,238th performance (having brought in over £700,000) on July 22, 1921. Other long runs are *Our Boys* (1,362), *The Maid of the Mountains* (1,352), *A Little Bit of Fluff* (1,241), *A Chinese Honeymoon* (1,075), *Romance* (1,046).

London's First Theatre.—A tablet has been affixed by the Records Committee of the London County Council on 88 Curtain Road, Shoreditch, to commemorate the site of "The Theatre" Shoreditch, the first theatre in London. In 1921 there were 45 theatres in London, with seating accommodation for 53,341 persons; 38 music halls and variety theatres, with accommodation for 56,401 persons; and 790 other places licensed for public entertainments.

CINEMATOGRAPH THEATRES.—It has been stated that there are upwards of 4,000 Picture Palaces and Cinematograph Theatres in Great Britain and Ireland. The latest tendency is for first-rate authors and artists to co-operate for the production of high-class work, and the general level of the productions shows an upward movement.

The United States is the pioneer country for film production. One consequence is the growth in population of Los Angeles from 319,198 in 1910 to 576,063 in 1920. During 1921, although the trade declined considerably, the United States exported about 40,000,000 feet of unexposed film, and about 130,000,000 feet of filmed pictures, the estimated value being approximately £3,000,000. Canada is the largest purchaser of United States film productions, importing some 8,000,000 feet of film. Great Britain's imports greatly exceed exports. From all sources, of films blank and exposed, 90,000,000 feet were imported in 1921. Re-exports amounted to 17,000,000 feet, and exports of British films to 13,000,000 feet. According to the 1922 report of his Majesty's Senior Trade Commissioner for South Africa, American films are sold in that country at an average price of 5¼*d.* per foot, whilst the British price is 3*d.* per foot. In the United States the revenue from the Cinema industry is estimated at £120,000,000, or four times the total given for Great Britain. The number of theatres is estimated at between 14,000 and 18,000 in the United States alone. During December, 1922, every one showed films selected, for propaganda purposes, by the American Legion's Americanisation Commission.

London Offices of the Principal Newspapers.

LONDON (MORNING) DAILY PAPERS.

Daily Chronicle (*Lib.*)—12 Salisbury Square, E.C.4. 1*d.*
Daily Express (*Ind.*)—8 Shoe Lane, E.C.4. 1*d.*
Daily Graphic (*Ind.*)—Tallis Street, E.C.4. 1*d.*
Daily Herald (*Labour*).—2 Carmelite Street, E.C.4. 1*d.*
Daily Mail (*Un.*)—Carmelite House, E.C.4. 1*d.*
Daily Mirror (*Ind.*)—23-29, Bouverie Street, E.C.4. 1*d.*
Daily News & Leader (*Lib.*)—19 Bouverie Street, E.C.4. 1*d.*
Daily Sketch (*Ind.*)—46 Shoe Lane, E.C.4. 1*d.*
Daily Telegraph (*Un.*)—135 Fleet Street, E.C.4. 2*d.*
Financial News (*Ind.*)—111 Queen Victoria St., E.C.4. 2*d.*
Financial Times (*Ind.*)—72 Coleman Street, E.C.2. 2*d.*
Financier and Bullionist (*Ind.*)—49 Wool Exchange, E.C.2. 1*d.*
Jewish Express (*Ind.*)—89 Commercial Street, E.1. 1½*d.*
Jewish Times (*Ind.*)—325 Whitechapel Road, E.1. 1½*d.*
Morning Advertiser (*Ind.*)—127 Fleet Street, E.C.4. 2*d.*
Morning Post (*Conservative*)—346 Strand, W.C.2. 2*d.*
Public Ledger (*Commercial*)—7 Tower Hill, E.C.3. 4*d.*
Sporting Life (*Ind.*)—10 Shoe Lane, E.C.4. 2*d.*
Sportsman (*Ind*) —Bridewell Place, E.C.4. 2*d.*
Times (*Ind.*)—Printing House Square, E.C.4. 2*d.*
Westminster Gazette (*Ind. Lib.*)—104 Shoe Lane, E.C.4. 1*d.*

LONDON (EVENING) DAILY PAPERS.

Evening News (*Ind.*)—Carmelite House, E.C.4. 1*d.*
Evening Standard (*Conservative*)—46 Shoe Lane, E.C.4. 1*d.*
Jewish Evening News (*Ind.*)—325 Whitechapel Road, E.1. 1*d.*
Star (*Lib.*)—Bouverie Street, E.C.4. 1*d.*

LONDON WEEKLY PAPERS (GENERAL).

Bazaar, Exchange and Mart (*Ind.*)—Bream's Buildings, E.C.4. 3*d.*
Board of Trade Journal (*Official*)—Imperial House, Kingsway, W.C.2. 6*d.*
Bystander (*Un.*)—Tallis House, E.C.4. 1*s.*
Canada (*Ind.*)—110 St. Martin's Lane, W.C.2. 9*d.*
Canadian Gazette (*Ind.*)—76 Gresham House, Old Broad Street, E.C.4. 6*d.*
Capitalist (*Ind.*)—15 Dowgate Hill, E.C.4. 2*d.*
Car and Golf (*Ind.*)—Regent House, Kingsway, W.C.2. 6*d.*
Charity Record (*Ind.*)—21 Bride Lane, E.C.4. 2*d.*
Citizen (*Ind.*)—2 Copthall Buildings, E.C.2. 2*d.*
City Press (*Non-Political*)—148 Aldersgate Street, E.C.1. 2*d.*
City Review (*Ind.*)—7 Hosier Lane, E.C.1. 2*d.*
Civilian (*Ind.*)—38 Holborn Viaduct, E.C.4. 3*d.*
Clarion (*Socialist*)—44 Worship Street, E.C.2. 3*d.*
Country Life (*Ind.*)—8, 11 Southampton Street, W.C.2. 1*s.*
Court Journal (*Ind.*)—Southampton Street, W.C.2. 1*s.*
Daily Mail Overseas (*Ind.*)—Carmelite House, E.C.4. 2*d.*
Daily Mirror Overseas (*Ind.*)—23-29 Bouverie Street, E.C.4. 6*d.*
Daily Sketch Weekly (*Ind.*)—46 & 47 Shoe Lane, E.C.4. 6*d.*
Democrat (*Federationist*).—14 Long Acre, W.C.2. 2*d.*
Economist (*Ind.*)—3 Arundel Street, W.C.2. 1*s.*
European Mail—10A Adelphi Terrace, W.C.2. 2*d.*
Fairplay (*Ind.*)—51 Palmerston House, Bishopsgate, E.C.2. 6*d.*
Field (*Ind.*)—Bream's Buildings, E.C.4. 1*s.*
Finance (*Ind.*)—Broad Street House, E.C.2. 6*d.*
Fishing Gazette (*Ind.*)—19 Adam Street, W.C.2. 6*d.*
Freemason (*Masonic*)—21 Farringdon Avenue, E.C.4. 3*d.*
Gentlewoman (*Ind.*)—70 Long Acre, W.C.2. 6*d.*
Graphic (*Ind.*)—Tallis Street, E.C.4. 1*s.*
Home and Colonial Mail (*Ind.*)—Temple Chambers, E.C.4. 6*d.*
Horse & Hound (*Sporting*)—110 Strand, W.C.2. 3*d.*
Illustrated London News (*Non-Political*)—172 Strand, W.C.2. 1*s.*
Illustrated Sporting and Dramatic News (*Ind.*)—172 Strand, W.C.2. 1*s.*
Illustrated Sunday Herald (*Ind.*)—46-47 Shoe Lane, E.C.4. 2*d.*
Jewish Chronicle (*Ind.*)—2 Finsbury Square, E.C.2. 4*d.*
Jewish Guardian (*Ind.*)—149 Fleet Street, E.C.4. 2*d.*
John Bull (*Ind.*)—93 Long Acre, W.C.2. 2*d.*
Justice (*Social Democratic*)—103 Southwark Street, S.E.1. 2*d.*
Labour News (*Neutral*)—10 Farringdon Avenue, E.C.4. 2*d.*
Ladies' Field Fashions (*Ind.*)—8 Southampton Street, W.C.2. 1*s.*
Lady (*Ind.*)—39 and 40 Bedford Street, W.C.2. 6*d.*
Light (*Psychic*)—5 Queen's Square, W.C.1. 4*d.*
Lloyd's Sunday News (*Lib.*)—12 Salisbury Sq., E.C.4. 2*d.*
Local Government Chronicle (*Ind.*)—227 Tooley Street, S.E.1. 3*d.*
London Gazette (*Official*)—Kingsway, W.C.2. 2*s.*
London Mail (*Ind.*)—92 Long Acre, W.C.2. 2*d.*
London Opinion (*Ind.*)—67 Chandos Street, W.C.2. 2*d.*
London Welshman and Kelt (*Welch*)—302 Gray's Inn Road, W.C.1. 1*d.*
Londra-Roma (*Anglo-It.*)—5 Fitzroy Street, W.1. 1*d.*
Mark Lane Express (*Ind.*)—3 Southampton Street, Strand, W.C.2. 2*d.*
Mayfair (*Ind.*)—44 New Bond Street, W.1. 1*s.*
Municipal Journal (*Ind.*)—Sardinia House, W.C.2. 3*d.*
Nation and Athenæum (*Lib.*)—12 Cursitor Street, E.C.4. 9*d.*
National Weekly (*Socialist*)—175 Piccadilly, W.1. 2*d.*
Nature (*Ind.*)—St. Martin's Street, W.C.2. 1*s.*
Near East (*Ind.*)—Devonshire Square, E.C.2. 6*d.*
New Age (*Ind.*)—38 Cursitor Street, E.C.4. 7*d.*
New Leader (*Ind. Lab.*)—2 Carmelite Street, E.C.4. 2*d.*
New Statesman (*Ind.*)—10 Gt. Queen Street, W.C.2. 6*d.*
New Witness (*Ind.*)—20 Essex Street, W.C.2. 1*s.*
News of the World (*Ind.*)—30 Bouverie Street, E.C.4. 2*d.*
Notes and Queries (*Ind.*)—Printing House Square, E.C.4. 6*d.*
Observer (*Un.*)—22 Tudor Street, E.C.4. 2*d.*
Outlook (*Ind.*)—Castle Court, Poppins Court, E.C.4. 6*d.*
Passing Show (*Ind.*)—94 Long Acre, W.C.2. 2*d.*
Pelican (*Ind.*)—50 Ludgate Hill, E.C.4. 6*d.*
People (*Un.*)—Milford Lane, Strand, W.C.2. 2*d.*
Plain English (*Ind.*)—38 Great Ormond Street, W.C.1. 6*d.*
Progress (*Braille Type*)—224 Great Portland Street, W.1. 6*d.*
Public Opinion (*Ind.*)—44 Essex Street, Strand, W.C.2. 3*d.*
Punch (*Ind.*)—10 Bouverie Street, E.C.4. 6*d.*
Queen (*Ind.*)—Bream's Buildings, E.C.2. 1*s.*
Referee (*Un.*)—12 Salisbury Square, E.C.4. 2*d.*
Reynolds's (*Democratic*)—8 Temple Avenue, E.C.4. 2*d.*
Saturday Review (*Ind.*)—10 King Street, W.C.2. 6*d.*
Sketch (*Ind.*)—172 Strand, W.C.2. 1*s.*
South Africa (*Ind.*)—83 Bishopsgate, E.C.2. 1*s.*
South American Journal (*Ind.*)—9 New Broad Street, E.C.2. 9*d.*
Spectator (*Lib. Un.*)—York Street, Covent Garden, W.C.2. 9*d.*
Sphere (*Ind.*)—6 Great New Street, E.C.4. 1*s.*
Sporting Times (*Ind.*)—111 Jermyn Street, S.W.1. 3*d.*
Statist (*Ind.*)—51 Cannon Street, E.C.4. 6*d.*
Sunday Express (*Ind.*)—8 Shoe Lane, E.C.4. 2*d.*
Sunday Illustrated (*Ind.*)—93, Long Acre, W.C.2. 2*d.*
Sunday Pictorial (*Ind.*)—23-29 Bouverie St., E.C.4. 2*d.*
Sunday Times (*Ind.*)—186 Strand, W.C.2. 2*d.*
Tatler (*Ind.*)—6 Great New Street, E.C.4. 1*s.*
Times Educational Supplement (*Ind.*)—Printing House Square, E.C.4. 2*d.*
Times' Literary Supplement (*Ind.*) — Printing House Square, E.C.4. 6*d.*
Times Weekly Edition (*Ind.*)—Printing House Square, E.C.4. 6*d.*
Town Topics (*Ind.*)—3 Dane Street, W.C.1. 2*d.*
Truth (*Lib.*)—10 Carteret Street, S.W.1. 9*d.*
Weekly Dispatch (*Ind.*)—Carmelite House, E.C.4. 2*d.*
West Africa (*Ind.*)—23 Fleet St., E.C.4. 6*d.*
Whitehall Review (*Ind.*)—10A Adelphi Terrace, W.C.2. 6*d.*
Winning Post (*Ind.*)—30 Henrietta Street, W.C.2. 3*d.*
World's Work (*Ind.*)—21 Bedford Street, W.C.2. 1*s.* 6*d.*
Yachting World (*Ind.*)—37 Walbrook, E.C.4. 3*d.*

WEEKLY PAPERS (RELIGIOUS).

British Weekly—Warwick Square, E.C.4. 2*d.*
Catholic Herald—12 Bouverie Street, E.C.4. 2*d.*
Catholic Times—8 Bouverie Street, E.C.4. 3*d.*
Challenge—12 Cursitor Street, E.C.4. 3*d.*
Christian—12 Paternoster Buildings, E.C.4. 2*d.*
Christian World—13 Fleet Street, E.C.4. 2*d.*
Church Family Newspaper—17 Tavistock St., W.C.2. 2*d.*
Church Times—7 Portugal Street, W.C.2. 2*d.*
English Churchman—74 Strand, W.C.2. 2*d.*
Friend—12 Cursitor Street, E.C.4. 3*d.*
Guardian—39 King Street, W.C.2 3*d.*
Methodist Recorder—161 Fleet Street, E.C.4. 2*d.*
Methodist Times—Imperial House, Kingsway, W.C.2. 2*d.*
Primitive Methodist Leader—17 Farringdon Street, E.C.4. 2*d.*
Record—2 Red Lion Court, E.C.4. 2*d.*
Sunday School Chronicle and Christian Outlook—57 Ludgate Hill, E.C.4. 2*d.*
Tablet—19 Henrietta Street, W.C.2. 6*d.*
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Mining World—Gresham House, E.C.2. 6*d.*
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Nursing Times—St. Martin's Street, W.C.2. 1*d.*
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Bristol Evening Times and Echo (*Un.*)—185 Fleet St., E.C 4.
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Bristol Times and Mirror (*Un.*)—185 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
Bristol Western Daily Press (*Lib.*)—59 Fleet St., E.C.4.
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Dublin Evening Telegraph (*Nat.*)—118 Fleet St., E.C. 4.
Dublin Irish Times (*Cons.*)—59 Fleet Street, E.C. 4.
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Dundee Evening Telegraph (*Ind.*)—12 Fetter Lane, E.C.4.
East Anglian Daily Times (Ipswich) (*Ind.*)—149 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
Eastern Daily Press (Norwich) (*Lib.*)—151 Fleet St., E.C.4.
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Leicester Mercury (*Lib.*)—65 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
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Liverpool Evening Express (*Cons.*)—187 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
Liverpool Post and Mercury; Liverpool Echo; Liverpool Weekly Post and Mercury (*Lib.*)—130 Fleet Street, E.C. 4.
Manchester Daily Dispatch; Sunday Chronicle; Daily Sketch; Evening Chronicle; Sporting Chronicle; Athletic News (*Ind.*)—46 Shoe Lane, E.C.4.
Manchester Evening News (*Ind.*)—43 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
Manchester Guardian (*Lib.*)—43 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
Manchester Weekly Times (*Ind.*)—159 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
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Northern Whig (Belfast) (*Un.*)—92 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
Nottingham Journal (*Lib.*)—169 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
Nottingham Guardian (*Cons.*)—59 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
Preston Guardian (*Lib.*)—173-5 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
Scotsman (Edinburgh) (*Un.*)—63 Fleet Street, E.C. 4.
Sheffield Independent—169 Fleet Street E.C.4.
Sheffield Daily Telegraph (*Cons.*; Sheffield Weekly News; Yorkshire Telegraph and Star—181 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
South Wales Argus (*Lib.*)—150 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
South Wales Daily News (Cardiff) (*Lib.*)—185 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
South Wales Daily Post (*Cons.*)—92 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
South Wales Echo—190 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
Western Daily Press (Bristol) (*Ind.*)—59 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
Western Mail (Cardiff) (*Un.*)—176 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
Western Morning News and Mercury (Plymouth) (*Ind.*)—47 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
Western Times (Exeter) (*Lib.*)—62 Ludgate Hill, E.C.4.
Yorkshire Evening News (Leeds) (*Lib.*)—150 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
Yorkshire Herald (*Un.*)—145 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
Yorkshire Observer (Bradford) (*Lib.*)—172 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
Yorkshire Post; Yorkshire Evening Post; Yorkshire Weekly Post (Leeds) (*Cons.*)—171 Fleet Street, E.C. 4.

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Adelaide Register—8 Salisbury Court, E.C. 4.
Argus South African Newspapers—82-85 Fleet St., E.C.4.
Auckland Star—134 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
Auckland Weekly News—85 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
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Bloemfontein Post—85 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
Buluwayo Chronicle—85 Fleet St, E.C.4.
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Cape Argus—85 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
Cape Times—24 Holborn, E.C.1.
Ceylon Observer—136 Salisbury Court, Fleet St., E.C.4.
Ceylon Times—Blackfriars House, New Bridge St., E.C.4.
Chicago Daily News—Trafalgar Buildings, W.C.2.
Chicago Tribune—125 Pall Mall, S.W. 1.
Christchurch Press—85 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
Christchurch Star—134 Fleet Street, E.C.4
Civil and Military Gazette (Lahore)—11 Arundel Street, W.C.2.
Cleveland (Ohio) Plain Dealer—125 Pall Mall, S.W. 1,
Detroit News,—30 Norfolk Street, W.C. 2.
Dunedin Evening Star—134 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
East London Dispatch—85 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
Eastern Province Herald—85 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
Egyptian Gazette—37 Gracechurch Street, E.C.2.
Englishman (Calcutta)—199 Temple Chambers, E.C.4.
Hong Kong Daily Press—131 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
Indian Daily News (Calcutta)—119 Temple Chambers, E C. 4.
Indian Daily Telegraph (Lucknow)—36 Whitefriars Street, E.C.4.
Johannesburg Star—85 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
Le Journal—196 Fleet Street, E.C. 4.
Le Matin—135 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
Le Petit Journal—Tottenham Street, W.1.
Lyttelton Times (Christchurch)—134 Fleet St., E.C.4.
Madras Times—17 Basinghall Street, E.C.2.
Malay Mail—24 Devonshire Street, Queen Square, W.C.
Mail and Empire (Canada)—29 Ludgate Hill, E.C.4.
Melbourne Age—160 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
Melbourne Argus—8 Salisbury Court, E.C.4.
Melbourne Herald—92 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
Melbourne Leader—160 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
Minneapolis Tribune—16 Regent Street, S.W. 1.
Montreal Gazette—20 Craven Street, Strand, W.C.2.
Montreal Star—17-19 Cockspur Street, S.W.1.
Natal Mercury—85 Fleet Street, E.C 4.
Natal Witness—85 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
New York Sun and Herald—40 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
New York Times—93 Chancery Lane, W.C.2.
New York Tribune—16 Regent Street, S.W.1.
New York World—20 Cockspur Street, S.W.1.
New Zealand Evening Post—85 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
New Zealand Herald—85 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
New Zealand Times (Wellington) 134 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
Oamaru Mail—134 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
Otago Daily Times and Witness—85 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
Ottawa Free Press—17 Cockspur St., S.W.1.
Philadelphia Evening Bulletin—125 Pall Mall, S.W. 1.
Pioneer (Allahabad)—11 Arundel St., W.C. 2.
Pittsburg Post—125 Pall Mall, S.W. 1.
Rangoon Times—80 Fenchurch Street, E.C.3.
Rhodesia Herald—85 Fleet St., E.C.4.
St. Louis Globe Democrat—16 Regent Street, S.W. 1.
Southland Daily News (Invercargill)—134 Fleet St., E.C.4.
Southlander (Invercargill)—134 Fleet St., E.C.4.
Statesman (Calcutta)—23-28 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
Sydney Mail—58 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
Sydney Morning Herald—58 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
Sydney Telegraph—160 Fleet Street, E.C. 4.
Times of India—187 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
Toronto Daily Star—11*a* Torrington Place, W.C. 1.
Washington Star—16 Regent Street, S.W. 1.

THE NOBEL PRIZES, 1905–1923.

THE Nobel Prizes are awarded from the income of a fund bequeathed to trustees for distribution to those who have contributed most largely to the common good, and is divided into five shares, which are devoted to workers in the domains of (*a*) Physics, (*b*) Chemistry, (*c*) Medicine or Physiology, (*d*) Literature, and (*e*) the Preservation of Peace. The testator was the Swedish scientist Alfred Nobel, the inventor of dynamite, who died December 10, 1896, leaving a fortune of about £1,750,000. The first awards were distributed on the fifth anniversary of Nobel's death, Dec. 10, 1901. The awarding authorities are the Swedish Academy of Science —(*a*) Physics, (*b*) Chemistry; the Stockholm Faculty of Medicine—(*c*) Medicine or Physiology; the Swedish Academy of Literature—(*d*) Literature; and a committee of five persons elected by the Norwegian Storthing—(*e*) Peace. The fund is managed by a Board of Directors elected by fifteen deputies appointed by the authorities above named. The Swedish Government appoints a President of the Board of Directors. Particulars concerning conditions, &c., can be obtained from Nobelstiftelsens Styrelse, Norrlandsgatan 6, Stockholm, Sweden.

LIST OF AWARDS (Value about £6,500 each).

Year	(*a*) PHYSICS	(*b*) CHEMISTRY.	(*c*) MEDICINE OR PHYSIOLOGY.	(*d*) LITERATURE.	(*e*) PEACE.
1905	P. Lenard	A. von Baeyer	R. Koch	H. Sienkiewicz	Bertha von Suttner.
1906	J. J. Thomson	H. Moissan	Ramon y Cajal C. Golgi	G. Carducci	T. Roosevelt.
1907	A. A. Michelson	E. Buchner	A. Laveran	R. Kipling	E. T. Moneta. L. Renault.
1908	G. Lippman	E. Rutherford	P. Ehrlich E. Metchnikoff	R. Eucken	K. P. Arnoldson. F. Bajer.
1909	G. Marconi F. Braun	W. Ostwald	T. Kocher	Selma Lagerlöf	Bn. de Constant. M. Beernaert.
1910	J. D. van der Waals	O. Wallach	A. Kossel	P. Heyse	Berne Intl. Peace Bureau.
1911	W. Wien	Marie Curie	A. Gullstrand	M. Maeterlinck	T. M. C. Asser. A. H. Fried.
1912	G. Dalén	V. Grignard P. Sabatier	A. Carrel	G. Hauptmann	Elihu Root.
1913	H. Kamerlingh Onnes	A. Werner	C. Richet	Rabindranath Tagore	H. La Fontaine.
1914	M. von Laue	Th. W. Richards	R. Barany	*No award*	*No award.*
1915	W. H. Bragg W. L. Bragg	R. Willstätter	*No award*	Romain Rolland	*No award.*
1916	*No award*	*No award*	*No award*	V. von Heidenstam	*No award.*
1917	Ch. G. Barkla	*No award*	*No award*	K. Gjellerup H. Pontoppidan	Comité International de la Croix Rouge.
1918	M. Planck	F. Haber	*No award*	*No award*	*No award.*
1919	J. Stark	*No award*	J. Bordet	C. Spitteler	Woodrow Wilson.
1920	Ch. E. Guillaume	W. Nernst	A. Krogh	Knut Hamsun	Léon Bourgeois.
1921	Albert Einstein	F. Soddy	*No award*	Anatole France	K. H. Branting. Chr. L. Lange.
1922	Niels Bohr	F. W. Aston	A. V. Hill O. Meyerhof	J. Benavente	F. Nansen
1923	*	*	F. G. Banting J. J. R. Macleod	W. B. Yeats.	*

* The decisions regarding the Nobel Prizes 1923 for Physics, Chemistry, and Peace will be taken later in 1923.

THE WORLD'S LITERATURE.

BOOKS.—It is estimated that over 155,000 books, pamphlets and magazines are published annually in the various countries of the world, and that over 14,000,000 separate works have been published since printing was invented in the fifteenth century. The three largest libraries in the world are the *Bibliothèque Nationale*, Paris, which contains over 5,000,000 volumes, the *British Museum Library*, London, where there are 40 miles of shelves, and an estimated total of about 5,000,000 volumes, and the *Library of Congress*, Washington, D.C., which contains 2,000,000 volumes. A copy of every book published in Great Britain must be sent to the British Museum, *London*, the Bodleian, *Oxford*, the University Library, *Cambridge*, the Advocates' Library, *Edinburgh*, the National Library of *Wales*, and the Library of Trinity College, Dublin; the Copyright Act, which gives Dublin this privilege, still remains in force, and there is a reciprocal provision in the Free State Act by which Free State publishers supply the British copyright libraries with copies of the works they publish. In practice it is only the British Museum that receives a copy of *every* book published; the others, owing to restricted accommodation, limit the privilege to which they are entitled to every work they require. The "best selling" book in 1922 was *If Winter Comes* (A. S. M. Hutchinson), published in England by Hodder & Stoughton and in America by Little, Brown & Co.; upwards of 175,000 copies of this novel were sold in the British Isles between the date of publication (Aug., 1921) and October, 1922.

In the Metropolitan Police Area *Motor Cabs* are fitted with a taximeter, which records the fare by a combination of time and distance. In addition to the legal fare and charges for luggage and extra persons, the Secretary of State has authorised an additional charge of 6*d*. for every hiring of a *Horse Cab*. Notice in relation to the increased charge must be conspicuously displayed inside Horse Cabs.

MOTOR CABS.

Fare payable for the hiring of a *Motor Cab fitted with a Taximeter.*

	s.	d.
(*a*) Not exceeding one mile, or for a period of time not exceeding ten minutes...	1	0
(*b*) Exceeding one mile or ten minutes :—		
(1) For each quarter of a mile, or for a period of time not exceeding two and a half minutes	0	3
(2) For any less period or distance......	0	3

In addition to the above the driver is entitled to charge the following extra payments :—

	s.	d.
(1) Luggage:—Whether hired by distance or by time—for each bicycle, child's mail cart, or perambulator, 9*d*. ; for each package carried outside	0	3
(2) Extra persons :—When licensed to carry more than two persons—for each additional person beyond two, the whole journey...........................	0	9

Provided that one child or two children under the age of ten years shall count as one person.

HORSE VEHICLES.

Exclusive of the extra 6d. noted in the leading paragraph.

	s.	d.
Fares by Distance (Cabs either with or without a Distance Recorder, but without a Taximeter): If hired and discharged *within* the Four-Mile Radius, for any distance not exceeding two miles	1	0

The driver may notify, by means to be approved by the Commissioner of Police, that he is willing to accept a fare of 6*d*. for any journey not exceeding a mile.

	s.	d.
For every additional mile or part of a mile	0	6
If hired *outside* the Four-Mile Circle, wherever discharged, for the first and each succeeding mile or part of a mile	1	0
If hired *within*, but discharged *outside* the Four-Mile Circle, whole distance not exceeding one mile, 1*s*. ; exceeding one mile, then for each mile *ended* within the circle, 6*d*. ; and for each mile or part of a mile *ended* outside	1	0
Fares by Time : *Inside* the Four-Mile Circle. Four-wheeled Cabs, for one hour or less, 2*s*. ; two-wheeled Cabs..................	2	6
If above one hour, for every quarter hour of the whole time and for any less period, four-wheeled Cab, 6*d*. ; if two-wheeled Cab	0	8
If hired *outside* the Circle, wherever discharged, for one hour or less whether a four-wheel or a hansom..........................	2	6
If above one hour, then for every quarter hour of the whole time and for any less period	0	8

If hired *within*, but discharged *outside*, the Four-Mile Circle, the same.

Extra Payments.—*Hirers of Cabs should particularly notice these regulations, as disputes generally arise from their not being clearly understood.*

Whether hired by Distance or by Time, or whether within or without the radius.

	s.	d.
Luggage.—For each bicycle, child's mail cart, or perambulator, 6*d*. ; for each package carried outside the carriage	0	2

Note.—Luggage carried on the footboard of a hansom-pattern cab so that the doors do not close over it is deemed to be outside within the meaning of this clause.

	s.	d.
Extra Persons.—For each above two (one child or two children under 10 years of age count as one person)	0	6
Waiting.—When hired by distance, and at the request of the hirer made to wait : for every 15 minutes completed—if hired within the Four-Mile Circle, 4 wheels, 6*d*. ; 2 wheels	0	8
If hired without Circle, 2 or 4 wheels ...	0	8

GENERAL REGULATIONS.

General Regulations.—The fares by Taximeter Motor Cabs are based upon a combination of time and distance. When the cab is kept waiting, delayed by traffic, or caused to travel at the rate of less than six miles an hour, then the charge is by time. When travelling at a speed of six or more miles an hour, then the charge is by distance. Fares for horse-drawn cabs are according to distance or time, at the option of the hirer, *expressed at the commencement of the hiring;* if not otherwise expressed, the fare to be paid according to distance ; but driver can refuse to be hired by time between 8 p.m. and 6 a.m.

Driver, if hired by distance, is not compelled to drive more than six miles, nor more than one hour if hired by time ; further, if hired by time, the driver may be required to drive at any rate not exceeding four miles an hour ; if required to drive more than four miles within the hour he may demand, in addition to the fare regulated by time, for every mile or any part exceeding four miles, the fare regulated by distance.

Agreement to pay more than legal fare is not binding.

If the driver agree beforehand to take any sum less than the proper fare, the penalty for demanding more than the sum agreed upon is 40*s*.

The driver of every cab shall have with him, and when required produce, the Authorized Book of Distances, and every driver of any cab shall, if so required, deliver to the hirer a printed ticket, showing cab number, name and address of Proprietor, &c.

Driver may demand a reasonable sum as a deposit from persons hiring and requiring him to wait at any place, over and above the fare to which the driver is entitled for driving thither. Penalty 40*s*., if driver, having received such deposit, refuse to wait, or go away before the expiration of the time for which the deposit shall be a sufficient compensation ; or if the driver shall refuse to account for such deposit.

The London Cab Act, 1896, enacts that if any person hires a cab, knowing, or having reason to believe, he cannot pay the fare ; or, fraudulently endeavours to avoid payment of a fare ; or, having failed, or refused, to pay a fare, refuses, or gives a false address, is liable, in addition to the fare, to a penalty of 40*s*.

The fares legally demandable by a stage carriage are those painted in a conspicuous manner on the inside of every such carriage, and they are recoverable in a summary way before a Justice of the Peace, in the same way as fares for a hackney carriage.

All property left in any cab shall be deposited by the driver (and in the case of a stage carriage, by the conductor, or driver if no conductor) at the nearest Police Station within twenty-four hours, if not sooner claimed by the owner ; such property to be returned to the person who shall prove to the satisfaction of the Commissioner of Police that the same belonged to him, on payment of all expenses incurred, and of such sum to the driver as the Secretary of State has by order prescribed. Property found in a stage carriage by a passenger must be given up to the conductor under a penalty of £10.

All inquiries, &c., relating to public carriages should be addressed to the Public Carriage Office, New Scotland Yard; but inquiries as to property left in a cab or stage carriage should be made at the Lost Property Office, New Scotland Yard. Office hours, 10 to 4.

LAMPS TO BE LIGHTED.

The following regulations apply to lighting and carrying of lamps on vehicles:—

Motor Cars.—A white light placed on the extreme off-side, and visible within a reasonable distance toward which the car is proceeding or intended to proceed. This lamp should show a red light to the rear unless a red light is fixed on the rear of the vehicle. To be lighted one hour after sunset and kept till one hour before sunrise.

A lamp for the illumination of the rear number plate to be lighted *half an hour* after sunset to *half an hour* before sunrise.

Motor Cycles.—A white light to the front, but if it has a side-car attached a red light to the rear must also be shown during the period between *one hour* after sunset and *one hour* before sunrise.

The lamps need not be placed on the extreme off-side unless the side-car is attached or projects beyond the off-side of the motor bicycle.

The front or rear plate must be illuminated *half an hour* after sunset to *half an hour* before sunrise.

Horse Drawn.—If only one lamp is carried it must be on the extreme off-side to show a white light to the front visible for a reasonable distance during the period between *one hour* after sunset and *one hour* before sunrise. If a light is shown to the rear it must be red.

N.B.—In certain localities a red light or red reflex light is requisite.

If a load projects more than 6 ft. to the rear a red light must be shown to the rear.

Traction Engines must show two efficient lights to the front and a red light at the rear between the hours of one hour after sunset and one hour before sunrise from April 1 to Sept. 30, and between sunset and sunrise the remaining six months.

The lamps must be provided with shutters to enable them to be temporarily screened.

HARVESTING.—County Councils have power to make orders exempting vehicles used for the purpose of harvesting from carrying lights.

STAGE CARRIAGES licensed in the Metropolitan Police District must carry a lamp inside, properly lighted, between sunset and sunrise when plying for hire.

HACKNEY CARRIAGE STATISTICS.

During 1922 there were licensed public carriages:—Hansoms, 15; clarences—animal 375, mechanical 7,191; omnibuses—animal 8, mechanical 4,103; tramway cars—mechanical 2,795; total, 14,487. Drivers and conductors:—Cab drivers—animal 550, mechanical 9,283; stage drivers—animal 4, mechanical 11,011; composite licences (stage driver and conductor)—animal 16; mechanical 2,310; conductors, 12,019; total, 35,193.

HACKNEY AND STAGE CARRIAGE DRIVERS before obtaining a licence are required to pass an examination as to their ability to drive, and hackney carriage drivers, in addition, have to pass an examination as to their knowledge of town. It extends to a knowledge of the principal squares, clubs, hospitals, hotels, theatres, streets, and public buildings in London. During 1922, of 835 men examined, 392 were successful. The proportion of drivers to hackney carriages is approximately 13 drivers to 10 carriages.

LOST PROPERTY.

Of lost property, 102,225 articles were deposited of which 40,556 were claimed by the owners. The number of awards paid to drivers, &c., was 37,670.

STREET ACCIDENTS, GREAT BRITAIN, 1922.

IN addition to the accidents on the various railways of Great Britain, there were no fewer than 70,197 accidents caused by vehicles on streets and roads in 1922. Of this number 2,768 were fatal and 67,429 non-fatal, compared with 2,678 fatal and 59,943 non-fatal accidents in 1921.

Cause.	Fatal.	Non-fatal.
Electric tramcars	111	5,251
Horse-drawn vehicles	265	6,635
Motor omnibuses	196	2,381
Other motor vehicles	2,025	39,677
Pedal cycles	170	13,485
Totals	2,768	67,429

Division.	Fatal.	Non fatal.
England	2.330	60,626
London	684	26,322
Birmingham	49	1.455
Liverpool	44	2.149
Manchester	57	1,296
Wales	111	1,816
Scotland	327	4.987
Glasgow	45	1,099
Edinburgh	39	1,085
Ireland (1921)	167	1.379
Dublin	40	636

METROPOLITAN PASSENGER TRAFFIC.

Conveyance.	*Passengers.* 1920.	1921.
Tramways	1,062,986,520	1,009,043,113
Omnibuses	935,946,002	931,751,042
Tube Railways	265,587,941	216,996,197
Other Local Railways (Met., District, &c.)	424,000,000	371,000,000
Suburban Lines	368,000,000	324,000,000

LONDON FLAG DAYS.

Since the time when accounts were first insisted upon upwards of £1,539,000 has been collected for various charitable objects at an administrative expense of, approximately, 12½ per cent. Of the total amount available for charities a large proportion has gone to hospitals, which in 1922 benefited to the extent of £109,787, as against £53,550 in 1921. Of a total of £196,613 raised in 1922, £179.933 was collected, and donations amounted to £16,680. Expenses absorbed £25,502, leaving a balance for distribution of £171,111, or approximately 87 per cent.

TITHE RENT CHARGE.

THE Tithe Rent Charge is normally based on the septennial average price of wheat, barley, and oats, the basic price per imperial quarter being taken at 56*s.* 2*d.* for wheat, 31*s.* 8*d.* for barley, and 22*s.* for oats, but has been fixed until Jan. 1, 1926, by the Tithe Act (1918) at £109 3*s.* 11*d.*

Name of Club.	Established.	Club-House.	Telephone No.	Subscription.		Remarks.
				Entr.	Ann.	
				G.	G.	
Albemarle	1874	37 Dover Street, W.1	Regent 969-70	12	12	Ladies and Gentlemen.
Aldwych	1911	18 Exeter St., W.C.2	Gerrard 1635	6	6	Connect'd with adv'rt'sing.
Alexandra	1884	12 Grosvenor St., W.1	Mayfair 6867	5	4 & 5	Ladies of position.
Almack's	1908	54 Grosvenor St., W.1	Gerrard 5524	4	5 & 6	Social and Bridge.
Amateur Players'	1921	28 Buckingham Palace Road, S.W.1.	Victoria 7667	..	..	Opera and Drama.
Alpine	1857	23 Savile Row, W.1	Gerrard 6805	4	3	Mountaineering.
American	1919	95 Piccadilly, W.1	Grosvenor 2303	£25	£15	Americans in London.
American Women's	..	41 Hertford Street, W.1.	Mayfair 6028	..	..	Social.
Anglo-Belgian	1909	9 Montague St., W.C.2	..	..	..	Anglo-Belgian interests.
Argentine	1910	1 Hamilton Place, W.1	Grosvenor 2620	10	10 & 5	Argentine interests.
Army and Navy	1838	30 Pall Mall, S.W.1	Regent 1876	40	14	Officers of H.M. Services.
Arthur's	1765	69 St. James's St., S.W.1	Regent 1516	30	15	Social: Non-political.
Arts	1863	40 Dover Street, W.1	Mayfair 1452	£10	10	Art, Literature, Science.
Athenæum	1824	Pall Mall, S.W.1	Regent 6400	30	12	Lit.&Science, Pub. Services.
Australasian	1898	24 St. Mary Axe, E.C.3	Central 3343	5	7, 3, 1	Australian interests.
Authors'	1891	2 Whitehall Court, S.W.1	Victoria 3160	3½	6	Literature.
Bachelors'	1881	8 Hamilton Place, W.1	Grosvenor 2536	..	15	Social: Ladies as visitors.
Badminton	1876	100 Piccadilly, W.1	Grosvenor 2340	15	12	Sporting and Social.
Baldwin	1887	10 Bolton Street, W.1	Grosvenor 1879	10	5	Social: Bridge.
Bath	1894	34 Dover Street, W.1	Regent 2000	30	12	Naval, Military and Social
Beaufort	1865	34 Soho Square, W.1	Gerrard 1057	6	4	Sporting and Social.
Beefsteak	1876	9 Green Street, W.C.2	Gerrard 2522	15	10	Social.
Boodle's	1762	28 St. James's St., S.W.1	Gerrard 1030	30	15	Social: Non-political.
British Empire	1910	12 St. James's Sq., S.W.1	Regent 3442	10	10 & 8	Social: Non-political.
Brooks's	1764	St. James's Street, S.W.1	Gerrard 3745	30	15	Liberal: Social.
Buck's	1919	18 Clifford Street, W.1	Gerrard 1075 6	20	10	Social.
Burlington Fine Arts	1866	17 Savile Row, W.1	Gerrard 6432	5	5	Artists and Collectors.
Caledonian	1898	St. James's Sq., S.W.1	Regent 5133	25	12 9,8,2	Strictly Scottish.
Camera	1885	John St., Adelphi, W.C.2	Gerrard 1501	£1	1, 2, 3, 4	Photographic and Social.
Canadian	1921	11 Pall Mall, S.W.1	..	..	..	....
Carlton	1832	Pall Mall, S.W.1	Regent 954	£40	15	Conservative.
Carlyle	1914	211 Piccadilly, W.1	Regent 6060	2	3 & 2	Social and business.
Cavalry	1890	127 Piccadilly, W.1	Grosvenor 1260	30	13	Officers Mounted Services.
Cavendish	1912	119 Piccadilly, W.1	Grosvenor 1246	5	8 & 5	Social and Social Service.
Church Imperial	1913	75 Victoria Street, S.W.1	Victoria 7063	1 & 2	1, 2 & 3	Gentlemen: C. of E.
Church Imperial, Ladies	1914	121 St. George's Sq., S.W.	Victoria 1753	2	3, 2 & 1	Ladies: C. of E.
City Carlton	1868	St. Swithin's Lane, E.C.4	Bank 524	20	12	Conservative and Unionist.
City of London	1832	19 Old Broad Street, E.C.2	Central 5657	75	15	Merchants, Bankers, &c.
City University	1895	50 Cornhill, E.C.3	Avenue 3024	5	6	Oxf. and Camb. Graduates.
Cobden	1866	Broadway Court, S.W.1.	Victoria 2917	Nil	1	Free Trade: Peace, &c.
Cocoa Tree	1746	64 St. James's St., S.W.1	Regent 398	10	8 & 5	Social.
Connaught	1921	75 Seymour St., W.2	Paddington 7310	..	1 & 3	Residential
Conservative	1840	74 St. James's St., S.W.1	Regent 5540	30	15	Strictly Conservative.
Constitutional	1883	Northumberland Ave., W.C.2.	Gerrard 4335	20 & 15	11 & 6	Political: Conservative.
Covered Courts	..	275 Regent St., S.W.1	..	5	6	Courts at Dulwich.
Cowdray	1922	20 Cavendish Square, W.1	Mayfair 5694	3	£2 10s.	Nurses and Prof. Women.
Cruising Association	1909	16 Albemarle St., W.1	Gerrard 2816	2	2	Yachting, Pilotage, &c.
Devonshire	1875	50 St. James's St., S.W.1	Regent 6172,3,4&5	30	15	Social: Non-political.
East India United Service	1849	16 St. James's Sq., S.W.1	Regent 6111	30	15 & 1	Indian Offrs.& Civil Servts.
Eccentric	1890	11 Ryder Street, S.W.1	Regent 4610	10	5 &	Social.
Empress	1897	35 Dover Street, W.1	Regent 220	10	7 & 5	Ladies of position.
Engineers'	1921	Coventry Street, W.1	Regent 7020	..	..	Engineering interests.
Farmers'	1842	2 Whitehall Court, S.W.1	Victoria 3160	1	3 & 2	Agricultural interests.
Fly Fishers'	1884	36 Piccadilly, W.1	Gerrard 4591	5	5	Flyfishers only.
Forum	1919	6 Grosvenor Place, S.W.1	Victoria 6713	10 & 7	10,8,7,5	Women: Social and Prof.
Garrick	1831	Garrick Street, W.2	Gerrard 3846	20	13	Dramatic and Literary.
Golfers'	1893	Whitehall Court, S.W.1.	Victoria 3160	..	5, 3, 1	Social: for Golfers.
Green Room	1877	46 Leicester Sq., W.C.2	Gerrard 2860	10	8	Drama, Music, Art, &c.
Gresham	1843	15 Abchurch Lane, E.C.4	City 9230	25	13	Bankers and Merchants.
Guards'	1813	43 Brook Street, W.1	Mayfair 6113	30	15	Guards' Officers only.
Halcyon	1911	13 Cork Street, W.1	Regent 464	1	5 & 4	Professional Women.
Hurlingham	1868	Fulham, S.W.6	Putney 212	20, 10	11 & 8	Polo, tennis and Social.
Hurst Park	1889	83 Piccadilly, W.1	Grosvenor 2010	5	10	Racing: and at W. Molesey.
Junior Army & Navy	1911	Horse Guards' Avenue, S.W.1	Victoria 3148	5	7,5 & 1½	Officers past and present.
Junior Athenæum	1864	116 Piccadilly, W.1	Grosvenor 2408-9	..	15, 12	Social: Non-political.
Junior Carlton	1864	30 Pall Mall, S.W.1	Regent 1073	37	12	Strictly Conservative.
Junior Constitutional	1887	101 Piccadilly, W.1	Grosvenor 1640	..	8 & 5	Unionist.
Junior Naval & Military	1899	96 Piccadilly, W.1	Gerrard 10040	10	10,8,5,1	Commissioned Officers.
Junior United Service	1827	Charles St., St. James's, S.W.1	Gerrard 3576	20	10	Officers of Army and Navy
Kempton Park	1877	23A St. James's St., S.W.1	..	5	10	Racing: and at Sunbury
Kenmar	1919	20 Hertford Street, W.1.	Grosvenor 1141	5	5	Ladies: Bridge and Social.
Kennel	1873	84 Piccadilly, W.1	Grosvenor 2981-2	Nil	5	For impr'ving breed of dogs
Knights of the Round Table	1720	100 Strand, W.C.2	Gerrard 4343	2	2	Social: Non-political.
Ladies' Army & Navy	1902	Burlington Gardens, W.1	Regent 3360	3	6 & 4	Connected with Forces.
" Athenæum	1904	32 Dover Street, W.1	Regent 2847	5	5	Literary and Social.
" Automobile	1903	76 South Audley St., W.1	Grosvenor 1530	15	12 10	Social: Motor Locomotion
" Carlton	1906	8 Chesterfield Gardens, W.1	Grosvenor 2864	7	7	Social and Political.
" Empire	1903	69 Grosvenor Street, W.1	Mayfair 6890	5 & 3	8 & 5	Social
" Haymarket	..	29 Haymarket, S.W.1	Gerrard 6470	..	..	Social: Non-residential.
" Imperial	1923	9 Arlington St., S.W.1	..	..	.	..
" International	1911	74 Princes Square, W.2	Park 778	2 6	10 6	Students and Workers.
" New County	..	21 Hanover Square, W.1	Gerrard 5507	..	3	Social.

Name of Club.	Established.	Club-House.	Telephone No.	Subscriptn.		Remarks.
				Entr.	Ann.	
				G.	*G.*	
Ladies' Park	1905	Parkside, 30 Knightsbridge, S.W. 1	Kensington 4750	3	5	Social.
,, Park Lane	1922	Park Lane, W. 1	..	..	..	Social.
,, United Services	..	5 Curzon St., Mayfair, W. 1	Mayfair 6220	..	..	Connected with Forces.
Leander Boat	1820	Riverside, Putney, S.W.	..	2	2	And at Henley-on-Thames.
London Fencing	1848	7 Cleveland Row, S.W. 1.	..	..	£10	Fencing, &c.
London Rowing	1856	Embankm't, Putney, S.W.	Putney 666	£2	3	Amateur Rowing.
Lyceum	1904	138 Piccadilly, W. 1	Grosvenor 1960	2	5	Arts and Literature.
M.C.C. (Lord's)	1787	St. John's Wood Rd., N.W. 8.	Paddington 144	£5	£3	Headquarters of Cricket.
Marlborough	1869	Pall Mall, S.W. 1	..	40	18	Social.
Napier	1923	27 Queen's Gate, S.W.	..	..	5 & 1	Officers and ex-Officers.
National	1845	12 Qu'n Anne's Gate, S.W. 1	Victoria 4863	..	6 & 10	Protestant.
National Liberal	1882	Whitehall Place, S.W. 1	Regent 4050	..	8 to 1	Strictly Liberal.
National Maritime	1910	4 Rangoon St., E.C. 3	Avenue 1881	1 & 2	1 & 2	Mercantile Marine.
National Sporting	1901	43 King Street, W.C. 2	Gerrard 2905	10	6 & 4	Sporting and Social.
Naval and Military	1862	94 Piccadilly, W. 1	Grosvenor 2103	40	15 & 13	Navy, Army, Marines.
New Century	1899	Hay Hill, W. 1	Mayfair 2062	2	2	Ladies: Social.
New City	1916	Walbrook, E.C. 4	Bank 523	*Nil*	8, 4, 2	Business and Professional.
New Oxf'd & Cambridge	1883	15 Stratton Street, W. 1	Grosvenor 2411	*Nil*	8 & 6	Oxford and Camb. Univ.
New University	1864	57 St. James' St., S.W. 1	Regent 2530	30	13	Oxford and Camb. Univ.
New Victorian	1896	30A Sackville St., W. 1	Gerrard 909–10	2	5 & 6	Ladies: Social.
Newfoundland	1921	(None)	Victoria 2202	..	2 & 1	Interested in Newfoundld.
Nimrod	1853	40 Albemarle St., W. 1	Gerrard 2141	3	3	Social.
1900	1900	4 Pickering Place, St. James's Street, S.W. 1	..	..	..	....
Northern Counties	1891	2A Whitehall Ct., S.W. 1	Victoria 3160	*Nil*	4, 3, 1	Social, Northumbrians.
Nurses'	1921	194 Queen's Gate, S.W. 7	..	..	.	Royal British Nurses' Assoc.
Old Colony	1916	68 Pall Mall, S.W. 1	Gerrard 4206	5	10	International Trade.
O.P. ("Old Prices")	1900	Craven Hotel, W.C. 2	Gerrard 7473	1	2	Playgoers.
Oriental	1824	18 Hanover Sq., W. 1	Mayfair 5126	£51	15 & 3	Social.
Orleans	1877	29 King St., St. Jas.'s, S.W. 1	Gerrard 3673	20	10 & 1	Social: Lady guests.
Oxford and Cambridge	1830	71 Pall Mall, S.W. 1	Regent 3131	40	12	Oxford and Camb. Univ.
Oxf. & Camb. Musical	1899	6 Bedford Sq., W.C. 1	Museum 667	2	4 & 1½	Chamber Music.
Phyllis Court	1905	Henley-on-Thames	Henley 149 and 150	20	10	River headq'rs: Social.
Pioneer	1892	12 Cavendish Place, W. 1	Langham 2756	..	4 & 5	Ladies: Temperance.
Playgoers'	1884	30 Cranbourn St., W.C. 2.	Regent 1265	2	3	Social: Drama.
Portland	1816	9 St. James's Sq., S.W. 1.	Regent 570	..	20	Social: Non-political.
Pratt's	1841	14 Park Place, S.W. 1	Regent 397	..	5	Social.
Press	1882	Salisbury Square E.C. 4.	City 3708	2	5 & 1	Strictly Journalistic.
Primrose	1886	4 Park Place, S.W. 1	Regent 4060	..	3 & 2	Unionist.
Prince's	1853	197 Knightsbridge, S.W. 7	Kensington 662	10	10, 6 & 2	Real Tennis, Racquets.
Public Schools	1919	61 Curzon Street, W. 1	Grosvenor 1168 and 8	4 & 2	6, 4, 2, 1	Publ. Schls., Britannia, &c.
Queen's	1886	West Kensington, W. 14	H'mm'rsmith 2824	Var.	3, 5 & 7	Sports and Athletics.
Railway	1899	65 Belgrave Rd., S.W. 1.	..	10/6	2	Study of Railway matters.
Ranelagh	1894	Barnes, S.W. 13	Putney 1704	40	11	Polo, Golf, Croquet, Tennis.
Reform	1837	104 Pall Mall, S.W. 1	Regent 1324	£40	15	Liberal.
Roehampton	1 01	Roehampton Lane, S.W. 15	Putney 758 & 1690.	10	10	Polo, Golf, Croquet, Tennis.
Road	1919	39 Coventry Street, W. 1.	Regent 2020	..	10 & 5	Social: Motoring.
Royal Aero	1901	3 Clifford Street, W. 1	Regent 1327-8	..	7	Aviation.
Royal Air Force	1917	128 Piccadilly, W. 1	Grosvenor 2000	*Nil*	10, 7 & 2	Officers of R.A.F., R.F.C., [R.N.A.S.
Royal Automobile	1897	Pall Mall, S.W. 1	Regent 5000	10	10 & 6	Motor Locomotion.
Royal Societies	1894	63 St. James's St., S.W. 1	Regent 4024	..	10, 6 & 4	Learned Societies.
Royal Thames Yacht	1775	Hyde Pk. Ho., Knightsbridge	Kensington 8636	..	13 & 11	Yachting and Social.
R.W.S. Art	1884	5A Pall Mall East, S.W. 1.	.	1	1	Social and Art.
St. James's	1857	106 Piccadilly, W. 1	Grosvenor 2309	..	18	Diplomatic.
St. Stephen's	1870	1 Bridge St., West. S.W. 1	Victoria 8917	15	15	Conservative.
Sandown Park	1875	4 St. James's St., S.W. 1.	..	5	10	Racing, and at Esher.
Savage	1857	6 Adelphi Terr., W.C. 2	Regent 3289	7	7 & 4	Literature and Art.
Savile	1868	107, Piccadilly, W. 1	Grosvenor 2500	10	10	Social.
Sesame	1895	29 Dover Street, W. 1	Regent 1884	..	6	Ladies and Gentlemen.
Smithfield	1798	12 Hanover Square, W. 1.	Mayfair 5576	*Nil*	1	Fat cattle, &c.
Spanish (Centro Español)	1917	5 Cavendish Square, W. 1	Mayfair 6583	2	5	Spanish nationality.
Sports	1893	St. James's Sq., S.W. 1	Regent 1000	15	12, 7 & 3	Social and Athletic.
Stratford	1915	19 Stratford Place, W. 1	Mayfair 6363	..	10, 5 & 1	Ladies and Gentlemen.
Thames Rowing	1860	Riverside, Putney, S.W.	Putney 676	£2	3	Amateur Rowing.
Thatched House	1865	86 St. James's St., S.W. 1	Regent 1127	20	12, 6, 3	Social: Non-political.
Three Arts	1911	19A Mary'bone Rd., N.W. 1	Langham 1426	1	3	Ladies: Music, Art, Drama.
Travellers'	1819	Pall Mall, S.W. 1	Regent 1710, 1711	50	16	Travellers.
Turf	1868	85 Piccadilly, W. 1	Grosvenor 1020-1	30	15	Racing and Social.
Union	1805	Trafalgar Square, S.W. 1	Gerrard 1066	21	15, 10 & 2	Social: Non-political.
United Service	1815	116 Pall Mall, S.W. 1	Gerrard 8420	£40	12	Combatant Officers.
United Sports	1903	Whitehall Ct., S.W. 1	Victoria 3160	..	1 to 5	Social: all sports.
United University	1822	1 Suffolk Street, S.W. 1	Gerrard 2435	40	15	Oxford and Camb. Univ.
University of London	1914	21 Gower Street, W.C. 1	Museum 1731	2	3 & 2	Graduates and Teachers.
University Women's	1887	2 Audley Square, South Audley St., W. 1	Grosvenor 2268	1	3	University and Medical.
Veterans'	1907	2 Hand Court, W.C. 1	Holborn 200	*Nil*	5s.	Ex Army and Navy.
Victoria	1840	36 Grosvenor Pl., S.W. 1.	Regent 2631	3	5	Sporting and Social.
Victoria (Ladies')	1894	36 Grosvenor Pl., S.W. 1.	Victoria 1539	3	5	Town house for Ladies.
Welsh	1905	4 Whitehall Ct., S.W. 1	..	2 & 1	10, 2 & 1	Strictly Welsh.
Wellington	1885	1 Grosvenor Pl., S.W. 1	Victoria 7975	..	15	Social: Lady visitors.
West Indian	1898	4 Whitehall Ct., S.W. 1	Gerrard 8242	3	4 & 3	Social: West Indian.
White's	1697	St. James's Street, S.W. 1	Regent 1055	30	20	Social: Non-political.
Windham	1828	13 St. James's Sq., S.W. 1	Regent 1076	31	15	Social: Non-political.
Writers'	1891	10 Norfolk St., W.C. 2	Central 8806	1	3 & 2	Ladies (Literary, &c.).
Yorick	1880	37 St. Martin's Lane, W.C. 2	..	*Nil*	3 & 1	Literature, Drama, Arts.

PRINCIPAL CLUBS IN ENGLAND AND WALES.

Town.	Established.	Address.	No. of Members.	Subscription.		*Hon. Sec. or Secretary.
				Entr.	Ann.	
				G.	*G.*	
Abergavenny (County)	1889	Lower Monk Street	100	2	3	J. B. Walford.
Aldershot (Officers)	1905	Aldershot	..	..	..	Col. G. F. Paske.
Barmouth (Merioneth County	1904	Barmouth	50	..	2	Hon. T. W. Best
Bath (Bath and County)	1858	Queen Square	350	10	7	B. W. D. Young.
(Ladies)	1902	Milsom Street	400	1	1½	*Mrs. J. Richardson.
Beaumaris (Royal Anglese Yacht)	1802	6 Green Edge	135	2	1	*Lt.-Col. B. C. Dwyer-Hampton.
Bedford (The Club)	1885	De Parys Avenue	120	..	4	*Charles Ritson.
(Town and County)	1885	Embankment	150	4	6	Capt. C. S. Hickman.
Bembridge, I. of W. (Sailing)	1886	Isle of Wight	400	5	3	Capt. A. Stuart Little.
Bexbill-on Sea (New)	1910	....	160	2	4	George Lloyd.
Birkdale (Royce)	1922	Palace Hotel	..	5	4	*J. Bertram Brook.
Birkenhead (Royal Mersey Yt.	1844	Rockferry	417	3	1	W. P. Davison.
Birmingham (Clef)	1882	Paradise Street	280	5 & 2	6 & 2	*G. Brewerton, B.A.
(Conservative)	1872	53 Temple Row	375	5	12, 8, 6 & 3	*G. A. C. Pettitt.
(Liberal)	1880	Corporation Street	200	..	5	*J. W. Madeley.
(Midland)	1869	New Street	200	5 & 7	5 & 7	*E. Marston Rudland, F.C.A.
(Midland Conservative)	..	Waterloo Street	..	..	..	
(Press)	1876	Martineau Street	190	1	£1 10s.	Edgar C. Keey, M.A.
(Three Counties: Ladies)	1914	New Street	600	4	4	Miss B. O'Leary.
(Union)	1858	Colmore Row	351	10	12	*Fred M. Lea.
Bishop Auckland (The Club)	1864	Victoria Street	105	1	2	*T. F. Townend.
Blackburn (Conservative)	1852	Church Street	450	..	£1 7s. 6d.	W. Ernest Balme.
(District)	1876	Library Street	60	..	3	*H. Backhouse, jun.
(Union)	1850	45 Preston New Rd.	120	7	7	Herbert A. Smitton.
Bognor (The Club)	1877	Sudley Road	90	2	4	Lt.-Col. A. Campbell (*actg.*)
Bolton (Conservative)	1870	Maudsley Street	290	..	3 & 4	*T. B. Hawkins.
Bournemouth (Boscombe Club	1880	19 The Crescent	55	3	3	*Maj. H. V. Firth.
(The Club)	1871	Pier Approach	275	5	5	R. B. Badeley.
Bradford (Conservative)	1877	Market Street	460	7	5	*Alfred Holmes.
(The Club)	1865	Manor Row	190	..	10	H. H. Blackburn.
(Liberal)	1870	Bank Street	600	..	5 & 3	Sam. Midgley, M.B.E.
Brecon (County)	1881	Lion Street	86	3 & 2	£3, £1½	W. M. Best, M.A.
Bridgnorth (South Shropshire	1837	Bridgnorth	65	2	1	R. J. R. Haslewood.
Bridport (West Dorset)	1872	East Street	140	1	3 & 1	*Maj. G. D. Nantes.
Brighton (County)	1921	7 Middle Street	200	3 & 1	5 & 3	W. W. Hornsby.
(New)	1874	King's Road	150	..	8 & 6	Lt.-Col. H. V. Bailey.
(Union)	1863	138 King's Road	400	10	9 & 6	H. J. Alford.
Bristol (Century)	1892	Colston Street	100	2	2	Percy Gibbs.
(Clifton)	1855	22 The Mall	370	5	6	S. B. Sleeman.
(Constitution)	1885	St. Stephen Street	570	..	3 & 1½	H. H. Ham.
(Liberal)	1888	Corn Street	600	5 & 2	3 & 1½	A. J. Gardner.
(University)	1890	Berkeley Square	200	3 & 1	3 & 1	H. W. Gibbs.
Burnham-on-Crouch (Royal Corinthian Yacht)	1872	Burnh'm-on-Crouch	496	3	2	F. W. Watson, M.B.E.
Burton-on-Trent (The Abbey)	1884	Burton-on-Trent	150	2	4	G. L. Bannister.
Buxton (Union)	1886	Buxton	160	3	4	W. H. Tomlinson.
Cambridge (Amat. Dramatic)	1855	Park Street	40	£1 10s.	1	*V. C. Clinton-Baddeley.
(Footlights)	1884	Corn Exchange St.	100	1½	3	H. Rottenburg.
(Hawks)	1871	All Saints' Passage	160	£1½	£6	*R. Aird.
(Pitt)	1810	Jesus Lane	200	3	2 per term	*R. H. Studholme.
(Union)	1815	Bridge Street	14,000	1	3	S. S. Brown.
Canterbury (The Club)	1875	St. George's Street	400	2	2½ & 1½	F. P. Carroll.
(East Kent)	1868	St. George's Street	150	5	£5 & £2½	G. F. Andrews.
Cardiff (County)	1866	Westgate Street	324	21	10, 7, & 6	A. E. Brett.
(Exchange Club, Ltd.)	1886	Exchange Buildings	510	15	3	K. G. Lundie.
Carlisle (Border)	1920	Victoria Place	100	2	2	Thos. Holmes.
(County)	1870	Lowther Street	160	5 & 3	5 & 2	*Maj. Hubert W. Sewell.
Carnarvon (Royal Welch Yacht)	1847	Porth-yr-aur	170	3	2 & 1	*W. S. Jones.
Cheltenham (New)	1874	Imperial Square	400	10	5	A. Brown.
(Union)	1891	Cambray Street	135	2	2 & 1	J. H. Boulter.
Chester (City)	1806	St. Peter's Churchyd.	139	1	4, 3 & 2	J. Henshall.
(Grosvenor)	1866	Eastgate	150	5	5 & 4	*G. Symons.
Chesterfield (East Derbyshire)	1874	Saltergate	80	..	3 & 2	H. C. Watson, A.C.A.
Chichester (West Sussex)	1872	East Street	180	2	2	Bartel G. Martin.
Colchester (The Club)	1874	High Street	150	2	2 & 1	G. C. B. Butt.
(St. Runwald's)	1881	Head Street	100	5	3 & 2	....
Coventry (Banner House)	1909	Little Park Street	115	..	2	S. Read.
(County)	1893	Stoneleigh Terrace	320	5	3	A. Grinyer.
Cowes (Royal Yacht Squadron)	1815	Cowes	..	100	£16	T. H. S. Pasley, M.V.O.
(Royal London Yacht)	1838	The Parade	200	*Nil*	4	G. H. L. Watson.
Cromer (The Club)	1900	Cliff Avenue	100	..	4, 3, & 2	E. J. Waller.
Deal (Deal & Walmer Union)	1871	Marine Rd., Walmer	200	3	4	*S. J. Coast.
Derby (County)	1878	The Wardwick	177	5	5 & 2	Gerard H. Smith.
Devizes (North Wilts)	1868	St. John's Street	40	2	2 & 1	*C. A. C. Davis.
Dorchester (County)	1882	Dorchester	138	2	3 & 2	*Capt. D. Granville, O.B.E.,
Dover (The Club)	1868	Waterloo Crescent	100	2	4	*Reginald W. Ord. [M.V.O.
(Royal Cinque Ports Yacht)	1872	Marine Parade	170	*Nil*	3	H. S. Simpson.
Durham (County)	1890	Old Elvet	200	7	5	*N. W. Apperley, M.V.O.
Eastbourne (Devonshire	1872	Burlington Place	300	2 & 1	4 & 2	W. T. James.
(Sussex)	1886	Grand Parade	268	2	5 & 2	*Col. L. C. H. Stainforth.
Essex Yacht Club	1890	Leigh-on Sea	250	2	2	T. N. Dainty.
Exeter (Devon and Exeter)	1855	Northernhay Place	383	10 & 7	6 & 5	J. W. W. Mathew.
(Exeter and County)	1876	High Street	130	..	3, 2, & 1	A. N. Pitts.
Northernhay)	1870	Northernhay Place	80	..	3	R. P. Holmes.

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Exmouth (The Club)	1889	Esplanade	186	3	3	*Frederick White.
Falmouth (The Club)	1825	Church Street	150	..	3	R. H. Meares.
(Royal Cornwall Yacht)	1871	Greenbank	220	1	2 & 1	R. G. Borne.
Folkestone (Radnor)	1874	Sandgate Road	225	3	5	*R. S. Jewison.
Fowey (Royal Fowey Yacht)	1894	Fowey	225	1	3	*Herbert D. Phelps (*temp.*).
Gloucester (City and County)	1891	Westgate Street	250	2	3½ & 2½	H. H. Scott.
Guildford (County)	1882	High Street	200	5	5 & 4	Major W. R. Harris, O.B.E.
Halifax (The Club)	1858	Fountain Street	240	5	5	*C. S. Walker.
Hampton Wick (Royal Canoe)	1866	Trowlock Island	190	2	2	*Alfred R. Evans.
Harrogate (The Club)	1857	ctoria Avenue	180	5	3	*C. A. Rhodes.
Harwich (Royal Harw'h Yacht)	1843	Gt. Eastern Hotel	180	1	1	G. Nayles.
Hereford (Herefordshire)	1875	Broad Street	250	5	5 & 4	*C. H. Lomax.
Hove (The Club)	1890	Fourth Avenue	300	*Nil*	6 & 3½	*Dr. B. G. Frith.
(The Drive, B.C.)	1907	The Drive	60	..	2½	*A. H. Saulez.
Huddersfield (The Club)	1870	John William St.	206	20	10	*Frank Sykes; *R. W. Rigby.
Hull (Hull and E. Riding)	1874	Anlaby Road	250	5	4 & 2	W. Smaile.
(Royal Yorkshire Yacht)	1847	Jameson Street	100	2	1	*G. M. Stevenson.
Hythe (Cinque Ports)	1900	High Street	120	..	3 & 1	H. R. Hildyard.
Hythe, Hants. (Royal Motor Yacht)	1905	Hythe Pier, Southampton	350	..	5 & 3	T. D. Wynn Weston.
Ipswich (County Club)	1869	Brook Street	180	..	5 & 4	* Cooper South.
(Ipswich and Suffolk)	1886	Northgate	270	2	3	R. Edwards.
Jersey (R.C.I. Yacht)	1863	St. Helier, Jersey	94	1	1	*Major Newman Taylor, O.B.E.
(Victoria)	1853	St. Helier	200	6	5	*Maj. H. T. Amy, M.C.
Kendal (County)	1893	Highgate	127	5	5	H. B. Greenwood.
Kingswear (Royal Dart Yacht)	1866	Kingswear	120	1	3 & 2	*A. L. Hine-Haycock.
Leamington (Tennis court)	1847	Bedford Street	160	..	5 & 2	H. R. Heatley.
(The Club)	1887	3 The Parade	35	1	3	*A. A. B. Wilson.
Leeds (The Club)	1849	Albion Place	400	25	12 & 6	R. G. Emsley.
(Exchange)	1875	City Square	150	5	6	J. Wilkinson.
Leicester (County)	1870	Bishop Street	150	8	5	*W. L. Everard.
Lewes (Lewes and County)	1878	High Street	200	3	5 & 2	*Rowland Gorringe.
Lincoln (The Club)	1860	St. Mary's Street	200	2	3	*W. S. White.
Liverpool (Athenæum)	1798	Church Street	500	..	5	W. Cunningham.
(Conservative)	1880	Dale Street	950	5	12, 5 & 2	Capt. George Nickson.
(Exchange)	1840	Fenwick Street	280	7	10	*"Hon. Secretary."
(Lyceum)	1801	....	500	25	5	G. O. James.
(Palatine)	1836	Bold Street	120	10	10	*R. D. Holt.
(Racquet)	1877	Up. Parliament St.	400	7	10	A. T. Vlasto.
(Reform)	1879	Dale Street	420	..	8	W. Williams.
(Royal Dee Yacht)	1847	6 Rumford Place	60	*Nil*	1	*C. A. Robinson.
(Royal Mersey Yacht)	1844	Bedf'd R., Rock Ferry	417	3	1	*W. P. Davidson.
(University)	1896	Mount Pleasant	436	5	4	*C. W. Bailly, M.A.
Lowestoft (Royal Norfolk and Suffolk Yacht)	1859	Lowestoft	352	6, 4 & 3	6, 4 & 3	Paym. Capt. W. H. Campion, R.N.
Maidstone (Kent County)	1867	Week Street	200	..	6 & 4	C. H. B. Marsham.
Manchester (Arts)	1879	South St. Peter St.	530	5	6 & 2½	*W. I. Davies.
(Brasenose)	1869	Mosley Street	300	8	11 & 3	*Francis K. Fenton.
(Clarendon)	1869	102 Mosley Street	300	15	16 & 8	Noel Heywood.
(Constitutional)	1868	St. Anne's Street	1,060	10 & 2	10 & 3	W. H. Snook.
(Ladies')	1883	90 Deansgate	300	£1 10s.	2½ & 5	Miss E. Moorhouse.
(Reform)	1867	King Street	1,200	8	8	F. Milnes.
(Union)	1825	Mosley Street	450	10	15	L. H. Walker.
Middlesbrough (Cleveland)	1869	Marton Road	350	15 & 12	8 & 6	J. R. Winpenny.
Minehead (West Somerset)	1901	The Avenue	117	2	4 & 2	L. Moule.
Monmouth (County)	1873	Agincourt Square	75	..	2	*J. T. Vizard.
New Brighton (West Cheshire Sailing)	1892	Wallasey	120	1	1	*Philip A. Cross.
Newbury (South Berks)	1888	The Bridge	105	3	4	*Hubert A. Fellowes.
Newcastle-upon-Tyne (Northern Counties)	1850	Eldon Square	230	20	10	Andrew Thompson.
(Union)	1862	Westgate Road	375	21 & 5	15 & 7½	George Lediard.
Newport, Mon. (County)	1875	High Street	160	2	5	*Maj. H. Acheson.
Northampton (The Club)	1873	George Row	500	5	4 & 3	John Woods.
Norwich (Norfolk)	1864	Upper King Street	400	10	7 & 5	Lt.-Col. Hon. H. W. Mansfield
Nottingham (Borough)	1893	King Street	300	10 & 5	5 & 2½	H. Gandy.
(Notts County)	1863	Bridlesmith Gate	200	10	5	D'Oyley S. Ransom.
Oxford (Clarendon)	1863	54 Corn Market St.	150	1	3	W. Hurcomb.
(Oxford and County)	1905	Holywell Street	250	3	3 & 2	*E. G. Proudfoot, M.D.
(O.U.D.S.)	1881	George Street	120	2½	4½	*Alan Howland.
(Union Society)	1823	Frewin Court	1,500	£1	£3 15s.	William Gill.
(Vincent's)	1863	High Street	100	£5 3s.	£4 10s.	C. A. Gladstone.
Penarth (Yacht)	1881	The Beach	246	5	£2 10s.	F. P. Adey.
Peterborough (City and Counties)	1874	Priestgate	250	3	3 & 4	Frank C. Swallow.
Plymouth (The Club)	1876	Lockyer Street	300	..	2 & 1	*B. H. Edmonds.
(Royal Western Yacht)	1827	The Hoe	379	7	£7 2s.	Maj. C. M. Grogan.
(Royal Plymouth Corinthian Yacht)	1877	Madeira Road	120	..	1	*Norman Short.
(Royal South Western Yacht)	1890	West Hoe	150	2	3	*Lt.-Col. W. E. Norris.
Portsmouth (Royal Naval)	1867	Pembroke Road	700	£7	£6, 2, & 1	Col. E. G. Curtis, C.M.G.
(Royal Portsmouth Corinthian Yacht)	1880	Southsea	165	..	4	Frederick Winder.
Ramsgate (Royal Temple Yacht)	1857	Ramsgate	400	3	3 & 2	[(Ramsgate). *Capt. J. P. Irven, R.N. *F. C. Llewellyn (Ramsgate).
Reading (Athenæum)	1842	Friar Street	300	2 & 1	3 & 2	E. J. Ventris.
(Berkshire)	1875	Blagrave Street	225	5	4	*B. A. Collins; *A. G. West
(Wellington)	1881	Station Road	330	2	4 & 3	*J. H. Jones.

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				G.	G.	
Ripon (The Club)	1900	Market Square	66	3	2½	*A. D. Goody.
Rochester (Castle)	1865	The Esplanade	124	..	4	*Robert H. Cooper.
Medway Yacht	1880	Willis Avenue	120	10s. 6*d.*	1	*H. J. Calland.
(Rochester County)	1881	Castle Hill	80	..	4	S. I. Pitchett, M.D.
Rugby (The Club)	1866	North Street	130	2	4	E. R. Marshall.
Ryde (Royal Victoria Yacht)	1844	Ryde	300	5	6	Lt.-Col. A. P. Browne, D.S.O.
,, (Royal Thames Yacht)	1823	Ryde Pier Head	..	20 & 10	13 & 11	*also* at 80 Piccadilly, W. 1.
Scarborough (The Club)	1867	Nicholas Cliff	115^{3}	5	7 & 3½	C. W. Conington.
(South Cliff)	1838	West Street	55	3	4	*G. H. Hemsley.
Sheffield (The Club)	1843	Norfolk Street	400	25	12	Lt.-Col. M. J. Duggan, O.B.E.
(Athenæum)	1847	George Street	600	1	£4 10s.	J. E. Forsdike.
(Reform)	1884	Church Street	600	3	4	*Alan Brewer.
Shrewsbury (The Club)	1888	Oak House	200	2	4	E. Pritchard.
(Shropshire)	1872	The Square	230	10	3	*T. F. Kynnersley.
Southampton (Royal Southern Yacht)	1837	Bugle Street	140	4	5	L. M. Acland.
(Royal Southampton Yacht)	1875	Above Bar Street	400	3	4 & 3	F. Shalders.
(Castle Yacht Club)	1887	Edge End, Hants	130	£3	£3	W. Campbell.
Southend (Alexandra Yacht)	1873	The Cliffs	280	2	3, 2 & 1½	*Alfred Smith.
Southport (Savage)	1885	Lord Street	100	3	5	*W. D. S. Crowther.
(Union)	1869	Bath Street	100	5	4	*Thos. Fernihough.
Southsea (Royal Albert Yacht)	1865	Clifton Road	190	..	7	Commr. T. O. Mackie, R.N.
Stafford (County)	1863	Salter Street	100	3	2	Thomas Dale.
Stamford (Stamford and County)	1871	St. Mary's Street	60	1	2 & 1	G. H. Burton.
Stroud (The Club)	1880	George Street	150	1	2	W. H. Bishop.
Swansea (Swansea and Counties)	1907	Castle Square	300	5	4	Thomas Elford.
(Bristol Channel Yacht)	1875	Mumbles	220	2	3	T. Carey Griffiths.
Taunton (County)	1880	Fore Street	225	5	6 & 4	S. H. Serrell.
Tavistock (West Devon)	1809	Tavistock	67	3	£2 10s.	*Capt. M. Hay Chapman.
Teignmouth (East Devon)	1869	Belvedere	90	2	4	R. D. Watson.
Tenby (Tenby and County)	1871	The Croft	90	..	4	Lt.-Col. F. E. Trower.
Tonbridge (The Club)	1834	High Street	120	3	4	*H. J. Benham.
Torquay (Royal Torbay Yacht)	1862	Torquay	174	5	4	C. S. Wollen.
Tunbridge Wells (Counties)	1872	London Road	192	5	4 & 2	F. A. Spencer.
(Kent and Sussex)	1909	The Great Hall	250	1	2	*T. H. Sleddall; *P. Wickenden.
Wakefield (County)	1903	Drury Lane	157	3 & 1	5 & 2	Maj. W. Norwood, V.D.
Walsall (The Club)	1882	Bridge Street	100	3	7	C. Duignan.
Warwick (County)	1825	Church Street	100	..	4	*Capt. E. W. Nelson; J. Tibbits.
Westcliffe-on-Sea (Welcome)	1910	Shorefields Gdns.	500	1	2	H. L. Davis.
Westward Ho! (Union)	1876		150	2	4	Lt.-Col. G. D. Luard.
Weymouth (Royal Dorset Y'cht)	1875	Weymouth	235	6	6	Maj. W. L. Newcombe.
Whitehaven (West Cumberland)	1908	New Lowther Street	70	3	3	A. M. Allinson.
Winchester (Hampshire)	1875	Winchester	300	6	5 & 2	L. B. Keyser.
(City)	1895	Southgate Street	120	1	3	*A. L. Body.
Windermere (Royal Windermere Yacht)	1860	Windermere	120	2 & 1	3, 2, & 1	F. Croft.
Wisbech (The Club)	1920	13 The Crescent	30	3	3	*G. English.
Wolverhampton (Conservative)	1877	Lichfield Street	164	5	6	W. Vincent Vale.
Worcester (County)	1860	Foregate Street	170	10s.	£5	*Adm. R. S. D. Cuming, C.B.E., D.S.O.
(Ladies)	1863	Foregate Street	90	2	2	Mrs. Whinfield.
(Union)	1878	The Cross	175	10	5	*G. Wyndham Crowe, M.D.
Worthing (County)	1892	Marine Parade	200	4 & 2	4 & 1½	H. N. Collet.
Yarmouth, I. of W. (Solent Yacht)	1878	Yarmouth, Is. of W.	120	2 & 1	5, 3, & 1	*E. T. Carlyon, M.B.
York (City)	1876	Castle Gate	120	1	1½	*H. H. Dryland.
(Yorkshire)	1839	Museum Street	363	£25	7	Col. H. Mostyn Owen, C.B.

On Jan. 1, 1922, there were 10,663 Registered Clubs in England and Wales, an increase of 460 since Jan. 1, 1921. In Wales (incl. Monmouthshire) the number on Jan. 1, 1922, was 433, which are included in the former total.

THE CHILTERN HUNDREDS.

Resignation of Members of Parliament.—No duly elected member of the Commons can resign his seat; he must apply for some office of profit under the Crown, and so vacate his seat under the Act of Settlement, 1707 (6 Anne, c. 7), and the usual practice is to apply for the Stewardship of the *Chiltern Hundreds*, or of the Manor of Poynings, or Northstead, or the Escheatorship of Munster, whereupon the seat is declared vacant (under the Place Act of 1742, which expressly permitted acceptance of such offices to serve as an excuse for resignation) and a new writ is issued by the Speaker.

PRIME MINISTER'S RESIDENCE.

Downing Street, Whitehall, S.W. 1.—Named after a politician of Charles II.'s reign. No. 10 is the official town residence of the Prime Minister, No. 11 of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and No. 12 is the office of the Government Whips. *Chequers*, a country residence for Prime Ministers (from Jan. 1, 1921), was accepted by Mr. Lloyd George in 1917 (with an endowment to maintain the estate, &c.) from Lord and Lady Lee of Fareham. In 1921 the Chequers Estate of 700 acres was added to the gift by Lord Lee. Chequers is a Tudor mansion in the Chilterns, about 3 miles from Princes Risborough, Bucks, and contains a collection of Cromwellian portraits and relics.

PRINCIPAL SCOTTISH CLUBS.

Name of Club.	Established.	Club-House.	No. of Members.	Subscription.		*Hon. Sec. or Secretary.
				Entr.	Ann.	
Aberdeen (Royal Northern)	1854	204, Union St.	210	£20	7 Gs.	Alex. Sharp.
Ayr (County)	1872	Sandgate Street	220	6 Gs.	£4	Charles Young.
Dundee (Eastern)	1866	3, Albert Square	293	10 Gs.	8 Gs.	W. L. Patullo.
Edinburgh (Australasian)	1867	12, Archibald Pl.	120	None	2 Gs.	H. E. Kavanagh.
,, (Caledonian U.S.)	1825	4, Shandwick Pl.	400	15 Gs.	6 Gs.	Capt. E. J. Buttery.
,, (New)	1787	85, Princes St.	1,000	35 Gs.	10 Gs.	Maj. E. St. Clair Gray, M.D.
,, (Northern)	1839	91, George St.	300	10 Gs.	8, 5 & 4 Gs.	Alexander Morrison, C.A.
,, (Queen's)	1897	7, Frederick St.	650	6 Gs.	6 & 5 Gs.	Miss L. Meiklejohn.
,, (Royal Eastern Yacht)	1836	37, Queen Street	100	2 Gs.	None	A. N. G. Aitken.
,, (Royal Forth Yacht)	1868	Granton	200	2 Gs.	2 Gs.	R. G. Angus.
,, (Scot. Conservative)	1877	112, Princes St.	2,400	10 & 5 G.	7, 6 & 3 Gs.	J. M. M. Halliday.
,, (Scot. Liberal)	1830	103, Princes St.	800	Susp.	7 & 3 Gs.	*Ian E. McCracken.
,, (University)	1864	127, Princes St.	750	35 Gs.	11 & 7 Gs.	A. W. Sansome.
,, (University Union)	1838	Park Place	2,100	5s.	3 & 1½ Gs.	T. E. Hastings.
Glasgow (Art)	1867	185, Bath St.	430	7 & 15 G.	4 Gs.	Lawrence Scobie.
,, (Conservative)	1880	33, Bothwell St.	1,500	10 & 5 G.	10, 5 & 3 Gs.	George H. Rose.
,, (Junior)	1888	111, Douglas St.	120	None	5 Gs.	*W. Beckett, junr.
,, (Kelvin)	1897	97, Buchanan St.	550	8 Gs.	6 Gs.	Miss M. Logie.
,, (Liberal)	1886	St. George's Pl.	1,000	None	8 & 3 Gs.	Matthew W. White.
,, (New)	1869	140, W. George St.	500	30 Gs.	16 & 8 Gs.	William G. France, C.A.
,, (Royal Clyde Yacht)	1856	Hunter's Quay	860	4 Gs.	2 Gs.	W. York; A. Christie.
,, (R. W'st'rn of Scot. Y'cht.)	1875	156, St. Vincent St.	122	1 G.	1 G.	F. A. Downes.
,, (Scot. Constitutional)	1891	46, Renfield St.	1,100	2 Gs.	5 Gs.	A. J. Fergusson.
,, (Western)	1825	147, Buchanan St.	620	40 Gs.	16, 14 & 8 Gs.	Lt.-Col. G. V. Watson.
Inverness (Highland)	1870	35, High Street	250	12 Gs.	4 Gs.	Frank W. Fraser.
Oban (Royal Highland Yacht)	1881	Corran Esplanade	240	5 Gs.	3 Gs.	Alex. MacLennan.
Paisley	1880	10, High Street	174	15 Gs.	6 & 4 Gs.	Thomas MacRobert.
Rothesay (R. Northern Yacht)	1824	Rothesay	300	3 Gs.	3 Gs.	A. H. Aspin.

PRINCIPAL IRISH CLUBS.

Name of Club.	Established.	Club-House.	No. of Members.	Subscription.		*Hon. Sec. or Secretary.
				Entr.	Ann.	
Bangor (Royal Ulster Yacht)	1866	Bangor, Co. Down	500	6 Gs.	3 Gs.	Richard A. Barbour.
Belfast (Royal North of Ireland Yacht)	1892	Cultra, co. Down	720	2 Gs.	2 & 1 G.	*Robt. E. Workman.
,, (Ulster)	1847	Castle Place	320	24 Gs.	10 & 7 Gs.	Harold V. Coates.
,, (Ulster Reform)	1885	Royal Avenue	470	5&8 Gs.	10 & 5 Gs.	*William J. McMillan.
,, (Union)	1837	Donegall Place	250	20 Gs.	7 Gs.	*William McMullen.
Cavan (County)	1892	Church Street	50	2 Gs.	3 Gs.	*Charles Bain, B.A.
Cork (County)	1828	South Mall	250	£10	£6	R. H. Leslie.
Dublin (Alexandra)	1892	33-5, St. Stephen's Gn.	300	1 G.	3 Gs.	Miss Ewing Kennedy.
,, (Royal Irish Automobile)	1901	34, Dawson Street	1,200	5 Gs.	5 & 3 Gs.	(Not appointed).
,, (Catholic Commercial)	—	12, Upper Sackville St.	600	3 Gs.	2 Gs.	James P. Murphy. J. Corcoran.
,, (Dawson Street)	—	42, Dawson Street	200	1 G.	2 Gs.	Standish E. Mason.
,, (Dublin University)	1850	17, St. Stephen's Gn.	480	15 Gs.	8 Gs.	W. Vaughan.
,, (Friendly Brothers)	—	22, St. Stephen's Gn.	—	—	—	Albert R. Foot.
,, (Hibernian Catch)	1680	112, Grafton Street	80	10 Gs.	2 Gs.	Charles Kelly.
,, (Hibernian U. Ser.)	1832	8, St. Stephen's Gn.	500	10 Gs.	10 Gs.	J. E. Holmes.
,, (Kildare Street)	1788	Kildare Street	750	12 Gs.	12 Gs.	D. Henry Bailey.
,, (Leinster)	1845	39, Clare Street	220	3 & 2 Gs.	6 & 3 Gs.	E. Magennis, M.D.
,, (Sackville Street)	1794	59, Upper Sackville St.	190	—	12 Gs.	F. M. Sellens.
,, (St. Stephen's Green)	1840	9, St. Stephen's Gn.	500	£15	£7	H. Harrison.
Kilkenny (County)	1881	Patrick Street	135	£5	£6	Major Lindesay Knox.
Kingstown (Roy. Alfred Yacht)	1864	None	230	2 Gs.	1 G.	G. H. B. Kennedy.
,, (Royal Irish Yacht)	1846	Kingstown	350	10 Gs.	5 Gs.	F. M. Sellens.
,, (Royal St. George Yacht)	1845	Kingstown	400	12 Gs.	7 Gs.	D. Henry Bailey.
Limerick (County)	1813	George Street	127	£10	£6	G. E. Farmer.
Londonderry (Northern Counties)	1880	Bishop Street	161	8 Gs.	£6	*H. E. McCay. Capt. J. T. E. Miller.
Omagh (Tyrone County)	1846	Omagh	96	5 Gs.	3 Gs.	Col. H. Irvine, C.B.
Queenstown (Royal Cork Yacht)	1720	Queenstown	220	7 Gs.	5 Gs.	H. B. Bruce.
Waterford (Co. & City)	1833	Waterford	80	8 Gs.	7 Gs.	*W. Gallwey. W. Richardson.

NOTE.—**WHITAKER'S ALMANACK was first published in 1868 (for the year 1869), and since 1887 there have been two editions. For 1923 the Popular Edition (in paper cover with Zodiac design) consists of 600 pages, and is sold for 3*s.* *net*; the Half-Bound Edition (in red and green cloth cover), consists of 900 pages, and is sold for 6*s.* 0*d.* *net*.**

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The Indian Empire.

The Indian Empire extends over a territory larger than the Continent of Europe without Russia. Legally, "British India" means all territories governed by the King-Emperor through the Governor-General of India, or through any governor or other officer subordinate to the Governor-General of India; while "India" means British India, together with any territories of any prince or chief under the suzerainty of His Majesty, exercised through the Governor-General of India or through any governor or other officer subordinate to the Governor-General of India (Act 52-3 Vict., c. 63, s. 18). There are tracts of tribal territory on the N.W. and N.E. frontiers under the political influence, though not yet under the administrative rule, of the Indian Government.

Boundaries.—The political boundary of India marches with Persia and Afghanistan from the Gulf of Oman to Povalo Schveikovski on the Taghdumbash Pamir. From this point the frontier—in many parts not yet clearly defined—touches the Chinese Empire and Nepal, till the limits of French Indo-China are reached on the Upper Mekong. The Indian frontier, on leaving the Mekong, marches with Siam till it reaches the sea at Victoria Point, half-way down the Malay peninsula. Beyond the sea the Indian Empire includes the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, the Laccadive and Minicoy Islands, Aden and Perim, besides protectorates over Socotra, Bahrein, and various chiefships along the coast from Aden to the Persian Gulf. Continental India, including Baluchistan, reaches from 8° to 37° N. latitude, and from 61° to 101° E. longitude. Delhi, the new capital, lies in 77° E. long.

Area and Population.—The total area of India proper is about 1,803,000 square miles, with a population of nearly 319 millions (about three-fourths of the population of the British Empire). The British Provinces, as distinguished from the Indian States, comprise 61 per cent. of the area, and nearly 78 per cent. of the population. The details are as follows:—

Province, State, or Agency.	Area in square miles (1921).	Persons.				Difference per cent. 1921 & 1911.
		1921.			1911.	
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Total.	
Ajmer-Merwara	2,711	269,566	225,705	495,271	501,395	— 1·2
Andamans and Nicobars	3,143	20,793	6,293	27,086	26,459	+ 2·4
Assam	53,015	3,961,109	3,645,121	7,606,230	6,714,299	+ 13·3
*Baluchistan	54,228	255,014	165,634	420,648	414,412	+ 1·5
Bengal	78,699	24,151,222	22,544,314	46,695,536	45,482,605	+ 2·7
Bihar and Orissa	83,181	16,763,866	17,238,323	34,002,189	34,489,544	— 1·4
Bombay (*Presidency*)	123,059	10,176,969	9,171,250	19,348,219	19,696,266	— 1·8
Bombay	*75,993*	*8,301,310*	*7,711,032*	*16,012,342*	*16,136,666*	— *0·8*
Sind	*16,986*	*1,837,265*	*1,442,112*	*3,279,377*	*3,513,435*	— *6·7*
Aden	*80*	*38,394*	*18,106*	*56,500*	*46,165*	+ *22·4*
Burma	230,839	6,756,969	6,455,223	13,212,192	12,115,217	+ 9·1
Central Provinces and Berar	99,823	6,951,399	6,961,361	13,912,760	13,916,158	..
Coorg	1,582	89,501	74,337	163,838	174,976	— 6·4
Delhi	557	281,633	206,555	488,188	413,447	+ 18·1
Madras	142,330	20,870,749	21,448,236	42,318,985	41,405,404	+ 2·2
*North-West Frontier Province	13,418	1,229,316	1,022,024	2,251,340	2,196,933	+ 2·5
Punjab	99,222	11,306,265	9,378,759	20,685,024	19,578,573	+ 5·7
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh	107,267	23,787,745	21,588,042	45,375,787	46,807,490	— 3·1
Total Provinces	1,093,074	126,872,116	120,131,177	247,003,293	243,933,178	+ 1·3
Assam State (Manipur)	8,456	188,119	195,897	384,016	346,222	+ 10·9
Baluchistan States	80,410	205,986	172,991	378,877	420,291	— 9·8
Baroda State	8,182	1,100,564	1,025,958	2,126,522	2,032,798	+ 4·6
Bengal States	5,393	477,143	419,783	896,926	822,565	+ 9·0
Bihar and Orissa States	28,648	1,946,186	2,013,483	3,959,669	3,945,209	+ 0·4
Bombay States	63,864	3,769,962	3,639,467	7,409,429	7,388,051	+ 0·3
Central India (*Agency*)	52,326	3,068,962	2,928,061	5,997,023	6,129,019	— 2·2
Central Provinces States	31,174	1,029,398	1,037,502	2,066,900	2,117,152	— 2.4
Gwalior State	25,041	1,691,700	1,494,375	3,186,075	3,227,961	— 1·3
Hyderabad State	82,698	6,345,071	6,126,699	12,471,770	13,374,676	— 6·8
Kashmir State	84,432	1,757,122	1,563,396	3,320,518	3,158,126	+ 5·1
Madras States	10,549	2,744,921	2,715,391	5,460,312	4,811,841	+ 13·5
Mysore State	29,475	3,047,117	2,931,775	5,978,892	5,806,193	+ 3·0
North-West Frontier Province (*Agencies and Tribal Areas*)	25,500	1,517,791	1,307,345	2,825,136	1,622,094	+ 74·2
Punjab States	36,551	2,425,783	1,990,253	4,416,036	4,212,794	+ 4·8
Rajputana (*Agency*)	128,987	5,184,891	4,659,493	9,844,384	10,530,432	- 6·5
Sikkim	2,818	41,492	40,229	81,721	87,920	- 7·1
United Provinces States	5,079	581,230	553,651	1,134,881	1,189,874	- 4·6
Total, States and Agencies	709,583	37,123,438	34,815,749	71,939,187	71,223,218	+ 1·0
Total, India	1,802,657	163,995,554	154,946,926	318,942,480	315,156,396	+ 1·2

* Districts and Administered Territories.

Physical Features.—Excluding Burma, which forms no part of the Indian peninsula, we may broadly divide the country into three sections, viz., the Himalayan region, the northern river-plains, and the southern table-land.

The Himalayas.—The Himalayas (which lie partly beyond the frontier), with their southern offshoots, form the natural northern boundary of India. The Himalayan range runs for 1,500 miles from N.W. to S.E., with a varying breadth of 150 to 200 miles, and attains a general height of 20,000 feet above the plain, culminating in the loftiest peaks yet measured on the globe—Mount Everest, 29,141 feet, Kunchinjunga, 28,146 feet, and Dhaulagiri, 26,826 feet, near the centre of the range; and Mount Godwin Austen, 28,250 feet, near its junction with the Hindu Kush. The line of perpetual snow is at about 16,000 feet. The Himalayas collect and store up water for the plains below. The slopes afford a representation of the tropical zone (especially on the southern slopes to the E.), the temperate zone (particularly to the S.W. of the range), and the arctic zone as the upward journey is taken from the plains. In the Himalayas are several sanatoria, including Murree, Simla, Mussoorie, Naini Tal, and Darjiling. Himalayan vegetation includes such varied species as the tree-fern, ilex, pine, oak, fir, deodar (cedar), rhododendron, barley, oats, millet, and many domestic vegetables. The fauna are as varied as the flora, and include the bison, musk-deer, yak, wild sheep and goat, bear, elephant, monkey, and tiger, with eagles, partridges, and pheasants. Between the Himalayas and the plains to the S.E. is the great fever-haunted Tarai or Duar jungle, densely forest-covered and full of big game.

The Great Plain.—The northern river-plains, lying at the foot of the Himalayas, comprise the rich alluvial plains watered by the Indus, the Ganges, the Lower Brahmaputra, and their tributaries. At no great distance from one another, four rivers take their rise in the Himalayas. The sources of two are on the north side—the Indus, which flows westward for 1,800 miles, and the Tsan-po or Brahmaputra, which flows eastward for nearly 1,500 miles. The other two, on the southern slope, are the Sutlej, which, after flowing W. and S.W. for 900 miles and collecting various other streams, joins the Indus, and the Ganges, which, during a journey S.E. and E. of about 1,550 miles, drains almost all the Bengal plain. The Brahmaputra, after flowing along the northern side as far as the eastern extremity of the Himalayas, turns sharply to the S., then to the W., and finally joins the Ganges, 75 miles from where their combined streams enter the Bay of Bengal. Thus the Himalayas supply India with the water gathered on both slopes. The Indus and Ganges, with their tributaries, are the source of an extensive system of irrigation by canals. The richest, most populous, and most historically famous part of India lies in the basins of these great rivers. Formerly the Ganges was the only great highway of Bengal; it is still the fertiliser and the water-carrier. But a close network of railways is increasingly used for transport. The richness of the Indo-Gangetic plain, with its ample rainfall, enables it to support a dense population, almost wholly agricultural. The density of the population rises in some districts to 900 per square mile. On the other hand, in Baluchistan there are only 6 persons to the square mile. The population has increased most in the densest areas, and pressure on the soil is severe in parts of Bihar and the United Provinces. In Northern India there are two harvests, *rabi* (spring) crops being reaped in March and April, *kharif* (autumn) crops in October to December. In the north we find wheat, pulse, maize, millet, barley, and tea; while in the south, indigo, cotton, sugar-cane, jute, oilseeds, tobacco, opium, and spices are produced. Among the fauna are monkeys, panthers, tigers, leopards, hyenas, jackals, squirrels, elephants, deer, crocodiles, and snakes. Salt, mica, and coal are the chief minerals. The Ganges delta yields rice, bamboos, and a large variety of palms. The Aravalli range, the primeval chain of India, divides Rajputana from the Central India States. To the N.W. of the peninsula lies the mountainous, barren, and thinly populated region of Baluchistan.

The Deccan.—Just as the Himalayas on the N. and the Hindu Kush and Suleiman Mountains on the N.W. form natural barriers of defence for Hindustan, so do the Vindhya Mountains, running almost due E. from the head of the Gulf of Cambay, north of the Nerbudda River, form a firm southern boundary to the river-plains of Northern India. Southern India, or the Deccan, is a plateau of triangular shape and very old geological formation, bounded on two sides by the Malabar and Coromandel coasts, which converge at Cape Comorin, and on the third by the Vindhyas. The Eastern and Western Ghauts all but complete this environing triangle of mountain ranges. In the extreme N.W., south of the Vindhyas, and parallel to them, but north of the Western Ghauts, we find the Nerbudda and the Tapti flowing westwards, their basins being sharply defined by the Satpura Mountains, which lie midway between them. As the Western Ghauts lie close to the coast, and afford no exit for rivers, there are no streams on the Malabar coast south of the Tapti; all the rivers flow eastwards, through defiles in the Eastern Ghauts, into the Bay of Bengal. The four chief rivers are the Mahanuddy, in the extreme N.E. (520 m.), the Godavery (900 m.), the Kistna (800 m.), and the Cauvery (472 m.), at intervals further to the south. The physical geography of Southern India has shaped its history: the S.W. coast, shut in by mountains, is very primitive and moves slowly; the S.E., open and easy of access by sea and towards the interior, has made great progress. The mountain slopes of this region, especially those of the Western Ghauts, which rise to 8,000 feet in the Nilgiris, are still covered with the splendid vegetation of primeval forests. Teak, ebony, satinwood, sandalwood, palm, and bamboo abound. The jungles in the E. are very deadly. The tiger, bison, leopard, deer, and various smaller game afford sport. Snakes are found everywhere. In the valleys and on the higher plains many valuable crops are raised, chiefly rice, millet, cotton, oilseeds, coffee, tea, indigo, tobacco, and chinchona. The black cotton soil is very fertile. There is irrigation by dams, wells, tanks, and canals. The southern tableland has furnished considerable supplies of minerals. At present the minerals principally worked are coal, manganese ore, mica, monazite, and gold.

Burma.—Beyond the Bay of Bengal is the large province of Burma, watered by the Irrawaddy and its tributaries and by the Salween. The delta region is flat; further inland are hills and rolling downs; while the north is mountainous. Rice is the chief staple. Millet, cotton, sesamum, and tobacco are also grown. The forests, particularly of teak, make a considerable contribution to the exports. Petroleum is produced on a considerable scale, and jade, wolfram, and rubies are mined. The fauna include monkeys, jackals, tigers, elephants, bison, and deer.

Climate.—About half of India is within the tropics, but the greatest extremes of heat and cold are in the N.W. In the Himalayas the climate is moist and cold. In Northern India it is dry, and the winters are rather cold. In tropical Southern India the climate is more equable. Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras all have an equable climate, owing to proximity to the sea. India depends for its fertility upon the monsoon rains. The S.W. monsoon brings moisture from the ocean south of the Equator, and reaches the west coast early in June and the northern provinces late in June. The mountains arrest these currents and precipitate rainfall, which averages 60 inches in the sub-Himalayan region, 39 inches in the Indo-Gangetic plain, and 30 inches in the Deccan, but is small in Sind and Rajputana. Madras benefits by the N.E. monsoon in the autumn.

Population.—The fifth general census of India was taken on the 18th March, 1921. The final census returns gave a population of 318,942,480, as compared with 315,156,396 in 1911 (for details *see* p. 601), an increase in the ten years of about 1·2 per cent. The census total of 1921 is divisible into 247,003,293 (or over 77 per cent.) for British India, and 71,939,187 (or over 22 per cent.) for Indian States. India is not over-populated, for two-thirds of the people live on one-quarter of the area. In Burma, Assam, and elsewhere a much larger population might subsist. There were in 1921 33 towns with a population of over 100,000. Urban areas of over 5,000 people comprise only about 10 per cent. of the total population.

Caste.—Owing to the operation of the caste system India is broken up into a large number of mutually exclusive aggregates, the members of which are forbidden by an inexorable social law to marry outside the group to which they themselves belong. A caste may be defined as a collection of families, or groups of families, bearing a common name, which usually denotes or is associated with a specific occupation. The boundary of a caste may be said to be fixed by the rule restricting intermarriage, but its social status depends on the occupation of its members and their habits in respect of diet.

Religions.—The population by religions in 1921 includes 216,734,586 Hindus (68 per cent. of the total), 68,735,233 Muhammadans (21 per cent.), 11,571,268 Buddhists (3·6 per cent.), nearly all in Burma, leaving nearly 7 per cent. for all other religions, including 4,754,064 Christians (seven-twelfths of whom are in Madras, Travancore, and Cochin), 3,238,803 Sikhs, 1,178,596 Jains (a decline), 101,778 Parsis, and 9,774,611 described as Animists, who believe in magic and strive to propitiate impersonal forces. The Muhammadans, who are increasing faster than the Hindus, are infected with the caste system and other Hindu characteristics. The number of Indian Christians has increased nearly threefold since 1872.

Occupations.—Over 72 per cent. of the population was in 1921 dependent on pasture and agriculture. Industrial occupations support 33,000,000 persons, of whom nearly one-fourth are dependent on textile industries. The most important of these are industries connected with cotton, which employ nearly 6,500,000 persons, the majority of whom depend on hand-weaving. The public services support over 4,825,000 persons.

Sex.—Marriage is almost universal owing to religious obligations. The movement against infant marriage and enforced widowhood is gaining ground. There were in 1921 over 26,834,000 widows in India. The males outnumbered the females in 1921 in the proportion of 1,000 to 945.

Languages.—India has 220 vernacular languages, of extraordinary variety. The languages spoken by 312,912,624 persons in 1911 are grouped in four families; and 23 languages belonging to these families are spoken by not less than one million persons each. The principal languages are Hindi (spoken by 82,003,235 persons), Bengali (48,367,915), Telugu (23,542,861), Marathi (19,806,636), Tamil (18,128,365), Punjabi (15,876,758), Rajasthani (14,067,590), Western Hindi (14,037,882), after which come Gujarati, Kanarese, Oriya, Burmese, and Malayalam. Hindustani, a dialect of Hindi, has become the literary language of Hindustan, and is the *lingua franca* of India. English is understood by many.

LARGE CITIES WITH POPULATIONS EXCEEDING 110,000 (*including Cantonments*).

	In 1921.	In 1911.		In 1921.	In 1911.
Calcutta, including Suburbs and Howrah	1,327,547	1,272,279	Amritsar	160,218	152,756
Bombay City and Island	1,175.914	979.445	Allahabad	157,220	171,697
Madras City	526,911	518.660	Mandalay	148,917	138,299
Hyderabad	404,187	501,646	Nagpur	145,193	101,415
Rangoon	341.962	293.316	Srinagar	141,735	130,201
Delhi	304.420	232,837	Madura	138,894	135,115
Lahore	281,781	228,687	Bareilly	129.459	129.462
Ahmedabad	274.007	232,777	Meerut	122.609	116.631
Lucknow	240,566	252,114	Trichinopoly	120,422	123.512
Bangalore	237.496	189.485	Jaipur	120,207	137,098
Karachi	216.883	151.903	Patna	119.976	136.153
Cawnpore	216,436	178.557	Sholapur	119,581	61,345
Poona	214.796	188.701	Dacca	119.450	108,551
Benares	198,447	203,804	Surat	117,434	114,868
Agra	185,532	185,449	Ajmer	113.512	86,222

A Brief Sketch of Indian History.

ALEXANDER'S invasion of India (326 B.C.) is the first landmark of Indian history. A dim outline of earlier events can be traced from the evidences of race and language, from the traditions contained in ancient Indian literature, from accounts by later Greek and Chinese writers, and from coins and inscriptions. The oldest Indian books are supposed to date from about 1500 B.C.; they are written in Sanskrit, a language akin to Persian and to the principal European languages. The writers of these books were Aryans, a race which, as their traditions indicate, came into India from north of the Hindu Kush. They found in India, and conquered, a population of yellow-skinned type in the Himalayan districts, and a short, dark-skinned race, of low civilisation, in the rest of India. Of both these types there are still survivals. The religion and metaphysics of the Aryans are to be found in the *Vedas* and *Upanishads*; their epics, the *Mahabhârata* and *Râmáyana*, extol their mythical heroes; while in the *Code of Manu* we find a picture of Indian society, rather as the priestly caste of the day wished it to exist, than as it actually existed. The ascendancy of the Brahman priesthood over the soldier class of Kshetriyas is represented as fully established. The system of caste, originating in the attitude of the *Aryas* (kinsmen) to the dark and servile aborigines, generally prevails, and the people are organised in village communities. In the sixth century B.C. a new religion arose, called Buddhism. Its founder was Gautáma, a prince of the Kshetriya caste, who took the name of Buddha, the "awakened," and died about 487 B.C. His supposed remains were discovered near Peshawar in 1909. His tenets are contained in the *Tripitaka*, the Buddhist gospel. Buddhism was, in India itself, mainly a social reform, a revolt against the pride of caste and the exclusiveness of the Brahman priesthood. It prevailed widely from 250 B.C. to 350 A.D., but was never quite general, and existed side by side with Brahmanism, which it never succeeded in ousting. At length it lost ground, less through persecution than through a change in popular feeling; and before the twelfth century it had become practically extinct in India itself, though it still flourishes not only in Siam, China, and Japan, but also in Nepal, Burma, and Ceylon. Its decline in India was accompanied by a revival of Brahmanism, much modified.

According to Herodotus the twentieth satrapy

The latest principal publications relating to India presented to Parliament are:—Statistical Abstract, 1910–11 to 1919–20 (Cmd. 1778); Moral and Material Progress Report, 1922 (Cmd. 1961); Indian Budget for 1923–24; Home Accounts, 1921–22; Explanatory Memorandum regarding the Accounts and Estimates of 1923–24; Estimate of Revenue and Expenditure, 1922–23; Racial Distinctions: Report of Committee (Cmd. 1,823); Indian Retrenchment "Inchape" Committee's Report; Indian Finance Act, 1923; Correspondence regarding (H.C. 74 of 1923). They can be purchased through any Bookseller, or direct from H.M. Stationery Office, Imperial House, Kingsway, W.C. 2.

One-inch Ordnance Survey Maps are published by the Survey of India, and can be obtained from the India Office Sale Agents, Messrs. E. Stanford, Ltd., 12 to 14 Long Acre, London, W.C. 2 (1*s.* to 1*s.* 9*d.* each).

of Persia at one time included part of the north-west of India. Alexander (326 B.C.) did not penetrate beyond the tributaries of the Indus, though he sailed down the river. At his death his Indian possessions fell to Seleucus, whose ambassador, Megasthenes (306 B.C.), has left an account of the country under the rule of Chandragupta, the Greek Sandracottus. Megasthenes describes the democratic village communities of the Punjab, speaks of the people as brave and truthful and adverse to litigation, and notes the absence of slavery. Asoka (272-231 B.C.), the grandson of Chandragupta, whose edicts on stone pillars throw light upon this period, was a convert to Buddhism, which became the State religion. Our last contributors to a knowledge of India before the period of continuous authentic history are the Buddhist pilgrims from China who visited the country between 399 and 695 A.D.

The influence of the Greek conquest was swept away by the Scythians, who poured in many waves, between about 165 B.C. and 320 A.D., over Northern India. Their inroads left a lasting influence on the character of the population, and profoundly modified the religious beliefs and domestic institutions of the Hindus. The sixth century was a period of confusion. The emperor Harsha (606-648), after many years of fighting, made himself master of Northern India, and ended his reign in piety and peace. From about 650 to 950 anarchy prevailed.

The Arab conquest of Persia, towards the middle of the seventh century, brought the successors of Muhammad to the Indus, and in N.W. India they made some temporary acquisitions; but three centuries were to pass before the foundations of a durable Muhammadan empire were laid. It was in 999 that Mahmud of Ghazni (in Afghanistan) began a long series of incursions into India, no fewer than fifteen expeditions taking place between 999 and 1027, one of which carried him beyond the Jumna, while another ended in the capture of Somnath, in Kathiawar. The succeeding dynasties of Afghan kings held power in India for 500 years; but their advance was gradual, for it was not till 1206 that Delhi was taken and the greater part of Hindustan annexed by Kutb-ud-din, whose memory is perpetuated by the Kutb Minar, near Delhi. The first Muhammadan invasion of the Deccan took place in 1294.

THE MOGUL EMPIRE.—The Muhammadan Mongols, or Moguls, after overrunning Central and Western Asia, arrived in 1219, under Genghis Khan, on the frontiers of India, but did not cross the Indus. During the reign of the last monarch of the Taghlak line, the famous Tamerlane (or Timur) burst into India at the head of a mighty host, captured and sacked Delhi in 1398, and laid waste a great part of Hindustan. A period of weak dynasties followed; frequent invasions from without, and general misrule and anarchy within, paved the way for larger conquests by the Mogul Emperors. In 1526 *Babar*, a direct descendant of Timur, overthrew the last of the Afghan kings at Panipat, and founded the MOGUL EMPIRE, which at his death extended from the Oxus river in Central Asia to the borders of the Gangetic delta. His son, *Humayun* (1530-56), lost the whole of the territory conquered by Babar, but recovered a portion of it (including Delhi) shortly before his death. His victor was Sher Shah Sur, who reigned from 1540-1545. *Akbar the Great*, Humayun's son (1556-1605), spent a long reign in firmly establishing the empire; at his death his dominions extended over Kabul, Kandahar, and all India north of the Nerbudda. Moreover, of the Muhammadan kingdoms of the Deccan, Ahmednagar, Berar and Bidar were absorbed, and Bijapur and Golconda forced to pay tribute. Akbar followed up his conquests by important financial reforms. He was tolerant in religion, and just to all classes of his subjects. Among the great men of his time were the Hindu, Todar Mall, his able finance minister; Abul Fazl, the historian of his reign; and Faiz, the poet. *Jahangir* (1605-27) received in 1616 Sir Thomas Roe, the ambassador of James I. Under *Shah Jahan* (1627-1658) the Mogul Empire reached the zenith of its glory. Many stately buildings, including the Taj Mahal at Agra, testify to his magnificence and taste. The close of Shah Jahan's reign was embittered by the rivalries of his four sons. *Aurangzeb* (1658-1707) defeated and killed his brothers and kept his father a prisoner till death (1666). Aurangzeb had great ability and courage, but religious intolerance, distrust and dissimulation characterised his chequered career. His reign, in some respects splendid, ended in failure. He brought the Mogul Empire to its greatest extent by conquering and incorporating all India as far south as Tanjore. But from this time the decline of the empire began. Four sons disputed the right of succession, and *Bahadur Shah* (1707-12) secured the crown. After four short-lived emperors *Muhammad Shah* (1719-48), grandson of Bahadur, came to the throne. His viceroys became rebellious, and so contributed to the success of the Mahrattas, who subdued the Deccan. About 1724 part of the Deccan became practically independent under Nizam-ul-Mulk (ancestor of the present Nizam). In 1738, to avenge an alleged insult, Nadir Shah of Persia invaded India, captured Delhi, gave orders for a general slaughter of the inhabitants, and carried off enormous plunder. All the country west of the Indus was lost to the empire. On the death of Muhammad, the phantom rulers, *Ahmad Shah* (1748-1754) and *Alamgir II.* (1754-1759), occupied the throne, and were succeeded by *Shah Alam* (1759-1806), who came to terms with the British.

THE MAHRATTAS.—As the Moguls declined, the power of the Mahrattas increased. They were Hindus, and their country was in the Western Ghats, to the east of Bombay. The founder of their power was *Sivaji* (1627-1680), a chieftain of the family of Bhonsla, who became famous by his raids in the Deccan, and aimed at founding a Hindu kingdom. *Balaji Vishvanath* (1712-1720) Peishwa, or Prime Minister, succeeded in making that office of paramount importance and hereditary in his family, Sivaji's descendants thenceforth holding a merely nominal position. Under the Peishwas, aided by Scindia, Holkar, and the Gaekwar, who formed independent States about this time, the Mahrattas rapidly extended their territory and influence, conquering Gujarat, Malwa, Berar, and Orissa. Although they were severely defeated at Panipat in 1761 by Ahmad Shah, the Afghan invader, they remained for some time the first power in India, and were the most dangerous opponents of the English. Too often their rule degenerated into a system of organised plunder. With the Pindaris, a horde of freebooters who followed in their train, they became a scourge to the country. It was not until both Pindaris and Mahrattas were finally overthrown in 1818 that India enjoyed the blessings of internal peace. The Mahratta empire, containing within itself the seeds of disintegration, was fated to bend before the superior sway of Europeans, who had gradually extended their power in India.

THE SIKHS.—The Punjab lay beyond the reach of the Mahrattas. There the decay of the Mogul empire gave the opportunity, not to a nation, but to a religious sect, united by military discipline, to establish territorial dominion. The founder of the Sikh religion was *Nanak Shah*, a Hindu reformer, born near Lahore in 1469. He preached the one God, purity of life, and abolition of caste. He had ten successors, named *gurus* or apostles, ending with *Govind Singh* (1708). The sect, though cruelly persecuted, survived, and gradually adopted a political organisation. It became a power under *Ranjit Singh* (1780–1839), who, revolting against the Afghan Amir, by whom he had been appointed Governor of Lahore, founded the kingdom of the Punjab. The powerful army he had organised brought on the collision with the British, and after two wars the Sikh kingdom was annexed, and became the province of the Punjab (1849).

EUROPEAN ADVENTURE.—From time immemorial the lucrative trade of Europe with India and the farther East has enormously enriched in turn each nation that has held it. In the 15th century it was mainly possessed by the Venetians on the European side, and by the Arabs on the Eastern side. The chief trading centres of the Arabs were Calicut, Ormuz, Aden, and Malacca. Seeing the large profits to be derived from this trade, the rising nations of Europe in the 15th century sought to obtain a share. Hence the ardour of the navigators who set out to discover an ocean route to India. The sea route round the Cape of Good Hope was discovered by Vasco da Gama, who anchored before Calicut in May, 1498. From that time until they lost their naval supremacy, a century later, the *Portuguese* enjoyed practically a monopoly of Indian trade. The first Portuguese viceroy, Francis of Almeida (1505–1509), established numerous factories and fortresses; while his successor, Alfonso de Albuquerque, captured Goa (1510), and extended the Portuguese dominion, notably on the Malabar coast. This dominion for 60 years from 1542 was tantamount to an entire regulation of the Asiatic coast trade with Europe from the Persian Gulf to Japan. It was stained by great cruelty. Up to the union of the crowns of Spain and Portugal in 1580 under Philip II., the Portuguese brought Indian products to Lisbon, whence the Dutch carried them to other parts of Europe. But when Philip II., on account of the Dutch revolt, shut Lisbon against them, the *Dutch* were driven to trade directly with the East. In 1602, by amalgamating existing trading companies, they formed "The Dutch East India Company," and the principal Portuguese settlements in the East were gradually captured. By 1661 the Portuguese held only those remnants of their Indian possessions which they still hold. The Dutch, who had some small trading factories, were in turn forced by the British to relax their hold on India. *French* and *Danish* East India Companies were established in 1601 and 1616 respectively. The latter achieved little, but, as will be seen directly, the French had a brief but brilliant period of influence in the middle of the 18th century.

ENGLISH DOMINION.—At the close of the 16th century the English became eager to share in the profits of Indian commerce. After some smaller ventures, the London East India Company was incorporated by Queen Elizabeth by royal charter on 31st December, 1600. There were 217 subscribers of the capital of £68,373; and the official title was "The Governor and Company of Merchants of London trading to the East Indies." A second charter in 1609 made the Company's privileges perpetual. The Portuguese resisted the new competitors, who nevertheless obtained a permanent footing at Surat after several stubborn engagements off Swally in 1612. In 1615 the British ambassador, Sir Thomas Roe, supported by the Emperor Jahangir, greatly improved the position of the Company. In 1639 the English acquired a strip of land on the east coast, built a factory there, fortified it, and named it Fort St. George; in 1653 this settlement of Madras became a Presidency. In Charles I.'s reign rival enterprises led to confusion and piratical excesses, but in 1657 co-operation and discipline were secured by the charter granted by Cromwell to a single company comprising the whole body of merchants. The charter was renewed by Charles II., in whose reign the Company enjoyed great prosperity. When, in 1662, Charles II. married Katharine of Braganza, a part of her dowry from Portugal was the Island of Bombay; in 1668 he transferred all his rights over it to the Company for an annual payment of £10. In 1687 Bombay replaced Surat as the seat of the western Presidency. Although in 1633 the Company had obtained certain treaty rights in Bengal from the Mogul, and in 1651 a factory had been established at Hooghly, yet in that part of India they held no territory as in Bombay and Madras. In 1688 the Muhammadan rulers forced them to abandon their settlement, but being invited to return, they laid, in 1690, amid swamp and jungle, the foundations of the Presidency of Fort William, which was destined to develop into the city of Calcutta. In 1693 a new charter was granted to the company. In 1698 a charter was granted to a rival company called "The English East India Company," to distinguish it from the old "London Company." After a brief period of conflict and trade losses, the rival companies came to terms in 1702; and in 1708 they were amalgamated under the title of "The United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies."

When Great Britain engaged in war with France in 1744, the rival Companies of England and France came into collision, with the result that Madras was captured in 1746. Had Dupleix been well supported from home, he might have founded a French empire in India. The first reverses of the English were retrieved by Clive, whose gallant defence of Arcot (1751) was followed up by a series of brilliant movements, culminating in the utter defeat of the French army by Coote at Wandiwash in 1760, and in the capture of Pondicherry in 1761, which completed the ruin of the French Company. Since then the territory retained by the French in India has been insignificant; and in it they are forbidden by treaty to hold any considerable military force. The tragedy of the Black Hole of Calcutta (1756) summoned Clive from Madras, and his victory at Plassey over the Nawab of Bengal in 1757 made British influence predominant.

Clive was appointed first Governor of Bengal in 1758. In 1760 he returned home, and in 1763 the English were again embroiled in Bengal, but completely defeated their opponents at Buxar (1764). In 1765 Clive (now Lord Clive) returned to Bengal as Governor, and before he left finally in 1767 he succeeded in reforming the services, in which great abuses existed. Owing to Clive's efforts, the Company in 1765 received from the Emperor at Delhi the *diwani* or fiscal administration of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, with the Northern Circars (Madras), and 25,000,000 people came under their goverment. Thus were laid the foundations of England's territorial dominion in India.

After an interval of misrule *Warren Hastings* (1772-85) was appointed Governor of Bengal, and in 1774 Governor-General, on the creation of that office under the Regulating Act of 1773. He vigorously reformed the revenue system and judicial procedure. Hastings was the first great administrative organiser of the British possessions. He greatly increased the power and territory of the Company, notwithstanding the opposition of his Council. Mysore in 1760 had been seized by Hyder Ali, a Mussulman adventurer, and a powerful and inveterate enemy of the English. By repelling Hyder Ali's memorable invasion of the Carnatic (1780), and defeating the triple alliance of the Nizam, the Mahrattas, and Hyder Ali, Hastings probably saved British India. On his return to England he was impeached on a number of charges, but acquitted.

The first administration of *Lord Cornwallis* (1786-93) was marked by a thorough reform of the Company's Civil Service, by the introduction of a permanent settlement of the land revenue, by a reform of the judicial system, and by the third Mysore War, in which he defeated Tippoo, the son and successor of Hyder Ali. The rule of *Sir John Shore* (1793-98) was uneventful.

The administration of the *Marquess Wellesley* (1798-1805) was distinguished by many important events. Tippoo, as hostile to the English as Hyder, was in 1798 in secret correspondence with the French, who were then dominant in the military councils of the Nizam and of Scindia, were established in Mauritius, and under Napoleon, then engaged in his Egyptian campaign, were aiming at a great Eastern Empire. Lord Wellesley saw the necessity of crushing this dangerous Power, and the Fourth Mysore War ended in the capture of Seringapatam (1799), the death of Tippoo, and the conquest and restoration of Mysore to a representative of the family of Hindu Rajas whom Hyder Ali had dethroned. The Treaty of Bassein (1802) broke up the Mahratta confederacy, but led to the Second and Third Mahratta Wars, which curtailed the power of Scindia and Holkar, and increased the strength and extent of the Company's dominions. Lastly, Lord Wellesley developed, if he did not initiate, a system of subsidiary alliances with Native States, which aimed at making the British the one paramount Power, while giving greater security than the balance of power attempted by his predecessors. Wellesley doubled the territories of the Company, and transformed a mercantile body into a political power with a preponderating influence throughout India. During the brief second administration of *Lord Cornwallis* (1805), and that of *Sir G. Barlow* (1805-7), Wellesley's policy of subsidiary alliances was reversed.

Lord Minto (1807-13) established peaceful relations with the Punjab, Afghanistan, and Persia, through the mediation of Metcalfe, Elphinstone, and Malcolm respectively. On the renewal of the Company's charter in 1813 the monopoly of Indian trade was abolished.

Under the *Marquess of Hastings* (1814-23) a severe struggle with Nepaul ended with the Treaty of Sagouli (1816), which still regulates India's relations with that State. The annexation in 1818 of the territory of the Mahratta Peishwa enlarged Bombay Presidency to its present dimensions. Lord Hastings in the same year crushed the marauding Pindaris of Central India, who had devastated the country in all directions. Reviving Lord Wellesley's policy of alliances, he settled on their existing basis the relations of the Supreme Power with the feudatory States of Rajputana and Central India. He encouraged education. *Lord Amherst* (1823-8) succeeded Lord Hastings. Encroachments on British districts by the King of Ava and his insolent refusal of all redress led to the first Burmese War, whith cost 20,000 lives and nearly £14,000,000, but gave to India the provinces of Aracan and Tenasserim, and, practically, Assam.

While *Lord William Bentinck* was Governor-General (1828-35), steam communication with India was introduced, suttee (or widow-burning) was abolished, educated natives were admitted more freely into the service of the Company, and various reforms were passed affecting education, the liberty of the Press, finance, and justice. The new charter of the East India Company in 1833 abolished the remaining monopoly of Chinese trade, introduced reforms in the constitution of the Indian Government, made the North-West Provinces a separate administration, and abolished the restrictions on the residence of British subjects in India. The resolution of *Lord Auckland* (1835-42) to support Shah Shuja against Dost Muhammad brought on the first Afghan War (1839-42), and the serious disaster attendant on the fatal retreat from Cabul. The administration of *Lord Ellenborough* (1842-44) saw the conquest of Sind by Sir Charles Napier and its annexation (1843). *Lord Hardinge* (1844-48) conducted in person the first Sikh War, and fought a series of severely contested battles, ending with Sobraon (1846).

Lord Dalhousie's administration (1848-56) was fruitful in events. The Second Sikh War resulted, after severe fighting, in the submission of the Sikhs and the annexation of the Punjab (1849). The second Burmese War (1852), deprived the King of Burma of Pegu. Lord Dalhousie promoted the introduction of railways and the telegraph. He established cheap postage, promoted steam navigation with England *vid* the Red Sea, and opened the Ganges Canal. His annexation policy was much criticised at home. It proceeded on the principle that British being preferable to native rule, gross misrule or a break in the natural succession justified, in the interest of the subject populations, the transfer of a native State to the British Government. In 1849 this "doctrine of lapse" was applied to Satara, and in 1853 Jhansi similarly became British territory; while on the death of the last of the Mahratta Princes of Nagpur, his territory was annexed, and became the Central Provinces in 1853. In 1856, after repeated warnings to the tyrannical ruler of Oudh, that kingdom was also annexed, without bloodshed or fighting.

Earl Canning (1857-62), who succeeded Lord

Dalhousie, left England pledged to pursue a policy of peace, but he was destined to face the greatest crisis that has threatened British rule in India. A mutiny of sepoys broke out on the 10th May, 1857, at Meerut, and spread through the whole Bengal Army. Delhi was for some months in the possession of the rebels, and many chiefs joined the revolt. The siege of Delhi, the massacre at Cawnpore, the relief of Lucknow, and the Central India campaign stand out among the stirring events of that momentous time. Although the control of Indian affairs was vested in the Cabinet through the Board of Control, the great mutiny was laid to the charge of the East India Company, whose eventful annals were brought to a close by the transfer of the entire administration of India to the Crown.

INDIA UNDER THE CROWN.—The "Act for the Better Government of India" established the authority of the Crown; and a Proclamation to the Princes, Chiefs, and People of India, dated the 1st Nov., 1858, announced the resolution of Her Majesty to assume the government of the territories in India "heretofore administered in trust by the Honourable East India Company." Legislative Councils were established. *Lord Canning* was succeeded in 1862 by *Lord Elgin*, who, however, died in Nov., 1863.

Sir John (Lord) Lawrence (1861-69) reformed the finances, which had been seriously burdened by the heavy military expenditure necessitated by the Mutiny. His administration was marked by the Bhutan War (1864) and by the terrible Orissa Famine of 1866. He encouraged irrigation.

Lord Mayo (1869-72) effected many administrative reforms, instituted State railways, promoted the construction of roads and canals, and inaugurated the system of provincial finance, which has since been extended.

During the tenure of office of *Lord Northbrook* (1872-76) the late King Edward VII., then Prince of Wales, visited India. The Viceroy devoted attention to finance and to famine relief. In 1875 the reigning Gaekwar of Baroda was deposed for misrule and disloyalty.

Lord Lytton's administration (1876-80) was made eventful by a terrible famine in Southern India and by the Second Afghan War. In 1877 the Queen assumed the title of EMPRESS OF INDIA.

The peaceful term of the *Marquess of Ripon* (1880-84) was marked by the extension of local self-government, and by fiscal, judicial, educational, and other reforms.

His successor was the *Marquess of Dufferin* (1884-88). In 1885–6 occurred the Third Burmese War, by which Upper Burma with the Shan States was annexed. The N.W. frontier of Afghanistan was delimited, the frontier of India strengthened, and the army increased. The first Indian National Congress met in 1885.

The *Marquess of Lansdowne* (1888-94) continued his predecessor's policy of strengthening the army and consolidating British influence on the frontier. The Indo-Afghan boundary was defined, and a serious outbreak in Manipur was suppressed. He took the first step in currency reform by closing the Indian mints to the free coinage of silver. He reconstituted the Legislative Councils in 1892 by introducing a more popular element, and conferring a limited right of interpellation and criticism in financial matters.

The viceroyalty of *Lord Elgin* (1894-99) was full of events. In 1895 an outbreak in Chitral made necessary a large military expedition to relieve the garrison. Plague broke out in 1896, and has raged more or less severely ever since. In 1896-7 an area of 307,000 sq. ms., with a population of 70 millions, was visited by a grievous famine. In 1897 the border tribes from Chitral to Baluchistan rose against the British garrisons. In the Tirah campaign that followed over 40,000 troops were employed. Several boundaries were settled under Lord Elgin, notably those with Russia on the Pamirs and with France on the Mekong. The frontiers of Afghanistan, Persia, and China were also defined. The general Customs tariff, abolished in 1882, was reimposed in 1894.

Lord Curzon (1899–1904 and 1904–5) succeeded Lord Elgin. In 1899 the pound sterling was made legal tender in India concurrently with the rupee, at the exchange of Rs. 15 to £1. In 1899–1900 occurred one of the worst famines on record, the tracts affected covering 475,000 sq. ms. with a population of 60 millions. Lord Curzon's term of office was a period of reform and reconstruction. He appointed Commissions of Inquiry on irrigation, railways, universities, agricultural banks, excise, and police, all of which suggested important reforms. He instituted agricultural banks and departments, and initiated legislation to free the cultivators from the money-lenders. The famine codes were amended. A new province, under the direct control of the Governor-General in Council, was created, called the North-West Frontier Province (1901). The Aden and the Perso-Afghan boundaries were delimited. An Imperial Cadet Corps of native princes and nobles was inaugurated. Educational policy was reviewed and reforms introduced. A much-needed reform of the police was undertaken. Lord Curzon also secured a perpetual lease of Berar from the Nizam. In 1904 a mission with a military escort proceeded to Tibet, and secured a favourable treaty. During Lord Curzon's absence in England for a few months in 1904 *Lord Ampthill* occupied the post of Viceroy. *Lord Curzon* was reappointed in Dec., 1904. In 1905 the treaty with Afghanistan was renewed. The Viceroy reduced the dimensions of Bengal, and constituted a new province, called Eastern Bengal and Assam, by combining parts of Bengal with Assam. He carried out great reforms in the Army in conjunction with Lord Kitchener (appointed Commander-in-Chief in 1902), but, differing from certain proposals made by the latter, and finding that he lacked the support of the Home Government, he resigned (Aug., 1905).

Lord Minto succeeded in Nov., 1905. The Prince of Wales (now H.M. King George) made a tour in India during the winter of 1905–6. For some years after 1905 there was agitation among Bengalis owing to the partition of Bengal, and a Seditious Meetings Act was passed in Nov., 1907. In his Budget speech in 1907 the Secretary of State, Viscount Morley, foreshadowed important reforms in Indian administration, designed to associate the people more closely with the Government. He nominated two Indian members to his own Council, and an Indian member to the Governor-General's Council. He appointed Commissions to inquire into railways, into the possibilities of financial and administrative decentralisation, and into the conditions of factory labour, and action was taken on their reports. In 1908 the unrest in Bengal assumed an anarchical character. To mark the fiftieth anniversary of the transfer of India to the Crown a royal proclamation was issued in Nov., 1908, promising extended self-government. Owing to the continued unrest in 1909 and 1910, a Press Act, to control printing presses, was passed.

Lord Hardinge succeeded in Nov., 1910. The Indian Legislative Council in June, 1911, prohibited indentured emigration from India to Natal after 1 July, 1912, and a new Seditious Meetings Act was passed. A great Durbar was held at Delhi on 12 December, 1911, by H.M. King George, to announce his Coronation. On this occasion the King-Emperor also made announcements of new and far-reaching steps in Indian policy, viz., the transfer of the seat of Government from Calcutta to Delhi, and the creation of a Governorship for the presidency of Bengal, of a Lieut.-Governorship for Bihar, Chota-Nagpur, and Orissa, and of a Chief Commissionership for Assam. Delhi was chosen as the capital on geographical, historical, and political grounds. The provincial changes involved a partial rescission of the partition of Bengal and the abolition of the province of Eastern Bengal and Assam, created in 1905. Bengal as reconstituted is a compact Bengali-speaking province, placed under a Governor in Council. A new province, Bihar and Orissa, was formed, including Chota-Nagpur and the Sambalpur district. Assam again became a separate province, under a Chief Commissioner. The reconstituted provinces came into existence on 1 April, 1912. In pursuance of recommendations by the Decentralisation Commission, enhanced powers in respect of appointments and expenditure were granted to local governments having a quasi-permanent provincial settlement. Moreover, greater permanency was arranged for in financial settlements with the provinces, the control of the Government of India being relaxed. A Royal Commission was appointed in 1912 to inquire into the public services in India. In Dec., 1912, the Viceroy took formal possession of the new headquarters at Delhi. The State entry was marred by an attempt on the life of the Viceroy. A Royal Commission was appointed in April, 1913, to examine and report on Indian Finance and Currency The outbreak of war in Europe in August, 1914, was the signal for a great outburst of loyalty and devotion to the King-Emperor on the part of the princes and peoples of India. Practically all the ruling chiefs placed their military forces and the resources of their states at the disposal of the Government.

Following on the outbreak of war serious disturbances were started in the Punjab and elsewhere by emigrants returning from Canada and the United States imbued with revolutionary ideas. Order was restored as a result of measures taken under the Defence of India Act, which was passed in March, 1915. Several tribal risings on the North-West Frontier were promptly and rigorously suppressed. Lord Hardinge's term of office as Viceroy was extended from November, 1915, to March, 1916. The Viceroy announced in March, 1916, that it had been decided eventually to abolish the system of indentured emigration from India. Lord Hardinge put forward proposals for post-war constitutional reforms.

Lord Chelmsford succeeded in April, 1916. A strong Commission was appointed to examine and report on the possibilities of further industrial development in India. The year 1917 was marked by certain symptoms of unrest and the development of an agitation for constitutional changes towards self-government, or, in its extreme form, "Home Rule for India."

The Public Services Commission, appointed during Lord Hardinge's administration, reported. Three leading Indians attended the Imperial War Cabinet. Action was taken against the Mahsuds and Mohmands on the North-West Frontier. The Lahore and Burma conspiracy trials were concluded and the leaders sentenced.

Towards the end of 1917 the Secretary of State visited India in connexion with a development of constitutional progress. The year 1918 was marked by some symptoms of unrest; the Rowlatt Committee, appointed in 1917, reported, and revealed evidence of the association of the Bengal seditionists with German plots; anti-Moslem riots broke out in Berar, and Muhammadans organised agitation leading to disturbances in Madras and Calcutta. The operations against the Marris were closed. The Bombay Government took the first steps towards obligatory primary education; a policy of more complete local self-government was decided on by the Government of India. Reckless speculations in Broach cotton prevailed, and a certain amount of discontent due to high prices was manifested. The Home Rule League continued its activities. The influenza epidemic spread to India, and it is estimated that over 7 million deaths in British India and Indian States resulted. The Industrial Commission, appointed in 1916, issued a report. Two representatives of the Indian people, appointed by the Government of India, attended the Imperial War Cabinet in London. In 1919 a bill was introduced into Parliament embodying the proposals of the "Montagu-Chelmsford Joint Report," and eventually passed. During the year considerable distress occurred in consequence of the partial failure of the 1918 autumn crops throughout Northern India and the Peninsula, and relief measures were undertaken. Serious disturbances in the Punjab and Delhi, resulting in many deaths, followed on a "passive resistance" movement, inaugurated by Mr. Ghandi against the "Rowlatt" Bills, introduced by the Government of India, on the recommendation of the "Rowlatt" Committee, for renewing some of the powers which the Government had provided themselves during the War to deal with sedition. The movement spread to Bombay, and the local government was forced to deport Mr. Horniman, the Editor of the *Bombay Chronicle.* A Commission was appointed to enquire into the whole matter of the disturbances and the steps taken to suppress them. The murder of the Amir and the subsequent events in Afghanistan were followed by an inroad of Afghans and some frontier tribes into India, necessitating prompt military action by the Government of India. A Committee was appointed to enquire into the administration and organization of the Army in India, whose conduct of the campaign on the North-West Frontier, following the troubles with Afghanistan, was much criticised; and (1) to advise in regard to the future of currency and exchange; (2) to investigate the system of prison administration. The "Sadler" Commission on the Calcutta University reported during the year, and made drastic proposals for recasting the Indian secondary and university educational system. Noteworthy features in the progress of India during the year were the appointment of an Indian, Lord Sinha, as Under-Secretary of

State for India in the Home Government, and the representation of India at the Peace Conference by two Indians, H.H. the Maharajah of Bikanir and Lord Sinha. The policy underlying the Government of India Act, 1919, mainly based on the recommendations of the "Montagu-Chelmsford" Report, viz., the increasing association of Indians in every branch of the Administration, with a view to the progressive realisation of responsible government, was carried forward a further stage in 1920 by the Home Parliament, which, by rules, laid down the details of the constitution of the new Central and Provincial Governments (*see* p. 612). One section of the India Home Rule for India party, dissatisfied with the Act, threatened non-co-operation with the Government in the future working of the reforms, and with the assistance of some Muhammadans, Mr. Gandhi, a Hindu, commenced a movement to carry out the threat, but the support of the "Moderate" wing of the party, including that of Mrs. Besant, was given to the Government. A prominent and distinguished Indian, Lord Sinha, was designated as the first Governor of Bihar and Orissa. The Amir's representatives visited India and discussed with officers of the Indian Government the possibility of a resumption of more friendly relations. Bolshevik propaganda created an unhealthy political atmosphere in some quarters. Fighting with the Mahsuds on the North-West frontier continued throughout the year, in consequence of which the Viceroy announced Government's intention to occupy Central Waziristan, and to continue the railway from Jamrud towards the Khyber. Unrest, due in some measure to labour trouble, evidenced by an unprecedented number of strikes, and partly to unsatisfied political aspirations, was prevalent during the year. Government, in pursuance of its policy of making India commercially more self-supporting, instituted several inquiries into various trades and industries, and appointed a committee to inquire as to whether the adoption of a system of preferential tariffs would be beneficial. Further steps towards employing more largely Indians in the various Government services and for the improvement of conditions of service and pay of both European and Indian members of the same were taken. Several large works' programmes were sanctioned. A committee was appointed to inquire into the administration of the railways. The recommendation of the Exchange and Currency Committee for the linking of the rupee to gold and the adoption of an exchange rate equivalent to one-tenth of the gold contents of the sovereign, *i.e.*, an exchange rate of Rs. 10 to the £, was adopted. With a view to increasing banking facilities steps were taken to establish a large Imperial Bank. A *High Commissioner for India* in London, with a separate establishment, responsible to the Government of India for certain agency work, previously performed by the India Office, was appointed. The Army in India and the Medical Services Committees respectively reported. The Army in India Committee attempted to determine the part to be played by the Army in India in a scheme of Imperial Defence and to analyse the steps which must be taken to make the Army, both in its administration and its personnel, more efficient and more attractive to the right type of soldiers.

In January, 1921, the new Indian Legislature, Provincial Councils, and the Chamber of Princes, were inaugurated by the Duke of Connaught.

Lord Reading succeeded in April, 1921. The battle between constitutionalism and revolution continued. Unrest, riots, agrarian disturbances, strikes, and movements designed to embarrass the Government were prevalent. A conflict between Sikhs at Nankana resulted in many deaths. Mr. Gandhi, the Ali brothers, and their associates, continued to advocate non-co-operation with the Government and boycott of the reforms. The utterances of the Ali brothers forced Government to order their arrests. The Moplahs, Muhammadan fanatics of Malabar, resisted the ordinary processes of law, and a widespread outbreak of violence ensued, directed against Government, civil officers, and Hindus, forced the authorities to take strong military measures for its suppression. Frontier disturbances and fighting continued. Failure of the crops in some parts necessitated the opening of relief works. The deficit in the Budget, due mainly to war commitments, compelled Government to impose additional taxation. Special missions were sent to Afghanistan and Tibet. The Railway Committee reported and recommended drastic changes, including the termination of the system of management of railways by Government companies domiciled in England. The Jails Committee reported, and Government announced its intention to abolish the Andamans penal settlement. Large development and irrigation schemes were sanctioned.

In November the Prince of Wales visited India. In 1922 the battle between constitutional and unconstitutional agitation proceeded. The Government, whilst desiring to abstain from interfering with the activities of the non-co-operation party as long as it could afford to do so consistently with its responsibility for the maintenance of law and order, avoided any excessive severity *vis-à-vis* the movement, but arrested Mr. Gandhi, who was sentenced to six years' imprisonment. Attempts were made to secure greater powers for the Indian legislature, for the immediate abolition of the distinction between votable and non-votable items in the Budget, and for the submission of the whole Budget to the vote of the Assembly. A Committee was appointed with a view to making retrenchments and securing economy in the national expenditure. The Budget showed a deficit necessitating additional taxation. The Government found it necessary to give to Ruling Princes some measure of protection against attacks in the Press, and the Indian States (Protection against disaffection) Bill was brought forward in the Legislature, but leave to introduce it was refused. Lord Reading decided to make use of the special powers vested in the Governor-General under the Government of India Act, and, as the passage of the Bill was, in his judgment, essential for the interests of British India, certified it under section 67B of the Government of India Act.

The Fiscal Commission (Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola, President), reported and made the following recommendations :—The adoption of a policy of protection ; the constitution of an advisory Tariff Board to investigate the claims of particular industries ; a more industrial bias to be given to primary education ; provision of opportunities for the training of Indian apprentices ; development of organisations for increasing the mobility of labour; legislation against dumping; precautions against imports from a country in which the exchange is seriously depreciated, and against any system of export bounties granted by foreign countries; measures for meeting complaints against the railway rates policy and coastal rates; and consideration of the possibility of legislation against shipping rebates. The principles recommended for the guidance of the Tariff Board, as regards an industry claiming protection, are: (1) that it possesses natural advantages; (2) that without the help of protection it is not likely to develop at all, or not so rapidly as is desirable; (3) that it will eventually be able to face competition without protection. Industries essential for national defence should be adequately protected; raw materials and industrial machinery should ordinarily be admitted free and partly manufactured goods, used in Indian industries, should be taxed as lightly as possible; the taxation of articles to which protectionist considerations do not apply should be regulated in accordance with the financial needs of the country. The existing cotton excise duty was condemned; the British Government should announce its intention of allowing the Government of India and the Indian Legislature to decide what action is necessary, in the interests of India. Export duties should be moderate and imposed only for revenue purposes, and only on articles in which India has a monopoly or semi-monopoly. The advantages of recognising the principles of Imperial Preference were pointed out, but their application should be governed by certain principles, viz.:—the approval of the Legislature, no diminution of the protection required by Indian industries, and no economic loss to India after taking into account the economic gain from preference granted by the United Kingdom. In the case of other parts of the British Empire, the principle of reciprocity should be followed. No obstacle should be raised to the free inflow of foreign capital, but Government monopolies and concessions should be granted only to companies registered and incorporated in India, with a rupee capital, having a reasonable proportion of Indian directors, and affording facilities for training Indian apprentices.

A minority of the Commission, consisting of the President and four Indian members considered that immediate steps should be taken to adopt an intense policy of industrialism, and that any discrimination necessary in the interests of the consumers must be decided by the Government of India and the Legislature. Imperial preference cannot be accepted until India has attained responsible Government, but Indian opinion might be inclined to accept the immediate application of Imperial preference provided India were placed at once on the same footing as the self-governing Dominions in the matter. Even under the present political status of India matters might be arranged to bring about in practice the position which the Dominions enjoy, by arranging that the power of initiating, granting, &c., Imperial preference should vest in the non-official members of the Legislature. Negotiations might be opened with the Dominions on the basis of reciprocity, and on condition that the right of the Indian people to a status of complete equality is recognised.

The Hon. V. Srinivasa Sastri visited the Dominions, as a representative of the Government of India, to discuss with the leaders of political thought the disabilities of Indians in the self-governing Dominions. In external affairs the subject uppermost in the minds of the Indian people was the revision of the Treaty of Sèvres. There was peace on the tribal frontier except in Waziristan. Some of the Wazir and Mahsud tribal sections entered into satisfactory engagements. The Government of India engaged in attempts to arrive at a better understanding with the Union of South Africa regarding the recommendations of the Asiatic Inquiry Commission. The machinery of the Legislature was extended by the appointment of advisory Standing Committees for the various departments. Twenty-three Acts and Regulations supplementing the criminal law were repealed. The Assembly agreed to the proposal to devote 150 crores of rupees (£100,000,000), to the rehabilitation of railways during the next five years. A Central Advisory Board for Railways was established.

In 1923 Burma was constituted a Governor's Province. A Royal Commission, with Lord Lee of Fareham as Chairman, was appointed to consider and report on the organisation and general conditions of service, financial and otherwise, of the Indian Services; the possibility of transferring any of their present duties and functions to services constituted on a provincial basis and the recruitment of Europeans and Indians for such services. The "Inchcape" Retrenchment Committee, appointed in 1922, reported and recommended a total reduction in the Budget of Rs. 19¼ crores (£12,833,000 at 15 rupees to the £), the largest cuts being in military expenditure (Rs. 10½ crores = £7,000,000), railways (Rs. 4½ = £3,000,000), posts and telegraphs (Rs. 137 lakhs = £913,000). The Budget again disclosed a deficiency and the Government proposed to raise the salt tax. Its proposals were defeated in the Assembly, whereupon Lord Reading certified the Bill under the provisions of section 67B of the Government of India Act as essential for the interests of British India. A demand for the adoption of a policy of Protection was brought forward in the Assembly. The Government proposed an alternative motion, accepting the principle of Protection but declaring that it should be applied with discrimination and recommending the appointment of a Tariff Board for one year to investigate the question in a purely advisory capacity. This alternative, which aims at the fostering of the development of industries in India, was accepted unanimously, although strong speeches in favour of free trade in the interests of the agriculturist and labourer were made. The action of the Government implies a policy of discriminating protection: hitherto the Indian tariff has been a revenue tariff. A trade Convention was concluded with Afghanistan. A Bill was passed providing for the removal of existing racial distinctions in the criminal procedure applicable to Indians and non-Indians. The new frontier policy was further developed by the completion of various roads for mechanical transport within Waziristan and along the Derajat border: Jandola and Razmak were held by regular troops pending the completion of this road programme. The question of the status of Indians in Kenya excited much interest and controversy. After full consideration His Majesty's Government decided on the adoption of a communal system of representation, under which Indians in Kenya will be granted a wide franchise, and provision will be made for five elected Indian unofficial members on the Council. The policy of segregation as between Europeans and Asiatics in the townships is to be abandoned and the question of immigration is to be further examined. The highlands are to be reserved for white settlers; Indians are to be compensated with the reservation of territory in the lowlands. Whilst on three points decisions favourable to Indians were pronounced the policy of the Home Government conflicts on others with the views of the Government of India and the aspirations of Indians, and demands were made in the Indian Legislature for retaliatory measures. The Secretary of State (Viscount Peel), the Maharajah of Alwar and Sir Tej Mahadur Sapru represented India at the Imperial Conference, at which a Resolution was passed recommending each Dominion of the Empire concerned to set up a Commission to consider, in conjunction with a Commission of equal number from India, how far the principle laid down by the Imperial Conference of 1921 that Indians lawfully resident overseas should not suffer derogation of rights of citizenship, has been given effect to and to what extent it can be further applied. It appears probable that all the Dominions concerned, except South Africa, will act on this resolution. Demands for the expansion of the Indian Constitution were made in the Indian Legislature, but the Secretary of State declined to submit the question to Parliament, on the ground that the experience of the working of the new Constitution had not yet been adequately tested. Under the provisions of the Government of India Act, which lays down that every Council of State shall normally continue for five years and every Legislative Assembly for three years from its first meeting, the first Legislative Assembly of the Central Government and the Provincial Legislative Assemblies (with the exception of Burma) were dissolved and new elections held towards the end of the year.

Imperial Legislation.—Legislation for India in England is chiefly of a constitutional or financial character. *The Regulating Act* (1773), which created the first Governor-General, a Council of five members, and a supreme court with a chief judge, was the first statute that recognised the East India Company as a ruling body. Pitt's *India Act* (1784) left the business and most of the patronage to the Court of Directors, but gave the supreme civil and military authority to a Board of Control, whose president represented India in the House of Commons. In 1793 the Company's charter was renewed; in 1813, on a further renewal of the charter, the trade of India was thrown open; while on the next renewal in 1833 the Company's monopoly of the China trade was abolished, and they became a non-commercial governing body. In 1853 the Company's charter was renewed for the last time, and the Indian Civil Service was thrown open to competition. By "An Act for the Better Government of India" (1858), all the territories governed by the East India Company were transferred to the Crown, and all the powers exercised by the Company and the Board of Control were vested in the Secretary of State for India, assisted by a Council. Under this Act, as amended by Acts of 1889, 1907, 1915 and 1919, at least one-half of the members of Council must have served in India for 10 years, and must not have left India more than 5 years prior to their appointment. The number of members may be 12 and must not be less than 8, and is at present 8. Their term of office is now 5 years, with power of extension. There are now 3 Indian members. In 1877 (under the Royal Titles Act) Queen Victoria assumed the title of Empress of India. By the Indian Councils Act (1909) the imperial and provincial Legislative Councils were enlarged, their powers of interpellation and criticism enhanced, and the elective element extended, special provision being made for the representation of landholders, the professional classes, Muhammadans, and European and Indian traders and planters. The executive councils of Madras and Bombay were increased in size, and power was given to constitute executive councils in provinces under Lieut.-Governors. The Government of India Act (1912) created a Governor of Bengal, established an Executive Council for Bihar and Orissa, and authorised the creation of legislative councils in provinces under Chief Commissioners. The Indian High Courts Act (1911) empowered the Government of India to increase the number of High Court judges from 15 to 20, to establish new High Courts, and to appoint temporary judges. An Act to consolidate the Imperial Legislation relating to the Government of India was passed in 1915. The Government of India Act, 1919, confers on provinces a larger measure of independence of the Government of India; it distinguishes the functions of local governments and local legislatures from the functions of the Governor-General in Council and the Indian Legislature; it provides for the devolution of authority in respect of provincial subjects to local governments, for the allocation of revenues to those governments and for the use under the authority of the Governor-General in Council of the agency of local governments in relation to central subjects; it provides for the transfer of some provincial subjects to the administration of the Governor acting with Ministers. It gives borrowing powers to local governments. It lays down that the major provinces shall be governed, in relation to reserved subjects by a Governor in Council, and in relation to transferred subjects by a Governor acting with Ministers, appointed from among the elected Members of the local legislative Council. It confers extended powers on local legislatures. For the Supreme or Central Government, it provides that the Legislature shall consist of the Governor-General and two Chambers, viz., the Council of State and the Legislative Assembly. It provides for the appointment of an Auditor-General and a Public Services Commission on India. A Statutory Commission is to be appointed 10 years after the commencement of the Act for the purpose of enquiring, among other matters, as to the desirability of a further extension of the principle of self-government in India.

Indian Law.—The law administered in the Indian courts consists mainly of: (1) The enactments of the Indian Legislative Councils (imperial and provincial) and of the bodies that preceded them; (2) statutes of the British Parliament applicable to India; (3) the Hindu and Muhammadan laws of inheritance and domestic law; (4) the customary law affecting particular castes and races.

The Government of India.

EMPEROR OF INDIA—H.I.M. GEORGE V.

Secretary of State—The Rt. Hon. VISCOUNT PEEL, G.B.E.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA is the head of the Indian Administration in England, and as a member of the Cabinet he is solely responsible to, and represents the supreme authority of, Parliament. Subject to the provisions of the Government of India Act and rules made thereunder, the Secretary of State can impose his orders on the Government of India. In matters requiring secrecy (*e.g.*, foreign policy and the affairs of Indian States) the Secretary of State can act on his own authority without consulting his Council, and in most other matters can overrule the majority of his Council. Indian Government business in England is transacted at the India Office and at the office of the High Commissioner for India (*see* pp. and).

The King-Emperor appoints the Governor-General, the Governors of the 9 major Provinces (Bengal, Madras, Bombay, the United Provinces, Bihar and Orissa, the Punjab, the Central Provinces, Assam and Burma), the Commander-in-Chief, the Members of the Executive Councils of the Governor-General and of Governors, and the Judges of the High Courts. The term of these appointments, except judgeships, is usually 5 years.

Subject to the Secretary of State's direction, the supreme executive authority in India, in both civil and military affairs, is the Governor-General in Council. The Governor-General's Executive Council now contains 7 members including the Commander-in-Chief (three of whom must have served in India 10 years), as well as himself. Ordinarily, the opinion of the majority prevails, but the Governor-General is empowered in special circumstances to overrule the majority. In accordance with the Government of India Act, 1919, and rules thereunder, the *Indian Legislature* consists of the Governor-General and two Chambers, viz., the Council of State and the Legislative Assembly (*see* p. 615 as to their constitution). Except as otherwise provided by or under the Act, a Bill is not deemed to have been passed unless agreed to by both Chambers. The Act confers powers on the Governor-General of securing essential legislation in emergencies, subject to disallowance by His Majesty in Council; of returning Bills for reconsideration, and of vetoing proposed legislation affecting the safety or tranquillity of British India. The Indian Budget is submitted to both Chambers, and is voted on by the Legislative Assembly except in regard to certain specified heads, but the Governor-General in Council can act, notwithstanding a refusal or reduction of grants, where essential to the discharge of his responsibilities, and he may authorise expenditure necessary for the safety and tranquillity of British India or any part thereof. Differences of opinion between the two Chambers may be referred for decision by the Governor-General to a joint meeting of members of both Chambers appointed for the purpose. Although the Government does not command a majority in the Indian Legislature, it is necessarily given the power to reject adverse votes, since its responsibility is not to the Indian Legislature, but to Parliament. The seat of the Supreme Government is at Delhi, the summer headquarters being still at Simla.

Business is conducted by 9 Departments—Finance, Foreign and Political, Home, Legislative, Public Works, Commerce, Industries and Labour, Education, Health and Lands, Army, and Railway. Each Department is in the charge of a Secretary to Government (the Foreign and Political Department has both a Foreign and a Political Secretary), and is under the care of a member of the Viceroy's Executive Council, who has authority to deal with affairs of minor importance, and to select what is worthy of the consideration of the Governor-General and his Council. The Governor-General himself superintends the Foreign and Political Department. The *Finance Department* deals with public accounts, loans, taxation, opium, currency, banking, mints, &c. The *Foreign and Political Department* conducts relations with external politics, relations with Foreign States, frontier tribes, relations with Indian States and Feudatories within the limits of India, and, through its Political Residents and Agents in the various Indian States, supervises their administration and regulates their relations with the paramount Power. The Political Residents in the Persian Gulf and Muscat, look after the commercial and political interests of India in those quarters. The *Home Department* deals with the internal politics, civil service, judicial affairs, prisons, police, &c. The Legal Member of Council takes charge of Government Bills in connexion with the *Legislative Department.* The department of *Commerce* deals with trade and shipping, ports, &c. The department of *Industries and Labour* deals with industries, stores, labour, post-office, telegraphs, civil aviation, communications, irrigation, factories, &c. The Army is under the *Army Department*, of which the Commander-in-Chief has charge in Council. The *Education, Health and Lands Department* has the control of education, local government, sanitation, land revenue and surveys, agriculture, famine, meteorology, forests, foodstuffs, &c. Railway administration is entrusted to a *Railway Department*, which is in the charge of the Commerce Member of Council.

British India is divided into 15 *Local Governments and Administrations*, viz. :—Under Governors, Madras, Bombay, and Bengal, still termed Presidencies, the United Provinces, the Punjab, Bihar and Orissa, the Central Provinces, Assam, and Burma; under Chief Commissioners, who are under the immediate authority of the Governor-General in Council, the North-West Frontier Province, British Baluchistan, Delhi, Ajmer-Merwara, Coorg, and the Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

The Governors of Madras, Bombay and Bengal are permitted to communicate direct with the Secretary of State.

The unit of administration throughout British India is the District, the executive head of which is the District Officer, called Collector-Magistrate or Deputy-Commissioner, as the case may be. In subordination to a Commissioner, who corresponds direct with the Provincial Government,

THE SUPREME GOVERNMENT, DELHI.

[Indian salaries are the substantive salaries (excluding allowances) stated in rupees *per mensem.*]

Viceroy and Governor-General, His Excellency the Right Hon. Rufus Daniel, Earl of Reading, P.C., G.C.B., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., G.C.V.O., *b.* 1860, (assumed charge April, 1921) .... *per mensem* Rs.20,900

Private Secretary, Sir Geoffrey de Montmorency, K.C.V.O., C.I.E., C.B.E. Rs.2,750

Military Secretary, Lt.-Col. C. Kennedy Craufurd-Stuart, C.V.O., C.B.E., D.S.O., 10th Baluch Lt. Infantry Rs.1,250

Comptroller of the Household, Major W. W. Muir, M.V.O., O.B.E., 1/15th Sikhs Rs.1,390

Aides-de-Camp, Capt. R. Burton, Coldstream Guards; Capt. C. M. W. Noel-Hill, King's Shropshire Light Infantry; Capt. H. G. Gregory Smith, Black Watch; Capt. H. L. Mostyn-Owen, 19th K.G.O. Lancers. *Indian Aides-de-Camp*, Subadar Major (Hon. Lieut.) Dalpat Singh, Sardar Bahadur, I.O.M., 9th Royal Jat. Regt.; Subadar Major (Hon. Lieut.) Gulab Shah, Bahadur, O.B.I., 10th Baluch L. Infantry.

Surgeon, Lieut.-Col. T. J. Carey-Evans, M.C., I.M.S. Rs.1,800

Commandant, Governor-General's Bodyguard, Major E. G. Atkinson, 15th Lancers.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

Members, General Lord Rawlinson, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G., Commander-in-Chief in India (1919) Rs.8,333

Hons. Sir B. N. Sarma (*Education, Health and Land*); Mian Sir Muhammad Shafi, K.C.S.I., C.I.E. (*Law*); Atul Chandra Chatterjee, C.I.E. (*Industries and Labour*); C. A. Innes, C.S.I., C.I.E. (*Railways and Commerce*); Sir B. P. Blackett, K.C.B. (*Finance*); Sir W. M. Hailey, K.C.S.I., C.I.E. (*Home*)...each Rs.6,667

SECRETARIES TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

Finance Sec., A. C. McWatters, C.I.E. ...Rs.4,000

Dep. Sec., A. McLeod........ Rs. 2,000

Financial Adviser (Military), B. N. Mitra, C.I.E., C.B.E. Rs.3,000

Political Sec., J. P. Thompson, C.S.I........ Rs.4,000

Dep. Sec., Major G. D. Ogilvie........ Rs.2,000

Foreign Sec., D. de S. Bray, C.S.I., C.I.E., C.B.E. Rs.4,000

Dep. Sec., E. B. Howell, C.S.I., C.I.E....Rs.2,500

Home Sec., J. Crerar, C.S.I., C.I.E. Rs.4,000

Jt. Sec., H. Tonkinson, C.I.E. Rs.3,000

,, ,, (*offg.*) C. W. Gwynne, O.B.E. ...Rs.2,350

Legislative Sec., Sir H. M. Smith, C.I.E.; L. Graham (*offg.*) Rs.4,000

Jt. Sec., W. T. M. Wright Rs.3,000

Army Dept. Sec., E. Burdon, C.I.E........ Rs.3,500

Deputy do., H. R. Pate Rs.2,200

Comm. Sec., D. T. Chadwick, C.I.E. Rs.4,000

Asst. do., Rai Bahadur S. N. Banerji...Rs.3,000

Dir.-Gen. of Commercial Intell., H. A. F. Lindsay, C.B.E. Rs.2,000

Director of Statistics, Rai Bahadur D. N. Gosh (*offg.*) Rs.1,200

Industries and Labour, Sec., A. H. Ley, C.I.E. Rs.4,000

Dep. Secs., J. C. B. Drake, O.B.E. (Rs.2,150); F. R. R. Rudman (*offg.*) Rs.2,250

Controllers—(Patents, &c.) H. G. Graves, Rs.1,400; (*Printing, &c.*) F. D. Ascoli Rs.2,250

Public Works Branch Dep. Sec., D. G. Harris

Education, Health and Lands Dept. Sec., M. S. D. Butler, C.B., C.I.E., C.V.O., C.B.E.......Rs.4,000

Dep. Sec., R. B. Ewbank Rs.2,200

Rail. Bd.: Chief Commr. of Railways, C. D. M. Hindley Rs.5,000

Members, Col. Sir W. D. Waghorn, C.B., C.M.G.; G. Richards .... each Rs.4,000

Financial Commr., G. G. Sim, C.I.E....

Chief Engineer, F. W. Allum, C.B.E....

Secs., R. H. Casement, K. V. Iyer (*Joint*) Rs.2,000 to Rs.2,500

Advocate-Gen., Satish Ranjan Das Rs.3,000

Solicitor to Govt., Lt.-Col. R. W. L. Dunlop, C.I.E., D.S.O. Rs.3,500

Auditor-Gen., Sir M. F. Gauntlett, K.B.E., C.I.E., Rs.5,000

Controller of Currency, H. Denning (*offg.*) Rs.3,000

Dir. Central Intelligence. Lt.-Col. C. Kaye, C.S.I., C.I.E., C.B.E. Rs.3,000

Director-Gen. of Posts & Telegraphs, G. R. Clarke, C.S.I., O.B.E. Rs.3,700

**Dir.-Gen., Indian Medical Service*, Maj.-Gen. R. C. MacWatt, C.I.E. Rs.3,500

Public Health Commr., Lt.-Col. F. H. G. Hutchinson, C.I.E., I.M.S........ Rs.2,500 to Rs.3,000

Mint Masters, Calcutta, Major M. Stagg (Rs.3,000); *Bombay*, Maj. G. H. Willis, C.I.E., M.V.O., R.E. Rs.3,000

Assay Master, H.M. Mints, Bombay and Calcutta, Major W. I. Kennedy-Minards, B.Sc. Rs. 1,400 to Rs. 2,000

Royal Indian Marine, Director of, Capt. E. J. Headlam, C.M.G., D.S.O. (*s.p.t.*)........ Rs.2,500

**Surveyor-Gen. of India*, Col. C. H. D. Ryder, C.B., C.I.E., D.S.O. Rs.3,000

**Dir. Geol. Survey*, Dr. E. H. Pascoe........ R3,000

**Dir. Bot. Survey*, Lt.-Col. A. T. Gage, C.I.E., I.M.S. Rs.1,800

**Dir. Zool. Survey*, N. Annandale, C.I.E. Rs.1,750

Dir.-Gen. of Arch., Sir J. H. Marshall, Kt., C.I.E. Rs.2,000 to 2,250

Explosives Chief Insp., Dr. N. L. Sheldon Rs.1,450-50-Rs.2,000

Electrical Adviser, J. W. Meares, C.I.E....Rs.2,800

**Agricul. Adviser, &c.*, S. Milligan........ Rs.2,750

**Dir.-Gen. of Observatories*, G. T. Walker, C.S.I., F.R.S., D.Sc. Rs.2,000

Chief Insp. of Mines, R. R. Simpson, M.Sc. Rs.2,000

Actuary, H. G. W. Meikle........ Rs.2,000

Agents to Gov.-Gen.: Central India, Lt.-Col. D. B. Blakeway, C.I.E.; *Rajputana*, R. E. Holland, C.S.I., C.I.E., C.V.O.; *Baluchistan*, F. W. Johnston, C.S.I., C.I.E. .... each Rs.4,000

Residents: Hyderabad, C. L. S. Russell, (Rs.4,000); *Mysore*, W. P. Barton, C.S.I., C.I.E. (Rs.4,000); *Kashmir*, Sir J. B. Wood, K.C.I.E., K.C.V.O., C.S.I. (Rs.3,000); *Baroda*, E. H. Kealy (*offg.*) (Rs.3,000); *Nepal (Envoy)*, Lt.-Col. W. F. T. O'Connor, C.I.E., C.V.O. (Rs.3,000); *Gwalior*, W. E. Jardine, C.I.E. (Rs.3,000); *Jaipur*, Lt.-Col. S. B. A. Patterson, C.I.E. (Rs.2,500); *Mewar (Udaipur)*, W. H. J. Wilkinson, C.I.E. (Rs.2,500); *Waziristan;* Lt.-Col. C. E. Bruce, C.I.E., O.B.E. (*offg.*)........ Rs.3,000

Political Residents: Persian Gulf, Lt.-Col. A. P. Trevor, C.S.I., C.I.E. (*see also* p. 635) (Rs.4,000); *Aden*, Maj.-Gen. T. E. Scott, C.B., C.I.E., D.S.O. Rs.3,000 he has control in every department of administration, and is the responsible head of his jurisdiction. There are about 270 Districts in British India.

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* These officers are members of the Board of Scientific Advice.

There are separate *High Courts* for both civil and criminal cases in Madras, Bombay, Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, and in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, the Punjab and Burma. Appeals may be carried to the English Privy Council. The Central Provinces, Berar, Oudh, Sind, and North-West Frontier Province have each a *Judicial Commissioner's Court*.

CONSTITUTION OF THE TWO CHAMBERS OF THE INDIAN LEGISLATURE INAUGURATED IN 1921.

The Council of State.

President, The Hon. Sir A. P. Muddiman, Kt., C.S.I., C.I.E.

Members *elected* by constituencies to represent:	In.									Total.
	Madras.	Bombay.	Bengal.	United Provinces.	Punjab.	Bihar and Orissa.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	
Non-Muhammadans	4	3	3	3	1	2	...	...	1	17
Muhammadans	1	2	2	2	2	1	...	...	...	10
European Commerce	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	3
Sikhs	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
General Population	...	...	...	...	...	...	2†	1	...	3
Total, *elected*	5	6	6	5	4	3	2†	2	1	34†
Total, *nominated* *										25
Grand Total										59

* Of whom 19 are officials.
† Including one nominated as the result of an election in Berar.

The Legislative Assembly.

President, The Hon. Sir F. Whyte, Kt.

Members *elected* by constituencies to represent:	In.										Total.
	Madras.	Bombay.	Bengal.	United Provinces.	Punjab.	Bihar and Orissa.	Central Provinces.	Assam.	Burma.	Delhi.	
Non-Muhammadans	10	7	6	8	3	8	4†	2	...	...	48
Muhammadans	3	4	6	6	6	3	1	1	...	...	30
Europeans	1	2	3	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	9
Landholders	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	7
Indian Commerce	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Bengal National Chamber of Commerce	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Sikhs	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
Non-Europeans	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3
General population	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Total, *elected*	16	16	17	16	12	12	6†	4	4	1	104†
Total, *nominated**											39*
Grand Total											143

* Of whom 25 are officials.
† Including one nominated as the result of an election in Berar.

PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS AND ADMINISTRATIONS.*

Under the Government of India Act, 1919, and rules made thereunder, the local governments are given a large measure of independence of the Supreme Government. The Act distinguishes the functions of local governments and local legislatures of the Provinces from the functions of the Governor-General in Council and the Indian Legislature. The Supreme Government is given authority over certain subjects, classified as "Central," such as defence, political relations, railways, tariffs, etc. Other administrative heads, classified as "Provincial"—viz., local self-government, public health, education, public works, water supply, land revenue administration, famine relief, agriculture, excise, administration of justice, &c., are wholly or partly handed over to Provincial Governments with responsibility, subject to certain limitations, within their own areas, for administering them. In the nine major or "Governors'" Provinces—i.e., Madras, Bengal, Bombay, the United Provinces, Bihar and Orissa, the Central Provinces, the Punjab, Assam and Burma—provincial subjects are further divided into "reserved" and "transferred subjects," the administration of, and responsibility for, which rests with the Governor and his Executive Council and with the Governor and Ministers respectively. Ministers are chosen from among the elected members of the Legislative Council by, and hold office during the pleasure of, the Governor. They are directly responsible to the Legislative Council for the administration of the "transferred" subjects, but can be overruled by the Governor if he considers their policy inconsistent with the discharge of his responsibilities.

The Act legislates for a transition from a bureaucratic to a self-government system and for the gradual transfer of more subjects to the Ministers. Matters of departmental or minor importance are dealt with, as a rule, by the Governor, his Council, and the Ministers sitting in conclave, but the decision on reserved subjects rests with the Governor in Council, and that on transferred subjects with the Ministers, subject to the Governor's intervention and control.

Legislative Councils have an elected majority, and normally a life of three years, but may be sooner dissolved by the Governor. The previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council is required to the introduction of certain classes of Provincial Bills. The Governor has powers of veto in regard to proposed legislation affecting the safety or tranquillity of his Province or any part of it, or of another Province, and can secure legislation essential to the discharge of his responsibilities for reserved subjects. Such Bills must be sent to the Governor-General for the signification of His Majesty's pleasure, but in emergencies the Governor-General may assent to them, subject to disallowance by His Majesty in Council. The

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* The areas and populations of the separate provinces are for British territory only. The populations are according to the Census of 1921.

CONSTITUTION OF THE PROVINCIAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCILS OF THE NINE MAJOR PROVINCES.

Members *elected* by constituencies to represent:	Legislative Councils of Madras.	Bombay.	Bengal.	United Provinces.	Punjab.	Bihar and Orissa.	Central Provinces and Berar.	Assam.	Burma.
Non-Muhammadans	65*	46†	46	60	20	48	40	20	...
Muhammadans	13	27	39	29	32	18	7	12	...
Indian Christians	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Europeans	1	2	5	1	...	1	...	...	1
Anglo-Indians	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1
Landholders	6	3	5	6	4	5	3	...	...
Universities	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	1
Planting Interests	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	5	...
Commerce and Industry	5	7	15	3	2	...	2	1	5
Sikhs	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...
Mining Interests	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...
General Urban Population	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	14
Indian Urban Population	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Karen Rural	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
General Rural	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44
Total *elected*	98	86	113	100	71	76	53‡	39	79
Total *nominated*, including Members of the Executive Councils	29	25	26	23	22	27	17	14	24
Grand Total	127	111	139	123	93	103	70	53	103
[Of the nominated members not more than the following numbers may be officials]	*19*	*16*	*18*	*16*	*14*	*18*	*8*	*7*	*14*

* 28 seats reserved for Non-Brahmans. † 7 seats reserved for Mahrattas.
‡ Including 17 nominated as the result of elections in Berar.

Governor has powers of assenting to, of withholding assent to, or of returning for reconsideration, other Bills, but must in certain circumstances send them for consideration to the Governor-General, who may reserve them for His Majesty's pleasure.

Provincial Budgets are voted on by the Legislative Councils, but the Governor has power to act, in respect of a demand for reserved subjects, notwithstanding a refusal or a reduction of grants, if the demand is essential to the discharge of his responsibilities for the subject, and in cases of emergency he can authorise such expenditure as may be necessary for the safety or tranquillity of his Province. Certain heads of expenditure do not require an annual vote: a deadlock is thus avoided in case of irresponsible action by the Legislative Council in the matter of supply.

Of the members nominated to the Indian Legislature and Provincial Legislative Councils some represent certain communities and interests. Males over 21 (18 in the case of Burma) years of age possessing certain qualifications (residence within the constituency and the possession of certain property qualifications, the payment of land revenue, rent, local taxes, income-tax or municipal rates) are eligible for the franchise. Women are not qualified for registration, but the disqualification may be removed in certain circumstances in any Province, or in all. The franchise is low, and gives the vote to small cultivators and some wage earners. The electorate of 1921 comprised over 5,000,000 persons.

(1) MADRAS (area, 142,330 sq. miles; pop. 42,318,985) was not only the oldest, but the most important of the three original Presidencies before Clive's conquest of Bengal, though it was small in extent until the annexation of the Carnatic in 1801. With a coast-line of 1,730 miles the province has no good natural harbour, but an artificial harbour has been constructed at Madras at great expense. The province is not naturally fertile, though irrigation systems in the river deltas have enormously increased the produce of the soil, and have yielded a large profit to the State. Rice, millet, and other food-grains, oilseeds, cotton, indigo, spices, tobacco, tea, &c., are cultivated. Manganese ore is mined and exported. Madras is served by the South Indian and by the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railways, the latter connecting it with Bengal on the north and Bombay on the west. About 90 per cent. of the people are Hindus. There are 1,361,000 native Christians, mainly Roman Catholics. Many natives of the Presidency emigrate to Burma and Ceylon, some only temporarily. The languages principally spoken are Tamil and Telugu. Madura (138,894) and Trichinopoly (120,422), famous for their Hindu temples, are the chief cities after the capital.

CHIEF CITY, Madras. Population, 526,911.

Governor, H.E. Sir Freeman Freeman-Thomas, Baron Willingdon of Ratton, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.B.E. (April, 1919)........................Rs. 10,000
Private Sec., E. C. Smith ....Rs. 1,350
Milit. Sec., Major K. O. Goldie, C.I.E., M.V.O., O.B.E. ....Rs. 1,250
Aides-de-Camp, Major T. N. Watson, M.C.; Risaldar Yakub Khan.
Surgeon, Maj. D. P. Johnstone, O.B.E., R.A.M.C. Rs. 1,200

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR.

Hons. Sir C. G. Todhunter, K.C.S.I.; Khan Bahadur Sir Muhammad Habib-ul-lah Sahib Bahadur, Kt., C.I.E.; *A. A. Knapp, C.S.I., C.B.E.*; C. P. Ramaswami Ayyar, C.I.E.; R. A. Graham, C.S.I.........................each Rs. 5,333
Ministers, Hons. Raja of Panagal, Rai Bahadur Sir K. Venkati R. Nayadu; Rao Bahadur A. Parasuramdoss Patro..................each Rs. 5333
Legislative Council:
Presdt., Hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir Perungavur Rajagopala Achariyar, K.C.S.I., C.I.E. Rs. 3000
Dep. Presdt., Diwan Bahadur P. Kesava Pillai (per annum) Rs. 5,000
Sec., Diwan Bahadur L. D. Swammikannu Pillai Avargal, I.S.O. ....Rs. 1,500

SECRETARIES TO GOVERNMENT.

Chief Sec., R. A. Graham, C.S.I.; E. S. Lloyd, (*actg.*) ....Rs. 3,750
Revenue Dept. Sec., L. T. Harris, C.S.I. Rs. 3,000
Local Self-Govt., &c., Sec., F.J. Richards Rs. 3,000
Law Sec., Diwan Bahadur R. Ramachandra Rao Avargal, C.S.I., C.I.E. ....Rs. 2,750
Finance Sec., R. W. Davies ....Rs. 3,000
Development Sec., F. Noyce, C.B.E. ......Rs. 3,000
Public Works Secs., W. Hutton (*Bldgs. and Roads*) (Rs. 3,250); Diwan Bahadur A. V. Ramalinga Ayyar (*offg.*) (*General and Irrign.*) (Rs. 3,250); M. K. Kharegat (*offg.*) (*Bldgs. and Roads*).
Board of Revenue, M. E. Couchman (Rs. 3,750); N. E. Marjoribanks, C.S.I., C.I.E. (Rs. 3,500); N. Macmichael ....Rs. 3,000

HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE.

Chief Justice, The Hon. W. G. S. Schwabe Rs. 5,000
Judges, Hons. Sir W. B. Ayling; F. Du Pre Oldfield; C. G. Spencer; V. M. C. Trotter; W. W. Phillips; C. V. K. Sastriyar; C. Krishnan; V. Ramesan; C. E. Odgers; M. D. Devadoss; Mutha Venkata Subba Rao Garu ......Rs. 4,000

(2) BOMBAY.—The Island of BOMBAY was part of the dowry of the Infanta of Portugal (1662), and was made over by Charles II. to the East India Company in 1668. The greater part of the present territory was obtained by annexations from the Mahrattas, and by the lapse of the Satara State. Sind was conquered in 1843. The province (including *Sind*, but not *Aden* and *Perim*, which are also attached to it) contains 122,979 square miles (about equal in size to the British Isles), with a population of 19,291,719. Eastern Sind is desert. The administration of Sind (which occupies about two-fifths of the Presidency) is in some respects separate. About 76 per cent. of the people of the Presidency are Hindus, and 20 per cent. Muhammadans. The Parsis, who are very prominent in trade, are mainly found in Bombay. Marathi, Gujarati, Sindhi, and Kanarese are the principal languages. Millet and other food-grains and oilseeds are cultivated. Cotton is largely produced for export and for manufacture in the constantly extending cotton-mills of Bombay and Ahmedabad. The chief railway systems are the Bombay, Baroda and Central India with the lines worked by it to the north, and the Great Indian Peninsula (with the Indian Midland) eastwards; south-eastwards is the Madras and Southern Mahratta system; while Karachi (Sind) is the port for the extensive North-Western Railway system. Ahmedabad (274,007), Poona (214,796), Sholapur (119,581), Surat (117,434), and Karachi (216,883), the capital and chief port of Sind, are the most important cities. For Aden and Perim, *see* p. 622.

CHIEF CITY, Bombay. Population, 1,175,914.

Governor designate, H. E. Lieut.-Col. Sir Leslie Wilson, G.C.I.E., C.M.G., D.S.O. ......Rs. 10,000

Private Sec., C. G. Adam....................Rs. 1,525

Military Sec., Major H. G. Vaux, C.I.E., M.V.O.

Aides-de-Camp, Capt. G. S. Rawstorne, M.C.; Capt. W. W. Benyon; Capt. J. A. Lynch; Lieut. K. E. Previté, R.M.; *Indian A.D.C.*, Capt. Balkrishna Rav, Sardar Bahadur.

Surgeon, Lt.-Col. G. J. Grafton Young, I.M.S. Rs. 1,950

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR.

Hons. Sir M. H. H. Hayward; H. S. Lawrence, C.S.I.; Chunilal Vijbhukhandas Mehta; C. Jehangir, C.I.E., O.B.E...............each Rs. 5,333

Ministers, Hons. Khan Bahadur Shaikh Ghulam Husain Hidayatallah; Raghunath Purushottam Paranjapye.......................each Rs. 5,333

Legislative Council: Presdt., Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola, K.C.S.I., C.I.E..........................Rs. 3,000

Dep. Presdt., Rao Saheb Harilal Desai......Rs. 500

Sec., D. R. Nornian ....Rs. 1,350

SECRETARIES TO GOVERNMENT.

Chief Sec., Finance, G. E. Chatfield, C.I.E. Rs. 3,750

Political, &c., Sec., J. E. B. Hotson, O.B.E. Rs. 2,750

Gen., Educl. Sec., G. Wiles ....Rs. 2,875

Revenue Sec., G. A. Thomas..................Rs. 3,000

Home Sec., A. Montgomerie, C.I.E. ......Rs. 3,000

Public Works Secs., Lt.-Col. E. M. Proes, C.S.I. (Rs. 3,250); R. T. Harrison ....Rs. 3,250

Legal Sec., S. J. Murphy ....Rs. 3,000

Development Sec., J. R. Martin, C.I.E....Rs. 3,150

Commr. in Sind, J. L. Rieu, C.S.I.........Rs. 3,750

HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE.

Ch. Justice, The Hon. Sir Norman C. Macleod Rs. 5,000

Judges, Hons. Sir L. A. Shah; A. B. Marten; E. M. Pratt; A. M. Kajiji; C. G. H. Fawcett; L. C. Crump; H. C. Coyajee (*addtl.*); Dinshah Fardunji Mulla (*addtl.*); N. W. Kemp each Rs. 4,000

Judicial Commr. Court Sind, Judl. Commr. C. A. Kincaid, C.V.O. ....Rs. 3,500

Addl. Judl. Commrs., B. C. H. Calcraft Kennedy; E. Raymond; Rupchand Bilaram; A. H. S. Aston ....Rs. 3,000

(3) BENGAL (area of newly-constituted province, 78,699 sq. miles, with population of 46,695,536) was placed under a Lieutenant-Governor in 1854. The old Bengal Presidency included practically all Northern and Central India, but subsequently the province consisted of part of Bengal proper with Bihar, Orissa, and Chota-Nagpur. Fifteen districts of Eastern Bengal were detached in 1905 and combined with Assam, while one district from the Central Provinces was added to Bengal. This partition was revoked in 1911, and Bengal now includes five Bengali-speaking divisions. About 53 per cent. of the population are Muhammadans and 44 per cent. Hindus. The principal languages are Bengali and Hindi. For the most part the province is a great alluvial plain, very populous and productive. The chief products are rice, jute, oilseeds, sugar, tobacco, silk, tea, and coal. The East Indian Railway is the great artery of the Ganges Valley. The Eastern Bengal Railway, running north, and the Bengal-Nagpur, south, from Calcutta, are also important. Important cities are Dacca (119,450), now the second capital, and Howrah (195,301), a great jute-manufacturing centre adjoining Calcutta.

CHIEF CITY, Calcutta. Pop., including suburbs and Howrah, 1,327,547.

Governor, H.E. the Rt. Hon. Earl of Lytton, P.C., G.C.I.E. (March, 1922) ....Rs. 10,000

Private Secy., H. R. Wilkinson ....Rs. 1,600

Military Sec., Lieut.-Col. J. Mackenzie, C.I.E. Rs. 1,250

Aides-de-Camp, Major H. G. Benton, Capt. S. B. Horn, M.C.

Indian A.D.C., Risaldar-Mal Singh.

Surg. to the Govr., Major E. H. V. Hodge, I.M.S.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR.

Hons. Sir Bijay Chand Mahtab, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., I.O.M.; Sir Abdur Rahim; H. L. Stephenson, C.S.I., C.I.E.; J. Donald, C.I.E. (*temp.*) each Rs. 5,333

Ministers, Hons. Sir S. N. Banarji, Kt. (*Local Self-Govt. &c.*); P. C. Mitra, C.I.E. (*Educn.*); Nawab Saiyid Nawab Ali Chaudhuri, Khan Bahadur, C.I.E. (*Agric. and Industries*) each Rs. 5,333

Legislative Council: Presdt., Hon. H. E. A. Cotton, C.I.E... ....Rs. 3,500

Dep. Presdt., S. N. Roy ...(per annum) Rs. 5,000

Sec., C. Tindall, C.I.E.

SECRETARIES TO GOVERNMENT.

Chief Sec., Political and Appts., L. Birley, C.I.E. Rs. 3,750

Judl. Sec., H. P. Duval ....Rs. 2,650

Rev. Sec., M. C. McAlpin, C.I.E. ....Rs. 2,750

Local Self-Govt. and Edn. Sec., L. S. S. O'Malley, C.I.E...Rs. 2,750

Fin. and Commerce Sec., A. Marr, C.I.E. Rs. 2,750

Legislative Sec., C. Tindall, C.I.E. ....Rs. 2,750

Agric. and Industries Sec., J. A. L. Swan Rs. 2,750

Pub. Wks. Secs. (*Irrign.*), C. Addams-Williams, C.I.E. (Rs. 2,875); (*Roads and Bldgs.*) C. P. Walsh ....Rs. 3,000

HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE.

Chief Justice, The Hon. Sir L. Sanderson, K.C. Rs. 6,000

Judges, Hons. Sir A. Mukharji, C.S.I.; Sir N. R. Chatarji; Sir T. W. Richardson; Sir H. Walmsley; W. E. Greaves; B. B. Newbould; G. C. Rankin; C. C. Ghose; P. L. Buckland; Z. R. Zahid Suhrawardy; A. H. Cuming; H. G. Pearson; B. B. Ghosh; E. B. H. Panton; A. Page (*addtl.*) ....each Rs. 4,000

(4) The UNITED PROVINCES of AGRA and OUDH, called "North-Western Provinces and Oudh" until 1902 (area, 107,267 sq. miles; pop. 45,375,787), forms the upper part of the great Ganges plain to the W. of Bengal, lying between the Himalayas and the hilly border of the central plateau. Originally (excluding Oudh) it formed part of the Bengal Presidency, but in 1835 a separate administration was formed under a Lieutenant-Governor. OUDH was annexed in 1856 and placed under a Chief Commissioner. After 1877 the two administrations were combined. The chief products are wheat, rice, barley, pulse, tobacco, millet, cotton, sugar, and oilseeds. About 85 per cent. of the population are Hindus and 15 per cent. Muhammadans. Hindi and Western Hindi are the chief tongues. The province is served by the East Indian, Oudh and Rohilkhand, and Rohilkhand and Kumaon Railways. Among the important cities may be named the ancient city of Agra (185,532), containing the Taj Mahal and other great works of architecture, the sacred Hindu city of Benares (198,447), the great manufacturing centre, Cawnpore (216,436), Lucknow (240,566), Bareilly (129,459), and Allahabad (157,220).

CHIEF CITY (Agra), Allahabad. Pop. 157,220.
,, (Oudh), Lucknow. Pop. 240,566.

Governor, H. E. Sir W. Marris, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E. (Aug. 1922) ......Rs. 10,000
Priv. Sec., Major R. C. B. Williams.
Aides-de-Camp, Capt. R. E. Pickering; Capt. T. K. Jones.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR.

Hons. Raja Sir Muhammad Ali Muhammad Khan, Khan Bahadur, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E. (*Home*); S. P. O'Donnell, C.S.I., C.I.E. (*Finance*) ......Rs. 5,333
Ministers, Hons. Raja Parmanand (*Educ. and Local Self-Govt.*); Lieut. Nawab Muhammad Ahmad Said Khan, C.I.E., M.B.E. (*Indus. and Agric.*) ......each Rs. 5,333
Legislative Council: Presdt., Hon. M. Keane, C.I.E. ......Rs. 3,000
Dep. Presdt., Rai Bahadur Babu Anand Sarup, Rs. 300
Sec., W. K. Porter ......Rs. 800–50–1000
Chief Sec. to Govt., G. B. Lambert, C.S.I. Rs. 3,000
Revenue and Judicial Sec., H. S. Crosthwaite Rs. 2,600
Financial Sec., E. A. H. Blunt, C.I.E., O.B.E. Rs. 2,700
Industries and Educ. Sec., K. Jagdish Prasad, C.I.E., O.B.E. ......Rs. 2,600
Local Self-Govt. and Public Health Sec., G. B. F. Muir ......Rs. 2,500
Public Works Secs. (*Bldgs., &c.*), A. C. Verrieres, C.I.E. (Rs. 3,250); (*Irrign.*) A. C. H. Laurie (Rs. 3,125); (*Sarda Canal*) F. F. Bion Rs. 3,250
Board of Revenue, S. H. Fremantle, C.S.I., C.I.E.; R. Burn, C.S.I.; T. A. H. Way....each Rs. 3,500

HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE, NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

Chief Justice, The Hon. Sir Grimwood Mears Rs. 5,000
Judges, Hons. T. C. Piggott; C. H. Walsh, K.C.; B. Lindsay; L. Stuart, C.I.E.; (*actg.*) S. Daniels; Dr. Shah Muhammad Sulaiman; (*addtl.*) A. E. Ryves, Gokul Prasad ......each Rs. 4,000

Judicial Commr. of Oudh, Rai Bahadur Pandit Kanhanja Lal ......Rs. 3,500
Add. do., S. R. Daniels; D. A. Lyle; B. J. Dalal (*offg.*) ......Rs. 3,333

(5) The **PUNJAB** (area, 99,222 sq. miles; pop. 20,685,024) occupies the N.W. angle of the great northern plain of India, and derives its name from the "Five Rivers" which, descending from the Himalayas, traverse the plain and unite in the Indus. It was annexed in 1849. Up to 1853 it was under a Board of Administration, who were then superseded by a Chief Commissioner, who was made Lieutenant-Governor in 1859, when also the Delhi Division was transferred to the Punjab from the North-West Provinces. The Punjab is mainly agricultural, and, owing to the scanty rainfall, depends largely for its harvests on vast irrigation canals, which are still being greatly extended, and are highly remunerative. The principal crops are wheat, millet, barley, maize, pulse, oilseeds, sugar, and cotton. The Punjab possesses rich deposits of rock-salt, which, with wheat and other grains and cotton, form the principal exports. Timber is scarce. More than half the population are Muhammadans, and more than a third are Hindus. The Sikhs number about 3,107,000 in the Punjab and Punjab States, to which they are mainly confined. Punjabi and Hindi are the chief languages. The various branches of the North-Western and Southern Punjab Railways serve the province. Amritsar, the sacred city of the Sikhs, has 160,218 people.

CHIEF CITY, Lahore. Population, 281,781.

Governor, H.E. Sir Edward D. Maclagan, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E. (Jan. 1921) ......Rs. 8,333
Private Sec., Major G. C. S. Black, M.V.O., O.B.E. Rs. 1,400
Aides-de-Camp, Capt. K. O'Brien Harding, O.B.E.; Capt. R. St. B. Emmott; Hon. Lt. Subedar-Major Sheo Lal, Bahadur.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR.

Hons. Sir J. Maynard, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.; R. A. Mant, C.S.I.; (*actg.*) Sardar Bahadur Sardar Sundar Singh, Majithia, C.I.E. ...... Rs. 5,000
Ministers, Hons. Khan Bahadur Mian Fazl-i-Husain; Lala Harkishan Lal ......Rs. 5,000
Legislative Council: Presdt., H. A. Casson, C.S.I. Rs. 3,000
Chief Sec. to Govt., H. D. Craik ......Rs. 3,000
Financial Sec., M. Irving, O.B.E. ......Rs. 2,750
Transferred Depts. Sec., A. Latifi, O.B.E. Rs. 2,650
Home Sec., D. J. Boyd ......Rs. 2,750
Legislative Sec., N. H. Prenter ......Rs. 2,550
Police Dept., *Inspr.-General*, L. L. Tomkins, C.I.E. ......Rs. 2,625
Edn. Dept., *Director of Public Instruction*, G. Anderson ......Rs. 2,450
Public Works Secs. (*Irrign.*) W. P. Sangster, C.I.E. (Rs. 3,250); A. R. Murray (Rs. 3,125); E. R. Foy (Rs. 3,125); (*Bldgs. and Roads*), A. S. Montgomery ......Rs. 3,250
Financial Commrs., C. M. King, C.S.I., C.I.E. (*offg.*) (Rs. 3,500); H. P. Tollinton (*offg.*) Rs. 3,500
Dir. of Agric., D. Milne (*offg.*) ......Rs. 2,000

HIGH COURT, PUNJAB AND DELHI.

Chief Judge, The Hon. Sir R. B. Shadi Lal Rs. 5,000
Judges, Hons. H. Scott-Smith; W. A. le Rossignol; A. B. Broadway; Abdul Raoof; A. E. Martineau; D. M. H. Harrison; C. Ffoorde (*addtl.*); A. Campbell (*addtl.*); R. B. Moti Sagar (*addtl.*) ......each Rs. 4,000

(6) BURMA is bounded by Tibet on the north, by China, French Indo-China, and Siam on the east, and by Assam, Bengal and the sea on the west. It is the largest province, having a total area of 230,839 sq. miles, about equal to Spain and Portugal, with a population of 13,212,192, These figures include the Shan States and Chin Hills. Many immigrants come from Bengal, Madras, and China. Tenasserim and Arakan were annexed after the first Burmese war in 1826, Pegu after the second war in 1852, and Upper Burma and the Shan States after the third war in 1885. The Shan States form a minor administration distinct from that of Burma though under the same Executive Government and not subject to the jurisdiction of the Burma Legislature. The province is thinly peopled; but, owing to remarkable prosperity, the population has increased 9 per cent. in 10 years. The inhabitants belong to numerous tribes, who are distinguished by a variety of manners, languages, and religions. Burmese and Karen are the chief languages. Buddhism, now almost confined to Burma, so far as the Indian Empire is concerned, is the religion of 85 per cent. of the people. The Burmese are much better educated than the natives of India proper, education being conducted by Buddhist monks. The delta country of Lower Burma is flat, but above Prome there is upland, hilly country. Rice, the main product

of the delta region, is largely milled at Rangoon and exported. The principal export after rice is teak, which comes from the extensive forests of Burma and the Shan States, and overland from Siam. Burma is fairly rich in minerals, especially petroleum, rubies, jadestone, and wolfram. The Irrawaddy and its chief tributaries, the Chindwin, the Shweli, and the Myitnge, form important waterways. The main stream is navigable beyond Bhamo, 900 miles from its mouth, and carries much traffic. There are considerable exports by land to Western China. The Burma Railways have reached Myitkyina, on the Upper Irrawaddy, while a branch has been built to the Shan States, which lie in the Salwin basin.

CHIEF CITY, LOWER BURMA, Rangoon. Pop. 341,962.

" " UP. BURMA, Mandalay. Pop. 148,917.

Governor, The Hon. Sir S. H. Butler, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I. (Jan., 1923) ....Rs. 8,333

Private Sec., Capt. V. F. Gamble, C.I.E. Rs. 1,100

Aides-de-Camp, Capt. A. D. G. S. Batty, M.V.O.; Capt. J. L. Muir ....Rs. 1,000

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR.

Hons. W. J. Keith, C.I.E.; Maung Kin...Rs. 5,000

Ministers, Hons. J. A. Maung Gyi, U. Maung Gyee....................Rs. 5,000

Legislative Council: President, Sir F. McCarthy, Kt., O.B.E.

Deputy President, Maung Ba Pe.

Chief Sec., C. F. Grant ....Rs. 3,415

Finance and Revenue Sec., A. E. Gilliatt (*offg.*) Rs. 2,465

Public Works Secs., A. J. R. Hope, C.I.E. (Rs. 3,415); C. E. Rushton, F. Marshall Rs. 3,540

Educn., Local Govt., &c., Sec., E. H. Jones Rs. 2,715

Agric., Excise, &c., Sec., H. O. Reynolds Rs. 2,715

Financial Commr., H. Clayton, C.I.E. ...Rs. 3,915

Development Commr., J. MacKenna, C.I.E. Rs. 3,665

HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE, RANGOON.

Chief Justice, The Hon. Sir S. M. Robinson Rs. 4,000

Judges, Hons. C. P. R. Young; H. S. Pratt; B. H. Heald; J. G. Rutledge; H. E. MacColl; Maung May Oung; H. O. C. Beasley; B. P. Lentaigne (*addtl.*); J. W. Carr (*addtl.*); E. D. Duckworth (*actg.*); A. Macgregor (*addtl.*); Maung Po Han (*actg.*) ....each Rs. 3,500

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(7) BIHAR AND ORISSA (area of new province, 83,181 sq. miles, with pop. of 34,002,189). This province, which came into existence on 1 April, 1912, comprises Bihar, Orissa, and Chota-Nagpur, hitherto forming part of Bengal, as well as the Sambalpur district transferred to Bengal from the Central Provinces in 1905. Bihar is liable to extreme temperatures. The population is exceedingly dense. Orissa and Chota-Nagpur are ill-watered and liable to drought. Orissa has a variety of races and a considerable seaboard. The highlands of Chota-Nagpur are thinly peopled and contain a large aboriginal population. The Patna High Court came into existence on March 1, 1916. Bihar and Orissa yields the greater part of India's output of coal and mica. Rice, wheat, oilseeds, sugar, and tobacco are cultivated. The bulk of the people are Hindus, and the great Hindu temple of Juggernaut is at Puri, in Orissa. There is a variety of languages, Hindi and Oriya being the chief. The railway systems are the East Indian, Bengal and North-Western, and Bengal-Nagpur.

CHIEF CITY, Patna. Population, 119,976.

Governor, H.E. Sir Henry Wheeler, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E. (April 12, 1922) ....Rs. 8,333

Priv. Sec., Capt. G. E. R. Edgcome ......Rs. 1,500

Aide-de-Camp, Capt. M. L. Barrett.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR.

Hons. H. McPherson, C.S.I.; S. Sinha each Rs. 5,000

Ministers, Hons. Khan Bahadur Saiyid Muhammad Fakhr-ud-din (*Educn.*); Ganesh Datta Singh (*Local Self Govt.*) ....each Rs. 5,000

Legislative Council: Presdt., Hon. Khan Bahadur Khwaja Muhammad Nur.

Dep. Presdt., R. B. Orithi Chand Lal Chaudhuri Rs. 3,000

Sec., J. A. Saunders....................Rs. 2,000

Chief Sec., G. Rainy, C.S.I., C.I.E. ....Rs. 3,000

Fin. Sec., E. L. Tanner ....Rs. 2,500

Revenue Sec., J. R. Dain ....Rs. 2,300

Judl. Sec., H. L. Ll. Allanson...............Rs. 2,750

Educ. Sec., B. A. Collins ....Rs.

Public Works Secs. (*Irrign.*), W. S. Bremner (Rs. 3,250); (*Rds. and Bldgs.*), C. B. Mellor Rs. 3,250

Local Self-govt. Sec., M. G. Hallett.........Rs. 2,300

HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE.

Chief Justice, Hon. Sir T. F. D. Miller...Rs. 5,000

Judges, Hons. Sir B. K. Mullick; Sir Jwala Prashad; W. S. Coutts, C.I.E.; Prafulla Ranjan Das; L. C. Adami; Sir J. Bucknill; R. L. Ross (*offg. addtl.*) ....each Rs. 4,000

(8) The CENTRAL PROVINCES and BERAR (area, Central Provinces alone, 82,057 sq. miles; pop. 10,837,444). The Central Provinces were formed in 1861 out of territory taken from the North-West Provinces and Madras, but originally belonging to the Mahratta Kingdom of Nagpur. The country, hilly and forest-clad, contains a large population of aboriginal tribes. The people are mostly Hindus, and they speak mainly Hindi and Marathi. The province, which is served by the Indian Midland, Great Indian Peninsula, and the Bengal-Nagpur Railways, possesses coal and manganese ore, and produces rice, wheat, millet, pulse, oilseeds, and cotton. There are cotton mills at Nagpur.

Since 1st October, 1902, BERAR has been amalgamated with the Central Provinces. Berar (area, 17,766 sq. miles; pop. 3,075,316), which lies to the north of Hyderabad, was placed in British hands by the Nizam in 1853, in payment of arrears, and its revenues were charged with the future cost of the Hyderabad Contingent (which was in 1903 incorporated in the Indian Army). In 1902 Berar was leased in perpetuity to the Government of India on payment of £167,000 a year to the Nizam. Berar is purely agricultural. It is very fertile, and yields cotton, millet, oilseeds, &c. The chief language is Marathi, and most of the people are Hindus.

CHIEF CITY, Nagpur. Population, 145,193.

Governor, H.E. Sir F. Sly, K.C.S.I. (Dec. 1920), Rs. 6,000

Aide-de-Camp, Lieut. J. A. Hubert.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR.

Hons. B. P. Standen, C.S.I., C.I.E.; Sir M. V. Joshi ....each Rs. 4,000

Ministers, Hons. Rao Bahadur N. K. Kelkar; S. M. Chitnavis, I.S.O. ....each Rs. 3,000

Legislative Council: Presdt., Hon. Sir Gangadhar Madhao Chitnavis, K.C.I.E. ....Rs. 2,000

Sec., D. G. Mitchell.

Chief Sec., A. E. Nelson, C.I.E., O.B.E. ...Rs. 3,000

Settlement and Land Records, J. F. Dyer Rs. 2,600

Finl. Sec., A. McDonald (*offg.*)..................Rs. 2,500

Rev. Sec., E. Gordon ....Rs. 2,200

Legal Sec., R. J. Jackson ....Rs. 2,200

Educ. Sec., C. E. W. Jones ....Rs. 2,200

Public Works Secs. (*Bldgs. & Roads*), J. M. M. Parker (Rs. 3,[illegible]5); and (*Irrign.*), Lt.-Col. H. de Pollard-Lowsley, C.M.G., C.I.E., D.S.O. Rs. 3,250

Judicial Commr., J. K. Batten; W. T. W. Baker (*offg.*) (Rs. 3,500); (*addtl.*) H. F. Hallifax; P. S. Kotval; F. W. A. Prideaux, O.B.E. each Rs. 3,000

(9) ASSAM (area, 53,015 sq. miles; pop. 7,606,230), was constituted a separate administration in 1874 out of certain Bengal districts, most of which had been ceded by Burma in 1825. It was combined in 1905 with part of Bengal to form a new province, Eastern Bengal and Assam, but again became a separate administration in 1912. A range of mountains divides Assam into the Surma and Brahmaputra valleys, of which the chief towns are Sylhet and Gauhati respectively. The people are mainly Hindus and Muhammadans, and the chief languages are Bengali and Assamese. The Assam-Bengal railway serves the province. Tea and rice are the principal products. Assam contains nearly 900,000 immigrants from other parts of India, chiefly coolies for tea-gardens. Seat of Government, Shillong.

Governor, H. E. Sir J. H. Kerr, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E. (Oct. 1922) ....Rs. 5,500

Priv. Sec., Capt. C. B. Lyon......................Rs. 1,250

A.D.C., Capt. N. F. Bacon, M.C.................Rs. 1,000

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR.

Hons. W. J. Reid, C.S.I.; Abdul Majid, C.I.E., each Rs. 3,500

Minister, Hon. Rai Bahadur Pramod Chandra Dutta ....Rs. 3,500

Legislative Council: Presdt. Hon. Rai Bahadur Nalini Kanta Ray Dastidar ....Rs. 1,000

Dep. Presdt., Khan Bahadur Muhammad Bakht Mazumdar..................................Rs. 2,500 a year

Sec. and Sec. Legis. Dept., A. Mellor...Rs. 2,550

Chief Secretary, A. W. Botham, C.I.E. ...Rs. 2,900

Second Sec., G. E. Soames ....Rs. 2,650

Public Works Sec., O. H. Desenne ....Rs. 3,000

(10) The NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE was constituted in 1901 by the transfer from the Punjab of portions of the districts of Hazara, Peshawar, Kohat, Bannu, and Dera Ismail Khan (area, 13,418 sq. miles; pop. 2,251,340, partly estimated). Attached to the Province are the five trans-border political agencies of Malakand, Khyber, Kurram, Tochi, and Wano, together with tribal areas under the control of the Deputy Commissioners of the five settled districts first above mentioned. The officer in charge is directly responsible to the Government of India. The people are chiefly Muhammadans. The province produces wheat, barley and other grains, oilseeds, cotton, &c. It has a considerable trade with Afghanistan.

CHIEF CITY, Peshawar. Population, 104,452.

Chief Commr., Hon. Sir J. L. Maffey, K.C.V.O., C.S.I., C.I.E. (Mar. 1921) ....Rs. 4,000

Secretary to Chief Commr., C. Latimer, C.I.E. Rs. 1,950

Judicial Commr., P. J. G. Pipon ....Rs. 2,750

Rev. Sec., Lt.-Col. W. J. Keen, C.I.E., O.B.E. Rs. 2,750

Public Works Secs., Col. H. A. D. Fraser, R.E. (*Bldgs.*), Rs. 2,050; A. Cannell (*Irrign.*) Rs. 2,150

(11) AJMER-MERWARA (area, 2,711 sq. miles; pop. 495,271), ceded in 1818, lies within Rajputana. The Governor-General's Agent in Rajputana is *ex officio* Chief Commissioner of Ajmer-Merwara and the chief executive and judicial authority.

CHIEF CITY, Ajmer. Population, 113,512.

Chief Commissioner, The Hon. R. E. Holland, C.S.I., C.I.E. ....Rs. 4,000

(12) COORG (area, 1,582 sq. miles; pop. 163,838), annexed in 1834. The Resident at Mysore is *ex officio* Chief Commissioner and the chief executive and judicial authority.

Chief Com., The Hn. W. P. Barton, C.S.I., C.I.E. Rs. 4,000

(13) BRITISH BALUCHISTAN (area, 54,228 sq. ms.; pop. 420,648) was constituted a separate administration in 1888, under the Governor-General's Agent in Baluchistan, who also controls the affairs of the native States of Baluchistan up to the Persian frontier. The districts it comprises (Sibi, Quetta, Pishin, Thal-Chotiali, Nushki, Zhob, Chagai, Nasirabad, and the Bolan) were acquired partly from Afghanistan by the treaty of Gundamuk (1879), partly from the Khan of Kalat by arrangement. Baluchistan consists largely of mountains and sandy deserts, and is sparsely populated. A large part of the people lead a pastoral, nomad life. In religion they are Sunni Muhammadans. The Afghan-Baluch frontier was demarcated in 1896–7. To Chaman, on this frontier, a railway runs *viâ* Quetta and is continued to Mirjawa. The Khan of Kalat, the head of a loose confederacy, receives about £19,000 per annum for quit-rents, subsidy, &c. British troops occupy Quetta, commanding the Bolan Pass, and have the treaty right to occupy any other position.

Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan, Hon. F. W. Johnston, C.S.I., C.I.E. ....Rs. 4,000

Rev. and Judl. Commr., Lt.-Col. A. D. G. Ramsay, C.I.E., O.B.E. ....Rs. 3,250

(14) DELHI.—This province (area, 557 sq. miles; pop. 488,188) was constituted on October 1, 1912, out of the Punjab division of Delhi, in pursuance of the policy announced by H.M. the King-Emperor at the Delhi Durbar in December, 1911, to move the capital of India and its seat of Government from Calcutta to Delhi.

Chief Commissioner, Hon. C. A. Barron, C.S.I., C.I.E., C.V.O. ....Rs. 3,000

(15) The ANDAMANS and NICOBARS (area, 3,143 sq. miles; pop. 27,086) form a chain of islands in the eastern part of the Bay of Bengal. Since 1858 Port Blair, in South Andaman, has been used as an Indian penal settlement. Much valuable timber, worked by convict labour, is obtained. The *Nicobar Islands*, almost due south of the Andamans, were first occupied by the British in 1869. They comprise 19 islands. The principal products are coco-nuts.

Chief Commissioner, Lt.-Col. M. L. Ferrar, C.I.E., O.B.E. ....Rs. 3,000

The *Laccadive Islands* comprise 14 islands (nine inhabited), distant 200 miles from the Malabar coast of the Madras Presidency, in which they are included. (Pop. 10,600 in 1911.)

Aden and Perim.—From old time the peninsula of Aden, situated on the southern coast of Arabia and lying on the Red Sea trade-route between Europe and the East, has been an important trade centre. Its trade decayed after the Portuguese discovery of the Cape route, but with the opening of the Suez Canal it regained more than its old importance. It was occupied by the British in 1839. It is now a great coaling-station and port of call, and an emporium for the trade of the adjacent African and Arabian coasts. It is the only fortified point between Egypt and Bombay, and may be regarded as an outpost of the Indian Empire. Aden and Perim—a small unfortified island serving as a coaling station at the southern entrance to the Red Sea, occupied in 1857—form part of the Bombay Presidency, and have an area of 80 square miles and a population of 56,500. Aden is a free port. The traffic in arms and ammunition is subject to special regulations. The total seaborne trade in 1921–22 was £10,908,000. In 1921–22, 1,161 vessels called at Aden, and 380 at Perim. The British Government has treaty engagements with, and subsidises, the neighbouring Arab tribes, both inland and along the coast (Hadramaut), from the Straits of Bab-el-Mandeb to Muscat territory at Ras Sair.

Aden: Political Resident, Maj.-Gen. T. E. Scott, C.B., C.I.E., D.S.O.…*per mensem* Rs. 3,000

The *Kuria Muria* Islands, to the S. of Omān, have been in British possession since 1854. In 1834 the East India Company occupied *Sokotra* (area, 1,400 sq. miles), 150 miles from Cape Guardafui, which has a pastoral Muhammadan population roughly estimated at 5,000, mainly Arabs. A formal protectorate was established in 1886. The Sheikh receives a small subsidy, and is pledged not to cede the island to any foreign Power.

INDIAN APPOINTMENTS.

THE higher civil administration of British India is recruited from four sources—1. Open competitive examination in England. 2. The Indian Army. 3. The patronage of the Secretary of State. 4. The patronage of the Local Governments.

The Civil Service of India.—The annual examination ordinarily commences in London July–August. Candidates at the 1924 examination must be over 21 and under 24 on Aug. 1 in the year of examination. Application for permission to compete must be made on or before June 2, on forms that can be obtained from the Secretary, Civil Service Commission, London, W. 1. Examination fee, £8. Selected candidates are on probation in England for one or two years, and receive an allowance of £300 if of European domicile, or £350 if of Indian domicile, if they pass their probation at one of the Universities or Colleges approved by the Secretary of State, conduct themselves well, and comply with all the rules laid down for their guidance. A final examination is held in Indian law, language, &c. A first-clsss passage to India will be engaged for selected candidates. In case of failure to pass the final examination, or failure to execute the usual covenant and to proceed to India, all allowances received must be refunded. The salary of a covenanted civil servant commences usually at Rs. 7,200 a year.

The Indian Army.—Candidates for commissions in the Indian Army are required to pass the Army Entrance Examination held by the Civil Service Commissioners. Candidates must be between 17½ and 19 years of age (in the case of candidates already serving in the Army the upper limit of age will be 21). Of the cadetships for the Indian Army offered, some are allotted to King's India Cadets nominated by the Secretary of State for India and by the Army Council, the remainder being offered to candidates in the order of their passing the entrance examination. At the end of the period of training at Sandhurst, cadets recommended for commissions are gazetted to the Unattached List for the Indian Army. On appointment to an Indian regiment, an officer's minimum initial pay is at the present moment Rs. 425 a month (equals £42 10s. at the statutory exchange of 2s. per rupee). Regulations and examination papers can be obtained from His Majesty's Stationery Office, Imperial House, Kingsway, W.C.

Indian (Imperial) Police Force.—It has been announced that a competitive examination will be held in London and other centres on June 10, 1924, in conjunction with the Army and Air Force Examination. A fee of £4 will be required from candidates examined in London, and a fee of £5 from those examined in other centres. The regulations provide that a candidate must be a European British subject, and that if he (being a European British subject) or his father or his mother was not born within His Majesty's dominions and allegiance, then at the time of his birth his father was a British subject and still is or continued to be until his death a British subject. Indian and Burmese candidates will be eligible if they have been resident in the United Kingdom for not less than five years. Candidates must be above 19 and under 21 years of age on Aug. 1, 1924; must be unmarried, and if they marry before reaching India will be required to forfeit their appointments. Applications to compete at the examination must be made on forms to be obtained from the India Office, Whitehall, London, and must be returned not later than April 15, 1924. Successful candidates will be required to undergo a strict medical examination; will be examined as to their ability to ride, and will be required to provide themselves with uniform, towards which a contribution of £30 will be made by the India Office. Newly appointed officers may be required to provide themselves, in India, with a horse and saddlery, towards the cost of which the Government may contribute up to Rs. 600. Free passage to India will be granted to probationers. The initial pay is Rs. 325 per month, plus an overseas allowance of

Rs. 125 per month in the case of probationers with non-Indian domicile. The pay proceeds by increments to Rs. 675, and thence to Rs. 1,350 per month, subject to efficiency bars, with prospects of promotion to higher posts. Officers are subject to certain Leave, Pension, and Provident Fund Rules, details of which may be obtained from the India Office.

The patronage of the *Secretary of State for India* is small, and is now chiefly dependent on the requirements of the Government of India in the Judicial Department. Some appointments to the *Indian Educational Service*, which includes teaching and inspecting posts, are made on the recommendation of a Selection Committee, constituted by the Secretary of State for India, from among candidates who must have received a liberal education and who seem to be most suitable by the Board of Education or the Scottish Education Department. The age is usually from 23 to 30. Appointments are in the first instance for two years, the salary beginning at Rs.400 a month, rising by annual increments of Rs.50 a month to Rs.1,250, with prospects of promotion if service is extended. Officers of non-Indian domicile receive additional ("Overseas") pay of Rs.150 per month during the first few years, but the amount is increased later. Initial salary and date of increments will be ordinarily determined in future by age. Appointments of *Chaplains* of the Church of England and the Church of Scotland to the Indian Ecclesiastical establishments are normally made, on the occurrence of vacancies, by the Secretary of State for India from amongst candidates nominated by the Indian Chaplaincies Board of the Church of England and the General Assembly's Committee on Indian Churches respectively. Church of England candidates must be between 27 and 34 years of age, and Church of Scotland candidates must be under 34 years of age. On appointment chaplains are on probation for two years and receive a salary of Rs. 600 per month, rising by annual increments to Rs. 1,300 per month.

The superior Engineer establishment of the *Indian Public Works Department* is engaged on the construction and maintenance of the various public works undertaken by the State in India. Until further notice the Secretary of State in Council will, during each year, make a number of appointments of Asst. Executive Engineers in the Public Works and State Railway Depts. of the Government of India. In making these appointments he will act with the advice of a Selection Committee. Application forms can be obtained from the Secretary, Public Works Dept., India Office, London, and should reach the India Office not later than the April 1. Every European candidate must have been born on or after Aug. 2, 1900, and on or before Aug. 1, 1903. At present 10 per cent. of the appointments made in England are reserved for Indians. Selected candidates will be required to undergo further training on works in India for a period of at least one year. During this period they will be on probation and their final appointment will be made dependent upon the result of such probation. The pay and allowances of Europeans so appointed commence at Rs. 525 a month. The pay rises by annual increments to Rs. 1,625 per month, with possibilities of promotion to higher posts. There is a prospect of pension, and there is also a Provident Fund. Appointments are usually made in June in each year. From time to time appointments to the Locomotive, Carriage, Wagon and Traffic Departments of Indian State Railways are made, full information regarding which can be obtained from the Public Works Secretary, India Office, London.

Indian Forest Service.—In making appointments, the Secretary of State for India in Council acts with the advice of a Selection Committee. Applications for appointment must be made on a printed form to be obtained from the Secretary, Commerce and Revenue Department, India Office, Whitehall, London, S.W. 1. Candidates must be not less than 19 but under 22 years of age on January 1. No person will be deemed qualified who shall not satisfy the Secretary of State that, save as provided in the Regulations, he is a British subject. A European candidate must be prepared to give an undertaking, if selected, that he will not marry before he reaches India. If he marries, after giving such an undertaking, he forfeits his appointment. Every candidate must be of good physique, and good character. Candidates must have obtained a degree *with Honours* in some branch of National Science in a University of England, Wales, or Ireland, or have passed the Final Bachelor of Science Examination in Pure Science in one of the Universities of Scotland. A degree in Applied Science will not be considered as fulfilling these conditions. Candidates are required to produce evidence that they have a fair knowledge of either German or French. Weight will be attached to the possession of a diploma or degree in Forestry. Should there in any year be more candidates considered to be qualified in every respect than vacancies to be filled, the Secretary of State reserves the right to require them to pass a competitive examination conducted by the Civil Service Commissioners, on the results of which their final selection would depend. Selected candidates are required to undergo a strict examination by a Medical Board at the India Office. Before appointment a probationer is required to undergo a special course of instruction and to pass examinations in special subjects. The period of probation is in ordinary cases two years. The probationers are required to defray all expenses of lodging, board, tuition, and excursions to forest centres in the United Kingdom while at the University. The Secretary of State for India in Council makes payments to each probationer at the rate of £300 a year, not exceeding a total of £600. In the case of probationers of Indian domicile the rate will be £350 a year, not exceeding a total of £700. The grant of the allowances is subject to certain conditions. On appointment to the Indian Forest Service a probationer's salary commences at Rs. 325 (plus an overseas pay of Rs. 150 in the case of officers in non-Indian domicile) per mensem, and rises by increments to Rs. 1,600, with prospects of promotion.

Further information regarding these and other Indian appointments, viz., to the Indian Agricultural, Civil Veterinary, Geological, Finance, Medical, Telegraph Department (Engineers), Queen Alexandra's Military Nursing, Royal Indian Marine and Bengal Pilot Services, can be obtained, on application, from the Under-Secretary of State, India Office, Whitehall, London, S.W. 1. Pay, Leave, and Pension Regulations of the Indian Services are contained in the Civil Service Regulations, which can be consulted at the India Office.

THE FINANCES OF INDIA (CENTRAL GOVERNMENT) FOR THE YEARS ENDED MARCH 31, 1922 AND 1923.

(In lakhs of rupees.)*

GROSS REVENUE AND RECEIPTS.

	1921-22.	Revised Estimate. 1922-23.	Budget Estimate. 1923-24.
Principal Heads of Revenue :			
Customs	3441·0	4230·0	4509·4
Taxes on Income	1874·1	1789·3	1904·6
Salt	634·4	717·8	1175·0
Opium	307·2	398·7	393·1
Land Revenue	33·2	43·8	43·9
Excise	53·8	51·7	52·6
Stamps	24·6	24·8	25·8
Forest	19·7	26·2	34·6
Registration	1·7	1·5	1·6
Tributes from Indian States	87·2	89·4	86·5
Total	6476·9	7373·2	8227·1
Railways (net receipts) †	1520·8	2581·3	3176·6
Irrigation (net receipts)†	6·0	10·3	10·8
Posts and Telegraphs (net receipts)†	56·5	90·6	208·3
Interest	111·0	104·1	251·0
Civil Administration :			
Justice	3·3	3·6	3·8
Jails and Police	23·3	9·9	10·7
Ports and Pilotage	22·0	21·8	24·6
Education	1·2	1·2	1·3
Medical and Public Health	3·1	1·8	2.3
Agriculture	5·1	4·8	5.0
Miss. Departments	19·3	13·1	14·4
Total	77·3	56·2	62·1
Currency and Mint	437·4	353·1	269·3
Civil Works	11·3	11·3	10·7
Miscellaneous :			
Superannuation	27·7	25·1	25·2
Stationery and Printing	8·8	15·3	11·8
Miscellaneous	682·1	27·2	11·3
Total	718·6	67·6	48·3
Receipts by Military Depts.	807·0	501·0	304·9
Contributions, &c., from Provincial Govts.	1298·7	921·5	921·3
Total Revenue (lakhs of rupees)	11521·5	12070·2	13490·4
Equals (at Rs. 15 to £1) (000 omitted)	£76,810	£80,468	£89,936

EXPENDITURE CHARGED AGAINST REVENUE.

	1921-22.	Revised Estimate. 1922-23.	Budget Estimate. 1923-24.
Direct Demands on the Revenues :			
Customs	65·9	71·0	72·5
Taxes on Income	22·5	45·9	63·8
Salt	156·5	160·7	154·5
Opium	180·0	188·7	188·3
Land Revenue	14·7	13·8	11·7
Excise	2·6	3·0	2·7
Stamps	37·5	2·6	−2·8
Forest	47·0	44·6	46·1
Regulation	·4	·4	·4
Total	527·1	530·7	537·2
Railway Revenue Account :			
Interest, Annuities, &c.	2449·8	2578·6	2752·9
Other expenditure	−20·0	45·3	38·4
Total	2429·8	2623·9	2791·3
Irrigation Revenue Account	14·5	12·3	14·2
Posts & Telegraphs Revenue Account :			
Interest on debt	56·8	62·1	68·3
Other expenditure (capital outlay	109·2	4·4	−14·9
Total	166·0	66·5	53·4
Interest :			
On Ordinary Debt (excl. Railways, Irrigation, Posts & Telegraphs & Provincial Govts.	1109·0	963·0	1179·5
On other obligations	490·7	544·9	542·1
Total	1599·7	1507·9	1721·6
Civil Administration :			
General Administration	192·6	209·2	157·1
Audit	70·5	77·3	79·4
Justice	10·3	11·2	11·7
Jails and Police	132·7	134·3	126·9
Ports and Pilotage	24·0	24·3	25·1
Ecclesiastical	30·5	31·2	32·8
Political and Scientific	337·5	385·9	403·9
Education	31·4	31·3	32·2
Medical & Public Health	47·1	47·9	44·5
Agriculture	20·7	20·9	20·8
Miscellaneous Debts	43·5	27·5	43·9
Total	940·8	1001·0	978·3
Currency	107·5	159·3	113·1
Civil Works	154·2	150·0	176·6
Miscellaneous :			
Famine Relief	2·9	0·6	·05
Territrl. & Pol. Pensions	29·8	29·6	29·9
Superannuation	344·1	368·3	346·6
Stationery and Printing	79·6	61·8	60·0
Miscellaneous	102·5	70·0	78·9
Total	558·9	530·3	515·4
Mil. & Marine Services	7788·0	7209·8	6504·9
Adjustmts. between Cen. & Provincial Govts.	—	3·8	3·6
Total expend. charged to Revenue (lakhs of rupees)	14286·5	13795·5	13409·6
Equals (at Rs. 15 to £1 (000 omitted)	£95,244	£91,970	£89,397

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* A lakh = Rs. 100,000.

† Gross receipts less working expenses.

NET REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

The figures of Gross Revenue just given include the net receipts of railways and other commercial undertakings without any deduction on account of interest charges, the total receipts from the sale of opium, and the receipts of certain spending departments; while the figures of Gross Expenditure include the interest charges of commercial undertakings, and the cost of cultivation and manufacture of opium. This method of compiling the figures causes the revenue available for administrative purposes and the expenditure on such purposes to appear greater than they really are. A statement of the net revenue and expenditure of the Central Government for the three years under review is therefore given in the table below, which shows the *net* revenue derived from commercial undertakings, after deducting all expenditure including interest charges, similar adjustments being made under other heads of revenue and expenditure by deducting (1) the cost of cultivation and manufacture of opium from sale receipts, and (2) the receipts of the spending departments from the gross expenditure incurred by them. The cost of the establishments maintained for the collection of revenue is not shown as a deduction from revenue, but as a separate head of expenditure.

NET REVENUE (in lakhs of rupees).*

	1921-2.	Revised Estimate, 1922-3.	Budget Estimate, 1923-4.
Principal Heads of Revenue:			
Customs	3441·0	4230·0	4509·4
Taxes on Income	1874·1	1789·3	1904·6
Salt	634·4	717.9	1175·0
Opium	127·2	210·0	204·8
Other Heads	220·2	237·4	245·0
	6296·9	7184·6	8038·8
Commercial Undertakings:			
Railways	*−909·0*	*−42·6*	385·3
Irrigation	*−109·5*	24·2	155·0
Posts and Telegraphs	*−8·5*	*−2·0*	*−3·4*
	−1027·0	*−20·4*	*536·9*
Currency, Mint and Exchange:			
Currency	331·7	245·7	169·5
Mint	*−1·8*	*−1·9*	*−13·3*
Exchange (*c*)	—	*−50·0*	—
	329·9	193·8	156·2
Provincial Contributions and Adjustments	1298·7	917·6	917·7
Miscellaneous Civil Receipts	682.1	27·1	11.3
Total Net Revenue (lakhs of rupees)	7580·6	8302·7	9660·9
Equals (at Rs. 15 to £1) (000 omitted)	£50,537	£55,352	£64,406

NET EXPENDITURE.

	1921-2.	Revised Estimate, 1922-3.	Budget Estimate, 1923-4.
Debt Services	1488·7	1403·8	1470·6
Military Services:			
Army	6361·5	6138·4	5717·7
Marine	110·5	92·6	75·1
Military Works	509.0	477·8	407·2
	6981·0	6708·8	6200·0
Collection of Revenue	347·1	342·0	348·9
Civil Administration	863·5	944·9	916·2
Miscel. Civil Charges	522·4	489·8	478·4
Civil Works	142·9	138·8	165·9
Total Net Expenditure charged against Revenue (lakhs of Rs.)	10345·6	10028·1	9580·0
Equals (at Rs. 15 to £1)	£68,971	£66,854	£63,867
Surplus (+) or *Deficit* (−) (000 omitted)	−£*18,434*	−£*11,502*	+£539

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE.—The following statement shows capital outlay, not charged to Revenue.

Central Government.

	1921-22.	Revised Estimate, 1922-23.	Budget Estimate, 1923-24.
		*(Lakhs of rupees.)**	
State Railways	2296·3	2016·0	3864·0
Postal & Telegraph Debt	81·6	110·4	94·3
Irrigation Works	1·2	2·0	·2
New Capital at Delhi	135·3	191·5	197·0
Other Capital expenditure	7·9	60·0	451·2
Total	2522·3	2379·9	4606·7

Under the Government of India Act, 1919, provision was made for the definite assignment to each of the Provincial Governments of a part of the revenues of India. The revenues so allocated consist, in the main, of the receipts accruing from provincial loans and from those provincial subjects which are revenue producing, the principal heads of which are land revenue, irrigation, stamp duties and excise. In addition, a local government is given a share in any expansion of income tax due to an increase of the assessed incomes within the Province. This division of the sources of revenue leaves the Central Government, under present conditions, insufficiently provided. It has, therefore, been arranged that an annual contribution shall be made by eight of the nine local governments to the Central Government. The annual contributions fixed at the outset aggregate 983 lakhs of rupees (Madras 348, Bombay 56, Bengal 63, United Provinces 240, Punjab 175, Burma 64, Central Provinces 22, Assam 15, Bihar and Orissa nil), but these contributions will cease at the earliest possible moment. As a special measure the annual contribution made by Bengal has been remitted for three years with effect from 1922-23. The revised financial arrangements came into force from April 1, 1921, as from which date all "provincial" revenue and expenditure ceased to be included in the estimates and accounts of the Central Government.

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* A lakh is 100,000 rupees.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS (in lakhs* of rupees).

	1921-2.	(Revised Estimate), 1922-3.	Budget, 1923-4.
Gross Revenue:			
Madras	1175	1635	1687
Bombay	1311	1487	1519
Bengal	832	977	1020
United Provinces	1002	1259	1313
Punjab	710	959	994
Burma	918	985	1016
Bihar and Orissa	442	491	513
Central Provinces and Berar	472	548	535
Assam	181	209	214
Total (lakhs of rupees)	7043	8550	8811
Equals (at Rs. 15 to £1) (000 omitted)	£46,953	£57,003	£58,740
Expenditure:			
Madras	1274	1653	1712
Bombay	1502	1469	1573
Bengal	1048	982	1014
United Provinces	1149	1344	1316
Punjab	881	1088	1057
Burma	904	1093	1197
Bihar and Orissa	458	479	509
Central Provinces and Berar	495	529	550
Assam	205	224	217
Total (lakhs of rupees)	7916	8861	9145
Equals (at Rs. 15 to £1) (000 omitted)	£52,775	£59,077	£60,970
Surplus (+) or *Deficit* (−) (000 omitted)	−£5,822	−£2,074	+£2,230

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE OF PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS (in lakhs of rupees).

	1921-2.	(Revised). 1922-3.	Budget. 1923-4.
Madras	18·5	7·3	15·7
Bombay	322·0	461·3	467·2
Bengal	50·0	51·9	2·5
United Provinces	58·4	119·6	112·2
Punjab	19·1	122·8	185·6
Burma	—	—	—
Bihar and Orissa	—	—	—
Central Provinces	15·5	18·6	36·5
Assam	—	2·0	—
Total (in lakhs of rupees)	483·5	783·5	819·7

	1921-2.	1922-3.	1923.4.
Forests	3·1	8·8	2·8
Irrigation	146·2	345·4	375·5
Public Health	3·5	8·3	—
Bombay Development Scheme	309·7	302·0	296·9
Other Works	21·0	119·0	144·5
Total (in lakhs of rupees)	483·5	783·5	819·7
Equals (at Rs. 15 to £1) (000 omitted)	£3,223	£5,223	£5,465

BURDEN OF TAXATION.—If taxation proper be divided among the population of British India, without allowing for certain portions of Salt, Excise, and Customs duties which fall on persons in the Indian States, the burden in 1921–22 was estimated at Rs. 3·7 per head, or, if land revenue (which is akin to rent) be added, Rs. 5·0 per head. The Budget of 1919–20 introduced a duty of 50 per cent. on excess profits, but this tax was discontinued in 1920–21. The Budget for 1920–21 amended the super-tax law. The Budget for 1921–22 imposed additional taxation under the heads of postal charges, railway surcharge, import duties and taxes on income. The Budget for 1922–23 increased railway passenger fares, postage rates, the general customs *ad valorem* duty on imported goods, the income-tax, and the super-tax. The Budget for 1923-24 raised the salt tax from Rs. 1¼ to Rs. 2½ a maund.

DEBT AND ASSETS.—On March 31, 1923, the debt of India (Central and Provincial Governments) amounted to Rs. 66,730 lakhs (sterling and rupee debt having been combined at the rate of Rs. 10=£1). Miscellaneous obligations (Savings Bank balances, &c.) amounted to about Rs. 8,913 lakhs, besides a charge of Rs. 503 lakhs for various railway annuities. Its advances to Native States, corporations, agriculturists, &c., stood at Rs. 891 lakhs. Other assets were the Gold Standard Reserve of £40,044,000, and the cash balances in England and India, £9,590,000 and Rs. 2,593 lakhs respectively.

LAND REVENUE.—This is the oldest and the most important source of revenue. The State is the paramount landlord in India, and the land revenue is the State's share in the rent of the soil. In most of Bengal and Bihar and Orissa, about one-fourth of Madras, and part of Assam the land revenue has been permanently fixed; elsewhere generally the assessments, or settlements, are revised periodically (usually once in 20 or 30 years). The nature of the settlements varies in different provinces. In parts of Bengal and Bombay, the greater part of the United Provinces, the Punjab, the N.W. Frontier Province, and the Central Provinces the settlement is with large proprietors or proprietary village communities (*zamindari*), and the estate is assessed as a whole. Elsewhere (especially in Burma, Berar, Bombay and Sind, Assam, and most of Madras) the *raiyatwari* tenure prevails, and each raiyat, or peasant proprietor, holds direct from the State. In temporarily settled zamindari districts the land revenue usually amounts to about 50 per cent. of the rental paid to the landlord by the cultivating tenant, while in temporarily settled raiyatwari districts the revenue varies from 20 per cent. of the gross produce down to much smaller proportions, averaging about 8 per cent. Private improvements are exempt from assessment. The gross land revenue paid to the State (Central and Provincial Governments) in 1921–22 amounted to 3,472 lakhs (£23,148,000).

THE OPIUM REVENUE.—Poppy may now be grown only in parts of the United Provinces (Bengal opium) and in the Central Indian (Malwa) native States. Except in these States the manufacture is a Government monopoly. In 1921–22, 935 chests of Bengal opium were sold for export, in addition to 6,820 chests sold direct to Governments of Hong Kong, Straits Settlements and Netherlands (Indies), &c. The gross revenue from Bengal opium, including the value of opium sold by the Excise Department for consumption in India, was £2,048,000. The expenses of production, &c., were £1,200,000. Formerly, most of the opium exported from India was consumed in China; but the Government of India, in furtherance of the efforts of the Chinese Government to suppress the growth and consumption of opium in China, decided in 1907 to reduce progressively the amount of Indian opium exported to China, and as from March 31, 1917, export of Indian opium to China is prohibited.

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* A lakh is 100,000 rupees.

EXCISE.—Licence fees and duties are levied on the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors, opium, and other drugs. The revenue, owing partly to stricter administration, and partly to enhanced duties, has greatly expanded in recent years, and amounted to lakhs 1,718·6 (£11,457,660) gross in 1921–22 (Central and Provincial Governments).

CUSTOMS.—The net revenue was 3,441 lakhs (£22,940,000) in 1921–22. (For tariff *see* page 630.) The export duty on rice yielded 80·4 lakhs (£536,000), and the countervailing duty on Indian cotton goods 219 lakhs (£1,461,000 in 1921–22. The export duty on jute produced 272 lakhs (£1,813,000).

INCOME TAX is levied on non-agricultural incomes at the following rates:—

Annual Income.	*Rate of Tax per Rupee.**
Rs. 2,000 and over	5 pies
" 5,000 "	6 "
" 10,000 "	9 "
" 20,000 "	12 "
" 30,000 "	15 "
" 40,000 "	18 "

* 12 pies = 1 anna; 16 annas = 1 rupee; 10 rupees = £1 (statutory rate), but at present the rupee has a fluctuating value.

In the case of companies and registered firms, whatever the total income, the rate is 18 pies in the rupee.

Super-tax is leviable in addition to ordinary income tax on incomes of individuals and registered firms above Rs. 50,000, of Hindu undivided families above Rs. 75,000, at 1 to 6 annas in the rupee, and on the taxable incomes of companies above Rs. 50,000 at a flat rate of 1 anna in the rupee.

STAMPS.—Stamps yielded 1,088 lakhs gross (£7,254,000) in 1921–22. About two-thirds of the revenue is from court fees and one-third from commercial stamps.

SALT.—The salt duty was reduced from Rs. 2½ to Rs. 2 a maund (82 lb.) in 1903, to Rs. 1½ in 1905, and to R. 1 in 1907. It was increased to Rs. 1¼ on March 1, 1916, and to Rs. 2½ with effect from March 1, 1923.

FORESTS.—About 99,000 square miles of forests are reserved and scientifically worked by the State, while about 150,000 square miles besides are under State control. A third of the revenue comes from Burma.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.—The Post Office in 1921-22 conveyed 1,420 millions of letters, postcards, newspapers, &c., and issued 37 millions of money orders. Inland letter rates are the lowest in the world. The length of telegraph wires in India on March 31, 1922, was 412,000 miles, and the number of messages sent in 1921–22 was nearly 20 millions. Their capital cost to the end of 1920–21 was £10,710,000. The Indian Postal and Telegraph services were amalgamated on April 1, 1914. The combined services shewed for the year 1921–22 a deficit of 8½ lakhs (£37,000) The Indo-European Telegraph Department yielded a profit of 4·5 per cent. on its capital expenditure of £1,245,000.

RAILWAYS.—Nearly all the railways in India are owned by the State and administered by a Railway Board, though many are leased to and worked by companies. The mileage open for traffic on March 31, 1922, was 37,266, while the mileage under construction was 1,823. Of the mileage open about 50 per cent. was on the standard gauge (5½ ft.), and about 41 per cent on the metre gauge. On March 31, 1922, the total capital at charge was 65,606 lakhs (£437,375,000). The net earnings of the railways in 1921–22 amounted to 2,208 lakhs (£14,725,000.) The number of passengers increased to 577 millions, and the goods traffic amounted to 93½ million tons. Rates are very low, third-class passengers travelling on the average over four miles for a penny. The net loss from State railways was 909 lakhs. (£6,060,000) in 1921–22. The total capital expenditure on State and other railways in 1921–22 was about 2,578 lakhs (£17,188,000).

IRRIGATION.—The total capital outlay on State irrigation works up to March 31, 1921, was £52,408,100, which, apart from the advantages to cultivators and protection against famine, yielded a profit to the State, after payment of interest charges, of about £2,061,000. The area irrigated by Government irrigation works was nearly 28 million acres, while the annual value of the crops raised is estimated at nearly 200 per cent. on the capital outlay. Two-fifths of the irrigation revenue comes from the Punjab.

HOME CHARGES.—The net expenditure in England, chargeable to Revenue, amounted in 1921–22 to £26,514,000; Interest on Railway Debt and Annuities, £10,014,000; Interest on Ordinary Debt and Management of Debt, £1,641,000; other Debt Services, £1,535,000; Stores, £4,889,000, of which £3,302,000 was for Marine and Military Stores; payments for British forces, troop service, &c., £3,429,000; Army non-effective charges, £2,092,000; Civil annuities, pensions, &c., £2,038,000; Furlough payments, civil and military, £1,464,000; home administration, £304,000. The expenditure of the Indian Government in England is met by bills or telegraphic transfers drawn on India by the Secretary of State, and sold by him in London for sterling.

CURRENCY.—The principal coin in use is the silver rupee, containing 165 grains of fine silver and 15 grains of alloy, and weighing in all 180 grains troy. Up to 1893 the Indian Mints were open by law for the unrestricted coinage of silver into rupees. Owing, however, to the almost continuous fall in the value of the rupee from 1871 to 1893, legislation in the latter year closed the mints to the public, with a view to eventually fixing the exchange. For a time the rupee continued to fall, but subsequently it rose, and between 1898 and 1916, was practically stable at 1*s.* 4*d.* The Act of 1899 made the British sovereign legal tender in India at the ratio of 15 rupees to the sovereign, the rupee, however, remaining also legal tender to any amount, but the ratio was altered to 10 rupees in 1920. In 1907 it was decided that half the profit on silver coinage should be applied to capital expenditure on railways; the other half of the profit, and the whole of the interest, being added to the gold standard reserve. In June, 1912, it was decided that no portion of the profit was to be used for railway purposes until the total sterling assets of the Gold Standard Reserve amounted to

£25,000,000. From April 1, 1921, the interest on investments in the Gold Standard Reserve, when that Reserve reaches £40,000,000, is appropriated in reduction of the rupee securities created for the special purpose of the Currency Reserve. The total receipts from profit on coinage, interest and discount, and profit by exchange up to March 31, 1923, amounted to £45,628,000. Of this sum £1,123,655 has been used for capital expenditure on railways; the remainder has been paid to the Gold Standard Reserve, for the purpose of maintaining the rate of exchange between England and India. On March 31, 1923, the investments of this fund in sterling securities amounted to £40,044,000 (estimated value), while £3,658 was held in cash in England. India has a paper currency. The 1, 2½, 5, 10, 50, and 100 rupee notes are legal tender everywhere in India, but other notes only within their circles of issue. In 1918 a branch of the Royal Mint was established at Bombay for the minting of gold coins.

ARMY.—In peace time, the Army in India consists, first, of British troops, about 76,000; and, secondly, of Indian troops (largely Muhammadans), about 170,000, excluding followers. In addition, the Imperial Service Troops furnished by native States contribute 21,000, including cavalry, transport corps, and sappers. Further, there are 38,000 European and Eurasian volunteers (efficients). For police duties and frontier service the regular military is supplemented by frontier militia and local levies. During the period (1902–9) when Lord Kitchener was Commander-in-Chief, considerable changes were effected in the organisation and training of the Army. On June 1, 1907, there was a redistribution of the Army of India. The net military expenditure (including marine) has risen from about £20,000,000 in 1912–13 to about 6,981 lakhs (£46,540,000) in 1921–22. The estimated net expenditure for 1923–24 is 6,200 lakhs (£41,334,000). During the war of 1914–18 the Government of India recruited on a voluntary basis over 800,000 combatants and more than 400,000 non-combatants, giving a grand total of about 1·3 million men. 1,215,000 officers and men were sent on service overseas from India; the total Indian casualties were 101,000. In 1917 the bar hitherto precluding the admission of Indians to King's Commissions was removed; the pay and pensions of the Indian soldiery were improved. India has an Auxiliary Force on a volunteer basis. Ague is the chief cause of sickness among British troops, and enteric fever the chief cause of death.

The ROYAL INDIAN MARINE consists of ten sea-going vessels, and numerous smaller steamers and launches.

Director R.I.M., Bombay, Capt. E. J. Headlam, C.M.G., D.S.O. (*s.p.t.*) ....Rs. 2,500

EDUCATION.—Elementary education is based, so far as possible, on an adaptation of indigenous institutions and traditions. Higher education is an imported product. It is popular, and has undoubtedly been attended with beneficial results. As is natural with an imported product, its development is marked by some crudities, and its influence has to some extent been unsettling. It has appealed to the natural intellectuality of the people, and has succeeded only partially in stimulating practical application. There are 14 Universities, viz., those of Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Allahabad, Benares (Hindu), Patna, Dacca, Aligarh (Muhammadan), Lahore, Hyderabad, Mysore, Lucknow, Rangoon and Delhi. In State institutions education is secular. The institutions in 1920–21 numbered 206,000, and the scholars 8,377,000, including 1,413,000 females. Of the institutions, about 84 per cent. are maintained by the State or aided by grants, the rest being private and unaided. Of the total expenditure on education in 1920–21, £11,182,000, £2,530,000 came from fees, and £6,711,000 from provincial revenues or local and municipal funds. The census of 1911 showed that only 106 males and 10 females per thousand can read and write.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT, municipal and rural, in its present form, is a product of British rule. The municipalities at the end of 1919–20 numbered 739, controlling a total population of nearly 17½ millions, and receiving an income of £4,968,000 from rates and taxes (octroi, taxes on houses and lands, water, lighting, and conservancy rates, &c.) and £2,639,000 from other sources (excluding loans). Out of 10,187 members of municipal bodies 9,389 were Indians, and 8,567 were non-official. In almost all districts in British India there are local district boards, partly representative. Nearly 40 per cent. of their total expenditure of about £6,629,000 in 1919–20 was devoted to civil works, 28 per cent. to education, and the remainder largely to sanitation and hospitals.

JUSTICE, POLICE, AND PRISONS.—There are about 11,000 officers exercising civil and criminal jurisdiction. Many of the superior and the great majority of the inferior officers are Indians. In 1919, 2,283,000 civil suits were instituted; 2,135,000 persons were tried, and 1,024,000 convicted, in criminal cases, of whom 584 were sentenced to death, 2,676 to transportation, and 203,396 to imprisonment. The strength of the police in 1919 was 12,924 officers and 190,844 men. There were 773 prisons, with a daily average of 127,500 prisoners. At the convict settlement of Port Blair (Andamans) there were 11,553 prisoners on March 31, 1920.

VITAL STATISTICS.—The reporting of vital occurrences is still defective, and proposals have been formulated with a view to securing more complete and accurate vital statistics. The recorded death rate for British India in the decennium ended 1913 ranged between 38·21 per 1,000 in 1908 and 28·72 in 1913; it was 35·9 per 1,000 in 1919. There were over 7 million deaths from influenza during 1918. Fevers of various kinds are by far the commonest cause of death, cholera, dysentery and diarrhœa, smallpox, and (since 1896) plague being other chief causes. The reported deaths from plague up to the end of 1919 were about 10,540,000 in India as a whole. Over 20,000 people were killed by snakes in 1919. In 3,242 hospitals and dispensaries, maintained mostly from public funds, 35,270,000 patients were treated in 1919. The number of persons vaccinated in 1919 was 10,740,000. According to the census of 1911 there were 110,000 lepers.

SURVEYS.—The Survey Department superintends forest and cadastral surveys, as well as trigonometrical and topographical surveys, special explorations, and map production. Marine, geological, botanical, and archæological surveys are in operation. The Meteorological Department is of great service in forecasting rainfall.

TRADE OF INDIA.—Among the countries constituting the British Empire, India comes second to the United Kingdom itself in the volume of its sea-borne trade, which almost equals that of Canada and Australia combined. During the five years ending 1913–14 both imports and exports were, on the average, twice as great as they were 25 years ago. The ordinary course of Indian trade shows yearly a large net export of merchandise and a net import of treasure, but in 1920–21 and 1921–22 there was an excess of imports. The table below exhibits the leading figures for the last five years in thousands of pounds sterling (Rupees being converted at the rate of 15 to the £).

In 1913–14 both imports and exports of merchandise were of unprecedented magnitude, but the outbreak of war during the course of the year 1914–15 brought the figures for the year down to the level at which they stood five or six years earlier. There was, however, a recovery in 1916–17. The rise in prices was a very potent factor in the increase in values During the year 1922–23 as compared with 1921–22 thevalue of the imports decreased by Rs. 408 lakhs (£2,720,000), and the exports increased by Rs. 5,104 lakhs (£34,032,000). In imports the principal articles showing increases were:—Cotton yarns and manufactures (Rs. 1,319·2 lakhs = £8,794,800), metals, other than iron and steel and manufactures thereof (Rs. 186·7 lakhs = £1,245,000), non-metallic mining and quarry products other than coal (Rs. 147·5 lakhs = £983,400), spices (Rs. 51·9 lakhs = £346,300).

In the export trade sugar increased by Rs. 92·2 lakhs (£614,900), raw and waste cotton, Rs. 52·6 lakhs (£351,200), hides and skins, Rs. 39·3 lakhs (£261,800), fruits and vegetables, Rs. 27·3 lakhs (£182,100), and woollen yarns and manufactures, Rs. 26·4 lakhs (£176,100). There were decreases in apparel, Rs. 50·9 lakhs (£339,300), and cotton yarns and manufactures, Rs. 29·3 lakhs (£195,000), &c.

As will be seen, the bulk of the imports consists of manufactured articles, while two-thirds of the exports consist of food, tobacco, and raw materials.

The following statement shows the chief articles of the foreign trade of India in 1922–23 (converted at Rs. 15 = £1):—

IMPORTS.

	(000 omitted.)		(000 omitted.)
Cotton Goods ...	£41,737	Copper	£1,317
Machinery, &c.	15,652	Fruits & Vegetables	1,224
Iron and Steel	12,248	Rubber Manuf's	1,201
Sugar, &c.	10,326	Salt	1,125
Railway plant..	7,372	Drugs & Medicines	1,107
Cotton Yarn ...	6,172	Woollen Goods	1,098
Mineral Oils ...	4,462	Build'g, &c., Mat'ls	1,097
Hardware, &c..	3,432	Matches	1,079
Liquors...........	2,285	Silk (raw)	1,052
Coal and Coke..	2,150	Paints	918
Silk Goods	2,110	Soap..................	760
Instruments, &c.	2,090	Apparel	728
Brass, &c.	1,881	Haberdashery, &c.	620
Dyes	1,859	Stationery.........	612
Paper, &c.	1,858	Aluminium	572
Provisions	1,849	Belting	555
Glass	1,731	Arms, ammunitions, &c.	429
Spices	1,630	Tea Chests.........	417
Precious Stones and Pearls......	1,505	*Government Stores:*	
Cigarettes, &c.	1,504	Rly. plant, &c....	£1,568
Mot'r c'rs, cy'ls, &c.	1,438	Mach'y & millw'k	1,261
Chemicals	1,345	Coal, coke, &c....	746

EXPORTS.

	(000 omitted.)		(000 omitted.)
Cotton (raw) ...	£47,316	Oilcake	£1,148
Grain, Pulse & Flour...........	28,318	Bran, &c..........	842
Jute Manuf's ...	26,999	Manures	825
Seeds...............	18,236	Coffee	824
Jute (raw)	15,019	Paraffin Wax ...	822
Tea..................	14,587	Dyes	798
Cotton Yarn and Manufactures	9,440	Coir	736
Lac..................	6,844	Spices...	732
Hides and Skins	3,804	Wood	644
Leather...........	3,441	Tobacco	551
Metals & Ores...	3,224	Rubber	484
Wool (raw)	2,943	Fruits & Vegetables	420
Oils	2,132	Hemp	406
Opium	1,632	Re-Exports:	
		Cotton Manuf's	3,195
		Sugar	1,754

SEA-BORNE TRADE.	1918–19.	1919–20.	1920–21.	1921–22.	1922–23.
	£ (000 omitted.)	£ (000 omitted.)	£ (000 omitted.)	£ (000 omitted.)	£ (000 omitted.)
Imports of Private Merchandise ...	112,689	138,647	223,732	177,564	155,060
Government Stores	13,019	9,153	7,692	9,385	7,810
Total Merchandise ...	125,708	147,800	231,424	186,949	162,870
Treasure—Private	814	7,416	15,610	20,766	41,868
Government ...	46,763	44,744	7,565	100	357
Total Treasure.........	47,577	52,160	23,175	20,866	42,225
Total Imports	173,285	199,960	254,599	207,815	205,095
Exports of Private Merchandise:					
Indian Produce, &c.	159,550	208,186	160,008	154,253	199,231
Foreign Goods (re-exports)	9,705	11,852	12,029	9,376	10,109
Government Stores	959	3,977	6,392	2,143	1,164
Total Merchandise ...	170,214	224,015	178,429	165,772	210,504
Treasure—Private	1,792	5,013	17,201	12,662	1,855
Government ...	4,215	4,107	246	50	157
Total Treasure.........	6,007	9,120	17,447	12,712	2,012
Total Exports	176,221	233,136	195,876	178,484	212,516
Total Sea-borne Trade	349,506	433,096	450,475	386,299	417,611
Net Imports of Treasure	41,570	43,040	5,728	8,154	40,213
Net Exports of Merchandise	44,506	76,215	*52,995**	*21,177**	47,634
Excess of Exports	2,936	33,175	*58,723†*	*29,331†*	7,421

* Net Imports of Merchandise. † Excess of Imports.

The following table shows the distribution of the Indian private sea-borne trade in 1922–23:—

COUNTRIES.	PRIVATE MERCHANDISE ONLY.	
	Imports.	Exports.
Total Value (000 omitted) ...	£155,060	£199,231
	Per cent.	Per cent.
United Kingdom	60·1	21·8
Belgium	2·7	3·8
Ceylon	0·6	4·1
China (excluding Hong Kong)	1·2	4·6
Egypt	0·2	1·7
France	0·9	5·1
Germany	5·1	7·3
Holland	0·9	1·1
Hong Kong	0·6	2·1
Italy	0·9	3·3
Japan	6·3	13·4
Java and Borneo	5·8	1·1
Mauritius	0·4	0·8
Straits Settlements	1·9	2·5
Switzerland	0·4	0·1
United States	5·6	11·5
All other countries	6·4	15·7

(NOTE.—Rupee figures converted at rate of Rs. 15 = £1.)

CUSTOMS DUTIES.—The general import tariff, which stood at 5 per cent. *ad valorem* since 1894, was raised to 7½ per cent. in 1916, to 11 per cent. in 1921, and to 15 per cent. in 1922. The principal exceptions to the general rate are as follows:—Cotton twist, yarn and thread pay 5 per cent., but the duty on other cotton goods is 11 per cent., an Excise duty of 3½ per cent. being levied on those woven in Indian mills. Arms and ammunition, and certain "luxury" articles, including silver manufactures, pay 30 per cent., sugar 25 per cent., cigars and cigarettes 75 per cent., spirits generally Rs. 21 As. 14 a gallon, salt Rs. 2½ a maund (82 lb.), gold and silver plate 30 per cent., Kerosene As. 2 P. 6 (with an additional As. 6 per gallon on motor spirits; an excise duty of As. 6 per gallon is levied on motor spirit and an excise duty of A. 1 per gallon on kerosene produced in India), coal As. 8 a ton. Machinery, grain, tea-chests, printing materials, iron, steel, and railway material pay 10 per cent., and a few other articles pay 2½ per cent. The duty on manufactured tobacco is Rs. 2 As. 4 per lb., matches Rs. 1 As. 8 per gross, beer As. 8 per gallon, perfumed spirits Rs. 36 a gallon. Gold, metallic ores, living animals, raw hides, skins, raw cotton and wool, certain agricultural requisites, quinine, and a few other articles are free. There are export duties of As. 3 a maund on rice, Rs. 1½ per 100 lb. on tea, Rs. 4½ per bale of 400 lb. on raw jute other than cuttings, in the case of which the rate is Rs. 1¼ per bale; Rs. 20 per ton on jute sacking, Rs. 32 per ton on hessians, and 15 per cent. *ad valorem* on raw hides and skins, with a rebate of two-thirds of the duty on hides and skins exported to countries within the British Empire.

SHIPPING.—In 1921–22 the number of vessels engaged in the foreign trade which entered and cleared at ports in British India was 8,037, with a tonnage of 15,655,000. Of this tonnage, nearly 80 per cent. was under the British flag.

PORTS.—The chief ports are Calcutta, Bombay, Karachi, Rangoon, and Madras. These ports are administered by port trusts having wide powers, but subject to Government supervision.

FOREIGN LAND TRADE OF INDIA.—The most important countries in the land trade are Nepal and the Shan States. The imports of merchandise and treasure in 1921–22 were £10,077,000, and the exports £8,387,000.

AGRICULTURE is by far the most important occupation of the people of India. In British territory in 1920–21, 239 million acres were cropped, a decrease of nearly 16 million acres as compared with 1919–20. Of the total area cropped about 9 per cent. was under wheat, 33 per cent. under rice, and 36 per cent. under other food-grains and pulses, 5 per cent. under oilseeds, and 7 per cent. under cotton, jute, and other fibres. Jute cultivation has been extraordinarily profitable. Sugar, tea, and tobacco are other important crops. The total area under irrigation was 49 million acres. The agricultural departments (central and provincial), which have been much developed since 1906, supply information as to crop prospects, new staples, manures, crop experiments, implements, cattle-breeding, &c., and distribute seeds. There is also a civil veterinary department.

BANKS AND CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT SOCIETIES.—Besides the three Presidency Banks, closely associated with the Government, there are joint-stock banks, European and Indian, and many small native banks. Much success has been achieved in rural districts by co-operative credit societies. In 1919–20 there were in British India and Indian States 1,394 central, 36,716 agricultural and 2,662 non-agricultural societies, with a total membership of 1,521,148 and a capital of £14,270,000.

MINERALS.—The output of coal in India in 1922 was 19,011,000 tons. The production has much increased in recent years. Nine-tenths of the total comes from Bengal and Bihar and Orissa. The production of crude petroleum in India (chiefly Burma) has increased from 19 million gallons in 1897 to 299 millions in 1922. The production of salt is about 1,450,000 tons. The production of manganese ore in 1922 was about 474,000 tons, and of saltpetre 11,700 tons. The yield of gold (nearly all from Mysore) was about 438,000 oz. in 1922. There is a considerable output of mica and a fluctuating output of rubies and jade. Monazite and tungsten ore have now taken an important place in the list of minerals of economic value produced in India. The output of the former in 1922 was 125 tons, and of the latter 943 tons.

MANUFACTURES.—In India the ancient village handicrafts still survive, though they suffer more and more from the competition of machine-made goods. Cotton-weaving is by far the most important hand industry. Power mills have grown up under European auspices, but are now largely owned by natives. The 263 cotton mills at work in British India and Native States in 1919–20, mostly in Bombay and Ahmedabad, contained 6,714,000 spindles and 118,000 looms. Up-country cotton mills have increased. The production in 1919–20 was 636 million lb. of yarn (mostly of low counts) and 384 million lb. of woven goods. There is a tendency to produce finer yarns and to pay more attention to weaving. The 76 jute mills, mostly situated in or near Calcutta, contained 840,000 spindles and 40,000 looms. There were, in 1919, 7 woollen and 9 paper mills, 16 breweries, and various other factories.

ABLE OF THE PRINCIPAL INDIAN RULING PRINCES AND CHIEFS, SHOWING THE SALUTES TO WHICH THEY ARE ENTITLED, AND THE AREA, POPULATION, PREVAILING RELIGION, AND REVENUE OF THEIR STATES.

STATE, SALUTE, AND TITLE OF CHIEF.	Date of Succession.	Area in sq. miles.	Population in 1911.	Prevailing Religion.	Revenue for last year recorded or approximate.
Salutes of 21 Guns.					£
Baroda, The Maharaja (Gaekwar) of	1875	8,182	2,121,875	Hindus	1,417,000
Gwalior, The Maharaja (Sindhia) of	1886	26,383	3,195,476	,,	1,400,000
Hyderabad, The Nizam of	1911	82,698	12,453,627	Hindus and Muhammadans	3,334,000
Jammu and Kashmir, The Maharaja of	1885	80,000	3,322,030	Muhammadans	1,232,000
Mysore, The Maharaja of	1895	29,456	5,859,952	Hindus	2,080,000
Salutes of 19 Guns.					
Bhopal, The Begum (or Nawab) of	1901	6,902	692,448	Hindus	414,000
†Indore, The Maharaja (Holkar) of	1903	9,519	1,151,600	,,	759,000
Kalat, The Khan (Wali) of	1893	54,713	300,543	Muhammadans	85,000
Kolhapur, The Maharaja of	1922	3,217	833,726	Hindus	584,000
Mewar (Udaipur), The Maharana of	1884	12,691	1,380,063	,,	340,000
Travancore, The Maharaja of	1885	7,625	4,006,062	Hindus and Christians	1,271,000
Salutes of 17 Guns.					
Bahawalpur, The Nawab of	1907	15,000	781,191	Muhammadans	284,000
Bharatpur, The Maharaja of	1900	1,993	496,437	Hindus	198,000
Bikaner, The Maharaja of	1887	23,315	659,685	,,	536,000
Bundi, The Maharao Raja of	1889	2,220	187,068	,,	66,000
Cochin, The Maharaja of	1914	1,417	979,019	Hindus and Christians	370,000
Cutch, The Maharao of	1876	7,616	484,526	Hindus	253,000
Jaipur, The Maharaja of	1923	15,579	2,329,087	,,	555,000
Karauli, The Maharaja of	1886	1,242	133,730	,,	53,000
Kotah, The Maharao of	1889	5,684	630,060	,,	317,000
Marwar (Jodhpur), The Maharaja of	1918	34,963	1,841,642	,,	802,000
Patiala, The Maharaja of	1900	5,932	1,499,739	Hindus and Sikhs	904,000
Rewa, The Maharaja of	1918	13,000	1,401,524	Hindus	248,000
Tonk, The Nawab of	1867	2,553	287,898	,,	136,000
Salutes of 15 Guns.					
Alwar, The Maharaja of	1892	3,221	708,982	Hindus	220,000
Banswara, The Maharawal of	1913	1,606	190,362	Animists	22,000
Datia, The Maharaja of	1907	911	148,659	Hindus	120,000
Dewas (Senior Branch), The Maharaja of	1899	446	77,005	,,	47,000
Dewas (Junior Branch), The Maharaja of	1892	419	66,998	,,	41,000
Dhar, The Maharaja of	1898	1,777	230,333	,,	94,000
Dholpur, The Maharaj-Rana of	1911	1,200	230,188	,,	106,000
Dungarpur, The Maharawal of	1918	1,447	189,272	,,	43,000
Idar, The Maharaja of	1911	1,669	226,355	,,	72,000
Jaisalmer, The Maharawal of	1914	16,062	67,652	,,	22,000
Khairpur, The Mir of	1921	6,050	193,152	Muhammadans	156,000
Kishangarh, The Maharaja of	1900	858	77,806	Hindus	33,000
Orchha, The Maharaja of	1874	2,079	284,948	,,	67,000
Partabgarh, The Maharawat of	1890	886	67,114	,,	39,000
Rampur, The Nawab of	1889	892	453,607	Hindus and Muhammadans	400,000
Sikkim, The Maharaja of	1914	2,818	81,721	Buddhists and Hindus	25,000
Sirohi, The Maharao of	1920	1,964	188,639	Hindus	66,000
Salutes of 13 Guns.					
Benares, The Maharaja of	1889	875	359,574	Hindus	149,000
Bhavnagar, The Maharaja of	1919	2,860	426,404	Hindus and Muhammadans	472,000
Cooch Behar, The Maharaja of	1922	1,307	592,489	,, ,,	218,000
Dhrangadhra, The Maharaja of	1911	1,167	88,406	Hindus	167,000
Jaora, The Nawab of	1895	601	85,778	,,	70,000
Jhalawar, The Maharaj-Rana of	1899	810	96,182	Muhammadans	46,000
Jind, The Maharaja of	1887	1,259	308,183	Hindus and Sikhs	180,000

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* Within their own territories these chiefs have salutes of 21 guns permanently.
† The present chief has a personal salute of two additional guns.

STATE, SALUTE, AND TITLE OF CHIEF.	Date of Succession.	Area in sq. miles.	Population.	Prevailing Religion.	Revenue for last year recorded or approximate.
					£
†Junagadh, The Nawab of	1911	3,337	465,493	Hindus and Muhammadans	343,000
†Kapurthala, The Maharaja of	1877	630	284,070	Muhammadans and Hindus	247,000
Nabha, The Maharaja of	1911	928	263,209	Hindus and Sikhs	163,000
†Nawanagar, The Maharaja of	1907	3,791	345,353	Hindus and Muhammadans	391,000
Palanpur, The Nawab of	1918	1,750	236,694	Hindus and Muhammadans	64,000
Porbandar, The Maharaja of	1908	642	101,881	Hindus	145,000
Rajpipla, The Raja of	1915	1,517	168,454	,,	127,000
Ratlam, The Maharaja of	1893	693	85,489	,,	60,000
Tripura, The Raja of	1909	4,116	304,437	,,	170,000
Salutes of 11 Guns.					
Ajaigarh, The Maharaja of	1919	802	84,790	,,	33,000
Chamba, The Raja of	1919	3,216	141,867	,,	36,000
Charkhari, The Maharaja of	1920	880	123,405	,,	46,000
Chattarpur, The Maharaja of	1867	1,130	166,549	,,	37,000
Faridkot, The Raja of	1918	643	150,661	Sikhs and Hindus	121,000
Gondal, The Thakur Sahib of	1869	1,024	167,071	Hindus and Muhammadans	240,000
Janjira, The Nawab of	1922	377	98,530	,, ,,	70,000
Mandi, The Raja of	1913	1,200	185,048	Hindus	91,000
Manipur, The Maharaja of	1891	8,456	384,016	,,	48,000
Morvi, The Thakur Sahib of	1922	913	96,697	,,	60,000
Panna, The Maharaja of	1902	2,596	197,600	,,	68,000
Pudukota, The Raja of	1886	1,179	426,813	,,	143,000
Rajgarh, The Raja of	1916	962	114,972	,,	52,000
Sailana, The Raja of	1919	279	27,165	,,	20,000
Sirmur (Nahan), The Maharaja of	1911	1,198	140,468	,,	40,000
Tehri (Garhwal), The Raja of	1913	4,500	300,725	,,	77,000

N.B.—There are also 13 other chiefs entitled to salutes of 11 guns.

† The present chief has a personal salute of two additional guns.

STATES OF THE RULING PRINCES AND CHIEFS OF INDIA.

THE States in India whose chiefs are in subordinate alliance with, or under the suzerainty of, the King-Emperor, comprise about two-fifths of the area, but only two-ninths of the population of India. Their administration, with a few unimportant exceptions, is not under the direct control of British officials, but it is subject, in varying degrees, to the Supreme Government. The chiefs are entitled to British protection, but have no power of making war and peace, or of sending ambassadors to one another or to foreign States; the military force they maintain is strictly limited; no European is allowed to reside at any of their courts without special sanction; and in case of misrule the Supreme Government can dethrone the chief or temporarily suspend him from the exercise of his powers. In matters of Imperial interest, trade, main lines of railway, &c., the Supreme Government has jurisdiction. Some States pay tribute, most do not. Tributes aggregating £581,200 (£233,000 from Mysore) were paid to the Government of India in 1921-22. Generally speaking, the States are governed by their Princes, Ministers, and Councils, with the advice of a political officer of the Supreme Government. This officer may have charge, as British Resident, of one large State, or may be the Agent for a group of States. A common characteristic of all Indian States, important or insignificant, is that in their territory British Indian law does not run. For them the Indian Legislature or the Provincial Legislative Councils cannot legislate; and over them the High Courts or Chief Courts of the Provinces have no jurisdiction.

The Assigned Districts of Mysore (Bangalore), Kalat (Quetta), and Berar are still technically Indian States territory. The Shan States, on the other hand, are technically part of British India, though administered by local Sawbwas or petty chiefs. Excluding these territories, the Indian States have a combined area of 709,583 square miles, and a population of 71,939,187. They maintain in the aggregate a considerable body of troops of inferior military organisation in addition to their Imperial Service troops. Many treaties provide that States shall furnish troops on the requisition of the Supreme Government, and troops of Indian States served in almost every Indian campaign of the 19th century. Lord Curzon inaugurated an Imperial Cadet Corps of Indian princes and nobles. The States vary greatly in size and importance. Hyderabad is nearly as large as Great Britain, and the Nizam enjoys a very large revenue. On the other hand, in Kathiawar and elsewhere, where family custom has led to minute sub-division, there are many chiefs of single villages. In these petty estates the nominal chief may have some very limited magisterial powers, but the administration is regulated and carried on by the Supreme Government in its executive capacity. The amount of control thus exercised over an Indian State in its internal affairs depends on a number of considerations, and varies from State to State. The rulers have not necessarily any religious or tribal connexion with the majority of their subjects. Thus the Nizam of Hyderabad is a Muhammadan, but most of his people are Hindus. Although the Indian States, large and small, number 693, only about 200 are of any real importance. The majority represent the scattered military chiefships which sprang from the ruins of the Moghul Empire in the 18th century. The rulers of Gwalior, Indore, and Baroda are all descendants of successful generals who then rose to power. Most of these States are of more recent origin than the British power in India. A unique step was taken in 1910, when a new Indian State was created out of the family domains of the Maharaja of Benares.

The salutes enjoyed by the Indian princes indicate their relative importance. Those with eleven guns or more are addressed as His Highness. On pages 631–2 are the names of 73 ruling chiefs who have salutes of eleven guns or more with some particulars of their States. Some well-known Indians of title, such as H.H. the Agha Khan, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., the Maharaja of Darbhanga, G.C.I.E., and the Maharajah of Burdwan, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., are not ruling chiefs.

The States of Hyderabad, Mysore, Baroda, Kashmir, Sikkim, and Kalat, and those belonging to the Rajputana and Central India Agencies, 175 in all, are under the direct supervision of the Governor-General in Council. The remainder, chiefly minor States, are under the supervision or control of various Provincial Governments. The States of first magnitude, which have a superior Resident, are Hyderabad, Mysore, Baroda, Kashmir, Jaipur, Udaipur, Gwalior, Indore, and Travancore and Cochin.

The Indian States may be thus classified:— 1. *Hyderabad*, the premier State in India (capital, Hyderabad, pop. 404,187—the fourth city in India). This State is in the centre of the Deccan or central plateau of Southern India. The ruling dynasty is of Turkoman origin, and is descended from Asaf Jah, who became Viceroy of the Deccan in 1712, and then independent of the Mogul Emperor. Telugu and Marathi are the chief languages. Wheat, rice, and cotton are produced. The Nizam's Guaranteed Railway is the principal line. 2. *Mysore.* This State, situated on a plateau in Southern India, was administered by the Indian Government from 1831 to 1881, when it was restored to native rule, under a somewhat strictly framed instrument of transfer. In Dec., 1913, the instrument was replaced by a new Treaty putting the relations between the British Government and the State on a footing more in consonance with the actual position of the Maharaja among the Feudatory Chiefs of India. Kanarese and Telugu are the chief languages. There is a Mysore State Railway. Millets, pulses, and rice are the principal crops. Mysore has important goldfields. 3. *Baroda*, situated in Western India in Gujarat and Kathiawar and much interlaced with British districts. The reigning Gaekwar was the adopted heir of the ruler deposed in 1875 for misgovernment and misconduct. 4. The Himalayan Hill States, west of Nepal, including Kashmir. The important frontier State of *Kashmir* (capital, Srinagar, pop. 141,735) was granted to Gholab Sing by Lord Hardinge, after the First Punjab War (1846). It comprises Jammu, Kashmir, Ladakh, Gilgit, and Baltistan. A British force stationed at Gilgit watches the northern passes and controls the feudatory chiefships of Hunza and Nagar; while on the west the subordinate chiefship of Chitral is occupied by British troops, depending for their support on the Peshawar border 5. *Sikkim*, a frontier State situated on the borders of Tibet, between Nepal and Bhutan, acknowledged the British protectorate in 1890, when also the boundaries of Tibet were defined by the Sikkim-Tibet Convention. 6. The Sikh States, in the Sirhind plain, south of the Sutlej. The most important of these is *Patiala.* 7. Rajputana, comprising the ancient sovereignties lying between Sind and the United Provinces. *Rajputana* (pop. 9,844,384) extends some 460 miles from north to south, and is 530 miles in breadth, and is larger than the British Isles. About half of the area is desert. It comprises 20 States of varying size and importance. Of these 17 are ruled by hereditary Rajput chiefs, two by Jat chiefs, and one by a Muhammadan. The Governor-General's Agent's headquarters are at Ajmer; he has under him Residents for Eastern and Western Rajputana, and about twenty other officers, distributed among the States to supervise the administration, and give advice when it is required. The most important States are *Jodhpur* (*Marwar*), *Udaipur* (*Mewar*), and *Jaipur.* The Rajput dynasties, the most ancient in India, go back before the Mogul Empire, and resemble feudal monarchies. 8. The States of *Central India*, lying to the north of the Nerbudda and to the south and east of Rajputana, although in the aggregate one-third less in extent than those of Rajputana, are nearly four times as numerous. All but 17 are petty chiefships. The most important are *Gwalior* and *Indore*, which include between them one-half of the whole area. The 31 minor States of Bundelkhand (largest, *Rewa*) are in political relation with the Central India Agency *Bhopal*, one of the principal Muhammadan States in India, is now for a fourth generation under female rule. 9. The Malayalim States of *Travancore* and *Cochin*, lying together in S.W. India. These important States, attached to Madras Presidency, represent ancient Hindu dynasties. 10. The three northern Muhammadan States of Khairpur (Sind), Bahawalpur, and Rampur. 11. Kalat (including Makran and Kharan) and Las Bela, with tribal areas in the possession of the Marri and Bugti tribes. 12. Gujarat, including Kutch and the numerous petty chiefships of Kathiawar. 13. The Southern Mahratta States. 14. The numerous Afghan and Baluch tribes of the N.W. frontier, inhabiting the mountains from the north of Peshawar to the base of the Suleiman range, a distance of 800 miles. The names of some of these tribes, Waziris, Orakzais, Afridis, &c., have become familiar owing to the many expeditions against them. 15. The aboriginal Gond and Kol tribes, under petty princes of aboriginal or Rajput blood, in Chota-Nagpur, Orissa, the Central Provinces, and the Jaipur (Vizagapatam) Agency. 16. The Indo-Chinese group of States, and the numerous hill tribes of the N.E. frontier.

Countries Contiguous to India.

NEPAL.

Sovereign, His Majesty Maharaja Dhiraja Tribhuhana Bir Bikram Jung Bahadur Shah Bahadur Shamsher Jang; *suc.* 1911. Salute in British territory, 21 guns.

Prime Min., H.H. Maharaja General Sir Chandra Shamsher Jang, Bahadur Rana, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., D.C.L.

Nepal (area, about 54,000 sq. miles; pop. 5,639,092) lies between British India and Tibet on the S. slopes of the Himalayas, and includes Mt. Everest (29,141 ft.). Amid the sterile mountains lie many fertile valleys. The lower hills are covered with jungle, in which wild animals abound. Rice, wheat, &c., are grown. Nepal is divided into four provinces. In 1921-22 its exports to British India were £4,096,000, while its imports amounted to £1,687,000. The chief trade route is that between Kathmandu and the Bengal frontier (76 miles). Nepal exports rice and other grains, hides, oilseeds, *ghi*, cattle, jute, &c., and imports cotton goods and yarn, sugar, salt, spices, metals, &c. The revenue, realised chiefly from land rent, forests, customs, &c., is over £1,000,000. The aborigines are Mongolian in type, and their religion is Buddhism. The country was conquered in 1769 by the Gurkhas, who are Hindus and claim to be Rajputs. Their frequent aggressions led to a war with the British in 1814–6. Relations have now long been friendly. The policy of seclusion is, however, consistently followed by the native rulers. The real political power rests with the Prime Minister, who paid a most successful visit to England in 1908. The British Envoy does not interfere in internal affairs. The army numbers about 45,000. By arrangement with Nepal, India obtains many fine recruits for its Gurkha regiments.

CAPITAL, *Kathmandu* (pop. 50,000) — *British Envoy at the Court of Nepal*, Lieut.-Col. W. F. T. O'Connor, C.I.E., C.V.O. ....Rs. 3,000

BHUTAN.

Bhutan (area, about 20,000 sq. miles; pop. about 350,000, mainly Buddhists) also lies on the S.E. of the Himalayas, and its products resemble those of Nepal. In 1863, owing to outrages on British subjects, portions of it were annexed to India, an annual allowance being paid by the Indian Government as compensation. By a treaty in 1910 this allowance was fixed at £6,667, and Bhutan agreed to be guided in its external relations by the advice of the British, who, however, will not interfere in its internal affairs. The former dual government of a spiritual chief and a temporal chief came to an end when the Tongsa Penlop, the chief councillor and virtual ruler, Sir Ugyen Wangchuk, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., was chosen hereditary Maharaja in 1907. He has a salute of 15 guns in British territory. The estimated annual revenue is £13,000. Bhutan's total trade with India in 1920-1 was £86,000. There is no British Resident.

CAPITAL, *Punakha.*

AFGHANISTAN.

Amir of Afghanistan and its Dependencies, H.M. Amir Amanulla Khan; *suc.* 1919.
Salute in British territory, 21 guns.

Afghan Minister in London, Sardar Abdul Hadi Khan, 25 Knightsbridge, S.W. 1.

Afghanistan lies on the N.W. frontier of India. Estimated area, 250,000 sq. miles, and pop. 7,000,000. It is bounded on the W. by Persia (boundary fixed 1857 and 1904), on the S. by Baluchistan (boundary fixed 1896–7), on the N. by Asiatic Russia (boundary fixed 1886–7 and 1893–5), and on the E. by the N.W. Frontier Province (boundary fixed 1895). The northern boundary runs from Zulfikar on the Persian frontier to Kushk, the Russian railway terminus on the branch line from Merv, and thence N.E. to the Oxus, which forms the boundary from Khamiab to Lake Victoria, whence the line to the Chinese frontier was fixed by the Pamir agreement of 1895. The Indo-Afghan frontier was settled by the Durand agreement of 1893. On this frontier from the Pamirs to the Gomal Pass are many Pathan tribes, who are much influenced by mullahs.

Mountains, chief among which are the Hindu Kush, cover three-fourths of the country, the elevation being generally over 4,000 feet. There are three great river basins, the Oxus, Helmand, and Kabul. The climate is dry, with extreme temperatures. The population is very mixed. The Duranis have predominated since 1747, especially in Kandahar; next come the Ghilzais (military and commercial) and the Tajiks (aboriginals, who are cultivators or retail traders). All are Sunni Muhammadans, except the Hazaras and Kizilbashes, who belong to the Shiite sect. The national tongue is Pushtu, but Persian is more universally spoken.

Afghanistan is divided into five major provinces, Kabul, Kandahar, Herat, Turkestan, and Badakshan (with Qataghan, Kafiristan, and Wakhan), and four minor provinces, the Eastern, Southern, Farah, and Maimena, which are under governors, with subordinate nobles and judges, police, and revenue officers. Amir Abdurrahman (1880–1901) established a strong central government, with a regular civil and military organisation, including offices for public works, posts, police, finance, trade, &c. He first formed a national army, paid and controlled by himself. It comprises about 90,000 regulars and irregulars, but lacks discipline and cohesion. Considerable quantities of rifles and artillery have been purchased in Europe under arrangements made with the Government of India. Factories for arms and ammunition, and for various commercial products, have been erected in Kabul. The Afghan laws are Islamic sacred laws, tribal laws, and those of the Amir, who is the Court of Appeal. The law is bulky and the criminal law severe. Recently steps have been taken to develop education, hitherto controlled by the mullahs. Most of the people are industrious cultivators, and the country has become fairly settled, peaceful, and prosperous. There are generally two crops a year, one of wheat (the staple food), barley, or lentils, the other of rice, millet, maize, and *dal*. Afghanistan is rich in fruits. Sheep and transport animals are bred. Silk, woollen, and hair cloths and carpets are manufactured. Salt, silver, copper, coal, iron, lead, rubies, and gold are found. The roads are generally unsuitable for wheeled traffic, but are being improved. Goods are conveyed by pack animals. The chief trade routes to India are the Khaiber Pass route, from Kabul to Peshawar (220 miles), along which a motor service was established by the late Amir, and the road from Kandahar to Chaman (70 miles). The Sind-Pishin railway is now completed to the

Baluchistan-Persian frontier. The trade of Afghanistan with India in 1921–22 was about £1,140,000. The exports to India are mainly fruits and nuts, raw wool, and *ghi*; while the imports therefrom are chiefly cotton yarn and piece goods, metals, leather goods, tea, and sugar. The Afghan customs duties are heavy. There is a large export of wool to Persia and Russia, cotton and silk goods, sugar, &c., being taken in exchange. The annual revenue is unknown, and consists largely of payments in kind. It may amount to £1,500,000. There are taxes on land, a grazing tax, customs duties, stamps, fines, poll-taxes, receipts from State lands, monopolies, and factories, and mining royalties.

As the result of a British mission to Kabul in 1904–5 the engagements which had existed with the Amir Abdurrahman since 1880 were renewed by the treaty of March 21, 1905. By the Anglo-Russian Convention of August, 1907, Russia declared Afghanistan outside the Russian sphere of influence.

His Majesty the late Amir Habibullah Khan was assassinated on February 20, 1919; his brother, Nasrulla Khan, by a *coup d'état* thereupon seized and temporarily held the reins of government at Kabul, but the Amir's third son, Amanulla Khan, soon after declared himself, and was recognised as, Amir. Afghan troops crossed the Indian frontier on May 2, on which the Indian Government took immediate steps to expel them; fighting followed and Dakka was occupied by British troops, but overtures were made by the Amir and a treaty of peace was signed in August. . By this treaty Afghanistan is left officially free and independent, both internal and external.

A treaty was signed by representatives of Afghanistan and Great Britain on the Nov. 22, 1921, by which the two Governments agreed to respect one another's internal and external independence; to recognise boundaries then existent, subject to a slight re-adjustment near the Khyber; to receive Legations at London and Kabul and consular officers at Delhi, Calcutta, Karachi, Bombay and Kandahar and Jalalabad respectively. The Afghan Government are allowed to import free of customs duty such material as is required for the strengthening of their country. The export of goods to British territory from Afghanistan is permitted, while separate Postal and Trade Conventions are to be concluded in the future.

CAPITAL, *Kabul* (about 100,000). The chief commercial centre is Kandahar (60,000). Other provincial capitals are Herat (20,000), Nazar-i-Sherif (20,000), and Khanabad (5.000).

British Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Lieut.-Col. F. H Humphrys, C.I.E. (1922).

British Consul at Kandahar, Khan Sahib Mahmud Khan.

British Consul at Jalalabad, Khan Sahib Saiyid Muhammad Shah.

MESOPOTAMIA AND THE PERSIAN GULF.—For three centuries England has taken the lead in the Gulf trade. She has suppressed piracy, slavery, and inter-tribal warfare on land and sea, made surveys, and laid down buoys and cables. Vigorous measures have been taken against gun-running. England and India still have the lion's share of the trade, the bulk of which is conducted by Indians, who make Bombay their *entrepôt*. The Arabian shores are low-lying deserts, the Persian coasts mountainous; at the head of the Gulf are great alluvial plains. The heat is intense in summer. Natural harbours are few. The British Government have been entrusted with the mandate for Mesopotamia. Municipal Councils, representative divisional councils, and a Council of State have been set up. Emir Feisal was elected King in 1921. The port of Basra has been greatly developed and a large capital expenditure has been incurred on railways during the British occupation. *High Commr., Mesopotamia*, Sir Henry Dobbs, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E. (*See also* p. 708.)

Bahrein (capital, Manama), governed by Sheikh Sir Hamid Isa bin Alial Khalifah, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., and under the protectorate of the Indian Government, is the largest of a group of islands half-way up the Gulf, near the Arab coast (El Hasa). It is the headquarters of extensive pearl fisheries, and a distributing centre for the adjacent mainland. Pearls are the only notable export; rice, cotton goods, dates, sugar, and spices the chief imports. In 1919–20 the value of the exports was £946,000, and of the imports £1,414,000. The people (about 110,000) are Muhammadans. The Sheikh has been in treaty relations since 1820 with the Government of India, who have a Political Agent at Bahrein. In 1880 he engaged not to make treaties with any other State.

The Sultan of *Omān* (Muscat) is in treaty relations with, and subsidised by, the Government of India, who have a Political Agent at his Court.

The independent tribes on the *Pirate* (Arab) *Coast* from Ras-el-Kheima to Odeid are bound under treaties with the Indian Government (dating from 1820, and confirmed in 1853 by a Treaty of Perpetual Peace) to maintain a maritime truce for the prevention of piracy and slavery, and for the cessation of hostilities at sea. Hence their chiefs are sometimes called the "Trucial" chiefs. The British Political Resident in the Persian Gulf is the recognised arbiter and adviser of these tribes, and peace is maintained by the British flag. In 1892 these tribes agreed not to enter into relations with, or cede territory to, any other Power than the British. The trade of the Arab coast ports largely consists in exports of pearls to India *viâ* Lingah and Bahrein.

Important caravan routes converge at *Koweit*, which has an excellent harbour. The Sheikh is under treaty obligations with the Indian Government.

Political Resident, Persian Gulf, Lt.-Col. A. P. Trevor, C.S.I., C.I.E.……………………Rs. 4,000
Pol. Agent, Muscat, Major M. A. E. Rae Rs. 1,750
Do., Koweit, Major J. C. More, D.S.O. …Rs. 1,300
Do., Bahrein, Bt. Major C. K. Daly ……Rs. 1,100

PERSIA (*q.v.*) borders on Baluchistan and Afghanistan. The demarcation of the Perso-Baluch frontier, partially carried out in 1872 and 1895, was completed in 1905.

ASIATIC RUSSIA.—A portion of what was once the Russian Empire is conterminous with Persia and Afghanistan. The Trans-Caspian Railway runs, *viâ* Merv, to Samarkand and Andijan, with a branch to Tashkent. The Murghab Valley branch from Merv to Kuskh on the Afghan frontier, opened in 1898, brings the Russian railways within 70 miles of Herat, and within 450 miles of the Chaman terminus of the Indian railways.

Another important strategic line connects Tashkent directly with Orenburg. The Amu-Darya, or Oxus, which separates Bokhara from Afghanistan for 330 miles, is navigated by Russian steamers.

CHINA.—India is in contact with two dependencies of China, Chinese Turkestan and Tibet, and one province, Yunnan.

Chinese Turkestan is surrounded by the mountains of Tianshan, the Pamirs, and Kuenlun. There are three difficult passes into Russian Turkestan and two still more difficult ones into India. The boundary between Kashmir and Chinese Turkestan has not been officially defined. There is a British consul-general at Kashgar (Lt.-Col. P. T. Etherton). Trade with India is chiefly carried over the Karakoram Pass (18,500 feet) *viâ* Ladakh, in Kashmir.

Tibet, a plateau seldom lower than 10,000 feet, forms the northern frontier of India (boundary imperfectly defined), from Kashmir to Burma, but is separated therefrom by the Himalayas. India imports from Tibet wool, borax, salt, and musk, in exchange for cotton and woollen goods and grain. The total trade in 1921-2 was about £605,000. Trade passes from Bengal (through Sikkim) and from the Punjab and the United Provinces. Under the Anglo-Chinese Sikkim Convention of 1890, a trade mart was opened at Yatung; but as the Tibetans persistently disregarded the Convention, a political mission was despatched from India, with a military escort. It reached the capital, Lhasa, after sharp fighting, on August 3, 1904. A new Convention was signed (Sept. 7), providing for the erection of boundary pillars between Sikkim and Tibet; for three trade marts, with British and Tibetan agents; for unrestricted traffic by existing routes; and for payment of an indemnity. The Tibetans pledged themselves not to alienate any territory or grant concessions to, or permit the intervention of, any foreign Power. By the Convention of Peking (April, 1906) China accepted the Conventions of 1890 and 1904, and declared that no foreign State should interfere in Tibet, while England also undertook not to interfere in the administration of Tibet or annex territory. By the Anglo-Russian Convention of Aug., 1907, both Powers recognised the suzerain rights of China in Tibet, agreed to maintain its territorial integrity, to refrain from intervention in its internal administration, to treat with Tibet only through the Chinese Government, not to send representatives to Lhasa, not to assign any territory to either Power, and not to obtain railway, mining, or other concessions; but direct relations between British commercial agents and Tibetan authorities under the Conventions of 1904 and 1906 are permitted. In Dec., 1905, the ruler of Tibet, the Tashi Lama, visited India. The Dalai (or Sacred) Lama, who fled before the British advance on Lhasa, returned to Tibet in Jan., 1910. The Chinese had meanwhile strengthened their hold over the administration, despite the opposition of the Lamas, or monks, who resented the loss of their authority. In Feb., 1910, the Dalai Lama again fled to India, pursued by Chinese troops. He was then deposed by the Chinese Emperor. The British Government refused the Dalai Lama's appeal for their intervention, but allowed him to remain at Darjiling. He left India in June, 1912, for Lhasa, where sharp fighting occurred between the Chinese and Tibetans, the former being worsted. In August, 1912, the British Minister at Peking presented a Note to the Chinese Government, urging that China should not actively intervene in internal administration in Tibet. To this the Chinese Government agreed, and representatives of the British, Chinese and Tibetan Governments met in conference at Simla in Oct., 1913, to discuss the relations between the three countries. A convention, the terms of which have not been made public, was initialled by the three representatives, but the Chinese Government have so far refused to ratify it.

Yunnan is a Chinese province to the N.E. of Burma. By Anglo-Chinese agreements of 1894 and 1897 a boundary was fixed between Burma and Yunnan, and arrangements were made regarding trade, extradition, &c. Part of the boundary is still undefined. By an agreement of 1896 Great Britain and France agreed to share equally all privileges or advantages that might be conceded by China in Yunnan. Trade with Yunnan is chiefly by a difficult route from Bhamo, in Upper Burma. The direct trade was about £1,605,000 in 1921-2. Burma imports from Yunnan hides, raw silk, &c., and exports cotton goods, &c. Têng-yuëh and Ssumao, near the Burma frontier, are treaty "ports." There are British consuls at Têng-yuëh and Yunnan-fu.

SIAM (*q.v.*) marches with Burma for many hundreds of miles through mountainous country, and considerable trade is carried on over this frontier, mainly with Chiengmai. Burma imports from Siam teak, cattle, silk goods, &c., and exports cotton goods, &c. In 1921-2 the value of the total trade was about £544,000. The boundary of Burma and N.W. Siam was demarcated in 1892-3. France in 1904 recognised the portion of Siam west of the Menam basin, including the Malay peninsula and adjacent islands, as within the British sphere of influence.

TRADE BY LAND OF BRITISH INDIA WITH FOREIGN COUNTRIES, 1921-2.

(Converted at the rate of Rs. 15=£1.)

(000 omitted.)

	Imports. £	Exports. £
Persia	313	558
Afghanistan	540	903
Tirah	34	67
Dir, Swat and Bajaur	210	436
Buner	12	18
Waziristan	385	210
Kurram Valley	4	24
Badakshan	0·5	...
Kashgar	5	2
Chinese Turkestan	129	146
Central Asia	96	176
Tibet	419	185
Nepal	4,096	1,686
Sikkim	457	89
Bhutan	57	28
Towang	4	3
Naga and Mishmi Hils	20	24
Duffla and Aka Hills	...	...
Western China	870	736
Siam	342	202
Kachin Country	12	13
Shan States	3,802	3,204
Karennee	68	22
	11,212	8,723

The Dominion of Canada.

AREA AND POPULATION.

Provinces and Capitals.	Area (English Sq. Miles).	Population.	
		Census, 1911.	Census, 1921.
Alberta (Edmonton)	255,285	374,295	588,454
British Columbia (Victoria)	355,855	392,480	524,582
Manitoba (Winnipeg)	251,832	461,394	610,118
New Brunswick (Fredericton)	27,985	351,889	387,876
Nova Scotia (Halifax)	21,428	492,338	523,837
Ontario (Toronto)	407,262	2,527,292	2,933,662
Prince Edward Island (Charlottetown)	2,184	93,728	88,615
Quebec (Quebec)	706,834	2,005,776	2,361,199
Saskatchewan (Regina)	251,700	492,432	757,510
Yukon (Dawson)	207,076	8,512	4,157
North-West Territories (*Ottawa*)	1,242,224	6,507	7,988
Royal Canadian Navy	...	...	485
Total	3,729,665	7,206,643	8,788,483

Land Area, 3,603,336 square miles; Water Area, 126,329 square miles. Included in the areas are the districts transferred from N.W.T. in 1912. The rural population, in 1921, was 4,436,041, and the urban population, 4,352,442. Of the immigrants in 1920-21, 47,687 were from England, 943 from Wales, 19,248 from Scotland, and 6,384 from Ireland; 48,059 came from the U.S.A., and 26,156 from other countries.

Increase of the People.

Census Year.	Population.			Decennial Increase.	Immigrants.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
1861		...	3,090,561	...	...
1871	1,764,311	1,721,450	3,485,761	544,463	27,000
1881	2,188,854	2,135,956	4,324,810	635,553	48,000
1891	2,460,471	2,372,768	4,833,239	508,429	82,165
1901	2,751,708	2,619,607	5,371,315	538,076	49,149
1911	3,821,995	3,384,648	7,206,643	1,835,328	311,084
1921	4,529,945	4,258,538	8,788,483	1,581,840	148,477

Racial Origins.	1911.	1921.
British Races	3,896,985	4,869,090
English	1,823,150	2,545,496
Scottish	997,880	1,173,824
Irish	1,050,384	1,107,817
Other	25,511	41,953
European Races	2,978,611	3,696,933
French	2,054.890	2,452,782
Scandinavian	107,535	161,359
Hebrew	75,681	126,196
Italian	45,411	66,769
Polish	33,365	53,403
Finnish	15,497	21,494
Belgian	9,593	20,234
Other	636,645	788,696
Asiatic Races	43,017	65,131
Chinese	27,774	39,587
Japanese	9,021	15,868
Other	6,222	10,276
Indian	105,492	110,596
Negro	16,877	18,281
Unspecified	165,655	27,142

Religions.	1911.	1921.
Roman Catholics	2,833,041	3,383,663
Presbyterians	1,116,071	1,408,812
Anglicans	1,043,017	1,407,959
Methodists	1,079,993	1,158,744
Baptists	382,120	421,730
Lutherans	229,864	281,484
Greek Church	88,507	169,822
Jews	74,564	125,190
Mennonites	44,625	58,797
Congregationalists	34,054	30,574
Confucians	14,562	27,319
Salvation Army	18,834	24,763
Evangelical Associations	10,595	13,908
Christian Science	5,073	13,826
Doukhobors	10,493	12,658
Brethren	9,278	11,626
Buddhists	10,012	11,288

Indian Population (1901) 127,932; (1911) 105,492; (1921) 110,596. Eskimos (1921) 3,296.

PHYSIOGRAPHY.

Canada was originally discovered by Cabot in 1497, but its history dates only from 1534, when the French took possession of the country. The first settlement (Quebec) was founded by them in 1608. In 1759 Quebec succumbed to the British forces under General Wolfe, and in 1763 the whole territory of Canada became a possession of Great Britain by the Treaty of Paris of that year. Nova Scotia was ceded in 1713 by the Treaty of Utrecht, the Provinces of New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island being subsequently formed out of it. British Columbia was formed into a Crown colony in 1858, having previously been a part of the Hudson Bay Territory, and was united to Vancouver Island in 1866. By the British North America Act, passed in 1867, the Provinces of Canada (Ontario and Quebec), Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick were united under the title of THE DOMINION OF CANADA, and provision was made in the Act for the admission at any subsequent period of the other provinces and territories of British North America.

The Dominion of Canada occupies the whole of the northern part of the North American Continent (with the exception of Alaska and part of the coast of Labrador), from 49° North latitude to the North Pole, and from the Pacific to the Atlantic Ocean. The boundaries between the Ungava district of the Labrador peninsula (transferred to Quebec in 1912) and the Labrador coast region of Newfoundland are expected to be settled shortly by a Judicial Commission.

Relief.—From a physical point of view Canada may be divided into an eastern division, a western division, the Red River Valley, in long. 97°, forming the separating line, and a northern division. The eastern division comprises two areas, presenting radically distinct aspects:—(1) The south-eastern area, bounded by the line of the Gulf and River St. Lawrence, from Belle Isle to Montreal, thence by a line running directly south to Lake Champlain, which is generally hilly, and sometimes mountainous, with many fine stretches of agricultural and pastoral lands. (2) The southern and western area, presenting, in the main, a broad, level, and slightly undulating expanse of generally fertile country, with occasional step-like ridges or rocky escarpments. The main hydrographical feature is the chain of lakes, with an area of 95,000 square miles, contributing to the great river system of the St. Lawrence. The northern division, embracing nearly two-thirds of the Dominion, with an average elevation of 1,000 feet above the level of the sea, is pre-eminently a region of waterways, and including the great Laurentian mountain range. In this area are found the other great river systems, the Nelson and the Mackenzie. The western division referred to may also be said to possess two areas equally distinct in character. The first stretches from the Red River Valley to the Rocky Mountains. Here, between lat. 49° and 54°, is the great Prairie Region, rising to the west in three terrace-like elevations, the lowest of which is 700 feet, and the third about 3,000 feet above the level of the sea. North of the 54th parallel the country passes again into forest. The second area, from the western edge of the Prairie to the Pacific coast, is a distance of 400 miles, and contains the Rocky Mountains (Mount Robson, 13,068 feet) and the Selkirk and Cascade Ranges, whose summits are from 4,000 to 16,000 feet high, the country being on the whole densely wooded. The highest mountain peaks in Canada are Mount Logan, 19,539 feet, and Mount St. Elias, 18,000 feet, both in the Yukon.

Climate.—The climate in the eastern and central portions of the Dominion presents greater extremes of cold and heat than in corresponding latitudes in Europe, but in the south-western portion of the Prairie Region and the southern portions of the Pacific slope the climate is milder. Spring, summer, and autumn are of about seven to eight months' duration, and the winter four to five months. The soil is generally fertile and all the products of the temperate zone are cultivated.

GOVERNORS-GENERAL OF CANADA SINCE 1867.

Name.	Date of Appointment.	Date of Assumption of Office.
Viscount Monck	June 1, 1867	July 1, 1867
Sir John Young (Lord Lisgar)	Dec. 29, 1868	Feb. 2, 1869
Earl of Dufferin (Marquess of Dufferin and Ava)	May 22, 1872	June 25, 1872
Marquess of Lorne (Duke of Argyll)	Oct. 5, 1878	Nov. 25, 1878
Marquess of Lansdowne	Aug. 18, 1883	Oct. 23, 1883
Lord Stanley of Preston (Earl of Derby)	May 1, 1888	June 11, 1888
Earl of Aberdeen	May 22, 1893	Sept. 18, 1893
Earl of Minto	July 25, 1898	Nov. 12, 1898
Earl Grey	Sept. 26, 1904	Dec. 10, 1904
Field-Marshal H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught and Strathearn, K.G.	Mar. 21, 1911	Oct. 13, 1911
Duke of Devonshire, P.C., K.G., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O.	Aug. 8, 1916	Nov. 11, 1916
General Lord Byng of Vimy, G.C.B., K.C.M.G., M.V.O.	June 3, 1921	Aug. 11, 1921

GOVERNMENT.

Canada is a self-governing Dominion within the British Empire, its constitution resting on the British North America Act of 1867, under which the Dominion of Canada came into being on July 1, 1867 (Dominion Day). The Executive power is vested in a Governor-General appointed by the Sovereign and aided by a Privy Council.

Governor-General and Staff.

Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief, General Lord Byng of Vimy, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., M.V.O. (1921) £10,000

Secretary, A. F. Sladen, C.M.G., C.V.O. $6,000

Private Secretary, Major P. K. Hodgson, O.B.E. ....

Deputy of the Governor-General's Secretary, James F. Crowdy, M.V.O., B.A. $4,200

Aides-de-Camp, Capt. Hon. F. W. Erskine; Major Willis O'Connor, D.S.O., P.P.C.L.I.; Major J. T. V. Archambault, D.S.O., M.C.; Major Robert Wolrige Gordon, M.C.

Honorary Aides-de-Camp, Brig.-Gen. D. M. Ormond, C.M.G., D.S.O.; Commissioner A. B. Perry, C.M.G.; Brig.-Gen. C. H. MacLaren, C.M.G., D.S.O.; Brig.-Gen. T. L. Tremblay, C.M.G., D.S.O.; Col. Sir A. P. Sherwood, K.C.M.G., M.V.O.; Lt.-Col. A. Macphail, C.M.G., D.S.O.; Lt.-Col. J. B. Rogers, C.M.G., D.S.O., M.C.; Lt.-Col. C. W. Peck, V.C., D.S.O.; Lt.-Col. C. M. Edwards, D.S.O.; Lt.-Col. C. H. Hill, D.S.O.; Lt.-Col. W. W. Foster, D.S.O.; Lt.-Col. G. R. Pearkes, V.C., D.S.O.; Lt.-Col. L. R. La Fleche, D.S.O.; Col. C. R. E. Willets, D.S.O.; Lt.-Col. L. H. R. Ewing, D.S.O., M.C.; Col. J. L. Ralston, C.M.G., D.S.O.; Lt.-Col. A. MacMillan, D.S.O.; Lt. D. A. MacKinnon, D.S.O.; Major A. Payette, M.C.; Lt.-Col. D. L. Redman; Col. A. E. Dubuc, D.S.O.

Honorary Naval Aide-de-Camp, Commodore W. Hose, C.B.E., R.C.N.

Honorary Air Aide-de-Camp, Wing-Commander W. G. Barker, V.C., D.S.O., M.C., D.F.C.

Honorary Physician, Maj.-Gen. J. T. Fotheringham, C.M.G., M.D.

Comptroller of the Household.

THE EXECUTIVE.

The executive government and authority are vested in the King, and exercised in his name by the Governor-General, aided by a Privy Council.

THE DOMINION CABINET.

(*In order of Precedence.*)

Prime Minister, Secretary of State for External Affairs and President of the Privy Council, Right Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie King, C.M.G., LL.D. *$15,000

Minister of Finance, Rt. Hon. William Stevens Fielding, P.C., LL.D. 10,000

Minister of National Defence, Hon. E. M. Macdonald 10,000

Post.-Gen., Hon. Charles Murphy, B.A., K.C. 10,000

Minister without Portfolio, Hon. Raoul Dandurand, LL.D., K.C.

Minister of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment and the Minister in charge of and to administer the Department of Health, Hon. Henri Severin Beland, M.D. 10,000

Minister of Justice and Attorney-General, Hon. Sir Lomer Gouin, K.C.M.G. 10,000

Minister of Customs and Excise, Hon. Jacques Bureau, LL.B. 10,000

Minister of Marine and Fisheries, Hon. Ernest Lapointe, LL.B., K.C. 10,000

Solicitor-Gen., Hon. Edward J. McMurray 7,000

Minister of Trade and Commerce, Hon. Thomas Andrew Low 10,000

Secretary of State, Hon. Arthur Bliss Copp, LL.B. 10,000

Minister of Railways and Canals, Hon. George P. Graham 10,000

Minister of the Interior, Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs and Minister of Mines, Hon. Charles Stewart 10,000

Minister of Agriculture, Hon. William Richard Motherwell $10,000

Minister of Labour, Hon. James Murdock 10,000

Minister of Immigration and Colonization, Hon. James Alexander Robb 10,000

Minister without Portfolio, Hon. John Ewen Sinclair.

Minister of Public Works, Hon. James H. King, M.D. 10,000

Leader of the Opposition, Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen, K.C., M.P. (*b.* 1874) 10,000

GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS.

AGRICULTURE.

Minister of Agriculture, Hon. W. R. Motherwell $10,000

Private Secretary, Miss Isabel Cummings 3,300

Deputy Minister, J. H. Grisdale, D.S.A. 5,500

Assist. do. and Secretary, Lt.-Col. A. L. F. Jarvis, I.S.O. 4,500

Commissioner of Agriculture, D. Marshall 6,000

Dairy and Cold Storage Commissioner, J. A. Ruddick 5,000

Veterinary Director-General (vacant).

Director of Experimental Farms, E. S. Archibald 5,000

Seed Commissioner, George H. Clark 5,000

Commr. for Canada of International Agricultural Institute, T. K. Doherty, B.C.L. 4,000

Live Stock Commissioner, H. S. Arkell 4,200

Dominion Entomologist, A. Gibson 4,900

Dominion Chemist, F. T. Shutt, D.Sc. 3,900

Dominion Horticulturist, William T. Macoun 3,800

Dominion Cerealist (vacant)

Dominion Agrostologist, G. P. McRostie... 3,000

Dominion Poultry Husbandman, F. C. Elford 3,360

Dom. Animal do., G. B. Rothwell, B.S.A. 3,240

Dom. Entomologist, Arthur Gibson 4,500

Fruit Commissioner, G. E. McIntosh 3,600

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* NOTE.—In every case—including the Prime Minister's—*four thousand dollars* is paid in addition to a Minister of the Crown as his sessional indemnity as a member of either the Senate or the House of Commons of Canada.

AIR BOARD.

Chairman, Hon. E. M. Macdonald	
Chief of Staff, Air-Vice-Marshal Sir W. G. Gwatkin, K.C.M.G., C.B.	
Director, Naval Service, Commodore W. Hose, R.C.N., C.B.E.	
Surveyor-General, E. Beville, LL.D.	
Director of Flying Operations, Wing Comdr. R. Leckie, D.S.O., D.S.C., D.F.C.	$4,500
Controller, Civil Aviation, J. S. Scott, M.C. A.F.C.	3,600
Director of the Canadian Air Force, Wing Commander J. L. Gordon, D.F.C.	
Asst. Director (Operations, Training Staff Duties), Flight Lt. G. O. Johnson, M.C.	
Asst. Director (Technical and Equipment), Wing Comdr. E. W. Stedman, O.B.E.	
Asst. Director and Secretary, J. A. Wilson	

AUDITOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

Auditor-General (vacant).	
Asst. do., Wm. Kearns	$5,100
Dept. Accountants, J. W. Reid; J. S. Stevenson; E. E. Stockton; A. H. Brown; E. S. Johnston each	4,200

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.

Chairman, Hon. W. J. Roche, M.D., LL.D.	$7,000
Commissioners, Michel G. La Rochelle, K.C., LL.D.; Clarence Jameson each	6,000
Secretary, William Foran	5,100

CUSTOMS AND EXCISE.

Minister of Customs and Excise, Hon. Jacques Bureau	$10,000
Private Secretary, W. Ide	3,400
Commissioner of Customs and Excise, R. R. Farrow	6,000
Asst. do., George W. Taylor	5,100
General Executive Assistant, C. P. Blair	4,800
Chief Accountant, H. V. Rorke	4,500
Departmental Solicitor (vacant).	
Chief Inspector, E. S. Busby	4,920
Chief and General Inspector (vacant).	
Dominion Customs Appraiser, J. A. Watson	4,220
Dominion Inspector of Excise, Wm. Caven	3,960
Chief, Preventive Service, W. F. Wilson	4.500
Chief Analyst, F. W. Babington	3,300
Board of Customs—Commissioner of Customs (Chairman), G. W. Taylor; C. P. Blair; W. F. Wilson; R. W. Breadner.	

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS.

Secretary of State, The Prime Minister.	
Under Sec. of State for External Affairs, Sir Joseph Pope, K.C.M.G., C.V.O., I.S.O.	$8,000
Asst. Under-Sec., W. H. Walker, I.S.O.	4,200
Legal Adviser (vacant).	
Accountant, F. M. Baker	3,240

High Commissioner's Office, London, England.

(Kinnaird House, Pall Mall East, S.W. 1.)

High Commissioner, Hon. Peter C. Larkin	10,000
Secretary, Lucien T. Pacaud	7,000
Assistant Secretary, E. P. Luke	3.000

Paris Agency Office.

Commissioner General, Philippe Roy	12,000
Secretary, Pierre Dupuy	3,500

Agent of the Department of External Affairs in Washington, U.S.A.

M. M. Mahoney (British Embassy)	5,000

FINANCE.

Min. of Finance, Rt. Hon. W. S. Fielding	$10,000
Private Secretary, H. C. Fielding	3,360
Deputy Minister and Sec., Treasury Board, J. C. Saunders	10,000
Com. of Taxation, R. W. Breadner	10,000
Comptroller of Dominion Currency, G. W. Hyndman	4,800
Chief Accountant, J. G. Macfarlane	$4,200
Accountants, E. L. Brittain, W. L. Blair each	4,020
Departmental Solicitor, R. B. Viets	4,020
Tariff Commissioner, J. A. Russell	6,000

HEALTH.

Minister of Health, Hon. Henri S. Beland, M.D. (*Minister of Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment*).	
Deputy Minister, J. A. Amyot, C.M.G., M.D.	$6,000
Asst. do., D. A. Clark, M.D.	4,560
Chief, Quarantine Division, J. D. Page, M.D.	5,300
Superintendent, Marine Hospital Service, C. H. Godin, M.D.	3,360
Chief, Division of Medical Research, N. McL. Harris	5,000
Chief Dominion Analyst, H. M. Lancaster	4,800
Chief, Division of Child Welfare, Helen MacMurchy, M.D.	4,200
Chief, Division of Venereal Disease Control, J. J. Heagerty, M.D.	3,540
Chief, Division of Patent Medicines, L. P. Teevens	2,880
Chief, Division of Narcotics, F. W. Cowan	2,760
Architect, B. E. Parry, M.R.A.I.C.	3,300
Accountant, J. Anderson	3,240
Secretary, F. H. Brown	3,060

IMMIGRATION AND COLONIZATION.

Minister, Hon. James A. Robb	$10,000
Deputy Minister, W. J. Egan	6,000
Asst. Deputy Minister, W. D. Scott	4,800
Superintendent of Emigration, London (Eng.), Col. J. Obed Smith	4,800
Inspector U S. Agencies, W. J. White	
Supervisor, Juvenile Immigration, G. Bogue Smart	
Secretary, F. C. Blair	

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

Deputy Supt.-General, Duncan C. Scott, F.R.S.C.	$6,000
Asst. do. and Sec., J. D. McLean	4,500
Accountant and Purchasing Agent, F. H. Paget	4,200

INSURANCE.

Superintendent, G. D. Finlayson, A.I.A.	$6,000
Senior Actuary, J. D. Watson	
Senior Examiner, W. H. Gilliland	
Examiners, R. W. Warwick; A. J. O'Reilly; A. D. Jamieson; T. B. Holmes	

INTERIOR.

Minister of Interior, Hon. Charles Stewart	$10,000
Private Secretary, J. E. Featherston	3,500
Deputy Minister, Wm. Wallace Cory, C.M.G.	8,000
Asst. do., R. A. Gibson	4,800
Secretary, J. M. Roberts	4,020
Financial Controller, P. Marchand	4,020
Solicitor, K. R. Daly	3,840
Surveyor-General, E. Deville, I.S.O., LL.D.	5,100
Gold Commissioner, Yukon Territory, G. P. MacKenzie (Dawson City)	5,000
Director, Dominion Observatory (Ottawa), Otto J. Klotz, D.Sc.	5,100
Do., Dominion Observatory (Victoria, B.C.), J. S. Plaskett	4,500
Comm., Dominion Lands, J. W. Greenway	4,800
Deputy do., H. E. Hume	4,020
Comm., Dominion Parks, J. B. Harkin	4,800
Director of Dominion Water Power, J. B. Challies, C.E.	4,800
Supt. Geodetic Survey, N. Ogilvie	4,800
Field Superintendent of Irrigation (Calgary), F. H. Peters	4,500

Commissioner, International Boundary Survey, J. J. McArthur	$4,500
Director of Forestry Branch, E. H. Finlayson (*acting*)	3,360
Supt., Forest Products Laboratory (Montreal), W. Kynock	4,020
Supt. of Mining Lands, H. H. Rowatt	4,500
Supt., Natural Resources Intelligence Branch, F. C. C. Lynch	4,500
Controller of School Lands, W. T. Rollins	4,020
Controller of Land Patents Branch, N. O. Cote, I.S.O.	4,200
Controller of Timber and Grazing, B. L. York	4,200
Chief Geographer, J. E. Chalifour	2,480
Director, N.W.T. and Yukon Branch, O. S. Finnie, D.L.S.	4,200
Supt., B.C. Lands and Townsites Branch, G. Wyld	3,600
Supt., Ordnance Lands Branch, J. P. Dunne	3,840

JUSTICE.

Minister of Justice and Attorney-General, Hon. Sir Lomer Gouin, K.C.M.G.	$10,000
Private Secretary, J. E. Tremblay	3,960
Solicitor-General, Hon. E. J. McMurray, M.P.	7,000
Private Secretary, W. M. Dickson	3,400
Deputy Minister, E. L. Newcombe, C.M.G., K.C. LL.B.	10,000
Asst. do. & Secretary, W. Stuart Edwards	6,500
Supt. of Penitentiaries, Brigadier-General W. St. P. Hughes	4,920
Chief, Clemency Branch, J. D. Clarke	4,000
Legal Officers, J. Chisholm, J. P. Bill, J. A. Renaud, **$5,500** each; C. P. Plaxdon, **$4,620**; M. F. Gallagher, **$4,020**; F. P. Varcoe, **$4,020**; R. de Salaberry	3,120
Librarian, E. Miall	3,120
Accountant, E. Narraway	4,000

LABOUR.

Minister of Labour, Hon. Jas. Murdock	$10,000
Private Secretary, Miss Sadie McCool	3,300
Deputy Minister, H. H. Ward	6,000
Assist. Deputy Minister, Gerald H. Brown	4,500
Director, Employment Service, R. A. Rigg	4,020
Secretary, (vacant)	
Superintendent, Government Annuities, S. T. Bastedo	4,260

MARINE AND FISHERIES.

Minister of Marine and Fisheries, Hon. E. Lapointe, K.C.	$10,000
Private Secretary, Omar Langlois	3,360
Deputy Minister, Alexander Johnston	8,000
Asst. do., H. E. A. Hawken	4,500
Superintendent of Fisheries W. A. Found	4,800
Commissioner of Fisheries and International Commissioner, E. E. Prince, LL.D.	4,000
Chief Accountant, A. Boyle	4,020
Chief of Central Registry, J. E. McClenaghan	3,480
Chief Engineer, B. H. Fraser	5,400
Purchasing Agent, George H. Flood	4,000
Commissioner of Lights, J. G. Macphail, B.Sc.	5,100
Chief Wreck Commissioner, Capt. L. A. Demers	4,200
Chairman, Lighthouse Board, A. Johnston (*Deputy Minister*)	
Director, Meteorological Service (Toronto), Sir R. F. Stupart	5,400

NATIONAL DEFENCE.*

Minister, E. M. Macdonald	$10,000
Acting Deputy Minister, G. J. Desbarats, C.M.G. (Deputy Minister of Naval Service).	
Asst. do., H. W. Brown	5,100
Chief of Staff, Maj.-Gen. J. H. McBrien, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.	8,000
Quartermaster-General, Maj.-Gen. E. C. Ashton, C.M.G.	7,500
Adjutant-General, Maj.-Gen. H. A. Panet, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.	7,500
Chief Accountant, R. P. Brown	4,500
Departmental Sec., Lt.-Col. Charles L. Panet	4 200
Director of Contracts, J. A. McCann	4,700

MINES.

Minister of Mines, Hon. Charles Stewart (*Minister of Interior*)	
Deputy Minister, Charles Camsell, B.Sc.	$6,000
Director of Mines Branch, John McLeish, B.A., F.S.S.	5,100
Director, Geological Survey, W. H. Collins, Ph.D.	5,400
Director, Victoria Memorial Museum, Wm. McInnes, LL.D.	4,800
Chief Inspector of Explosives, Col. Gordon Ogilvie, C.M.G., R.A.	5,000
Chief, Division of Palæontology, E. M. Kindle, Ph.D.	4,500
Chief, Division of Mineralogy (Vacant)	
Chief Topographical Engineer, W. H. Boyd, B.Sc.	4,200
Chief, Division Fuel Testing, B. F. Haanel, B.Sc.	4,320
Chief, Ore Dressing and Metallurgical Division, W. B. Timm, B.Sc.	4,140
Chief, Division of Mineral Resources, A. W. G. Wilson, Ph.D.	4,320
Chief, Ceramics and Road Material Divn., H. Frechette, M.Sc.	4,140
Chief Mines and Chemical Laboratory, F. G. Wait, M.A.	3,900
Archæologist, H. I. Smith	4,200
Chief, Division of Anthropology, E. Sapir, Ph.D.	4,200
Chief, Divn. of Biology, R. M. Anderson, Ph.D.	4,200
Ornithologist, P. A. Taverner	4,200
Secretary, L. L. Bolton, M.A.	3,540
Accountant, P. R. Marshall	2,940

NAVAL SERVICE.*

Deputy Minister and Acting Deputy Minister of National Defence, G. J. Desbarats, C.M.G., C.E.	$8,000
Director, Commodore Walter Hose, C.B.E., A.D.C.	5,000
Secy., Paymaster-Lt.-Com. A. E. Woodhouse, R.N.	
Staff Officer, Lt. V. Brodeur.	

POST OFFICE.

Postmaster-General, Hon. Chas. Murphy	$10,000
Private Sec., T. P. Murphy (*acting*)	3,060
Deputy P.M.G., Louis J. Gaboury	6,000
Financial Supt., W. J. Glover	5,400
Secretary, Arthur Webster	3,300
Genl. Supt. Postal Service, P. T. Coolican	5,400
Division Supt., Montreal, J. Taylor (*acting*)	3,780
Do., Ottawa, H. S. Atwater	3,360
Supt., Money Order Divn., F. E. S. Grout	4,200
Do., Savings Bank Divn., J. H. Fairweather	3,600

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* Note.—See note under "Defence" on page 643.

Supt., Mail Service Branch, G. C. Anderson	$5,400
Do., Equipment and Supply Branch, T. P. Murphy (*acting*)	

PRIVY COUNCIL OFFICE.

President of the Privy Council, The Prime Minister.	
Clerk of the Privy Council, Ernest J. Lemaire	$6,000
Assistant do., G. G. Kezar	4,000

PUBLIC PRINTING AND STATIONERY.

King's Printer, F. A. Acland	$8,000
Director of Printing, P. M. Draper	5,100
Supt. of Supplies, J. O. Patenaude	4,200
Accountant, F. G. Brouskill	3,660
Production Supervisor, R. E. Cook	3,600
Supt. of Stationery, E. Ryder	3,480

PUBLIC WORKS.

Minister of Public Works, Hon. J. H. King, M.D.	$10,000
Private Secretary, Gustav Heidman	3,960
Deputy Minister, James B. Hunter, B.A.	8,000
Secretary, R. C. Desrochers	4,500
Chief Engineer, K. M. Cameron	5,700
Asst. do., (vacant)	
Chief Architect, R. C. Wright	5,100
Asst. do., T. W. Fuller	4,620
Gen. Supt. Govt. Telegraphs, (vacant)	
Chief Accountant, A. G. Kingston	4,500
Chief Clerk, Estimates, S. E. O'Brien	4,020
Purchasing Agent, G. W. Dawson	4,000
Solicitor, T. J. Carter, K.C.	4,020
Director, National Gallery, Eric Brown	4,500

RAILWAYS AND CANALS.

Minister of Railways and Canals, Hon George P. Graham	$10,000
Private Secretary, Miss H. F. Sherritt	
Deputy Minister, Graham A. Bell, C.M.G.	10,000
Asst. do., George W. Yates	4,800
Chief Engineer, W. A. Bowden, C.E.	8,000
Comptroller, W. V. Cope	4,800
Secretary, J. W. Pugsley	4,200

Railway Commission.

Chief Commissioner, Hon. F. B. Carvell, K.C.	$12,500
Asst. do., S. J. McLean, Ph.D.	9,000
Deputy do., Hon. W. B. Nantel, K.C., LL.D.	8,000
Commissioners, A. C. Boyce; Calvin Lawrence; Frank Oliver each	8,000
Secretary, A. D. Cartwright	5,000

SECRETARY OF STATE.

Secretary of State, Hon. A. B. Copp	$10,000
Private Sec., T. W. Quayle	3,960
Under Sec., Thomas Mulvey, B.A., K.C.	8,000
Asst. do., P. Pelletier	4,000
Asst. Dep. Registrar Gen., A. G. Learoyd	3,360
Chief Clerk, Naturalization Branch, A. Brophy	3,400
Dominion Archivist, A. G. Doughty, C.M.G., LL.D.	8,000
Chairman, Historical Documents Publication Board, Adam Shortt, C.M.G., LL.D.	6,000
Accountant, M. J. Birdwhistle	2,580
Legal Officer, Companies Branch, W. J. O'Meara	3,240

SOLDIERS' CIVIL RE-ESTABLISHMENT.

Minister, Hon. Henri S. Beland, M.D. (*Minister of Health*).	
Deputy Minister, N. F. Parkinson	$6,000
Asst. do. and Sec., E. H. Scammell	4,500
Asst. Sec., R. M. Stewart	
Director of Medical Services, Dr. W. C. Arnold	
Do., of Administration, E. Flexman, D.S.O.	
Do., Orthopedic and Surgical Appliances, R. M. Law	
Supervisor of Expenditures, J. F. Waddington	
Chief Purchasing Agent, A. U. Meikle, M.C.	
Chief, Pay Division, W. C. N. Marriott	
Chief, Insurance Division, J. White (*actg.*)	

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

Minister of Trade and Commerce, Hon. Thomas A. Low	$10,000
Private Secretary, Miss C. Whitton	3,360
Deputy Minister, F. C. T. O'Hara, F.S.S.	8,000
Assistant do., J. G. Parmelee, O.B.E.	3,900
Chief Accountant, H. B. Borbridge	3,000
Chief Clerk, F. E. Bawden	3,240
Director of Electricity and Gas, O. Higman	4,500
Director of Weights and Measures, E. O. Way	4,320
Director Can. Govt. Motion Picture Bureau, R. S. Peck	4,200
Director, Commercial Intelligence Service, H. R. Poussette	7,200
Chief Grain Commissioner, Leslie H. Boyd	6,500
Grain Chemist, H. J. Birchard, Ph.D.	4,600

Bureau of Statistics.

Dominion Statistician, R. H. Coats, B.A., F.S.S.	5,400
Asst. to Dominion Statistician, E. H. St. Denis	3,960
Chief, Division of Demography, E. S. Macphail	4,320
Chief, Division of External Trade, W. A. Warne, B.A.	3,600
Chief, Division of Agriculture, E. H. Godfrey, F.S.S.	3,240
Chief, Division of Industries, J. C. Macpherson	3,180
Chief, Division of Internal Trade, F. J. Horning, B.A.	3,240
Chief, Transportation Division, G. S. Wrong, B.SC.	3,540
Chief, Educational Statistics and Editor of Year Book, S. A. Cudmore, M.A., F.S.S.	3,420
Chief, Metallurgical and Chemical Division, S. J. Cook, B.A.	3,180
Chief, Financial Division, J. R. Munro	2,880

Patents and Copyrights Branch.

Com. of Patents, George F. O'Halloran	8,000
Chief, Patents Branch, W. J. Lynch, I.S.O.	3,960
Registrar, Copyrights and Trade Marks, P. E. Ritchie, B.C.L.	4,000

INTERNATIONAL JOINT COMMISSION, Ottawa.

This Commission has final jurisdiction over all questions involving the use of boundary waters between Canada and the United States.

Canadian Commissioners.

Chairman, Charles A. Magrath	$7,500
Commissioners, Henry A. Powell, K.C.; Sir W. H. Hearst, K.C.M.G. each	7,500
Secretary, Lawrence J. Burpee, Hope Chambers, Ottawa	4,000

THE LEGISLATURE.

Parliament consists of a Senate and a House of Commons. The *Senate* consists of 87 members, nominated for life by the Governor-General, distributed between the various provinces thus: 24 for *Ontario*, 24 for *Quebec*, 10 for *Nova Scotia*, 10 for *New Brunswick*, 4 for *Prince Edward Island*, 3 for *British Columbia*, 6 for *Manitoba*, 6 for *Alberta*, and 6 for *Saskatchewan*; each nominee must be thirty years old, a resident in the province for which he is appointed, a natural-born or naturalised subject of the King, and the owner of a property qualification amounting to $4,000. The Speaker of the Senate is chosen by the Government of the day. The *House of Commons* is elected every five years at longest, and the present (Fourteenth) Parliament consists of 235 members, elected as follows: 82 for *Ontario*, 65 for *Quebec*, 16 for *Nova Scotia*, 11 for *New Brunswick*, 15 for *Manitoba*, 13 for *British Columbia*, 4 for *Prince Edward Island*, 12 for *Alberta*, 16 for *Saskatchewan*, and 1 for *Yukon*. The House of Commons is also composed of natural-born or naturalised subjects of the King; no property qualification is necessary, its members are elected upon a very wide suffrage, and at the General Election in Dec. 1921 women exercised the franchise on the same terms as men for the first time in a Federal Election. For electoral purposes each province is divided into districts, returning a member on a majority of votes taken by ballot. The members of the House themselves elect their Speaker, and twenty, including the Speaker, form a quorum. Members of the Upper and Lower Houses receive $4,000 per Session, with travelling expenses and deductions for non-attendance.

The Houses of Parliament were destroyed by fire on Feb. 6, 1916, the new buildings being started the same year; the foundation stone was laid by H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught (Gov. Gen.), Sept. 1, 1917, and the corner stone of the main tower by H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, Sept. 1, 1919. The Speaker's Chair in the new House of Commons (a replica of that at Westminster) was presented in 1921 by Viscount Ullswater (ex-Speaker of the House of Commons of the United Kingdom) on behalf of the Empire Parliamentary Association of the Houses of Lords and Commons.

The Senate.

Speaker of the Senate, Hon. Hewitt Bostock	$6,000
Clerk of the Senate & Clerk of the Parliaments, Austin Blount, C.M.G.	6,000
Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, Ernest J. Chambers	4,020
Law Clerk, J. G. A. Creighton, C.M.G., K.C.	4,000

The House of Commons.

Speaker of the House of Commons, Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux, K.C., LL.D., M.P.	9,000
Deputy Speaker, George N. Gordon, K.C., M.P.	5,500
Clerk, W. B. Northrup, M.A., K.C.	6,000
Clerk Assistant, A. Beauchesne, B.L., K.C.	4,620
Serjeant-at-Arms, Lt.-Col. W. H. Bowie	4,020

THE JUDICATURE.

The Judicature.—Justice is administered, as in England, by judges, police magistrates, and justices of the peace, of whom the first-named are appointed by the Governor-General, for life, from among the foremost men at the Bar in the several provinces. The highest court is the Supreme Court of Canada, composed of a Chief Justice and five puisne judges, and holding three sessions in the year at Ottawa. The only other Dominion Court, viz., the Exchequer Court of Canada, is presided over by separate judges, and its sittings may be held anywhere in Canada. The Provincial Courts include the Court of Chancery, Court of King's Bench, Court of Error and Appeal, Superior Courts, County Courts, General Sessions, and Division Courts. The duties of coroners are generally analogous to those in force in England, as are also methods of civil and criminal procedure, while trial by jury prevails.

Supreme Court of Canada.

Chief Justice of Canada, Rt. Hon. Sir Louis Davies, K.C.M.G.	$15,000
Puisne Judges, Hon. J. Idington; Rt. Hon. Lyman Poole Duff; Hon. F. A. Anglin; Hon. Pierre B. Mignault (and one vacancy) each	12,000
President of the Court of Exchequer for the Dominion (vacant)	10,000
Puisne Judge of the Exchequer Court, Hon. Louis A. Audette, LL.D.	9,000
Registrar of the Supreme Court, E. R. Cameron, K.C.	6,000
Registrar of the Exchequer Court, C. Morse, K.C., D.C.L.	5,000

DEFENCE.

NOTE.—At the last session (1922) of the Canadian Parliament an Act was passed creating "A Department of National Defence," combining the present Department of Militia and Defence, the Department of the Naval Service and the Air Board.

Service in the Militia is universal and compulsory on all male citizens from 18 to 60. Service in the *Active Militia* is for 3 years with 8–16 days annual training. The *Peace Effective* consists of a Permanent Force of 3,674 officers and men, and 140,834 Active Militia. The *War Effective* consists of four classes: the unmarried men 18 to 30; the unmarried men 30 to 40; the married men 18 to 45; and, finally, the remaining male citizens of 18 to 60.

Expeditionary Force.—The number enlisted up to the cessation of hostilities was 595,441, of whom 418,052 were sent overseas. Over 80% of all enlistment was voluntary. The total outlay for the War is estimated at $2,000,000,000.

OFFICIALS.

Secretary, A. B. Goldwyer-Lewis, B.A.

Royal Canadian Navy.

There are Naval stations on the Atlantic and Pacific, and H.M.C.S. *Aurora* (cruiser), and *Patriot* and *Patrician* (t.b.d.) are maintained and used as training ships for the Royal Canadian Navy.

Defence Council.

President, The Minister of National Defence.
Vice-President, The Deputy Minister of National Defence.
Members, The Chief of Staff, The Director of the Naval Service, The Comptroller.
Associate Members, The Adjutant-General, The Quartermaster-General, The Director of the Canadian Air Force.

Royal Canadian Mounted Police.

Headquarters: Ottawa.

Hon. Commandant, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, K.G.
Commissioner, Cortlandt Starnes.
Asst. do., G. S. Worsley.
Financial Comptroller, A. A. McLean, K.C.
Liaison and Intelligence Officer, Col. C. F. Hamilton.

WAR TAX REVENUE.

During the period of the War and up to the March 31, 1923, the Dominion raised, by special taxation, for war purposes, $711,162,648, details of which are shown in the following Table. This special taxation is still in force, and the annual revenue therefrom is expected to maintain the average of the past two years at least, for some time to come.

WAR TAX REVENUE DURING THE FISCAL YEARS ENDED MARCH 31, 1915–1923.

Year.	Banks.	Trust and Loan Companies.	Insurance Companies.	Business Profits.	Income Tax.	Inland Revenue Department.	Total War Tax Revenue.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
1915	—	—	—	—	—	98,057	98,057
1916	1,300,447	324,250	459,247	—	—	1,536,838	3,620,782
1917	1,114,023	202,415	419,699	12,506,517	—	2,059,584	16,302,238
1918	1,115,758	269,129	496,540	21,271,084	—	2,227,390	25,379,901
1919	1,099,764	323,340	546,114	32,970,062	9,349,720	11,888,508	56,177,508
1920	1,170,223	274,216	638,731	44,145,184	20,263,740	15,587,707	82,079,801
1921	1,257,534	293,802	807,667	40,841,401	46,381,824	78,803,099	168,385,327
1922	1,293,697	283,594	749,959	22,815,667	78,684,355	73,656,489	177,484,161
1923	1,244,437	312,391	852,328	13,031,461	59,711,539	106,482,718	180,634,873
Total	9,595,883	2,283,537	4,970,285	187,581,376	214,391,178	292,340,390	711,162,648

EDUCATION.

Education is under the control of the Provincial Governments, the cost being met by local taxation, aided by grants from the several Provincial Governments. There are (1920) 31,814 elementary and secondary schools (attendance at the former being compulsory except in the Province of Quebec), with over 1,804,680 pupils; and 65 universities and colleges with 51,878 students. The 23 universities had 31,792 students in 1920–21.

FINANCE.

Year ended March 31.	Consolidated Fund.	
	*Revenue.	Expenditure.
	$	$
1917	232,701,294	148,599,343
1918	260,778,953	178,284,313
1919	312,946,747	232,731,283
1920	349,746,335	303,843,930
1921	434,386,537	361,118,145
1922	381,952,387	347,560,691
1923	394,614,900	335,254,008

RECEIPTS.	Year ended March 31, 1922.	Year ended March 31, 1923.
From Taxes—	$	$
Customs	105,686,645	118,056,469
Excise	36,755,207	35,761,996
War Tax	177,484,161	181,614,873
Post Office	26,402,299	29,016,771
Canals & Public Works	1,294,572	1,228,858
From various sources	34,329,503	28,935,933
Total Receipts	381,952,387	394,614,900

*EXPENDITURE.	Year ended March 31, 1922.	Year ended March 31, 1923.
	$	$
Debt Charges	139,357,450	137,892,735
Provincial Subsidies	12,211,924	12,207,313
Civil Government	9,968,932	10,114,859
Pensions	36,153,031	32,985,998
Public Works	10,574,364	9,978,440
Post Office	28,121,425	27,794,502
Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment	17,147,351	12,974,858
Other Expenditure	94,026,214	91,305,303
Total Expenditure	347,560,691	335,254,007

* Beginning with 1920 Railway Revenue has been applied against working expenses.

DEBT.

Year ended March 31.	Gross Public Debt.	Net Public Debt.
	$	$
1918	1,863,335,899	1,191,884,063
1919	2,460,183,021	1,812,584,819
1920	3,041,529,587	2,248,868,624
1921	2,902,482,117	2,340,878,984
1922	2,902,347,137	2,422,135,801
1923	2,888,827,237	2,453,776,869

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY.

FIELD CROPS.	1922.	1922.	1922.
	acres.	bush. per acre.	bush.
Fall Wheat	892,569	21·25	18,956,000
Spring Wheat	21,530,124	17·75	380,830,400
All Wheat	22,422,693	17·75	399,786,400
Oats	14,541,229	33·75	491,239,000
Barley	2,599,520	27·75	71,865,300
Rye	2,105,367	15·50	32,373,400
Peas	189,890	18·00	3,428,600
Beans	79,899	16·25	1,303,300
Buckwheat	430,982	22·50	9,701,200
Flax	565,479	8·85	5,008,500
Mixed Grains	779,800	35·50	27,707,700
Corn for husking	318,397	43·25	13,798,000
		centals.	centals.
Potatoes	683,594	81·55	55,745,300
Turnips, &c.	224,256	196·10	43,973,500
Short ton, 2,000 lb.		tons.	tons.
Hay and Clover	10,001,667	1·45	14,488,200
Grain Hay	1,276,626	1·25	1,624,100
Alfalfa	305,933	2·65	806,400
Fodder Corn	654,624	9·00	5,879,000
Sugar Beets	20,725	9·20	190,400

The live stock included 3,648,871 horses, 9,719,896 cattle, 3,263,525 sheep, 3,915,648 swine, and 43,422,991 poultry.

In dairy produce the total Dominion output of butter was 152,501,900 lb., valued at $53,453,282, and of cheese 135,821,116 lb., valued at $21,824,760.

Fur Farming.—A comparatively new industry, but one which is assuming appreciable proportions, is that of fur farming. There were 1,026 fur farms in the Dominion in 1922, 977 of which were fox farms, the remainder being divided between mink, raccoon, marten, skunk, fisher, Karakul sheep, beaver, and muskrat. The total number of animals on the farms at the end of 1922 was 30,782, valued at $5,864,153; born in captivity, 19,199; sold from farms, 4,339, value $938,918; pelts sold, 6,024, value $598,607, the total sale for live animals and pelts being $1,537,525 as compared to $1,415,231 in 1921. About 42 per cent. of the industry is situated in Prince Edward Island.

Fisheries.—The fisheries are an important source of wealth, and include salmon, cod, halibut, whitefish, herrings, mackerel, and lobsters. The total value of the catch in the calendar year 1921 was $34,931,935 as against $49,241,339 in 1920 and $60,250,544 in 1918, the banner year of the fishery harvest. The capital invested in vessels, &c., engaged in catching operations in 1921 was $26,353,321, and the number of men employed 55,157. The capital invested in canning and curing establishments is $19,411,990, and the number employed 14,104.

Lumbering.—The total value of production, including (*a*) logging operations and (*b*) mill operations, was in 1920 $408,831,482, and in 1921 $259,569,753, a decrease of approximately 35 per cent. The principal items of production in 1921 were sawn lumber $82,488.585, shingles $10,729,096, and laths $4,188,121. The logs cut were valued at $46,513,623, the pulpwood production at $52,900,872, and railroad ties $14,571,270.

Industrial Statistics.—Industrial establishments of all kinds in 1920 had a total capital of $3,433,276,053, the value of the products being $4,024,739,463. These industries employed 685,349 hands, the total pay roll for whom was $816,055,139.

Minerals.—The metals produced in 1922 were valued as follows: Gold, 1,263,364 oz. ($26,115,050); silver, 18,581,439 oz. ($12,576,758); copper, 42,879,818 lb. ($, ,); nickel, 17,597,123 lb. ($6,158,993); lead, 93,307,171 lb. ($5,817,702); cobalt, 569,960 lb. ($1,852,370); zinc, 56,290,000 lb. ($3,217,536); asbestos, 163,706 tons ($5,552,723); coal, 15,157,431 tons ($65,518,497); gypsum, 559,265 tons ($2,160,898); salt. 181,794 tons ($1,628,323); natural gas, 14,682,651 M. cu. ft. ($5,846,501). The total value of the mineral output, 1922, was $184,297,242.

EXTERNAL TRADE.

(Twelve months ended March 31, 1923.)

Countries.	Imports for Consumption.	Exports of Canadian Produce
British Empire.	$	$
United Kingdom	141,287,671	379,067,445
Oceania—		
Australia	1,457,921	18,783,766
New Zealand	1,962,541	8,286,282
British South Africa	185,107	5,583,390
British East Indies—		
British India	8,140,221	2,027,317
British West Indies—		
Barbados	4,117,016	1,272,173
Jamaica	4,233,195	2,805,012
Trinidad and Tabago	2,111,302	3,439,041
Other B.W.I.	1,962,783	2,016,792
British Guiana	5,669,471	2,082,684
Newfoundland	1,400,896	8,523,264
Hong Kong	1,878,869	1,943,808
Total British Empire	179,557,585	439,625,892
Foreign Countries.	$	$
Argentine Republic	3,075,934	4,445,041
Austria	167,820	7,478
Belgium	4,995,093	12,527,524
Brazil	1,391,136	1,929,067
Chile	230,066	313,850
China	1,460,696	5,125,967
Colombia	364,852	151,044
Costa Rica	44,104	89,288
Cuba	11,209,920	5,069,166
Czecho-Slovakia	694,447	79,018
Denmark	113,133	2,498,342
Ecuador	...	33,639
France	12,250,376	14,118,577
Germany	2,567,017	9,950,877
Greece	467,765	6,595,589
Hungary	18,273	1,297
Italy	1,598,477	12,073,332
Japan	7,211,015	14,510,133
Latvia	...	...
Mexico	3,850,721	3,291,096
Netherlands	4,958,091	10,540,085
Dutch East Indies	1,734,990	654,859
Dutch Guiana	493	137,342
Dutch West Indies	1,552	60,898
Nicaragua	14,041	31,043
Norway	560,042	2,216,756
Palestine	...	...
Panama	7,945	224,501
Persia	46,300	250
Peru	4,711,644	415,917
Poland and Danzig	14,980	1,038,834
Portugal	124,028	384,848
Rumania	27,526	16,161
Russia	850	1,256,640
Salvador	150,410	47,554
San Domingo	5,956,643	168,222
Siam	1,312	60,234
Spain	1,696,292	977,061
Sweden	485,522	2,574,262
Switzerland	7,735,538	519,196
Turkey	178,286	1,446,184
United States	540,917,432	369,080,218
Alaska	197,834	332,756
American Virgin Is.	106	2,773
Hawaii	143,524	51,549
Philippine Islands	128,183	346,156
Porto Rico	758	1,078,882
Uruguay	310,160	286,616
Venezuela	352,895	747,071
Yugo-Slavia	...	...
Total For. Countries	622,907,458	491,825,551
Grand Total	802,465,043	931,451,443
Total Trade	$1,733,916,486	

(For 12 months ending March.)

Year.	Imports.	Exports.
	$	$
1914	619,193,998	455,437,224
1915	455,955,908	461,442,509
1916	508,201,134	779,300,070
1917	846,450,878	1,179,211,100
1918	963,532,578	1,586,169,792
1919	919,711,705	1,268,765,285
1920	1,064,528,123	1,286,658,709
1921	1,240,158,882	1,210,428,119
1922	747,804,332	753,927,009
1923	802,465,043	931,451,443

Home Produce Exported, 1922–23.

Vegetable Products (except Chemicals, Fibres and Wood)	$407,760,092
Animals and their Products (except Chemicals and Fibres)	135,841,642
Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products	7,850,843
Wood, Wood Products and Paper	228,756,205
Iron and its Products	51,137,912
Non-ferrous Metals and their Products	44,358,037
Non-metallic Minerals and their Products (except Chemicals)	27,646,704
Chemicals and allied Products	14,046,940
All other Commodities	14,053,068
Total	$931,451,443

Imports for Consumption, 1922–23.

Vegetable Products (except Chemicals, Fibres and Wood)	$161,669,784
Animals and their Products (except Chemicals and Fibres)	46,736,774
Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products	170,146,958
Wood, Wood Products and Paper	35,845,544
Iron and its Products	138,724,455
Non-ferrous Metals and their Products	37,492,604
Non-metallic Minerals and their Products (except Chemicals)	139,919,012
Chemicals and allied Products	25,793,101
All other Commodities	46,136,811
Totals	$802,465,043

COMMUNICATIONS.

Railways.—The total length of railways in operation on Dec. 31, 1922, was 39,773 miles, the capital liability of the steam railways being $2,159,277,131, the earnings being $440,687,128; and the working expenses $393,927,406. There were also 1,725 miles of electric railways with a capital of $188,258,974, earnings $49,660,485, and working expenses $35,986,871. In 1922 the passengers carried on steam road numbered 44,383,620, and freight 108,530,518 tons. The passengers carried on electric railroads numbered 738,908,949, and the freight 2,445,425 tons.

Name.	Miles operated.	Capital.
Government Lines:—		
Canadian Govt. Rys.	4,531	—
St. John and Quebec	178	—
Canadian Northern	9,717	$466,892,195
Grand Trunk Pacific	2,743	217,005,420
Grand Trunk	3,590	485,837,384
Canada Southern	381	37,630,000
Canadian Pacific	13,350	650,455,298
Other Lines	5,281	303,867,339
Total, 1920	39,771	*2,164,687,663

Canals.—In 1922 the vessels passing through the canals of the Dominion numbered 29,952, of 14,224,315 tons. There are six systems under control of the Dominion Government with a total waterway of 1,594 miles (of which 117 miles are constructed canals).

Posts and Telegraphs.—There were 12,247 post-offices in 1920. The *net* postal revenue was $26,554,538 in 1921–22. In 1922 there were 3,761 rural mail delivery routes on which were erected 198,729 boxes. The length of Government telegraph lines in 1921 was 23,178 miles, and of other lines 18,864 miles. In 1922–23 there were 11,882 wireless and radio stations, 9,956 of which were private receiving stations. There are long-distance stations at Vancouver, B.C., with a range of 7,000 nautical miles, at Glace Bay, Cape Breton and at Montreal with a range of 3,000 nautical miles. Messages handled by radio-telegraph stations during 1922–23 numbered 311,732. Twenty-nine Government steamers are equipped with wireless, having a range of 100 to 1,000 miles, or an average of 172 miles.

On December 31, 1921, there were 902,090 telephones and 2,268,271 miles of telephone wire in use. The earnings amounted to $36,986,913, and the expenses to $30,080,035.

Shipping.—The sea-going and lake mercantile marine of Canada on Dec. 31, 1918, consisted of 4,204 sailing vessels and 4,366 steamers (total net tonnage, 1,016,778). The sea-going vessels entered and cleared at Canadian ports in 1920 were: Canadian 14,929 (6.861,202 tons), British 4,239 (10,471,403 tons), Foreign 17,170 (10,261,865 tons); total tonnage 27,594,470. The number of vessels employed in the coasting trade of Canada was 63,131, with a registered tonnage of 27,895,879.

Banking.—There were 17 chartered banks on Dec. 30, 1922, with 4,651 branches, with liabilities of $2,364,822,657, and assets of $2,638,776,483. The total of deposits in Canadian chartered banks at the end of 1922 was $2,120,997,030. The balance of undrawn deposits in the Post Office and Government savings banks on March 31, 1922, was $34,666,834.

Cities and Towns.	Census Population.		
	1871.	1911.	1921.
OTTAWA (Capital)	24,121	87,062	107,845
Montreal, *Que.*	115,000	470,480	618,506
Toronto, *Ont.*	59,000	376,538	521 893
Winnipeg, *Man.*	241	136,035	179,087
Vancouver, *B.C.*	...	100,401	117,217
Hamilton, *Ont.*	26,880	81,969	114,151
Quebec, *Que.*	59,699	78,710	95,193
Calgary, *Alta*	...	43,704	63,305
London, *Ont.*	18,000	46,300	60,959
Edmonton, *Alta*	...	31,064	58,821
Halifax, *N.S.*	29,582	46,689	58,372
St. John, *N.B.*	41,325	42,511	47,166
Victoria, *B.C.*	3,270	31,660	38,727
Windsor, *Ont.*	4,253	17,829	38,591
Regina, *Sask.*	...	30,213	34,432
Brantford, *Ont.*	8,107	23,132	29,440
Saskatoon, *Sask.*	...	12,004	25,739
Verdun, *Que.*	...	11,629	25,001
Hull, *Que.*	3,800	18,222	24,117
Sherbrooke, *Que.*	4,432	16,405	23,515
Sydney, *N.S.*	...	17,723	22,545
Three Rivers, *Que.*	7,570	13,691	22,367
Kitchener, *Ont.*	2,743	15,196	21,763
Kingston, *Ont.*	12,407	18,874	21,753
Sault Ste. Marie, *Ont.*	879	10,984	21,092
Peterborough, *Ont.*	4,611	18,360	20,994
Fort William, *Ont.*	...	16,499	20,541

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* Not including capital expenditure on Intercolonial, P.E.I., and National Transcontinental Railways.

Provinces of the Dominion.

ONTARIO.

Area and Population.—The Province of Ontario contains a total area of 407,262 sq. miles, with a population (1921) of 2,933,662, an increase since the last census (1911) of 406,370. Of the total population 1,226,379 live in towns, townships, and villages, and 1,707,283 in cities.

Government.—The Government is vested in a Lieutenant-Governor and a Legislative Assembly of 111 members elected for four years which meets every year at Toronto. Executive Council of eleven members (one without portfolio) act as the Ministry of the Province.

Lieutenant-Governor, Hon. Col. Harry Cockshutt (1921)	$10,000
Official Sec., Col. A. Fraser, LL.D.	1,400

Executive.

(Nov. 12, 1919.)

Premier and President of the Council, Hon. E. C. Drury	$9,000
Attorney-Gen., Hon. W. E. Raney, K.C.	6,000
Provincial Treasurer, Hon. Peter Smith	6,000
Education, Hon. R. H. Grant	6,000
Agriculture, Hon. Manning W. Doherty	6,000
Lands & Forests, Hon. Beniah Bowman	6,000
Provincial Secretary, Hon. H. C. Nixon	6,000
Public Works, Hon. F. C. Biggs	6,000
Labour & Health, Hon. Walter R. Rollo	6,000
Mines, Hon. H. Mills	6,000
Minister without Portfolio, Lt.-Col. Hon. D. Carmichael, D.S.O., M.C.	

Speaker, Legislative Assembly, Hon. Nelson Parliament	$2,600

Chairman, Hydro-Electric Commission, Sir Adam Beck	$12,000
Do., Workmen's Compensation Board, Samuel Price	10,000
Do., Railway and Municipal Board, D. M. McIntyre, K.C.	6,000
Civil Service Commr., J. M. McCutcheon, B.A.	6,000
Chairman, Ontario Govt. Railways, George W. Lee	7,500
Do., Board of License Commrs., James Hales	6,000

SUPREME COURT OF ONTARIO.

Chief Justice of Ontario, Hon. Sir William Meredith, *born* 1840 (1912)	$10,000
Chief Justice, Exchequer, Hon. Sir William Mulock, K.C.M.G.	10,000
Chief Justice, Common Pleas, Hon. R. M. Meredith	10,000
Justices of Appeal, Hon. J. J. Maclaren; Hon. J. Magee; Hon. F. E. Hodgins; Hon. W. N. Ferguson each	9,000
Puisne Judges, Hon. H. MacD. Mowat; Hon. W. R. Riddell; Hon. F. R. Latchford; Hon. W. E. Middleton; Hon. H. T. Kelly; Hon. H. I. S. Lennox; Hon. C. A. Masten; Hon. H. E. Rose; Hon. W. A. Logie, C.B.; Hon. J. F. Orde; Hon. R. G. Fisher each	9,000

Agent-General for Ontario in the British Isles, William C. Noxon, 163, Strand, London, W.C. 2.

Assistant, S. E. Percival.

Agriculture and Live Stock.—The total area is 234,163,200 acres, and in 1921 the area of cleared land was 14,961,176 acres, of which 10,075,073 acres were under crops. The total value of the agricultural production in 1921 was $441,418,000. Cheese factories produced 103,432,696 lb. of cheese valued at $18,676,380, and creameries made 42,817,304 lb. of butter valued at $16,421,778. In 1921 there were 694,237 horses, 2,890,113 cattle, 1,081,828 sheep, 1,563,807 pigs, and 11,458,206 poultry. Free grants of land are obtainable in the great clay belt of Ontario, opened up by the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario railway. Improved farms, orchards and small holdings can be bought on reasonable terms in the older settled parts of the Province. There is a scheme of land settlement, with free land and financial assistance for returned soldiers, both Imperial and Canadian. There is always a demand for farm workers.

The *Ordinary Receipts* of the Provincial Government for 1920 were $25,981,517, and the *Ordinary Expenditure* $25,880,843.

Log Products.—The total production of log and timber products and wood pulp amounted in 1920 to $43,147,777, or 25 per cent. of the lumber and pulp trade of the whole Dominion.

Manufactures.—Ontario is the chief manufacturing province of Canada. The total value of its manufactures in 1919 was $1,737,536,546. There were, in 1919, 322,300 employees, an invested capital of $1,583,161,271, as against $715,531,839 in 1915, and an annual wage bill of $336,578,269.

Minerals.—Ontario is the leading mineral Province in the Dominion, the output in 1921 being $54,505,770. The principal metals are: silver, $6,900,000, nickel, $6,752,615, and copper, $1,780,948.

Hydro-Electric Power.—One of the greatest Government-owned public utility organisations in the world is the Ontario Hydro-Electric Commission, supplying light and power from Niagara and elsewhere. These works are now developing 400,000 horse-power, and a further development of 300,000 horse-power is now under construction.

Principal Cities.—CAPITAL, TORONTO, population (1921) 521,893, with great shipping interests on the Lakes, and the chief centre of industrial and commercial activity; Hamilton, the "Birmingham of Canada" (141,151); Ottawa, the Federal capital (107,845), with a large lumber trade and woodenware manufactories; London (60,959); Brantford (29,440); Kingston (21,753); Peterborough (20,094); Windsor (38,591); Fort William (20,541); Kitchener (21,763); Guelph (18,128); St. Catharine's (19,891); Sault Ste. Marie (21,092).

QUEBEC.

Area and Population.—The Province of Quebec contains an area estimated at 706,834 square miles, with a population (1921) of 2,361,199, an increase since the last Census of 355,423. In 1912 the Province was enlarged by 351,780 square miles by the addition of the greater part of the Labrador Peninsula, known as *Ungava* (or New Quebec).

Government.—The Government of the Province is vested in a Lieutenant-Governor, the Council of Ministers, a Legislative Council consisting of

21 members appointed for life, and a Legislative Assembly of 86 members elected for five years to represent the same number of electoral districts in the Province.

Lieutenant-Governor, Rt. Hon. Sir Charles Fitzpatrick, G.C.M.G., *born* 1851 (1916).........$10,000
Aide-de-Camp, Lt.-Col. J. D. Papineau .. *hon.*

Executive.

Prime Minister and President of the Council & Attorney-General, Hon. L. A. Taschereau $12,000
Lands and Forests, Hon. Honoré Mercier 6,000
Provincial Treasurer, Hon. Jacob Nicol, K.C. 6,000
Agriculture, Hon. J. E. Caron.................. 6,000
Provincial Secretary, Hon. A. David 6,000
Public Works and Labour, Hon. A. Galipeault 6,000
Colonisation, Mines, and Fisheries, Hon. J. E. Perrault 6,000
Roads, Hon. J. L. Perron........................ 6,000
Without Portfolio, Hon. N. Pérodeau, Hon. E. Moreau-

The Legislature.

Speaker, Legislative Council, A. Turgeon $4,000
Speaker, Legislative Assembly, Hon. J. N. Francoeur 4,000

The Judicature.

King's Bench:—
Chief Justice, Hon. Eug. Lafontaine $10,000
Puisne Judges, Hons. R. A. E. Greenshields; Ed. Guérin; C. E. Dorion; A. R. Hall; S. Letourneau; E. E. Howard; J. M. Tellier; V. Allard; Alphonse Bernier; A. Rivard ...each 9,000
Superior Court:—
Chief Justice, Hon. Sir F. X. Lemieux, LL.D., *born* 1851 .... $10,000
Asst. do., Hon. J. E. Martin 9,000
Do. (acting), Hon. J. S. Archibald......... 9,000
Puisne Judges, Hons. M. F. Hackett; A. Malouin; A. A. Bruneau; D. Monet; L. P. Demers; P. G. Martineau; W. Mercier; A. M. Tessier; C. Archer; W. A. Weir; C. Pouliot; B. Letellier; L. A. Panneton; A. Globensky; C. Lane; Pierre d'Auteuil; L. J. H. Loranger; E. J. Flynn; A. E. Delorimier; L. Coderre; C. A. Duclos; F. S. Maclennan; G. F. Gibsone; L. N. Du Plessis; A. Sevigny; E. F. Surveyer; P. Cousineau; L. J. A. Désy; J. Demers; Thibaudeau Rinfret; C. A. Wilson; Gonsalve Desaulniers; Arthur Trahan; L. R. Roy; I. N. Belleau; A. Stein .... each 9,000
Circuit Court:—
Judges, Hons. C. Le Beuf; John D. Purcell; A. Dorion; J. B. Archambault.
Court of Sessions of the Peace:—
Montreal—Hons. J. L. Decarie (*Chief Justice*); F. T. Enright; Gustave Perrault; Amédée Monet; Victor Cusson.
Quebec—Hons. Art. Lachance (*Chief Justice*); P. A. Choquette.

Agent-General for Quebec in England, Lt.-Col. J. P. Pelletier, 38 Kingsway, W.C. 2.

Finance.—The actual revenue for the year 1923 was $21,634,641 and the actual expenditure $20,190,275. The Debt is stated at $57,196,280.

Production and Industry.—The total value of manufactured products in 1920 was $1,120,263,564 (1905, $387,900,585), the principal manufacturing centres being (1920): Montreal ($593,881,752), Quebec ($45,121,279), Sherbrooke ($22,518,034), Lachine ($15,682,251), and Hull ($16,623,648). The lumber industry is still by far the most important trade, but the settled portion of the country has been too much denuded of wood, and the provincial Government has found it necessary to organise an effective service of rangers to prevent the destruction of trees by forest fires. The forest lands cover an area of over 130,000,000 acres, of which 45,000,000 are under licence to cut timber. The wood-pulp industry is assuming great importance; several large factories (44) have recently been built, and the value of the output, which was only $2,516,683 at the Census of 1911, was, in 1921, $85,645,067. Improved farms may often be obtained in the eastern townships, largely occupied by settlers from Great Britain, at from £4 to £6 per acre, including dwelling-house, outbuildings, and fencing; while unimproved lands may be bought from the Government at 60 cents per acre, and the purchase-money paid in five instalments. The area of land subdivided for the purpose of settlement unsold on June 30, 1922, was 7.978,030 acres. In 1922 the value of dairy industry products was cheese 39,679,901 lb. (valued at $6,307,581), and butter 52,529,344 lb. (valued at $18,110,304).

Education.—The Superintendent of Instruction, assisted by a Council of 44 members, is invested with the central control of Education. The schools, both Roman Catholic and Protestant, are maintained partly by local taxation and partly by Government grants. There were, in 1912, 7,733 schools with 548,251 scholars, including the high and superior schools and 14 normal schools supported by the State. There are also Schools of Agriculture, Commercial and Classical Schools, and four Universities—two Protestant (McGill College, Montreal, and Bishop's College, Lennoxville); and two Roman Catholic (Laval University, Quebec, and Montreal University).

Principal Cities.—CAPITAL, QUEBEC (population, 95,193), historical city visited annually by thousands of tourists, and the great seaport town of Canada; and Montreal (population, 618,506), the commercial metropolis, and the principal centre of the grain export trade north of New York, situate at the confluence of the Ottawa and St. Lawrence Rivers. Ocean-going steamers ascend the St. Lawrence as far as Montreal. Other important cities are Hull (24,117), Sherbrooke (23,515), Trois Rivières (22,367), Verdun (25,001).

NOVA SCOTIA.

Area and Population.—NOVA SCOTIA is a peninsula between 43° 25′–47° N. lat. and 59° 40′–66° 25′ W. long., and is connected with New Brunswick by a low fertile isthmus about thirteen miles wide. It comprises an area (with Cape Breton Island) of 21,428 square miles (360 miles of which consists of lakes, rivers and inlets of the sea) with a total population, at the Census of 1921, of 523,837, an increase since the last census of 31,499 persons.

Government.—The Government is administered by a Lieutenant-Governor, aided by an Executive Council, a Legislative Council of 21 members, and a Legislative Assembly of 43 members.

Lieut.-Governor, Hon. MacCallum Grant...$9,000

Executive.

Premier and Minister of Public Works and Mines, Hon. E. H. Armstrong........$7,000

Attorney-Gen., Hon. W. J. O'Hearn.........$6,000
Provincial Secretary, Hon. D. A. Cameron 6,000
Minister of Highways, Hon. William Chisholm 6,000
Ministers without Portfolio, Hons. O. T. Daniels, R. M. MacGregor, J. C. Tory. J. W. Comeau, J. J. Kinley, J. A. McDonald.
Deputy Provincial Secretary, Clerk of the Executive Council, & Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, Arthur S. Barnstead.
Deputy Attorney-General, F. F. Mathers.
Deputy Minister of Works and Mines, Thos. J. Brown.
Provincial Highway Board (Chairman), A. S. Macmillan.
Secretary for Agriculture, M. Cumming.
Commissioner of Forests and Game, J. A. Knight.
Chief Health Officer, A. C. Jost, M.D.
Workmen's Compensation Board (Chairman), V. J. Paton.
Board of Commissnrs. of Public Utilities (Chairman), John U. Ross.
Power Commission (Chairman), Hon. E. H. Armstrong.
Provincial Auditor, W. H. Studd.
Deputy King's Printer, F. W. Smith.
Factory Inspector, Philip Ring.
Deputy Registrar-General and Secretary of Industries and Immigration, W. B. MacCoy.

The Legislature.

President, Legislative Council, Hon. J. M. Mack, K.C. $1,500
Speaker, House of Assembly, Hon. Robert Irwin 1,500

The Judicature.

Chief Justice, Hon. R. E. Harris $10,000
Judge in Equity, Hon. J. J. Ritchie.........
Puisne Judges, Hons. J. J. Ritchie, B. Russell, J. A. Chisholm, H. Mellish, T. S. Rogers, D. D. McKenzie ......each 9,000
Judge, Vice-Admiralty Court, Hon. H. Mellish 1,000

Agent-General for Nova Scotia in England, John Howard, 33 St. James Square, S.W. 1 8,000

Agriculture and Live Stock.—About 10,000,000 acres are fit for tillage, and the soil is of good average fertility. The climate is delightful, the winter being less severe than in most of the other parts of the Dominion. In 1922 there were 5,265,000 acres of land occupied, of about 2,093,633 acres were under crop, 3,166,822 acres in pasture and partially wooded lands, of which about 70,000 acres were in gardens and orchards. Hay is the most important crop of the Province. Fruit is extensively cultivated, and Nova Scotia apples yielded a crop of 1,600,000 barrels in 1922, the principal fruit belt being the Annapolis Valley. The products of the farms in 1922 was valued at $34,318,500. Improved farms of 100 to 250 acres, with house and buildings, may be obtained at from £100 to £1,000, whilst the Government offer uncleared Crown lands at $80 per 100 acres, or 80 cents per acre for any additional quantity. Through the Land Settlement Act, the Government gives practical assistance to skilled farmers. There is a Government agricultural college and experimental farm at Truro for men and women, and a well-equipped technical college at Halifax.

Manufactures.—In 1920 the total value of the manufactures was $113,059,099, as against $70,860,756 in 1915. The capital invested was $148,194,530, and 28,342 hands were employed.

Fisheries.—The total value of the fish marketed in 1922 was $12,720,000, and the number of persons employed was 32,000.

Minerals.—The mineral product in 1922 was valued at $37,574,000; the coal deposits are extensive and are estimated to last for 200 years. 4,642,196 gross tons were produced in 1922. Iron ores are plentiful, and extensive manufactures of iron and steel are carried on at Sydney and Sydney Mines, Cape Breton.

Principal Cities.—CAPITAL, HALIFAX (population 58,372), one of the terminals of the Intercolonial Railway Branch of the Canadian National Railways, with a magnificent harbour, is one of the principal winter ports of Canada, and the *entrepôt* of a large trade with the West Indies and South America. A shipyard for the building of large ocean-going steamers is one of the leading industries. Other towns are Sydney (22,545); Glace Bay (17,007).

CAPE BRETON ISLAND.

Cape Breton Island, formerly a distinct Colony, now incorporated with Nova Scotia, contains an area of 3,975 square miles, with a population of 131,495, inhabitants. The chief city, Sydney (pop. 22,545), on the eastern coast, has valuable collieries in the neighbourhood and is the site of the largest steel works in Canada. The plate mill recently erected will supply the steel plates required by the various steel shipbuilding plants of Canada. The Canadian Government Railway connects the island with the mainland.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Area and Population.—NEW BRUNSWICK is situated between 45°—48° N. lat. and 63° 47′—69° W. long., and comprises an area of 27,985 square miles, with a population in 1921 of 387,876, an increase since the last census of 35,987 persons. It was first colonised by British subjects in 1761, and in 1783 by the inhabitants of New England, who were dispossessed of their property in consequence of their loyalty to the British Crown.

Government.—The Government is administered by a Lieutenant-Governor, assisted by an Executive Council, and a Legislative Assembly of 48 members elected by the people.

Lieutenant-Governor, Hon. William F. Todd, LL.D. $9,000

Executive.

Premier and Minister of Public Works, Hon. Peter J. Veniot 3,000
Minister of Lands and Mines, Hon. C. W. Robinson... 3,500
Provincial Secretary and Treasurer, Hon. J. E. Hetherington 3,000
Attorney-Gen., Hon. James P. Byrne 3,500
Agriculture, Hon. D. W. Mersereau 3,000
Health, Hon. W. F. Roberts, M.D. 3,000
Without Portfolio, Hon. F. Magee; Hon. J. E. Michaud.
Deputy Provincial Secretary and King's Printer, R. W. L. Tibbits.................... 2,200
Clerk, Executive Council, Miles B. Dixon.
Speaker, Legislative Assembly, Hon. A. Allison. Dysart.

The Judicature.

Court of Appeal and Chancery Division.

Chief Justice, Hon. Sir J. Douglas Hazen, K.C.M.G. $10,000
Judges, A. S. White; W C.H. Grimmer each 9,000

King's Bench Division.

Chief Justice, Harrison A. McKeown	10,000
Judges, J. H. Barry; O. S. Crocket; William B. Chandler each	9,000

Court of Vice-Admiralty.

Judge, Hon. Sir J. Douglas Hazen	$1,000

Court of Divorce and Matrimonial Causes.

Judge, Hon. O. S. Crocket	500

Finance.—The ordinary receipts for 1922 were $3,117,445, and the ordinary expenditure $3,046,869.

Agriculture and Live Stock.—The total land area is 18,663,000 acres, of which 1,205,817 acres were under field crops in 1922. The total value of the field crops in 1922 was $32,000,000. The live stock (1922) included 303,115 cattle, 236,031 sheep, 85,260 pigs, and 70,958 horses. Free grants of land are offered, and settlement encouraged. Improved farms are obtainable at reasonable rates. The fisheries include salmon, cod, mackerel, herring, and shad; the capital invested in this industry is upwards of $5,000,000, giving employment to 22,000 persons. In 1922 the cheese factories in operation produced 918,496 lb., value $145,266, and the creameries 1,218,969 lb. of butter ($445,673).

Manufactures.—The value of the total output of manufactured goods in 1920 was $113,755,129 against $35,422,302 in 1910, the principal manufacturing centre being St. John ($40,263,494). The chief industrial pursuits arise from the produce of the forests and the fisheries. Natural gas has been found in immense quantities in Albert County, and the south-eastern section of the Province is remarkably rich in oil shales. Coal is found; also silver, lead, antimony, copper, iron, manganese, and other valuable minerals in considerable quantities.

Principal Cities.—CAPITAL, FREDERICTON; population (1921), 8,114. St. John (pop. 47,166) is one of the principal winter ports of Canada, and is connected by C.P.R. and Intercolonial Railways with Montreal; Moncton (17,488).

MANITOBA.

Area and Population.—Manitoba, formerly the Red River Settlement, is situated in about the centre of the continent, between 49°—60° N. lat. and 95°—101° W. long., with a total area of 251,832 square miles and a population (1921 Census) of 610,118, an increase since the last census of 148,724.

Government.—The Government is administered by a Lieutenant-Governor, assisted by an Executive Council of 6 Ministers, who are members of the Legislative Assembly of 55 members, each in receipt of an annual sessional allowance of $1,500.

Lieut.-Governor, Hon. Sir James A. M. Aikins (1 Aug., 1916)	$9,000

Executive.

Prime Minister and Minister of Education, Hon. John Bracken	$6,400
Provincial Treasurer and Minister of Telephones, Hon. F. M. Black	6,600
Provincial Secretary and Municipal Commissioner, Hon. D. L. McLeod	5,400
Attorney-General, Hon. R. W. Craig	5,400
Public Works, Hon. W. R. Clubb	5,400
Agriculture, Hon. Neil Cameron	5,400

The Judicature.

Court of Appeal:—

Chief Justice, Hon. W. E. Perdue	$10,000
Puisne Judges, Hons. C. P. Fullerton, J. E. Prendergast, R. M. Dennistoun, C.B.E., W. H. Trueman each	9,000

King's Bench:—

Chief Justice, Hon. T. G. Mathers	10,000
Puisne Judges, Hons. D. A. Macdonald, A. C. Galt, J. P. Curran, A. K. Dysart, J. E. Adamson each	9,000

Finances.—The ordinary receipts of the provincial government for 1922 (9 months only, owing to change in financial year), were $7,148,141 and the expenditures $8,494,323; debt $66,331,121.

Agriculture and Live Stock.—The total land area in Manitoba is 148,432,640 acres of which 6,858,240 acres were cultivated in 1922. The soil is fertile and productive (wheat yield, 1922, 60,050,880 bushels from 3,091,330 acres, or 19·42 bushels per acre), immigration is invited and encouraged and liberal grants of land are made to settlers. The value of the crops in 1922 was $98,401,000. The live stock included 374,632 horses, 740,740 cattle, 112,863 sheep, 235,214 swine, 3,612,208 poultry. The cheese output was 225,000 lb., valued at $37,687, and 19,736,945 lb. of butter ($5,714,876).

Manufactures.—The total value of the manufactured products in 1920 was $168,363,914 as against $12,927,439 in 1900. The capital invested in manufacturing enterprises amounted to $118,461,724 and the hands employed 28,787. In 1922 the Province had 4,418 miles of railway.

Principal Cities.—CAPITAL, WINNIPEG; population (1921), 179,087, the third largest city in Canada. Brandon (15,397), St. Boniface (12,821), Portage La Prairie (6,766).

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Area and Population.—British Columbia has a total area estimated at 355,855 square miles, with a population (Census of 1921) of 524,582; the Census of 1911 gave 392,480 (251,619 males and 140,861 females), an increase since the former Census of 213,823.

Government.—The Government consists of a Lieutenant-Governor and an Executive Council, together with a Legislative Assembly of 47 members.

Lieut.-Governor, Hon. W. C. Nichol	$9,000
Private Sec., H. J. S. Muskett	2,400

Executive.

Premier, President of Council & Minister of Industries, Hon. John Oliver	$9,000
Provincial Sec., Minister of Education and Railways, Hon. J. D. MacLean, M.D.	7,500
Minister of Finance, Hon. John Hart	7,500
Minister of Agriculture, Hon. E. D. Barrow	7,500
Minister of Lands, Hon. T. D. Pattullo	7,500
Attorney-General & Labour, Hon. A. M. Manson, K.C.	7,500
Minister of Public Works, Hon. W. H. Sutherland, M.D.	7,500
Minister of Mines and Commissioner of Fisheries, Hon. William Sloan	7,500

Speaker, Legislative Assembly, Hon. F. A. Pauline

The Judicature.

Court of Appeal—Chief Justice, Hon. J. A. Macdonald	$10,000
Puisne Judges, Hons. A. Martin, W. A. Gallagher, Albert E. McPhillips, D. M. Eberts each	9,000
Supreme Court—Chief Justice, Hon. Gordon Hunter	10,000
Puisne Judges, Hons. D. Murphy, F. B. Gregory, Aulay Morrison, D. A. Macdonald each	9,000
Local Judge in Admiralty, Hon. Archer Martin	1,000

Agent-General in London, Hon. F. C. Wade, K.C. (1918), British Columbia House, 1 Regent Street, S.W. 1.

Finances.—The ordinary receipts of the provincial government in 1920 were $13,861,603, and the expenditure $11,568,003.

Agriculture and Live Stock.—The field crops of British Columbia were valued in 1921 at $20,448,000, which was a falling off from previous years. The fruit crop in 1921, however, was the heaviest on record, 4000 growers harvesting $35,000,000. The live stock included 44,600 horses, 261,400 cattle, 51,500 sheep, 41,500 swine and 1,447,000 poultry. The butter output totalled 2,818,500 lbs., valued at $1,277,409, and the cheese 422,000 lbs., worth $80,540.

Production and Industry.—The total value of the output of manufactures in 1921 was $243,250,000 (1917, $68,500,000), the principal manufacturing centres being Vancouver and Victoria. The yield of the other industries in 1921 was: minerals, $38,045,000; lumber, $54,394,000; fisheries (1920), $22,329,161. There are extensive coal measures, and a vast and compact area of merchantable timber; the mines have produced over $700,000,000, and are still in the early stages of development. Only one-tenth of the available agricultural and fruit lands is at present settled, and there are miles of pulpwood as yet unexploited. There are undeveloped deposits of magnetite and hematite iron. The climate is healthful and temperate. Shipbuilding (1918) 145,000 tons, valued at $25,000,000. The principal exports are fish, coal, gold, silver, minerals, and timber.

Principal Cities.—CAPITAL, VICTORIA. Population 1921, 38,727. Other centres are Vancouver (117,217), New Westminster (14,500), Nanaimo (9,088).

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Area and Population.—Prince Edward Island lies in the southern part of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, between 46°–47° N. lat. and 62°–64° 30′ W. long. It is about 130 miles in length, and from 4 to 34 miles in breadth; its area is 2,184 square miles (rather larger than that of the English county of Norfolk), and its population (Census, 1921) 88,615 (47,069 males and 46,659 females in 1911), a decrease since the last census of 5,113 persons. The island was first settled by the French, who held it for many years as a fishing station. The British took it from them in 1745, but afterwards restored it; they seized it again, however, during the Seven Years' War (1756-1763) and compelled the greater part of the French inhabitants to leave, and from that time it has remained British.

Government.—The Government is vested in a Lieut.-Governor and an Executive Council, and a Legislative Assembly of 30 members elected by the people, 15 as Councillors (with a property qualification) and 15 as Assembly-men (on manhood suffrage).

Lieut.-Governor, Hon. Murdoch MacKinnon (1919)	$7,000

Executive.

Premier and Attorney-Gen., Hon. James D. Stewart	$4,000
Prov. Sec. and Treas. and Commiss. of Agriculture, Hon. John H. Myers	2,000
Commissioner of Public Works, Hon. John A. McDonald	2,000
Without Portfolio, Hons. J. A. McNeill; A. P. Prowse; W. J. McMillan; Leonard Wood; Murdoch Kennedy; A. F. Arsenault.	

Speaker, Legislative Assembly (vacant)

Departmental Officers.

Provincial Auditor, John Anderson	$1,800
Sup. of Education, R. H. Rogers	2,000
Assist. Sec. and Treas. and Clerk of Exec. Council, Arthur Newbery, I.S.O.	2,200
Sec. Public Works, L. B. McMillan	1,650
Registrar of Deeds and Commissioner of Public Lands, Francis Koughan	1,200

The Judicature.

Chief Justice, Hon. John A. Matheson	$10,000
Judge of Vice-Admiralty Court, William S. Stewart	
Assistant Judges, Hon. Francis L. Haszard; Hon. Aubin E. Arsenault each	9,000

Agriculture and Live Stock.—The value of the field crops in 1922 was estimated at $10,889,800. The soil consists for the most part of a rich red loam, uniform in character and peculiarly suited to the growth of grasses. Nearly the whole of the land is now cleared, and improved farms can be bought at from $20 to $60 an acre (including buildings), according to condition and locality. The breeding of silver black foxes in captivity is an established and profitable industry. There are about 360 fox ranches, conducted by incorporated companies and private partnerships or individuals. The live stock included 32,830 horses, 143,442 cattle, 105,703 sheep, 37,351 pigs and 845,673 poultry.

Manufactures.—The total value of the manufactures in 1922 was $4,234,132, against $2,326,708 in 1900.

Principal Cities.—CAPITAL, CHARLOTTETOWN (Pop. 12,347), on the shore of Hillsborough Bay, which forms a good harbour. Other towns are Summerside (3,230), Souris (1,100), and Georgetown (882).

ALBERTA.

Area and Population.—The Province of Alberta has an estimated area of 255,285 square miles, including about 2,500 square miles of water, with a population (1921) of 588,454, an increase since the 1911 census of 214,159.

Government.—The Government is vested in a Lieutenant-Governor and Legislative Assembly composed of 61 members, elected for five years, representing 52 electoral districts into which the Province is divided. The Executive Council consists of eight members.

Lieut.-Gov., Hon. R. G. Brett, LL.D. (1915)	$9,000

Executive.

Premier, Treasurer, and Provincial Secretary, Hon. Herbert Greenfield	$8,500
Attorney-General, Hon. J. E. Brownlee	6,000
Public Works, Hon. Alex Ross	6,000
Municipal Affairs and Public Health, Hon. R. G. Reid	6,000
Education, Hon. P. E. Baker	6,000
Agriculture, Hon. George Hoadley	6,000
Railways and Telephone, Hon. V. Winfield Smith	6,000
Without Portfolio, Hon. Mrs. Irene Parlby	
Clerk of the Executive Council, J. D. Hunt	4,800

Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, Hon. O. L. Macpherson	$2,500

The Judicature.

Chief Justice, Hon. Horace Harvey	$10,000
Puisne Judges, Hon. D. L. Scott (*C.J., Appellate Divn.*), $10,000; Hons. C. A. Stuart, N. Du B. D. Beck, W. C. Simmons, W. L. Walsh, J. D. Hyndman, W. C. Ives, M. S. McCarthy, T. M. Tweedie, A. H. Clarke each	9,000

Agriculture and Live Stock.—There is a succession of wheatfields, homesteads, villages, and towns, and settlers from the U.S., Eastern Canada, and the British Isles arrive in annually increasing numbers. The total area in crops, 1922, was 10,005,609 acres. The Department of Agriculture in the Provincial Government has established nine Demonstration Farms at different points, and on three of these are free schools of agriculture. Free homesteads are available for thousands of settlers in desirable localities. The value of the field crops in 1922 was estimated at $100,542,204; wheat, $50,597,868; oats, $15,620,287; hay and clover, $3,750,400; grain hay, $21,015,960; potatoes, $2,326,984; barley, $2,534,845. The live stock included 863,316 horses, 1,635,042 cattle, 410,366 sheep, and 623,188 swine. The creamery butter made totalled 15,417,070 lb., valued at $5,126,843, and cheese 931,992 lb., valued at $183,860.

Manufactures.—The total value of the output in 1920 was $98,608,556, against $1,313,375 in 1900, the principal manufacturing centres being Calgary ($37,214,562) and Edmonton ($31,939,693).

CAPITAL, EDMONTON. Population, 58,821; Calgary (63,300). Lethbridge, Medicine Hat, Red Deer, and Westaskiwin are the principal cities of the Province.

SASKATCHEWAN.

Area and Population.—The Province of Saskatchewan lies between Manitoba on the east and Alberta on the west, and has an area of 251,700 square miles, the population at the Census of 1921 being 757,510, an increase of 109,675 persons since the Census of 1911.

Government.—The Government is vested in the Lieutenant-Governor, aided and advised by an Executive Council of seven members. The Province is divided into 60 electoral districts.

Lieutenant-Governor, Hon. H. W. Newlands, K.C.	$9,000
Premier, President of Council, Provincial Treasurer, and Minister of Railways, Hon. C. A. Dunning	$7,500
Minister of Agriculture and Municipal Affairs, Hon. C. M. Hamilton	6,000
Public Works and Telephones, Hon. A. P. McNab	6,000
Provincial Secretary and Public Health, Hon. J. M. Uhrich	6,000
Attorney-General and Minister in Charge of Bureau of Child Protection, Hon. J. A. Cross	6,000
Minister of Highways and Minister in charge of Bureau of Labour and Industries, Hon. J. G. Gardener	6,000
Minister of Education, Bureau of Publications, and King's Printer, Hon. S. J. Latta	6,000
Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, Hon. George A. Scott.	

The Judicature.

Chief Justice, Court of Appeal, Hon. Sir Frederick W. G. Haultain, *born* 1857	$10,000
Puisne Judges, Hons. J. H. Lamont, W. F. A. Turgeon, J. McKay and W. M. Martin each	9,000
Ch. Justice, King's Bench, Hon. J. T. Brown	10,000
Puisne Judges, Hons. H. Y. MacDonald, H. V. Bigelow, J. F. L. Embury, C.M.G., G. E. Taylor, D. MacLean and P. E. McKenzie each	9,000

Agriculture and Live Stock.—Saskatchewan is the largest wheat-producing province of the Dominion, and one of the most productive grain areas in the world. In 1922 wheat yield total 250,000,000 bushels. The approximate value of agricultural products in 1922 was $505,318,966, grain crops, $287,270,600, field crops, $9,606,600; farm products, $32,850,880, and live stock, $175,590,966. The live stock included 1,152,409 horses and mules, 1,612,786 cattle, 191,937 sheep, and 563,069 swine.

Industries.—The capital invested in manufacturing enterprises in 1920 was $40,224,939, and the value of the manufactured products $72,705,003.

CAPITAL, REGINA. Population (1921), 34,430. Other large centres are Saskatoon (25,740), Moose Jaw (19,300), and Prince Albert (7,558).

TERRITORIES.

THE YUKON TERRITORY was constituted a separate political unit in 1898. It is governed by a Gold Commissioner and a Territorial Council of three elected members. The area of the Territory is 207,076 square miles. The population in 1921 was 4,157 (2,819 males and 1,338 females). Mining is the chief industry. The gold output for the year ending March 31, 1923, was $1,042,536.

Gold Commissioner, Geo. P. Mackenzie	$6,500

Legal Adviser, &c., John Black.
Disbursing Officer, G. A. Jeckell.
Judge, Hon. C. D. Macaulay.

THE NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES, as now constituted, have been divided into 3 Provincial Districts, *Mackenzie*, *Keewatin*, and *Franklin*. They are governed by a Commissioner and 6 Councillors appointed by the Governor in Council. The area of the Territories is 1,242,224 square miles. Population in 1921, 7,988.

Commissioner, N.W.T., W. W. Cory, C.M.G.
Deputy do., R. A. Gibson.
Public Administrator (*Mackenzie*), H. Milton Martin (*Edmonton*).

Newfoundland.

AREA AND POPULATION.

	Area (English Sq. Miles).	Population.		
		Census of 1901.	Census of 1911.	Census of 1921.
Newfoundland	42,750	217,037	238,670	259,317
Labrador Coast	120,000	3,947	3,949	3,621
Total......	162,750	220,984	242,619	262,938

Increase of the People.

Year.	Increase.			Decrease.			Marriages.
	Births.	Immigrants.	Total.	Deaths.	Emigrants.	Total.	
1913	7,406	13,788	20,194	4,417	14,255	18,672	1,871
1919	7,280	14,550	21,830	4,339	12,260	16,599	2,184
1920	7,799	10,996	18,795	4,259	15,422	19,681	1,838
1921	7.272	8.865	16,137	3,497	8,233	11,730	1,522
1922	7.392	—	—	3,719	—	—	1,441

PHYSIOGRAPHY.

The Island of Newfoundland is situated between 46° 37′-51° 37′ N. latitude and 52° 44′-59° 30′ W. longitude, on the north-east side of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and is separated from the North American Continent by the Straits of Belle Isle. The island is about 317 miles long and 316 miles broad, and is triangular in shape, with Cape Bauld (N.), Cape Race (S.E.). and Cape Ray (S.W.) at the angles. The coast is extremely rugged, and the coastal regions are mountainous, the north and east being cold during winter and early spring owing to the quantities of ice brought down from the Greenland seas. The interior is undulating and is covered with tolts (round hills) interspersed with lakes, rivers, and swamps, but containing many fertile valleys, where the climate is favourable to agriculture, and a great wealth of forests, mainly of spruce, fir, pine, and birch. The climate is salubrious, and the people are a strong, brave, healthy, hardy. industrious race. The thermometer seldom falls below zero in winter, and ranges in the shade in summer from 70° to 80°.

GOVERNMENT.

Newfoundland, the oldest English colony, was discovered by John Cabot on June 24, 1497; the first land seen was hailed as *Prima Vista*—the present Cape Bonavista. The island was afterwards visited (1500) by the Portuguese navigator Gaspar de Cortereal, and soon became the centre of an extensive fishing industry, with settlements of Portuguese, Biscayans, and French. In August, 1583, the island was formally occupied by Sir Humphrey Gilbert, in the name of Queen Elizabeth, and by the Treaty of Utrecht (1713) the whole island was acknowledged to be British. A Governor was first appointed in 1728, and in 1855 "Responsible Government" was accorded to the island.

The executive is entrusted to a Governor, appointed by the Crown, aided by an Executive Council, with a Legislature of two houses. The *Legislative Council* is appointed by the Crown and consists of 24 members; the *House of Assembly* consists of 36 members, elected by the people, every male British subject aged 21 being entitled to the franchise.

GOVERNOR.

Governor, His Excellency Sir William Lamond Allardyce, K.C.M.G. (1922)....................	$15,000
Private Sec., Capt. A. G. S. Goodfellow.	
Aide-de-Camp, Major Wilberforce Bell, M.C.	

THE MINISTRY (July 29, 1923).

Premier & Minister of Justice, Hon. William R. Warren, K.C.	$8,000
Colonial Secretary, Hon. William W. Halfyard	4,000
Education, Hon. Arthur Barnes, Ph.D. ...	4,000
Finance & Customs, Hon. William H. Cave	4,000
Agriculture & Mines, Hon. Joseph Downey	4,000
Posts & Telegraphs, Hon. Matthew Hawco	4,000
Without Portfolio, Hons. Sir Wm. F. Coaker, Sir Marmaduke Winter, Samuel J. Foote, Hon. George Shea.	
Not in the Cabinet	
Minister of Public Works, Archibald W. Piccott	4,000
Minister of Marine & Fisheries, George Grimes..	4,000

LEGISLATURE.

The *Legislative Council* consists of not more than 24 members, appointed for life; the *House of Assembly* of 36 members, elected by the people for 4 years.

President of the Legislative Council, Hon. James D. Ryan..	$500
Speaker of the House of Assembly, Hon. Harry A. Winter	750

JUDICATURE.

Chief Justice, Hon. Sir W. H. Horwood ...$8,000
Assist. Judges, Hon. G. M. Johnson, Hon. J. M. Kent ....each 7,000
Registrar, Rt. Hon. Sir W. F. Lloyd, P.C., K.C.M.G., D.C.L., K.C.

DEFENCE.

Newfoundland contributed 11,922 men to the fighting forces of the Empire during the War, in addition to 3,000 enlisted in Canadian and other forces.

EDUCATION.

Education is denominational, and is assisted by Government. Primary and Secondary schools were attended in 1922 by 55,152 pupils. The Government grants in 1922 amounted to $814,495.

RELIGION.

At the Census of 1911 and 1921 the following statistics were obtained:—

Religion.	1911.	1921.
Roman Catholics	81,177	86,478
Church of England	78,616	84,498
Methodists	68,045	74,334
Presbyterians	1,876	1,875
Salvation Army	10,141	13,051
Various	2,767	2,072

FINANCE.

The revenue, expenditure and debt of Newfoundland for the six years ended June 30, 1921, are stated as under ($1 at par = 4*s.* 2*d.* or $4·86 = £1 sterling :—

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Public Debt.
	$	$	$
1913–14	3,920,176	3,920,178	30,450,765
1916–17	5,206,648	4,554,891	34,489,765
1917–18	5,528,540	6,197,876	35,445,785
1918–19	9,535,725	6,766,389	42,032,786
1919–20	10,597,562	9,247,007	43,033,036
1920–21	8,438,040	10,951,489	49,033,067
1921–22	8,269,681	9,127,543	55,030,027

EXTERNAL TRADE.

The external trade of the island for the five years ending June 30, 1921, is stated as follows :—

Year.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
	$	$	$
1913–14 ...	15,193,726	15,134,543	30,328,269
1918–19 ...	33,297,184	36,784,616	70,081,800
1919–20 ...	40,533,388	34,865,438	75,398,826
1920–21 ...	28,909,727	22,441,267	51,350,994
1921–22 ...	18,209,853	19,478,417	37,688,270

The trade was chiefly distributed in 1921–22 as under :—

Country.	Imports from.	Exports to.
United Kingdom	$2,036,218	$4,866,821
United States	6,127,958	1,911,749
Canada	9,077,168	1,260,225
Portugal	54,583	2,877,714
Spain	115,550	2,628,010

The principal imports are flour, textiles, coal, hardware, and provisions; the principal exports are codfish, cod and seal oil, pulp and paper, herrings, seal-skins, tinned lobsters, copper, copper ore, iron pyrites, and other minerals; the total value of the fishery products in 1921–22 was upwards of $14,448,736.

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY.

The inhabitants are chiefly located on the coast-line of the shore and bays, nearly 10,000 being engaged in fishing—for cod in summer, a large proportion of which is exported to South America—and seal fishing in winter and spring. Agriculture, mining, and lumbering are also engaging attention and affording means of employment, while large pulp and paper mills have been erected. The larger portion of the interior is practically in a state of nature, but the railways have opened up large tracts of rich agricultural, mineral, and timber lands hitherto of small value. A valuable discovery of copper has been made at Little Bay, about 200 miles from St. John's.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Railways.—There were 904 miles of railway open in 1919. The trans-insular line runs to Port-aux-Basques, *viâ* Exploits River and Bay of Islands, with branch connexions to Placentia, Bonavista, Bay de Verde, Hearts Content, Trepassey, the principal settlements in Conception Bay, and to Lewisporte (in Notre Dame Bay).

Posts and Telegraphs.—There were 847 post-offices in 1921, dealing with 4,000,000 letters and post-cards, 3,600,000 newspapers and books, and 253,655 parcels. There are 4,600 miles of telegraph line and 965 of telephone wire.

Shipping.—On Dec. 31, 1919, the Mercantile Marine of Newfoundland consisted of 3,326 sailing vessels of 149,197 tons, and 136 steam vessels of 22,205 tons. In 1918–19 the tonnage of vessels entered and cleared at Newfoundland ports was 1,711,668 tons, of which 1,315,704 tons were British.

TOWNS.

The CAPITAL, ST. JOHN'S (population 38,645), contains two cathedrals, several banks, and numerous public buildings. Other towns are Harbour Grace (3,825), Bonavista (4,052), Carbonear (3,320), and Twillingate (3,217).

HIGH COMMISSIONER.

High Commissioner in London (vacant).
Secretary and Acting High Commissioner, Capt. Victor Gordon, 58 Victoria Street, S.W. 1.

LABRADOR.

Labrador, a dependency of Newfoundland, forms the most easterly part of the North American continent, and extends from Blanc Sablon, in the Straits of Belle Isle, on the south, to Cape Chidley, at the entrance to Hudson's Straits (or to Cape Wolstenholme), on the north; the boundaries between Quebec and Labrador being a matter of keen controversy which is expected to come up for settlement before the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. Labrador possesses valuable cod, herring, trout, and salmon fisheries. One of the grandest spectacles in the world is provided by the Great Falls of Labrador, on the Hamilton River. The inhabitants of this 850 miles of coastal America are mainly Eskimos, engaged in fishing and hunting. There are no towns, but there are Moravian Mission stations at Makkovik, Hopedale, Nain, Okak, Hebron, and Killinek. Pulp and paper mills have been founded at Sandwich Bay and Hamilton Inlet to deal with the almost inexhaustible supply of timber.

The Commonwealth of Australia.

AREA AND POPULATION.

States and Capitals.	Area (English Sq. Miles).	Population.*			
		Census of 1911.	Census of 1921.	Increase 1911-1921.	Estimated 31st Dec. 1922.
New South Wales (Sydney) ...	309,432	1,646,734	2,100,371	453,637	2,172,835
Victoria (Melbourne)	87,884	1,315,551	1,531,280	215,729	1,590,263
South Australia (Adelaide) ...	380,070	408,558	495,160	86,602	513,234
Queensland (Brisbane)	670,500	605,813	755,972	150,159	788,577
Tasmania (Hobart)	26,215	191,211	213,780	22,569	218,924
Western Australia (Perth)	975,920	282,114	332,732	50,618	343,551
Northern Territory (Darwin)...	523,620	3,310	3,867	557	3,551
Federal Capital Territory (Canberra)	940	1,714	2,572	858	2,557
Total	2,974.581	4,455,005	5,435,734	980,729	5,633,492

Increase of the People.

Year.	Increase.			Decrease.			Marriages.
	Births.	Oversea Arrivals.	Total.	Deaths.	Oversea Departures.	Total.	
1917	129,965	65,089	195,054	48,029	87,039	135,068	33,666
1918	125,739	78,925	204,664	50,249	59,247	109,496	33,141
1919	122,290	222,956	345,246	65,930	62,776	128,706	40,540
1920	136.406	109,109	245,515	56,289	89,969	146,258	51.552
1921	136,198	87,938	224,136	54,076	72,149	126,225	46,869
1922	137,496	93,513	231,009	51,311	55,375	106,686	44,731

Inter-censal Increases, 1871-1921.

Year of Census.	Result of Census.			Decennial Increase.	Net Immigration during Period.	
	Males.	Females.	Total.			
1871	910,511	752,528	1,663,039	504,224	1861-1871 ...	166,565
1881	1,214,913	1,035,281	2,250,194	552,155	1871-1881 ...	191,804
1891	1,704,039	1,470,353	3,174,392	924,198	1881-1891 ...	382,741
1901	1,977,928	1,795,873	3,773,801	599,409	1891-1901 ...	24,879
1911	2,313,035	2,141,970	4,455.005	681,204	1901-1911 ...	57,111
1921	2,762,870	2,672.864	5,435,734	980,729	1911-1921 ...	201,689

Races and Religions.

Races.	1911.	1921.	Religions	1911	1921.
European	4,402,662	5,387,423	Church of England	1,710,443	2,372,830
Chinese, incl. half-caste	25,772	20,674	Presbyterians	558,336	636,974
Japanese do.	3,576	2,921	Methodists...........	547,806	632,621
Hindus and Cingalese do. ...	4,052	3,790	Other Protestants	458,379	637,692
Aborigines (estimated).........	60,000	60,000	Roman Catholics...	921,425	1,134,002
Do. half-caste	10,113	11,406	Jews	17,287	21,615
Other Races..........................	8,830	9,520			

* Exclusive of full-blood Australian Aboriginals, which are estimated as 60,000.

PHYSIOGRAPHY.

The Australian Commonwealth includes the Continent of Australia and the Island of Tasmania.

Australia (mainland) is probably the oldest of all land surfaces in either hemisphere, and may be regarded as the largest island or the smallest of the Continents, being surrounded by the following waters:—*North*, the Timor and Arafura Seas and Torres Strait; *East*, Pacific Ocean; *South*, Bass Strait (which separates Tasmania from the Continent) and Southern Ocean; and *West*, Indian Ocean. The total area of the Continent is 2,948,366 English square miles, the island of Tasmania having an area of 26,215 square miles, and making a total area for the States and Territories of 2,974,581 square miles. The coast-line of Australia is approximately 12,210 miles, and the geographical position of the Continent is between 10° 41′-39° 8′ South latitude and 113° 9′-153° ′39 East longitude; the greatest length East to West is 2,400 miles, and from North to South 1,971 miles. Its nearest distance to England is about 11,000 miles.

From a physical standpoint the continent of Australia is divisible into an eastern and a western area, the former containing a regular coast-line with a good harbourage, roadsteads, rivers, and inland waterways, and a greater development of fauna and flora; the latter a broken coast-line with estuaries rather than rivers, and but little inland water communication. The whole continent is, roughly speaking, a vast, irregular, and undulating plateau, part of which is below the level of the sea, surrounded by a mountainous coast-line, with frequent intervals of low and sandy shore on the north, west and south. The Great Barrier Reef extends parallel with the East coast for 1,200 miles, at a distance of about 60 miles from the mainland. A large part of the interior, particularly in the west, consists of sandy and stony desert, covered with spinifex, and containing numerous salt-marshes, though reaches of grass-land occur here and there. The geological formation of Australia is remarkable for its simplicity and regularity; the *strike* of the rocks is, with a single exception, coincident with the direction of the mountain-chains, from N. to S.; and the tertiary formation to be found in the N., S., and W. develops in the S.E. into a gigantic tertiary plain, watered by the Darling and the Murray Rivers. Nearly all round the coast, however, and in eastern and south-eastern Australia, stretching far inland from the coastal range, is a rich grazing country, admirably adapted to the rearing of sheep. The most extensive mountain system takes its rise near the S.E. point, and includes a number of ranges known by different names in different places, none of them being of any great height. The principal rivers are the Murray, with its tributaries, the Murrumbidgee, Lachlan, and Darling, in the S.E. part of the island, which fall into the sea on the south coast: on the east coast, the Hawkesbury, Hunter, Clarence, Richmond, Brisbane, Mary, Burnett, Fitzroy, and Burdekin; on the west, the Swan, Murchison, Gascoyne, Ashburton, Fortescue, De Grey, and Fitzroy; on the north, the Drysdale, Ord, Victoria, and Daly; and the Roper, the Flinders, and Mitchell, which debouch into the Gulf of Carpentaria. Lakes are numerous, but nearly all are salt; the scarcity of the natural water supply has been, however, mitigated by successful borings. Minerals comprise gold, silver, copper, iron, and coal in large quantities, antimony, mercury, tin, zinc, &c.

Climate.—The seasons commence about March 21 (Autumn), June 21 (Winter), Sept. 22 (Spring), and Dec. 22 (Summer). The climate is extremely dry, but, except in the tropical coast-land of the north, the continent is everywhere highly beneficial to Europeans, the range of temperature being smaller than that of other countries similarly situated.

GOVERNMENT.

The Government is that of a Federal Commonwealth within the British Empire, the executive power being vested in the Sovereign (through the Governor-General), assisted by a Federal Executive Council of nine Ministers of State and such honorary Ministers who may be appointed thereto. The Constitution rests on the fundamental law of March 16, 1898, ratified by the Imperial Parliament on July 9, 1900; and the Commonwealth was inaugurated on Jan. 1, 1901. Under the Constitution the Federal Government possesses limited and enumerated powers as surrendered by the federating States, the residuum of legislative power being in the Governments of the various States. Briefly stated, the enumerated powers include authority over commerce and navigation, finance, defence, posts and telegraphs, census and statistics, lighthouses and quarantine, and conciliation and arbitration in extra-State industrial disputes; with authority to assume the control of railways, marriage and divorce, emigration and immigration, currency and banking, and weights and measures.

Governor-General, His Excellency the Rt. Hon. Lord Forster, P.C., G.C.M.G. (1920) £10,000

Military Secretary, Hon. C. H. Mulholland, C.B.E, D.S.O.

Aides-de-Camp, Capt. G. Pitt-Rivers; Capt. A. Lawrence; Lieut. W. J. Seymour, R.N.; Lieut. F. A. Forster.

Official Secretary, J. H. Starling, O.B.E.

Executive Council (Feb. 9, 1923).

Prime Minister and Minister for External Affairs, Rt. Hon. Stanley Melbourne Bruce, P.C., M.C.	£2,100
Treasurer, Hon. E. C. G. Page	1,650
Attorney-General, Hon. L. E. Groom	1,650
Minister for Defence, Hon. E. K. Bowden	1,650
Minister for Works and Rlys., Hon. P. G. Stewart	1,650
Minister for Trade and Customs and for Health, Hon. A. Chapman	1,650
Minister for Home and Territories, Rt. Hon. G. F. Pearce, P.C.	1,650
Postmaster-Gen., Hon. W. G. Gibson	1,650
Vice-Pres., Executive Council, Hon. L. Atkinson	1,650
Honorary Ministers, Hon. R. V. Wilson; Hon. T. W. Crawford.	

PUBLIC DEPARTMENTS.

Prime Minister's Department:—

Sec., P. E. Deane, C.M.G.	£1,250
Public Service Board, Maj.-Gen. Sir C. B. B. White, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., C.B., D.S.O.; W. J. Skewes; Brig.-Gen. J. P. F. McGlinn, C.M.G., C.B.E., V.D.	
Auditor-General, J. W. Israel, I.S.O.	1,000
Sec. to Auditor-General, G. H. Gatehouse	675

Treasury:—

Secretary and Commissioner of Pensions and Maternity Allowances, J. R. Collins, C.M.G., C.B.E.	£1,400
Asst. Sec., C. J. Cerutty	750
Accountant, J. T. Heathershaw	750
Commissioner of Taxes, R. Ewing	1,250
Governor, Commonwealth Bank, J. Kell (*acting*).	

Attorney-General's Department:—

Secretary, Solicitor-General and Parliamentary Draftsman, Sir Robert R. Garran, K.C.M.G.	£2,000
Asst. Sec. and Asst. Parly. Draftsman, G. S. Knowles, O.B.E.	900
Crown Solicitor, Gordon H. Castle	1,250
Commr. of Patents, R. G. Ferguson	900
Public Service Arbitrator, Atlee Hunt, C.M.G.	2,000

Home and Territories:—

Sec. to Dept., J. G. McLaren, B.A.	£1,100
Chief Clerk, F. J. Quinlan	675
Commonwealth Statistician, C. H. Wickens, F.I.A.	1,000
Chief Electoral Officer, R. C. Oldham	900
Surveyor-General and Director of Lands, J. T. H. Goodwin	900
Administrator, Northern Territory, F. C. Urquhart.	
Lieut.-Governor, Papua, Hon. J. H. Murray, C.M.G.	
Administrator, Territory of New Guinea, Brig.-Gen. E. A. Wisdom, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., V.D.	
Administrator, Nauru, Brig.-Gen. T. Griffiths, C.M.G., C.B.E., D.S.O.	
Administrator, Norfolk Island, Lieut.-Gen. J. W. Parnell, C.M.G., O.B.E.	
Commonwealth Meteorologist, H. A. Hunt	850

Postmaster-General:—

Sec. to Dept., Justinian Oxenham, I.S.O.	£1,150
Chief Clerks, J. C. T. Vardon; P. Howe each	650
Chief Electrical Engineer, F. Golding	1,000
Chief Accountant, G. G. Haldane	850

Defence:—

Secretary, T. Trumble, C.M.G., C.B.E.	£1,150
Chief Clerk, W. A. Newman	650
Chief Accountant, Col. T. J. Thomas	900
Chemical Adviser, Marcus Bell	1,200
Sec., Naval Board, Paymr.-Com. G. L. Macandie, C.B.E.	
Finance and Civil Member, Navy, A. Martin.	

Trade and Customs:—

Comptroller-General and Chairman, Tariff Board, R. McK. Oakley, C.B.E., V.D.	£1,200
Director-Gen. of Health and Director of Quarantine, J. H. L. Cumpston, M.D., D.P.H.	1,200
Analyst, W. P. Wilkinson	850
Director of Lighthouses, J. F. Ramsbotham	1,000
Director of Navigation, Capt. J. K. Davis	800
Director, Bureau of Science and Industry, Sir George H. Knibbs, C.M.G.	2,000
Director, Bureau of Commerce and Industry, Stirling Taylor.	

Works and Railways:—

Secretary, W. D. Bingle, I.S.O.	£1,140
Director-Gen. of Works, Col. P. T. Owen	1,200
Commissioner, Commonwealth Railways, N. G. Bell	1,800
Repatriation Commissioners, Col. J. M. Semmens, O.B.E., V.D.; Maj. J. E. Barrett; Major A. H. Teece, M.C.	

THE LEGISLATURE.

The Federal Parliament consists of a Senate and a House of Representatives. The *Senate* contains 36 members, six from each of the Original States, elected for six years by universal suffrage. The *House of Representatives*, similarly elected for a maximum of three years, contains members proportionate to the population, with a minimum of 5 Representatives for each State. The House of Representatives, 1921, is made up of 27 for New South Wales, 21 for Victoria, 10 from Queensland, 7 from South Australia, and 5 each from Tasmania and Western Australia, and consists of members of the Liberal, Labour, and Country Parties. Members of the Upper and Lower Houses receive £1,000 per annum, with travelling expenses.

President of the Senate, Hon. Thomas Givens.

Speaker, House of Representatives, Rt. Hon. Alexander Watt, P.C.

THE JUDICATURE.

There is a Federal High Court with a Chief Justice and 6 Judges, having original and appellate jurisdiction, subordinate to the final Appeal Court of the Empire, the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.

Chief Justice, Rt. Hon. Sir Adrian Knox, P.C., K.C.M.G.	£3,500
Judges, Hon. Isaac Alfred Isaacs; Hon. Henry Bournes Higgins; Hon. Frank Gavan Duffy; Hon. Charles Powers; Hon. George Edward Rich; Hon. Hayden Erskine Starke each	3,000
Arbitration Court, President, Hon. Charles Powers. *Deputy Presidents*, Hon. Sir John Quick; Noel Augustin Webb.	

DEFENCE.

On the 31st December, 1922, the training strength of the Military Forces was 37,156, considerable reductions having been made as the result of the Washington Conference of November, 1921. The administration of rifle clubs is now under civil control; members totalled 41,753 at December 31, 1922. The expenditure on Defence (excluding War expenditure) in 1922-23 was £4,854,141. The total expenditure on defence including war expenditure, was estimated at £47,160,475.

Navy.

Under the *Australian Defence Scheme*, Australia provides and maintains certain ships of war, which will form an Australian squadron of the Royal Navy, under the command of a Commonwealth officer in time of peace, and an integral part of the Eastern Fleet of the Royal Navy in time of war. Ships of the Royal Australian Navy are known as *H.M.A.S.* (His Majesty's Australian Ship), and served with the Royal Naval forces throughout the war. The Australian fleet consists of the *Australia*, *Melbourne* (flag-ship), *Sydney*, *Brisbane*, *Adelaide*, 3 sloops, 11 destroyers, and several auxiliaries. H.M.A.S. *Sydney* destroyed the German cruiser *Emden* at Cocos Island on Nov. 9, 1914. The *personnel* of the fleet is mainly Australian in character, although still supplemented to some extent by Imperial officers and men. The sea-going forces on May 15, 1923, consisted of approximately 370 officers and 3,410 petty officers and men. There is also a R.A.N. Brigade composed of members of the Citizen Naval forces, a section of the Commonwealth Compulsory Military Training System. The Washington Conference of 1921 has had a marked effect on Naval Defence schemes, as all warship building and naval base construction has been suspended, and the ships in commission have been reduced from 25 to 13.

Army.

By a Federal Law of 1910 military training is compulsory on all male citizens between the ages of 12 and 26—in *Cadet Corps* 12–18, and *Citizen Soldiers* 20–26, with short periods of training in the field. The *Peace Effective* is about 110,000 of all ranks; the *War Establishment* about 127,000 upwards. Australia had, up to the end of the Great War, enlisted no fewer than 416,809 men, fully equipped for service in the war: New South Wales, 164,030; Victoria, 112,399; Queensland, 57,705; South Australia, 34,959; West Australia, 32,231; Tasmania, 15,485. The Australian forces, who are unrivalled as mounted infantry, behaved with the greatest gallantry whenever engaged with the enemy. To December 31, 1919, their record of Honours and Decorations was V.C. 65, G.C.M.G. 3, K.C.M.G. 9, C.M.G. 149, K.C.B. 9, C.B. 42, K.B.E. 2, C.B.E. 33, O.B.E. 125, M.B.E. 99, D.S.O. 619, R.V.O. 2, R.R.C. 147, M.C. 2,366, D.C.M. 1,753, M.M. 9,926, M.S.M. 1,176, A.M. 3, D.F.C. 58, A.F.C. 16, A.F.M. 2, and 1,032 foreign decorations. The *Total Casualties* in the A.I.F. from the outbreak of the War to July 31, 1920, were: killed, 59,342; wounded, 166,819; sick, 87,957; not specified, 218—total, 314,336.

The total cost of the War to the Commonwealth Government from August, 1914, to the end of June, 1922, was £473,390,950, of which amount upwards of £107,558,115 was charged against revenue.

Air.

In 1912 approval was given for the establishment, as part of the Army organization, of a Central Flying School for the training of aeroplane pilots. In 1920 it was resolved to establish an Australian Air Force. The permanent strength of the Air Force as at June 30, 1923, was 49 officers and 296 airmen. The sum of £413,997 was provided on the 1922-23 Estimates for Air Force and Civil Aviation purposes.

FEDERAL FINANCE.

Years.	Revenue.	*Expenditure	Balance repayable to States.
	£	£	£
1917–18	36,839,868	30,499,494	6,340,374
1918–19	44,716,918	38,262,585	6,454,333
1919–20	52,783,102	46,062,610	6,720,492
1920–21	65,517,608	58,677,445	6,840,163
1921–22	64,913,085	65,118,265	7,000,000
1922–23	59,500,000	55,000,000	7,000,000

The Customs and Excise Revenue is collected by the Commonwealth and partly repaid to the States at the rate of 25*s*. per head of the population.

DEBT.

The Commonwealth has now undertaken responsibility for the Northern Territory Debt and the Port Augusta-Coodnadatta Railway Debt, whose combined amounts were £3,951,746 at June 30, 1922. The other State Debts remain at the charge of the State Governments. The total of the Commonwealth Public Debt on June 30, 1922, was £416,070,509, including a War Loan from the British Government of £91,453,288. Adding the indebtedness of the States to that of the Federal Government, the total public debts of Australia amounted (June 30, 1922) to about £893,000,000, or about £160 per head of the population.

Banking.—On June 30, 1922, the Australian liabilities of the Banks of Issue throughout the Commonwealth amounted to £295,713,833, and the Australian assets to £302,660,361. At the close of the financial year 1921-22 there were 3,413,280 depositors in the Savings Banks, the amount of deposits being £162,273,233.

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY.

The estimated values of the products of Australia in 1920–21 and 1921–22 were:—

	1920–21.	1921–22.
Agricultural	£112,801,000	£81,890,000
Pastoral	86,882,000	69,254,000
Dairying, &c.	52,613,000	44,417,000
Forests and Fisheries	10,490,000	10,373,000
Mining	21,613,000	19,977,000
Manufacturing	109,435,000	120,751,000
	£393,834,000	£346,662,000

Agriculture and Live Stock.—The total land area of Australia is estimated at 1,903,731,840 acres, of which 15,357,024 were under cultivation in 1921–22.

Crop.	Acreage.	Produce.
		Bushels.
Wheat	9,719,042	129,088,806
Oats	733,406	12,147,433
Barley	298,910	6,085,685
Maize	305,186	7,840,438
Hay	2,994,519	*Tons* 3,902,189
Sugar Cane	197,293	*Tons* 2,436,890

Live Stock.

	1920.	1921.
Sheep	77,897,555	82,226,470
Cattle	13,499,737	14,441,309
Horses	2,415,510	2,438,182
Pigs	764,406	960,385

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* In addition, the following amounts were spent from loans—1916-17, £53,114,237; 1917-18, £56,898,556; 1918-19, £63,622,780; 1919-20, £47,357,381; and 1920-21, £37,166,201.

In 1922 Australia produced 631,514,435 lb. of wool (as in the grease), against 547,502,715 lb. in 1921; 267,071,340 lb. of butter in 1921; 32,653,003 lb. of cheese in 1921, and 58,614,459 lb. of bacon and hams in 1921.

Mines and Minerals.—In 1922 the value of gold produced was £3,539,860 (in 1921, £4,018,685); silver and lead, £1,539,992 (1921); copper, £803,957 (1921); tin, £418,418 (1921); coal, £11,014.831 (1921); the value of all minerals produced in 1921 being £19,977,384.

Manufactures.—In 1921–22 there were in Australia 18,023 industrial establishments, employing 395,425 hands; wages paid amounted to £68,050,861; the value of plant and machinery, lands and buildings, £145,408,138; of materials used, £190,410,265; value added by manufacture, £129,921,500; and total value of final output, £320,331,765.

Labour Statistics.—In 1922 there were 387 Trade Unions with 702,938 members, of whom 86,052 were women. The estimated total number of employed persons over 20 years of age in 1922 was 1,041,915 males and 249,388 females.

The number of unemployed members of trade unions has averaged 9·3 per cent. The average cost of food, groceries and housing combined, in the six capital towns was 5·7 per cent. less in 1922 than in 1921, and 60 per cent. more than in 1911. Wholesale prices declined during 1922 by 7·6 per cent., but were 75·8 per cent. higher than in 1911. Average nominal weekly rates of wage fell from 94*s.* 6*d.* in 1921 to 91*s.* 6*d.* in 1922, but owing to the lower cost of living effective wages were in 1922 12·6 per cent. higher than in 1911. During 1922, 445 industrial disputes occurred, involving 651,029 workers and entailing an estimated loss of £751,507 in wages.

EXTERNAL TRADE.

The Imports and Exports of Australia for the years 1915–16—1921–22 are as follows, the value of gold and silver coin and bullion being included in the totals :—

Year.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
1916–17	£76,228,679	£97,955,482	£174,184,161
1917–18	62,334,449	81,429,221	143,763,670
1918–19	102,335,159	113,963,976	216,299,135
1919–20	98,974,292	149,823,509	248,797,801
1920–21	163,801,826	132,158,912	295,960,738
1921–22	103,066,436	127,846,535	230,912,971

Total trade of 1915–16 £30 13*s.* 9*d.* per head, 1916–17 £35 8*s.* 3*d.* per head, 1917–18 £28 17*s.* 0*d.* per head, 1918–19 £42 11*s.* 4*d.* per head, 1919–20 £46 18*s.* 1*d.* per head, 1920–21 £54 14*s.* per head. and 1921–22 £41 18*s.* 2*d.*

Exchange of trade, 1921–22 :—

Country.	Imports.	Exports.
United Kingdom	£53,002,000	£57,743,000
Germany	86,000	4,004,000
United States	18,823,000	8,314,000
Belgium	951,000	5,016,000
France	2,732,000	8,701,000
New Zealand	1,703,000	4,620,000
India	3,747,000	6,770,000
Ceylon	1,009,000	711,000
Japan	3,582,000	7,953,000
South Africa	357,000	1,660,000
Canada	3,146,000	374,000
Argentine	12,000	8,000
Netherlands East Indies	3,237,000	2,368,000
Switzerland	1,836,000	32,000
Italy	944,000	8,047,000

Principal articles (£ sterling, 000 omitted):—

Imports.	1920-21.	1921-22.
Apparel and Textiles	44,383	30,171
Metals and Machinery	39,149	22,525
Drugs, Chemicals, and Fertilizers	5,588	3,553
Timber	4,974	2,493
Paper and Stationery	8,979	4,856
Bags and Sacks	5,206	2,132
Motor Spirit	4,000	3,085
Kerosene	1,533	779
Indiarubber and Manufactures	2,359	1,232
Sugar	6,560	175
Tea	1,477	2,051
Spirits (potable)	1,650	1,381
Arms, Ammunition, and Explosives	2,186	463
Tobacco, Cigars, etc.	3,842	2,467

Exports.	1920-21.	1921-22.
Wool	33,780	47,977
Wheat	34,473	28,644
Skins and Hides	3,444	3,142
Butter	11,067	7,988
Copper Matte, Ingots and Ore	2,423	705
Tallow	1,360	1,443
Meat	7,053	5,546
Flour	4,949	5,520
Timber	1,404	1,198
Coal	2,239	1,100
Lead (Pig and Matte)	705	1,730
Tin (Ingots)	497	284

The share of the various States in the external trade of Australia in 1921–22 was as under :—

State.	Imports.	Exports.*
New South Wales	£43,321,478	£48,012,511
Victoria	36,352,056	34,644,182
Queensland*	8,639,446	17,573,103
South Australia	9,047,242	14,747,260
Western Australia	4,308,141	10,797,000
Tasmania*	1,385,958	2,067,443
Northern Territory	12,115	5,036

COMMUNICATIONS.

Railways.—The total length of Government (and private) railways open at June 30, 1922, is stated as follows, the private lines being included in the totals and shown in parentheses :—

State.	Miles open.	
New South Wales	5,475	(359)
Victoria	4,375	(58)
Queensland	7,064	(1,265)
South Australia	3,487	(55)
Western Australia	4,867	(875)
Tasmania	873	(236)
Federal Capital Territory	5	—
Northern Territory	199	—
Total	26,345	(2,848)

The gross earnings of all Government lines in 1921–22 were £38,194,630, working expenses £29,817,970, and net earnings £8,376,660, being at the rate of 2*s.* 10*d.* per train mile, and representing a return on the total cost (£244,353,233) of 3·43 per cent., as against 2·53 per cent. in 1919–20.

A scheme for the conversion of the Melbourne suburban system to electric traction has been completed. About 143 route miles was involved in this scheme.

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* Goods transferred from one State to another for transhipment to an oversea country are counted as an export from the State whence they were finally despatched from Australia; thus, much of the produce of Queensland is credited to New South Wales and of Tasmania to Victoria.

The great trans-continental railway from West to East, linking up Kalgoorlie in Western Australia with Port Augusta in Spencer's Gulf, a distance of 1,051 miles, was completed in 1917, and the first mail train made a successful run through on 22 October of that year. A scheme is under consideration to connect north and south by a line from Katherine River (Northern Territory) to Oodnadatta (S. Aust.), a distance of 1,011 miles.

Tramways.—There are 628 miles of tramways in Australia, 456 miles of which are of electric, 98 of steam, 46 of cable and 28 of horse traction. The several Governments control 424 miles; municipal authorities, 110 miles; and the remaining 94 miles are operated by private companies and individuals. The principal gauge in use is 4 ft. 8½ inch (496 miles). 101 miles are at 3 ft. 6 inch, and the remainder, 5 ft. 3 inch and 2 ft. 0 inch gauge.

Shipping.—The entrances and clearances of vessels engaged in oversea trade at the various Australian ports in the 6 years 1917–1922 were as follows (tonnage in brackets):—

Year.	Entered.	Cleared.
1916–17	1,486 (3,851,292)	1,500 (3,843,150)
1917–18	1,079 (2,456,757)	1,118 (2,574,993)
1918–19	1,350 (3,239,060)	1,264 (2,941,426)
1919–20	1,476 (4,041,544)	1,505 (4,044,963)
1920–21	1,830 (4,758,916)	1,844 (4,744,102)
1921–22	1,567 (4,560,381)	1,544 (4,520,897)

Of the vessels entered (1921-22), 1,224 were under the British flag (Australia, 346, of 589,175 tons; U.K., 729, of 2,802,487 tons; N.Z., 80, of 103,471 tons; other British, 69, of 142,990 tons); and 343 under foreign flags (Dutch, 42, of 134,662 tons; French, 40, of 69,033 tons; Japanese, 73, of 218,564 tons; Norwegian, 54, of 123,218 tons; United States, 52, of 139,686 tons; other foreign, 82, of 237,095 tons).

Shipping entering the ports of the capital cities during 1921–22 was: Sydney 8,482 vessels of 7,541,361 tons, Melbourne 4,530 (5,608,013), Brisbane 971 (2,215,273), Adelaide (exclusive of coastwise) 898 (3,040,229), Fremantle 697 (2,528,464) and Hobart 531 (542,746).

Posts and Telegraphs.—In year ended June 30, 1922, there were 8,381 post and receiving offices, dealing with 778,057,333 letters, &c.; there were 6,641 telegraph stations, with 147,636 miles of wire, transmitting and receiving 21,077,443 cable and telegrams in 1921–22. At the end of year, 1921–22, 258,477 *Telephones* were connected with 2,703 telephone exchanges; 220,636,629 "local" and 13,968,169 "trunk line" calls were recorded for the year.

CAPITAL.

CAPITAL.—CANBERRA, in the Federal District, transferred to the Commonwealth by the State of New South Wales on Jan. 1, 1911, is to be laid out as the capital of the Commonwealth, £250,000 being provided for that purpose in the Budget of 1922–23. Meanwhile the seat of Government is MELBOURNE.

COMMONWEALTH OFFICES IN LONDON,

Australia House, Strand, W.C. 2.

High Commissioner, Rt. Hon. Sir Joseph Cook, P.C., G.C.M.G.	£3,000
Official Secretary in Gt. Britain of the Commonwealth of Australia, M. L. Shepherd, I.S.O.	2,000
Assistant Sec., Lt.-Col. G. J. Hogben, O.B.E.	£700
Chief Clerk (vacant)	648
Military Adviser, Brig.-Gen. T. A. Blamey, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.	950
Naval Representative, Capt. J. T. Robins, R.A.N., A.D.C.	950
Director of Migration and Settlement, Percy Hunter	
Gen. Manager, Commonwealth Shipping Line, H. B. Larkin	

Commissioner for the Commonwealth in America.

Commissioner, Hon. D. Mackinnon.	
Official Secretary, D. B. Edward, Room 1013, South Ferry Buildings, 44, Whitehall Street, New York	£500

Trade Commissioner in the East.

Straits Settlements, E. T. Sheaf, Singapore.

Territories.

NORTHERN TERRITORY.

The Northern Territory occupies the centre of the Australian continent between 129°—138° East longitude as far as 26° South latitude, and its administration was taken over by the Commonwealth on Jan. 1, 1911.

The area is estimated at 523,620 sq. miles. The population on March 31, 1923, was 3,590 (exclusive of full-blood aboriginals).

Part of the country is desert, but large portions of land are suitable for tropical and semi-tropical agriculture, and the Federal Government grants suitable areas rent free for the original settler's lifetime or for 21 years (whichever shall be longer). The staple industry is pastoral, cattle and horses do well south of the 15th parallel. The chief grasses are Mitchell and Flinders; also pigs thrive well, but sheep-raising has not proved the success it once promised to be. Many grants have been taken up, and a considerable area has been settled and improved. Extensive meat freezing works have been erected near Darwin, which, under normal conditions, will greatly enhance the value of locally bred cattle, which hitherto have been driven to other States for disposal. Owing to adverse circumstances, the meat works have been closed since 1921. For the months of April to September the climate is delightful. From October to December it is hot and humid; from January to March is the wet season, when travelling becomes extremely difficult. There are thousands of square miles of first-class pasturage which will one day carry millions of cattle. The chief rivers are Victoria, Adelaide, Daly, Roper, Liverpool, Goyder, McArthur, and the Robinson. The first five are navigable from 40 to 100 miles from their entrance for boats drawing 4 feet. Pearl fishing is carried on round the coast, the shell being of good quality. There are considerable mineral resources, gold, silver, lead and tin being indicated, and when communications are opened up, the industry will become important.

The only railway is from Darwin to Emungalan (200 miles). A further extension to the head of the Roper River (80 miles) will be proceeded with in the near future, the permanent survey having been completed. The policy of the present Government is to link up the Territory with the other States by means of a trans-continental railway.

Darwin, the seat of Government, occupies an evated site 80 feet above high-water mark, verlooking Port Darwin, one of the finest harours in Australia, and contains the offices of he Administrator and officials of the Territory. he cable owned by the Eastern Extension Comany lands at Darwin from Singapore. The town is ealthy and free from malaria. The Darwin Botanal Gardens are about 1½ miles from the town.

dministrator of Northern Territory, Frederic Charles Urquhart	£1,750
overnment Secretary, Charles Barnett Story	700
irector of Lands and Mines Dept., E. C. Playford	650
udge Supreme Court, D. A. Roberts	1,000
pecial Magistrate, E. Copley Playford.	

PAPUA.

The Territory of Papua was placed under the uthority of the Commonwealth of Australia 1906. The Territory of Papua comprises a art of the New Guinea mainland situated etween the meridians of 141° and 150°50′ E. ngitude, and between the 5th and 12th parallels South latitude; also the Trobriand Group of lands, Woodlark, the d'Entrecasteaux Group, e Louisiades, the Conflict Group, and the aughlan Group. The total area of Papua is ,540 sq. miles, of which 87,786 are on the mainnd. There is an Executive Council of seven embers who, with three non-official members, rm the Legislative Council. The White poption in 1922 was 1,104. It is not possible to ake a reliable estimate of the number of atives owing to the fact that much of the ountry is unexplored. The official estimate is 0,000. In 1922, 60,314 acres were under crops 6,515 coconuts, 7,465 rubber and 5,822 sisal emp).

Generally speaking, Papua is a mountainous ountry. Towards the Netherlands border the ountains subside and give place to large areas low country, which becomes swampy along e coast. The N.E. shores are mostly bold, but e great ranges are not so conspicuous. The lands are mostly mountainous. Owing to heavy infall Papua is well watered and possesses a rge number of streams. The best known rivers e Fly (650 miles long and navigable by steam unch for 500 miles) and Purari. The climate favourable to the cultivation of all tropical roducts.

	1920-21.	1921-22.
evenue	£138,175	£123,288
xpenditure	146,827	124,912
nports	484,770	305,705
xports	172,672	220,236

ieut.-Gov. and Chief Judicial Officer, J. H. P. Murray, C.M.G.	£1,800
ommr. for Lands and Direc. of Agric., Hon. M. S. C. Smith, M.B.E.	1,000
ovt. Sec., Hon. H. W. Champion	900
ep. Judicial Officer, Hon. C. E. Herbert	1,200
reasurer, Hon. R. W. T. Kendrick	750
hief Med. Officer and Govt. Anthropologist, W. M. Strong, M.D.	800
ommr. for Native Affairs, Hon. L. L. Bell	700

CAPITAL, Port Moresby.

TERRITORY OF NEW GUINEA.

The part of "German New Guinea" over which Australia was given a mandate is situated in latitude between the Equator and 8° S., and in longitude between 140° E. and 156° E. It consists of Kaiser Wilhelm Land, Bismarck Archipelago, and the two northernmost Solomon Islands (Bougainville, and Buka), covering in all a total area of 92,000 square miles. Kaiser Wilhelm Land, which was the German share of the New Guinea Mainland, is 70,000 square miles in area. The principal river is the Sepik, which is navigable for 250 miles. The Bismarck Archipelago has an area of 18,000 square miles, the best known islands being New Britain, New Ireland, New Hanover, Duke of York Islands, and the Admiralty Group. The Solomon Islands are 4,300 miles in area.

The climate is hot and moist along the coast, with a steady drop as the higher altitudes are reached. It is suitable to the growth of all tropical products. In 1921-22 there were 173,272 acres under crops (coconuts, 168,060; rubber, 3,001). The White population in 1921 was 1,288; the Native population in 1921 was 187,517. (Natives living in areas not under complete Government influence are not included in the above total, as no reliable estimate can be made.)

Australia has full power of administration and legislation over the Territory as an integral part of the Commonwealth, and may apply to it her own laws. The mandatory must promote to the utmost the material and moral well-being and the social progress of the inhabitants. The natives must not be militarily trained, and no naval and military bases are to be established. The mandate was received in April, 1921, and civil administration was proclaimed to commence from 9th May, 1921.

	1920-21.	1921-22.
Imports	£661,441	£468,711
Exports	673,992	499,197

Administrator, Brig.-Gen. E. A. Wisdom, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., V.D.	£1,800
Chief Justice, D. S. Wanliss, C.M.G.	1,000
Dir. of Pub. Health, Dr. W. L. Calov (*actg.*)	1,200
Government Sec., H. H. Page, D.S.O, M.C.	804
Treasurer, H. C. Townsend, O.B.E.	780
Commiss. of Native Affairs, H. C. Cardew	780
Chief Collector of Customs, E. F. Phibbs	732
Secretary for Lands, Mines, Survey and Forests, J. H. Hunt	756
Director of Agriculture, G. Bryce	1,250
Director of Public Works, S. M. H. Fowler	900

NORFOLK ISLAND.

This island is about 930 miles from Sydney and 400 miles from New Zealand. It is about five miles in length, by three in breadth, and was discovered by Capt. Cook in 1774. Its area is 8,528 acres and circumference 20 miles. The climate is mild, with a mean temperature of 68° and an annual rainfall of 55 inches. The descendants of the mutineers of the *Bounty* were brought here from Pitcairn Island in 1856. The population in April, 1921, was 717.

Administrator, Lieut.-Gen. J. W. Parnell, C.M.G., O.B.E.

President Exec. Council, A. Randall.

States of the Commonwealth.

I. NEW SOUTH WALES.

The State of New South Wales is situated almost entirely between the 29th and 37th parallels of S. lat. and 141st and 154th meridians of E. long., and comprises an area of 310,372 square miles—*i.e.*, more than five times the area of England and Wales, and nearly three times the size of the United Kingdom.

POPULATION.

Census.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1881	411,149	340,319	751,468
1891	612,562	515,672	1,132,234
1901	712,456	646,677	1,359,133
1911	858,850	789,896	1,648,746
1921	1,071,943	1,029,349	2,101,292

Births, Deaths, and Marriages.

Year.	Births.	Deaths.	Marriages.
1914	53,615	18,777	17,353
1919	48,528	26,385	15,818
1920	53,974	20,961	20,183
1921	54,634	20,034	18,518
1922	55,214	19,178	17,583

Vital Statistics—Annual rate per 1,000 of population in 1922:—Births, 25·67; Deaths, 8·91; Marriages, 8·17. Deaths under 1 year per 1,000 births, 54·01.

Religions.

All religions are free. There is no State Church. About three-fourths of the people are Protestants, the members of the Church of England in New South Wales, according to the Census of 1921, number 1,027,301; Roman Catholic 482,575, Presbyterian 219,932, Methodist 181,977, Congregational (Independent) 22,235, Baptist 24,722, Salvation Army 9,490, and Hebrew 10,150.

PHYSIOGRAPHY.

Relief.—The Eastern or coastal district is traversed by a mountain range known as the Great Dividing Range, the names distinguishing the various portions of the Range in N.S.W. being (from N. to S.), Macpherson, New England, Liverpool, Main, or Blue Mountain, Cullarin, Gourock, Monaro, and Muniong Ranges—the highest points being Mount Kosciusko, 7,328 feet, and Townsend 7,266 feet.

Rivers.—The eastern or coastal district is watered by the Tweed, Brunswick, Richmond, Clarence, Bellinger, Macleay, Hastings, Manning, Karuah, Hunter, Hawkesbury, George, Shoalhaven, Clyde, Moruya, Tuross, Bega, Towamba, and Snowy Rivers. The western portion of the country is not so well watered, but immense reservoirs are being constructed for irrigation purposes, and many artesian bores have been laid down. The Darling and the Murrumbidgee are both tributaries of the Murray, which has a total length of 1,600 miles, 1,200 miles forming part of the boundary between the States of New South Wales and Victoria.

Climate.—The climate is dry and very healthy. At the capital (Sydney) the average mean shade temperature is 63·1°; the mean temperature in the shade for the north coast is 66° to 69°, south coast 54° to 63°, northern tableland 56° to 59°, southern tableland 45° to 57°. Western slopes, the mean annual temperature ranges from 67° in the north to 60° in the south. Western Division from 63° to 69°.

GOVERNMENT.

New South Wales was first colonised as a British possession in 1788, and after progressive settlement a partly elective legislature was established in 1843. In 1855 "Responsible Government" was granted, the present Constitution being founded on the Consolidating Act of 1902. The executive authority is vested in a Governor (appointed by the King), assisted by a Council of Ministers.

GOVERNOR.

Governor of New South Wales, His Excellency Admiral Sir Dudley Rawson Stratford De Chair, K.C.B., M.V.O., *born* 1864 (1923)	£5,000
Private Secretary,	
Official Secretary, H. S. C. Budge.	
Lieutenant-Governor, Hon. Sir William Portus Cullen, K.C.M.G., LL.D., *born* 1855.	

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL. (April 13, 1922.)

President, H.E. the Governor.

Premier, Hon. Sir George Warburton Fuller, K.C.M.G., M.L.A.	£2,000
Lands and Forests, Hon. Walter Ernest Wearne, M.L.A.	
Colonial Secretary and Minister for Public Health, Hon. Charles William Oakes, C.M.G., M.L.A.	1,500
Attorney-General, Hon. Thomas Rainsford Bavin, M.L.A.	1,600
Colonial Treasurer, Hon. Sir Arthur Alfred Clement Cocks, K.B.E., M.L.A.	1,500
Public Works and Railways, and State Industrial Enterprises, Hon. Richard Thomas Ball, M.L.A.	1,500
Agriculture, Capt. Hon. Frank Augustus Chaffey, M.L.A.	1,500
Public Instruction, Hon. Albert Bruntnell, M.L.A.	1,500
Mines and Local Government, Hon. John Charles Lucas Fitzpatrick, M.L.A.	1,500
Justice, Hon. Thomas John Ley, M.L.A.	1,500
Labour and Industry, Hon. E. H. Farrar, M.L.C.	1,500
Solicitor-General (vacant)	
Vice-President of the Executive Council, Hon. Sir J. H. Carruthers, K.C.M.G., LL.D., M.L.C.	900

UNDER-SECRETARIES, &c.

Public Service Board, J. S. Marks (*Chairman*), £2,500; W. D. Loveridge; J. Leslie Williams, C.M.G., £1,500; F. S. Champion (*Secretary*)	£700
Under-Secretary, Chief Secretary's Dept., Department of Public Health and Chief Electoral Officer, E. B. Harkness, C.M.G.	1,105
Treasury, John Spence, B.A.	1,105
Chief Accountant and Dep. Director of Finance, B. S. B. Stevens	905
Lands, E. P. Fleming, LL.B.	1,045
Under-Sec. for Public Works, T. B. Cooper	1,105
Attorney-General and Dept. of Justice, D. R. Jamieson	1,045
Mines, R. H. Cambage	1,105
Agriculture, George Valder	1,105
Dept. of Labour & Industry, E. J. Payne	1.105
Education, S. H. Smith	1,203
Local Government, J. Garlick	1.105

Secretary, Premier's Dept., Clifford Henderson Hay, C.M.G., M.V.O.	£985
Govt. Statistician, Registrar and Actuary of Friendly Societies and Trade Unions, H. A. Smith, F.S.S.	903
Chief Railway Com., J. Fraser, C.M.G.	3,000
Assistant Commissioners, The Hon. J. H. Cann, H. Fox ... each	1,500
Secretary, W. J Morris	1,000
Chief Accountant, T. J. Hartigan	1,200
Chief Mechanical Engr., Ernest E. Lucy	1,400
Engineer-in-Chief for Existing Lines, R. L. Ranken	1,250
Chief Traffic Mgr., Charles A. Hodgson	1,200
Comptroller of Stores, F. C. Garside	900
Solicitor, John S. Cargill	1,285
Medical Officer, Dr. George H. Taylor	1,000
Signal Engineer, Cyril B. Byles	900
Traffic Auditor, William H. Denneen	1,000
Tramway Traffic Mgr., Edward Doran	1,200
Chief Electrical Engineer (Railways and Tramways), Orlando W. Brain	1,200
Engineer (Tramways), Geo. R. Cowdery	900
Estates Agent, P. S. Hunt	1,100
Chief Engineer for Metropolitan Railway Construction, J. J. C. Bradfield	1,200
Chief Engineer, Railway and Tramway Construction, W. Hutchinson	1,200
Registrar-General, W. G. Hayes-Williams	1,235
Auditor-General, F. A. Coghlan	1,250
Parliamentary Draftsman, A. H. Uther, B.A.	1,085
Public Trustee, T. W. Garrett	1,235
Commissioner of Taxation, W. H. Whiddon	1,235
Commissioner Stamp Duties and Taxation, W. E. Forsyth	885
Government Printer, A. J. Kent	903
Director-General of Public Health, W. G. Armstrong, M.B., D.P.H.	1,335
Comptroller of Accounts, A. Lynch	885
Metropolitan Meat Industry Board, G. H. S. King (*Chairman*); J. B. Cramsie; J. P. Osborne ... each	1,500
Board of Trade, Deputy President, J. B. Holme, B.A., LL.B.	1,000
Commissioners, W. T. Willington; T. Routley; A. G. Cooper; Hon. E. J. Kavanagh, M.L.C. ... each	750
Secretary, H. L. Lamond, LL.B.	700
Superintendent of Navigation, Capt. J. E. Morris	835
Inspector-Gen. of Police, James Mitchell, O.B.E.	1,500
Inspector-Gen. of Mental Hospitals, Eric Sinclair, M.D.	1,335
Comptr.-Gen. of Prisons, W. Urquhart	910
Commissioners for Water Conservation and Irrigation, The Minister for Agriculture (*Chairman*); H. H. Dare; G. J. Evatt ... each	1,250
Chief Engineer for National and Local Government Works, Percy Allan	1,235
Constructor of Buildings, W. Bruce	985
Dep. Govt. Architect, G. McL. Blair	741
Government Astronomer, W. E. Cooke, M.A., F.R.A.S.	810
Valuer-General and Land Redemption Officer, E. J. Sievers	1,250
Surveyor-General and Chief Surveyor, A. H. Chesterman	985
Chief Engineer, Water Supply and Sewerage, E. M. de Burgh	1,235
Chief Engineer, Harbours and Drainage, T. E. Burrows	1,085
Chief Electrical Engineer, W. Corin	1,085
Gen. Manager, Govt. Dockyard (Newcastle), A. E. Cutler, M.INST.C.E.	£1,985
President, Metropolitan Bd. of Water Supply, W. J. Millner, A.M.I.C.E.	1,100
Sydney Harbour Trust, President, C. C. Lance	1,500
Commissioners, R. T. McKay; W. O'Connor ... each	900
Secretary, E.W. Austin	900
Engr.-in-Chief, W. E. Adams, M.INST.C.E.	1,200

AGENT-GENERAL IN LONDON.

Agent-General in London, Sir T. A. Coghlan, K.C.M.G., Australia House, Strand, W.C. 2 (and allowance, £800)	£1,850
Secretary, J. W. Ferguson	650
Consulting and Inspecting Engineer, J. Davis, M.I.C.E.	

THE LEGISLATURE.

Parliament consists of two Houses, the Legislative Council and the Legislative Assembly. Members of the *Legislative Council* (84 in August, 1923), are appointed by the Crown for life. Members are not entitled to remuneration, but travel free on the State railways and tramways. The *Legislative Assembly* consists of 90 members, representing 24 electoral districts. Each member of the Legislative Assembly receives £600 per annum, and members travel free over the Government railways and tramways in the State, and are provided with official stamped envelopes for the free transmission of correspondence through the post. The Women's Legal Status Act, 1918, removed disqualification regarding the election of women to be members of the Legislative Assembly. Several women have since contested seats, but none has been elected. With few exceptions all natural-born or naturalised persons 21 years of age, who have resided 6 months in the Commonwealth, 3 months in the State and one month in the electoral district, are entitled to the franchise, which was conferred upon women in 1902, and was first exercised by them in 1904. The Proportional Voting System is in force. The ballot papers contain the names of candidates in alphabetical order and voters are required to mark each candidate in the order of preference. At the last State General Election in March, 1922, of 636,662 male electors enrolled and qualified to vote in contested electorates 466,949, or 73·3, voted, and similarly of 614,361 female electors 408,515, or 66·5, voted.

President of the Legislative Council, Hon. F. Flowers	£925
Chairman of Committees, Hon. B. B. O'Conor, LL.B.	500
Clerk of the Parliaments, W. L. S. Cooper	884
Speaker, Legislative Assembly, Hon. D. Levy, LL.B.	1,400
Chairman of Committees, R. B. Walker	840
Leader of Opposition, J. T. Lang, M.L.A. (in addition to allowance as M.P.)	250
Clerk of Assembly, W. S. Mowle, C.M.G.	984
Librarian, P. P. Quinn (*acting*)	677
Principal Shorthand Writer, R. R. Carrington	834
Sec., Standing Committee on Public Works, Arthur Blenkin	734

THE JUDICATURE.

The judicial system includes a Supreme Court (with a Chief Justice and seven Puisne Judges), an Industrial Arbitration Court, District Courts,

Courts of Quarter Sessions, Petty Sessions and Children's Courts. Trial by jury has been in force since 1824.

Supreme Court.

Chief Justice, Hon. Sir W. P. Cullen, K.C.M.G., LL.D. £3,500
Puisne Judges, Hon. P. W. Street; Hon. A. Gordon; Hon. D. G. Ferguson; Hon. J. M. Harvey; Hon. A. G. F. James; Hon. J. L. Campbell; Hon. L. M. L. Owen, C.B.E. ....each 2,600
Land and Valuation Court Judge, Hon. Herbert Pike........ 2,600
Ch. Judge in Equity and Judge in Bankruptcy, Hon. P. W. Street.
Judge in Divorce & Matrimonial Causes, Hon. A. Gordon.
Probate Judge, Hon. J. M. Harvey.

Industrial Arbitration Court.

Judge, His Honour Mr. Justice W. Edmunds £2,500
Additional Judges, His Honour Judge Rolin; His Honour Judge Curlewis; His Honour Judge Beeby ....each 1,500

District Courts.

His Honour Judge Scholes, His Honour Judge Cohen, His Honour Judge Bevan, His Honour Judge Hamilton, His Honour Judge Armstrong, His Honour Judge White and His Honour Judge Mocatta ....each 1,500
(The several District Court Judges are also Chairmen of the Courts of Quarter Sessions and Judges of the Court of Review within their respective districts, and Judges of the Court of Marine Inquiry.)

Children's Courts and *Fair Rent Courts* have also been established.

Crown Solicitor, J. V. Tillett £1,800

EDUCATION.

Education.—Education is compulsory between the ages of 7 and 14 years. It is non-sectarian and free at State primary schools. The total enrolment in 1922 in 3,213 State schools was 326,320, and the average daily attendance 254,382. The State expenditure on Education (exclusive of Technical Education) was £3,733,831. The University of Sydney, with which 5 colleges are affiliated, including the Women's College, was incorporated in 1851, and had 3,005 students (2,293 male and 712 female) in 1922. The total number of students at State Technical classes numbered 21,328, and 1,094 attended at the State Agricultural College and Farms. In addition to the State schools there were, in 1922, 682 private colleges and schools, with 80,125 scholars, exclusive of many business and shorthand schools and schools at Charitable Institutions, etc.

FINANCE.

The Revenue and Expenditure and Public Debt of New South Wales for the five years ended June 30, 1923, are stated as under:—

Year.	Revenue, including Advances repaid.	Expenditure, including Transfers and Advances.	Public Debt.
	£	£	£
1919	23,448,166	23,233,398	147,174,536
1920	28,650,496	30,210,013	152,776,082
1921	34,031,396	34,476,892	164,336,492
1922	35,637,820	36,966,525	176,674,387
1923	36,145,944	35,342,436	183,571,556

To the total revenue during 1921-22, Railways and Tramways contributed £19,145,082; and other Business Undertakings, £2,587,246. A sum of £2,632,036—equal to £1 4*s.* 9*d.* per head of the population—was returned to the State by the Commonwealth Government, in lieu of Customs and Excise revenue collected by the latter. Revenue from Taxation amounted to £7,249,017. Included in the total Expenditure were the following:—Interest upon Public Debt and Special Deposits, £1,604,687 (exclusive of £6,142,519 charged to Business Undertakings); Public Instruction, £4,085,177; Business Undertakings, £15,530,763. Similar details for 1922-23 are not yet available.

Banking, &c.—There were (March 31, 1923) 16 banks within N.S.W., with total assets, £137,146,842, including advances, £109,402,551; coin, bullion, and Australian Government Notes, £21,374,758; and liabilities, £113,547,716, including deposits, £111,234,853. The savings bank deposits on March 31, 1923, amounted to £61,847,306, representing 1,233,051 depositors. The amount assured in *Life Assurance* Societies in New South Wales in 1921 was £72,065,625 Ordinary, and £11,711,732 Industrial, being £30 1*s.* 3*d.* and £5 10*s.* per head of population. The membership of *Friendly Societies* was 209,133, and the funds at June 30, 1922 were £2,578,937. Members of *Trade Unions* numbered 263,487, the funds of 213 Unions at Dec. 31, 1921 being £199,715.

Shipping.—Excluding coastal trade, 3,062 vessels entered ports of N.S.W. during 1922-23, the net tonnage being 8,408,171; the clearances were 3,028 vessels of 8,282,384 net tonnage. Sydney is the chief port. In 1922-23 the shipping entries, including coastal, were 8,377 vessels of 8,813,432 net tonnage. The dock accommodation at Sydney includes four large graving docks, five floating docks, and six patent slips.

Railways.—The railways and tramways of New South Wales, with the exception of a few short lines, representing about 158 miles, are controlled by the State. At June 30, 1923, the mileage of the State railways open for traffic was 5,318, the capital cost amounted to £89,276,871, and the net earnings for the year 1922-23 to £4,571,359, or 4*s.* 2¾*d.* per train mile. There were also 225 miles of State tramways, the capital cost being £9,975,031, and the net earnings £505,808, or 4*d.* per tram mile.

The population to each mile of railway line open was 405, and the area 58 square miles.

Posts, Telegraphs and Telephones.—The postal, telegraphic, and telephonic services are administered by the Federal Government. In 1921-22 there were 2,588 post offices in New South Wales. The postal matter carried included 240,088,479 letters and postcards, 66,381,106 newspapers, 24,951,225 books, packets and parcels, and 8,115,582 telegrams, including 522,003 cablegrams, were received and despatched. The telephone line connections numbered 80,042.

TRADE.

The oversea imports into New South Wales during 1922-23 were valued at £55,010,160, and the oversea exports at £42,591,254.

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY.

Agriculture is one of the principal industries of the State; 4,445,848 acres, excluding areas double-cropped, were under cultivation during the year ended June 30, 1922, producing 42,767,000 bushels of wheat, 3,976,300 bushels of maize, 1,169,900 bushels of oats, besides other kinds of grain, with 57,835 tons of potatoes and 3,386 cwt. of dried leaf tobacco. Sugar-cane to the extent of 149,474 tons was crushed; and 627,105 gallons of wine, and 2,135,693 bushels of citrus fruit, and 433,533 cases of bananas; almost every kind of fruit and vegetable is grown. The area sown for wheat for the year 1922–23 was 3,907,360 acres, including 336,958 acres which were fed off. The wheat yield was 28,594,000 bushels of grain and 655,500 tons of hay.

Land Alienation.—The total extent of land alienated and in process of alienation on June 30, 1922, was 64,365,346 acres, while the area of land leased for pastoral occupation and homestead, mining, and other purposes at the same date was 112,037,110 acres.

Live Stock.—The great plains are admirably adapted for sheep-farming, and several breeds of sheep, including the celebrated merino, which was introduced in 1797. On June 30, 1922, there were 669,800 horses, 974,087 dairy cows, 2,572,443 all other cattle, 37,177,402 sheep, 383,669 swine, 36,190 goats, and 1,384 camels. In 1921–22, 285,418,000 lb. (stated as in the grease) of wool were produced, in addition to 630,380 cwt. of tallow, 100,672,581 lb. butter, 7,367,057 lb. cheese, and 20,422,870 lb. bacon and ham. During 1921–22 there were 137,700 persons permanently employed in rural occupations, 120,900 being males, and 16,800 females.

Values of Rural Industries.—The agricultural industry was valued in 1921–22 at £20,261,000, dairying and farm-yard produce at £12,914,000, and pastoral industry at £23,657,000, a total of £56,832.

Forests, Fisheries and Trapping.—The value of these industries in 1921–22 was £3,628,000, and 6,900 persons were employed.

Mining Industry.—The goldfields were discovered in 1851. Coal, coke, copper, silver, lead, zinc, bismuth, tin, iron, antimony, asbestos, platinum, alunite, wolfram, scheelite, molybdenite, cobalt, marble, and kerosene shale, diamonds, rubies, opals, and other precious stones are also found. The total value of minerals won during 1922 was £12,958,008, coal accounting for £8,507,946, silver, silver lead and ore £2,379,396, and gold £107,139. The value of machinery at all mines was £8,143,540, and tools used, £214,559. The value of land, buildings, &c., was £3,704,782. The mining industry gave employment to 26,269 miners during the year.

Manufacturing Industry.—In 1921–22 there were 6,356 manufactories and works; the employees numbered 148,876, of whom 112,362 were males and 36,514 females, the amount of £26,783,242 being paid in salaries and wages. Male workers received on an average £218 0*s.* 6*d.* and females £91 12*s.* 4*d.* The capital value of land, buildings and fixtures amounted to £32,052,303, and of machinery, tools and plant £35,229,530. The machinery in use represented 559,106 h.p., including steam, 358,799 h.p.; gas, 18,839 h.p.; electricity, 178,419 h.p.; water, 104 h.p.; oil, 2,945 h.p. The value of goods manufactured or work done was £132,820,065; materials used, £82,090,396, and fuel consumed, £3,983,730; the production, *i.e.*, value added to raw materials, was £46,745,939.

The principal products of the factories during 1921–22 were:—

	Quantity.	Value at Works
Saw-milling, native logs	143,593,141 sup. ft.	£1,900,611
Bacon and ham	18,544,067 lb.	869,818
Butter	95,694,451 lb.	6,528,112
Biscuits	39,465,841 lb.	1,228,290
Jams and preserves	27,686,990 lb.	792,604
Pickles and sauces	8,348,207 pints	271,951
Flour	336,572 tons	5,159,752
Bran and Pollard	127,761 tons	995,317
Milk, condensed, &c.	7,395,696 lb.	347,172
Raw sugar (cane)	356,126 cwt.	536,197
Beer and stout (on which excise was paid)	24,756,286 gal.	2,478,946
Aerated waters, &c.	5,301,151 doz.	803,810
Tobacco, cigars, and cigarettes	12,486,499 lb.	4,366,314
Boots, shoes, and slippers	4,442,249 pairs	2,663,189
Bricks	290,667,355 no.	982,664
Cement	163,055 tons	738,041
Gas	8,330,818,116 cub. ft.	1,774,757
Electric light and power	374,398,576 units	2,032,866
Wool, scoured (Greasy Wool)	18,650,556 lb.	1,272,787
" " (skins)	13,767,027 lb.	1,396,730
" Tops and Noils	5,771,859 lb.	1,052,919
Tweed and Cloth	2,514,167 yards	869,156
Meat, tinned	6,748,331 lb.	170,751
Soap	356,081 cwt.	829,014
Tallow	361,749 cwt.	530,327
Leather	17,851,680 lb.	1,447,024
Coke	338,619 tons	236,221
Pig Iron	66,141 tons	

The production of steel during the year 1922 was, steel, 31,183 tons; rails, 90,545 tons; bars and sections, 73,494 tons; plates, 80 tons, billets, 16,888 tons.

The control of the fisheries of the State is in the hands of the Board to supervise the industry, and a Commission administers the Forestry Act. The value of production of fisheries, forests and trapping, in 1921–22, was £3,628,000. The total value of all primary industries in 1921–22 was £71,705,000, manufacturing £46,746,000, making a total for all industries £118,451,000, which is equal to £55 13*s.* 2*d.* per head of population.

INDUSTRIAL ARBITRATION.

Matters relating to the conditions of industrial employment in New South Wales are determined by a Court of Industrial Arbitration, which is empowered to make awards fixing the lowest rates of wages, the hours and times of work, rates of payment for overtime, &c., and the proportionate number of apprentices and improvers in any industry, and granting preference of employment to members of any trade or industrial union of employees. Industrial agreements between employers and employees may be enforced as an award. Awards were formerly made by subsidiary tribunals known as Wages or Industrial Boards, constituted for each industry, but their functions are now absorbed by Judges of the Industrial Arbitration Court. At June 30, 1922, there were 326 awards and 107 industrial agreements in force. The industrial laws provide for the registration of industrial unions of employers and employees, and for mediation in industrial disputes. Under certain conditions strikes may be recognised as lawful, except strikes by Government employees, or by persons engaged in military or naval contracts, or by employees in an industry of which the conditions are regulated by award or industrial agreement; but when an award has been in operation for twelve months, the employees may decide by secret ballot to withdraw from its conditions.

When a strike occurs or is contemplated, the Minister for Labour may order a secret ballot to ascertain if the majority of the employees favour a strike.

A "Board of Trade of New South Wales" was constituted in 1918 with extensive powers regarding industrial matters, one of its functions being to declare the rate of living wage for adult employees of each sex, to be used as a standard in determining rates of wages.

A Declaration made April 10, 1923, fixed the Living Wage for adult employees as £3 19*s.* per week for males and £2 per week for females.

Industrial matters which extend beyond the limits of one State are determined by the Commonwealth Court of Arbitration and Conciliation.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

For purposes of Local Government, with the exception of an area of 125,447 square miles in the sparsely-populated western division, the State is divided into 185 municipalities and 136 shires, governed by councils which are elected triennially. The councils are empowered to levy rates on the value of land, to float loans, to acquire land and works, to construct and maintain streets, jetties, wharfs, &c., to make regulations regarding cattle slaughtering, maintenance of public places, traffic, street and road lighting, public health and safety, management of parks, &c.

The basis of rating is almost wholly on the unimproved capital value of land, which in 1921 was £117,621,672, for municipalities, including the city of Sydney, and £130,834,456, for shires.

Gross Income.

	Municipalities.	Shires.
1915	£2,902,562	£1,066,121
1919	3,766,839	1,289,761
1920	4,282,062	1,355,416
1921	5,063,677	1,547,601

Gross Expenditure.

	Municipalities.	Shires.
1915	£2,738,836	£1,018,870
1919	3,670,715	1,307,998
1920	4,187,301	1,325,748
1921	5,079,601	1,557,388

TOWNS.

SYDNEY, the chief city and capital, stands on the shore of Port Jackson, with a water frontage of 188 miles; the depth of water at the Heads is not less than 80 feet, and at the wharves from 30 to 50 feet. There are extensive plants for loading and coaling ships, and for storing and loading grain in bulk. For 13 miles Sydney Harbour extends inland, the finest harbour in the world, and is surrounded by scenery of surpassing beauty. The total area of water in the port is 14,284 acres, of which 3,000 acres have a depth of from 35 feet to 160 feet, the rise and fall of the tide is from three to six feet. The city extends four miles north and south by three miles east and west, and contains 135½ miles of streets, and a population of 109,970 (Dec., 1922); or, including suburbs, 2,037 miles of streets, and a population of 955,900. In addition to the Government buildings, there are the branch Royal Mint, the University, National Art Gallery, museums, zoological gardens, free public libraries, observatory, conservatorium of music, two cathedrals, and numerous churches. The parks within the metropolitan area are 4,714 acres in extent, in addition to which the National Park measures 33,747 acres and Kuring-gai Chase 35,322 acres. Kunnell, 248 acres and Parramatta Park, 25 acres. Other large towns are Newcastle (with suburbs), 87,470; Broken Hill, 22,700; Bathurst, 9,350; Bankstown, 12,460; Armidale, 5,380; Fairfield, 5,760; Dubbs, 5,700; Goulburn, 11,730; Granville, 14,370; Parramatta, 15,050; Lismore 9,220; Maitland, 12,360; Grafton and South Grafton, 6,060; Albury, 7,970; Tamworth, 7,310; Lithgow, 12,940; Wagga Wagga, 8,200; Orange, 7,570; Aubrn, 14,770; Wollongong 6,980; Katoomba, 9,670; Lidcombe, 11,040; Liverpool, 6,370.

Approximate time in transmission of mails from London to Sydney, 32 days.

DEPENDENCY.

LORD HOWE ISLAND (436 miles north-east of Sydney). Lat. 31° 33′ 4″ S., Long. 159° 4′ 26″ E. Pop., Dec., 1921, 111. The island is of volcanic origin and Mount Gower reaches an altitude of 2,840 feet. The affairs of the Island and the control of the Kentia palm seed industry are vested in a Board of Control. Office, Chief Secretary's Department, Sydney.

II.—VICTORIA.

The State of Victoria comprises the south-east corner of Australia, at that part where its territory projects farthest into the southern latitudes; it lies between the 34th and 39th parallels of South latitude, and the 141st and 150th meridians of East longitude. Its extreme length from east to west is about 420 miles, its greatest breadth is about 250 miles, and its extent of coast-line nearly 600 miles, the entire area being 87,884 square miles.

POPULATION.

Year.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1917	671,008	746,231	1,417,239
1918	684,167	753,266	1,437,433
1919	739,872	763,369	1,503,241
1920	753,710	774,441	1,528,151
1921	764,905	785,798	1,550,703
1922	788,626	801,637	1,590,263

Increase of the People.

Year.	Births.	Deaths.	Marriages.
1917	33,035	14,555	9,506
1918	31,601	15,177	9,156
1919	31,621	19,370	11,706
1920	36,214	16,832	14,898
1921	35,594	16,166	13,676
1922	36,288	15,155	12,996

Religion.

There has been no State aid to religion since 1875. Members of the Church of England in 1921 numbered 601,809, "Protestants" 18,636, Presbyterians 257,072, Methodists 183,829, Baptists 32,305, Church of Christ 22,250, Independents 15,893, and Roman Catholics 322,565.

PHYSIOGRAPHY.

Relief.—The *Australian Alps* and the *Great Dividing Range* pass through the centre of the state, and divide it into a northern and southern watershed, the latter sloping down to the ocean and containing, especially in the south-east, well-wooded valleys.

Rivers.—The Murray River forms the northern boundary of the State, and has many Victorian tributaries. The capital stands upon the Yarra-Yarra, which rises in the southern slopes of the Dividing Range.

Climate.—The mean temperature over a period of 67 years was 58·4° Fahrenheit, the thermometer rising (on the average four days during the year) above 100° in the shade, and falling (on the average for about two nights in the year) below 32° F. The average number of days on which rain fell was 136, and the average yearly rainfall was 25·65 inches.

GOVERNMENT.

Victoria was originally known as the Port Phillip District of New South Wales, and was erected into a separate colony in 1851, with a partially elective legislature. In 1855 Responsible Government was conferred. The executive authority is vested in a Governor appointed by the Crown, aided by an Executive Council of 12 members.

GOVERNOR.

Governor of the State of Victoria, Rt. Hon. The Earl of Stradbroke, K.C.M.G., C.B., C.V.O., C.B.E., V.D. (born 1862) ...(1920)	£5,000
Aide-de-Camp, Capt. Keppel Palmer ...	
Lieut.-Governor, Hon. Sir William Hill Irvine, K.C.M.G. (1918).	

THE MINISTRY (September, 1923).

Premier and Minister of Water Supply and Minister in charge of the Wheat Scheme, Hon. H. S. W. Lawson, M.L.A.	£1,600
President of the Board of Land and Works, Commissioner of Crown Lands and Survey, and Minister of Immigration, Hon. John Allan, M.L.A.	1,200
Treasurer, Hon. Sir W. M. McPherson, K.B.E., M.L.A.	1,200
Attorney-General and Solicitor-General, Hon. Sir Arthur Robinson, K.C.M.G., M.L.C.	1,200
Minister of Public Instruction, Minister of Forests, and Minister of Labour, Hon. Sir Alexander Peacock, K.C.M.G., M.L.A.	1,200
Chief Sec. and Minister of Public Health, Hon. S. S. Argyle, M.R.C.S., M.L.A.	1,200
Minister of Railways and of Agriculture, Hon. F. E. Old, M.L.A.	1,200
Commissioner of Public Works & Minister of Mines, Hon. G. L. Goudie, M.L.C.	1,200
Without Portfolio, Hon. H. Isaac Cohen, K.C., M.L.C.; Hon. J. Gordon, M.L.A.; Hon. M. E. Wettenhall, M.L.A.; Hon. W. P. Crockett, M.L.C	*unp.*

HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS.

Public Serv. Commissioner, C. S. McPherson	£1,250
Auditor-General, J. A. Norris	1,250
Secretary to the Premier, G. S. McLean...	528
Clerk Executive Council, F. W. Mabbott...	480
Chief Secretary's Department, Under-Secretary, W. Dickson	1,000
Under-Treasurer, H. A. Pitt	1,000
Director of Education, F. Tate, I.S.O.	1,250
Law Department, A. T. Lewis	900
Registrar of the Supreme Court and Registrar of Titles, N. R. Currey	700
Secretary Lands, W. McIver	1,750
Secretary Mines, A. H. Merrin	800
Chairman State Rivers and Water Supply Commission, W. Cattanach	2,000
Director Agriculture, S. S. Cameron	1,000
Secretary Public Works, G. Clowser	£ 900
Pub. Health, Chairman, Dr. E. Robertson	1,000
Secretary Labour, H. M. Murphy	950
Hospitals for Insane—Inspector-General, Dr. W. E. Jones	1,500
Victorian Railway Commrs., Harold Clapp (*chairman*), £5,000; W. M. Shannon, C. Miscamble ....each	1,750
Chief Engineer for Railway Construction, C. H. Perrin	1,000
Secretary, E. C. Eyers	900
Forests Commissioners, Owen Jones (*Chairman*) £1,000; H. R. Mackay, W. J. Code ....each	£800
Govt. Statist, A. M. Laughton	750
Penal and Gaols Deputy-Inspector-Gen., C. S. McPherson	
Industrial Schools Secretary & Inspector, L. Thomas	700
Chief Commr. of Police, A. Nicholson	900
Public Librarian, E. La Touche Armstrong	800
Astronomer, J. M. Baldwin	700
Botanist, W. Laidlaw	650
Curator of Estates of Deceased Persons, W. B. House	850
Parliamentary Draftsman, J. T. Collins, M.A.	1,250
State Insurance, Commissioner, W. H. Holmes	750
State Electricity Commission, Lieut.-Gen. Sir J. Monash, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.	3,000

AGENT-GENERAL IN LONDON.

Agent-General in London, Hon. John McWhae, Melbourne Place, Strand, W.C. 2.	
Secretary, H. G. W. Neale	£604

Melbourne, distant 11,267 miles; transit, 32 to 37 days.

THE LEGISLATURE.

Parliament consists of two Houses—the *Legislative Council* of 34 members, elected for the 17 Provinces for 6 years, one-half retiring every 3 years, and the *Legislative Assembly* of 65 members, elected for a maximum duration of 3 years, for the 65 electoral districts, by universal adult suffrage. The electors for the Council number 353,440, and those for the Assembly 871,456.

President of the Legislative Council, Hon. Francis Grenville Clarke	£750
Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, Hon. Sir John Emanuel Mackey, LL.B.	1,000

THE JUDICATURE.

There are magistrates' courts, and general sessions and county courts; and a Supreme Court with a Chief Justice and five Puisne Judges.

Chief Justice, Hon. Sir William Hill Irvine, K.C.M.G.	£3,000
Puisne Judges, Their Honours Sir Leo F. B. Cussen, F. W. Mann, W. J. Schutt, W. G. A. McArthur, J. R. MacFarlan each	2,500
County Court Judges, W. H. Moule, J. S. Wasley, H. C. Winneke, C. J. Z. Woinarski, W. H. Williams, G. J. Dethridge each	1,500
Income Tax Commissioner, R. M. Weldon	950
Deputy Commissioner of Land Tax, M. Murphy	800
Crown Prosecutors, H. C. G. Macindoe, £1,000; J. A. Gurner, S. Leon	750
Crown Solicitor, E. J. D. Guinness	1,200

EDUCATION.

Primary Education is compulsory, secular and free between the ages of 6 and 14, there being 247,204 children on the registers in 1921, the average attendance being about 68 per cent. *Secondary Education* is principally under private control, 59,922 pupils being in attendance at the 486 schools in 1921. There is a State-aided *University* at Melbourne, with four affiliated colleges (Trinity, Ormond, Queen's, and Newman) and a School of Mines at Ballarat.

FINANCE.

The revenue and expenditure and State Debt for five years are given as follows:—

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Debt.
	£	£	£
1918	12,672,787	12,631,169	78,192,361
1919	13,044,088	12,979,407	80,678,644
1920	15,866,184	15,752,459	87.647,739
1921	19,054,475	18,941,698	97,317,831
1922	20,357,733	20,297,279	109,099,199

Banking, &c.—There were (Dec. 31, 1922) 15 banks, with total assets £85,914,172, within the State, and liabilities £91,368,158. The savings bank deposits at June 30, 1923, amounted to over £50,000,000.

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY.

Agriculture.—Agriculture has of late years much improved, wheat and oats chiefly being cultivated; the dairy industry has also made marked progress. Of the 7,054,874 acres under cultivation in 1922–23, 2,644,314 were wheat crops and 492,356 oats, and 1,261,408 acres were cut for hay. In 1921–22, 1,335,066 gallons of wine were produced. The estimated value of production in 1921–22 was (including manufacturing values) £93,086,325.

Live Stock.—There were in 1923, 794,898 milch cows, producing 82,981,570 lb. of butter and 5,675,909 lb. of cheese; and 990,762 other cattle, 11,765,520 sheep, 294,962 pigs, and 494,947 horses.

Minerals.—The gold production in Victoria has declined very considerably, the amount produced in 1922 being 106,872 oz. (£453,962). Other minerals raised consisted principally of tin, copper, coal, and antimony.

Trade and Industry.—Wool, gold (including specie), wheat, flour, biscuit, and butter are the staple productions of the State; and the manufactures (6,753 factories, &c., employing 144,876 hands in 1921–22) are mainly for home consumption. The chief exports oversea are: wool, lead, butter, wheat, flour and biscuit, leather, skins and hides, tallow, live stock, jams and jellies, milk and cream and preserved and frozen meats. The principal oversea imports of the State are iron and steel, machines and machinery, metals and metal manufactures, silks, velvets, &c., apparel and attire, bags and sacks, tea, cottons and linens, woollens and timber.

TOWNS.

MELBOURNE, the chief city and seat of federal government, is an episcopal see, and is distinguished for its university, museum, mint, public gardens, observatory, public library, hospital, its churches and other institutions. With its suburbs it contained (31st December, 1922), a population of 816,800 inhabitants. Other towns are Ballarat, 39,417; Bendigo (Sandhurst), 33,419; Geelong, 36,415; Castlemaine, 7,169; Warrnambool, 7,900; Mildura, 5,500; Ararat, 5,400; Wonthaggi, 5,430; and Hamilton, 5,100.

Transmission of mails, approximate, 30 days.

III.—SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

The State of South Australia is situated between 26° and 37° S. lat. and 129° and 141° E. long., the total area being 380,070 sq. miles.

POPULATION.

Year.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1917	213,691	233,139	446,830
1918	219,723	237,965	457,688
1919	240,226	241,389	481,615
1920	245.325	245,852	491,177
1921	252,170	250,433	502,603
1922	257,501	255,909	513,410

NOTE.—About 30,000 were on Active Service during War.

Increase of the People.

Year.	Births.	Deaths.	Marriages.
1917	11,326	4,365	3,252
1918	11,357	4,390	3,190
1919	11,060	5,475	3,855
1920	12,028	5,083	4,881
1921	11,974	5,982	4,383
1922	12,001	4,608	4,143

Birth rate 23·71, death rate 9·1, marriage rate 8·18 per 1,000 of population. Infantile mortality, 47·33 per 1,000 births, being one of the lowest rates in the world.

Religions.

Religion is free and receives no State aid. At the Census, 1921, the persons belonging to the principal religious denominations were as follows:—Church of England, 165,968; Methodists, 122,634; Congregationalists, 15,289; Baptists, 23,033; Lutherans, 24,606; Roman Catholics, 64,054; Presbyterians, 22,659; and Churches of Christ, 15,039.

PHYSIOGRAPHY.

Relief.—The eastern portion of the State is divided longitudinally by the *Flinders Range*, which extends from the eastern side of the Gulf of St. Vincent to the Lakes Torrens and Eyre. The western portion is partly desert which can never be brought into cultivation. The northern portion of the State, between Lake Eyre and 26° South latitude (the northern boundary since the transfer to the Commonwealth of the Northern Territory), is also unpromising in comparison with the fertile land that surrounds the hill country of the east.

Rivers.—Except for the Murray, which flows for some 250 miles through the south-eastern corner into the Southern Ocean, there are no rivers of importance in South Australia.

Climate.—The mean annual temperature at Adelaide is 63°, the winter temperature (July–August) averaging 53°, and the summer (November–March) 71°. During the summer months the maximum temperature at times exceeds 100°, but owing to the purity and dryness of the atmosphere the inconvenience is comparatively slight.

The average annual rainfall at Adelaide, derived from 84 years' record, is 21·08 inches. This total is rather higher than the approximate average annual rainfall over the whole of the agricultural areas extending from Melrose to Cape Northumberland.

In the Mount Lofty Ranges the mean yearly rainfall in places exceeds 40 inches, while on the Adelaide plains the precipitation has fallen as low as 16 inches.

GOVERNMENT.

South Australia was proclaimed a British Province in 1836, and in 1851 a partially elective legislature was established. The present Constitution rests upon a Law of Oct. 24, 1856, the executive authority being vested in a Governor appointed by the Crown, aided by a Council of 6 Ministers, and the Lieutenant-Governor.

GOVERNOR.

Governor of South Australia, His Excellency Lieut.-Gen. Sir George Tom Molesworth Bridges, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O., *born* 1871 (1922)	£5,000
Private Sec., Legh Winser, M.V.O.	
A.D.C., Capt. H. H. Hambleton, O.B.E.	
Lieut.-Governor, Hon. Sir George John Robert Murray, K.C.M.G., LL.M., *born* 1853 (1916)	

MINISTRY.

(£7,750 is allotted as salaries to Ministers).

Premier and Attorney-General, Hon. Sir Henry Newman Barwell, K.C.M.G., LL.B.

Chief Secretary and Minister of Marine (vacant).

Treasurer and Minister of Railways and of Industry, Hon. W. Hague.

Commr. of Crown Lands, Immigration, Irrigation and Repatriation, Hon. G. R. Laffer.

Commr. of Public Works, Minister of Mines and of Education, Hon. T. Pascoe.

Minister of Agriculture, and Assist. Minister of Repatriation, Hon. G. F. Jenkins.

HEADS OF CHIEF DEPARTMENTS.

Under-Secretary and Clerk to the Executive Council, H. Blinman, M.V.O.	£700
Sec. to Attorney-Gen., G. G. Martin, I.S.O.	700
Under-Treasurer, R. R. Stuckey, A.I.A.	800
Secretary of Lands, P. S. Messent	800
Secy. Public Works and Member Supply and Tender Board, C. H. Dewhirst	675
Secretary, Ministry of Agriculture, W. L. Summers	675
Surveyor-General, T. E. Day	675
Engineer and Director, Local Govt. Dept. (vacant)	650
Engineer-in-Chief, J. G. Stewart, M.I.C.E.	900
Sheriff, O. H. Schomburgk	745
Commr. of Insolvency, S. J. Mitchell, LL.B.	1,000
President Arbitration Court, Prof. W. Jethro Brown, LL.D.	1,700
Controller of Accounts, State Treasury, W. H. Selway	600
Auditor-General, W. E. Rogers	800
Commr. of Police, R. L. Leane, C.B., C.M.G.	800
Chairman, Irrigation Commission, E. J. Field	1,250
Master of Supreme Court, &c., W. L. Stuart	870
Public Service Commissioner, S. P. Weir, D.S.O., V.D.	800
Clerk Legis. Council, J. P. Morice	£650
Do. House of Assembly, A. Searcy	650
Police Magistrate (Adelaide), E. M. Sabine	750
Dir. of Education, W. T. McCoy, B.A.	1,000
Supt. Primary Education, C. Charlton	650
Supt. Technical Education, C. Fenner, D.Sc.	650
Supt. Secondary Education, W. J. Adey, B.A.	650
Chief Commissioner of Railways, W. A. Webb	5,000
Commissioner do., J. McGuire	1,350
Chief Mech. Engr. Rlys., J. F. Shea	950
General Traffic Manager Rlys., A. N. Day	950
Chief Engineer Rlys., F. W. Stephen	900
Genl. Supt. do., E. J. Smith	700
Inspector Genl. of Hospitals, B. H. Morris, M.B., B.S.	1,200
Architect-in-Chief, A. E. Simpson	825
Crown Solicitor, &c., F. W. Richards, LL.D.	1,100
Parliamentary Draftsman, A. J. Hannan, B.A., LL.B.	850
Hydraulic Engineer, C. A. Bayer, M.I.C.E.	900
Director of Agriculture, A. J. Perkins	1,000
Princ. Agricultural College, W. J. Colebatch, B.Sc.	700
Horticultural Instructor, Geo. Quinn	625
Government Astronomer, G. F. Dodwell, B.A., F.R.A.S.	500
Government Geologist, L. K. Ward, B.A.	850
Chairman Central Board of Health, &c., W. Ramsay Smith, D.Sc.	900
Conservator of Forests, W. Gill, F.L.S., F.R.H.S.	650
Commissioner of Taxes, R. W. Smith	775
Commissioner of Stamps, E. H. Cornish	650
Manager Produce Export Department, G. A. W. Pope	1,025
Registrar-General of Deeds, T. G. Blackwell	650
Supt. of Mental Hospital, M. H. Downey, M.B.	750
Director Chemistry Department, W. A. Hargreaves, D.Sc.	850
Chairman S.A. Harbours Board, Arthur Searcy	1,000
Deputy Chairman do., J. B. Labatt	900
Commissioner do., E. A. Farquhar	900
Public Trustee, W. Wright	800
President Licensing Court, R. G. Nesbit	750
Public Actuary (vacant)	600
Govt. Printer, R. E. E. Rogers	650
Govt. Statist, W. L. Johnston	500

AGENT-GENERAL IN LONDON.

Agent-General in London, Hon. Sir Edward Lucas, Australia House, W.C. 2	£1,200
Secretary, J. B. Whiting	625
Trade Commissioner, R. M. K. Lewis	650

THE LEGISLATURE.

Parliament consists of a *Legislative Council* of 20 members elected for 6 years, one-half retiring every 3 years; and a *House of Assembly* of 46 members, elected for a maximum duration of 3 years. Election is by ballot, with universal adult suffrage for the House of Assembly for all British subjects, male and female; there is a small property qualification for electors to the Legislative Council, who numbered 86,513 (21,401 women) in 1922, those for the Assembly numbering 277,760.

President of the Legislative Council, Hon. Sir J. L. Stirling, K.C.M.G.	£800
Speaker of the House of Assembly, Hon. Sir Richard Butler	800

THE JUDICATURE.

Law and Justice.—The Supreme Court is presided over by the Chief Justice and three Puisne Judges; there are Courts of Vice-Admiralty and Insolvency, as well as Local Civil Courts, with stipendiary magistrates and the usual Police Courts. The Supreme Court convictions average about 50 annually, which is at the rate of 1 in every 10,000 of the population.

Chief Justice and Judge of Vice-Admiralty, Hon. Sir G. J. R. Murray, K.C.M.G., B.A., LL.B.	£2,500
Second Judge, Hon. Sir J. Hannah Gordon	2,000
Third Judge, Hon. T. S. Poole, LL.B.	2,000
Fourth Judge, Hon. H. A. Parsons, LL.B.	2,000

EDUCATION.

Public Education (*Primary, Secondary and Technical*) is provided by the State, and controlled by a responsible Minister; it is secular, compulsory, and free; there are 991 State schools, with 2,101 teachers and 81,079 scholars; the expenditure in 1921–22 was £491,000. The Government grants Exhibitions and Scholarships, carrying the holders to higher schools and the University. Private schools number 171, with 816 teachers and 13,951 scholars. There is an endowed *University* at Adelaide, founded in 1874, with 781 undergraduates, and 1,166 other students; all classes are open to women. A State School of Mines and Industries has also been established with branches at 7 country centres, and technical education is also provided. The public library, museum, art gallery and local institutes are supported or assisted by the State.

FINANCE.

The Revenue and Expenditure and Public Debt for the five years ended June 30, 1919–1923, are stated as follows:—

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Debt.
	£	£	£
1919	5,798,313	5,876,811	42,650,206
1920	6,582,788	6,457,039	43,753,146
1921	7,151,366	7,543,640	48,556,552
1922	7,771,752	7,826,241	54,388,688
1923	8,429,322	8,418,000	...

Most of the revenue is derived from inland revenue, railways, and territorial receipts, while most of the expenditure is on account of public works and railways, and interest on public debt.

Banking.—There are 10 banking institutions in Adelaide, in addition to the Commonwealth Government Bank, with 295 branches and agencies, and £36,591,527 authorised capital, having a total liability of £23,233,221 and assets £19,525,751 in June, 1922. The Savings Banks on June 30, 1922, had 414,570 depositors with £16,931,678, to their credit. Over 80 per cent. of the population have Savings Bank accounts. The total banking deposits, £37,373,764, averages nearly £75 per head of population.

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY.

Agriculture (1921-22).—Of the total area about one-half is farmed or grazed, and 5,300,000 acres cultivated—under wheat 2,500,000 acres, hay 600,000, oats 200,000, barley 200,000, orchards and vineyards 75,000, and potatoes 6,000 acres, with 1,700,000 acres lying fallow. Wheat produced 29,000,000 bushels. Oranges, lemons, apples, apricots, peaches, and all stone fruits and olives are successfully grown, and fruit drying is profitable. There were 41,500 acres of vines, with a production of 6,370,000 gallons of wine; 76,000 cwt. of currants, and 66,000 cwt. of raisins. Considerable quantities of fruits (fresh and dried) and also wine are annually sent to oversea countries, principally the United Kingdom and the other Australian States. Brandy and other spirits are also produced. The land is also very suitable for the growing of all kinds of root crops and vegetables.

Live Stock (June 30, 1922).—There were 6,257,052 sheep, cattle 419,197, horses 267,639, pigs 87,667.

Minerals.—Copper and gold, silver, lead, manganese, bismuth, iron, gypsum, salt, phosphate rock, coal, &c., are found, the total mineral output being valued at £330,000 (1922). Nearly £33,000,000 of copper have been produced since the foundation of the State.

Manufactures.—In 1922 there were 1,432 factories, employing 31,171 hands, the gross value of the output being £23,854,857, and the wages paid £5,313,927. Plant, machinery, land, and buildings were valued at £9,607,286.

Value of Production, 1921–22.—Crops, total value, £11,610,373, average per head, £23 (cereals, hay, &c., £9,482,093; orchards, vineyards and gardens, £2,128,280); manufactures, £9,621,280; pastoral, £4,148,057; minerals £902,549; dairying, £1,839,178; poultry, &c., £1,027,634; fisheries and game, forestry, &c., £825,270. *Total value of production*, £29,974,341, average £60 per head.

Trade and Commerce, 1921-2.—The total value of the *Imports* was £9,047,242 (U.K. £5,733,234, or 63 per cent.); other British countries £1,176,429, or 13 per cent.; foreign countries £2,137,579, or 24 per cent.). The total value of the *Exports* was £14,747,260 (U.K. £6,727,610, or 46 per cent.; other British £3,022,889, or 20 per cent.; foreign countries £4,996,761, or 34 per cent. The main items are wheat, flour, wool, meats, skins and hides, butter, tallow, leather, minerals, wines, fruits (fresh and dried), and minerals from Broken Hill.

Communication.—There are 3,500 miles of railway in South Australia, 118 miles of electric tramways, 44,000 miles of roads and several good harbours. The River Murray is used for conveying the produce grown on the irrigation settlements along its banks. There are 805 post offices in the State, which transmit annually 50,000,000 letters, 9,000,000 newspapers, 6,000,000 packets and parcels, and also 2,100,000 telegrams.

Shipping (1921-2).—Ships entered numbered 1,087, tonnage 3,524,380; British 1,002 (3,236,140 tons), foreign 85 (288,240 tons).

TOWNS.

ADELAIDE, the chief city and capital, population (1922) 270,329, inclusive of suburbs within 10 miles radius. Other towns are Moonta (4,000), Kadina (3,500), Wallaroo (5,500), Port Pirie (10,500), on the east and Port Augusta (3,000) on the west of Spencer Gulf, and Kapunda (2,200), Gawler (4,500), and Peterborough (2,500) on the line from Adelaide to [the north, Victor Harbor (1,800) in the south, and Mt. Gambier (6,000) in the south-east.

Transmission of mails, approximate, 29 days.

IV.—QUEENSLAND.

This State, situated in lat. 10° 40′—29° S. and long. 138°—153° 30′ E., comprises the whole north-eastern portion of the Australian continent.

Queensland possesses an area of 670,500 square miles (*i.e.*, equal to more than 5½ times the area of the United Kingdom).

POPULATION.

Census.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1881	125,325	88,200	213,525
1891	223,779	169,939	393,718
1901	277,003	221,126	498,129
1921	398,969	359,003	755,972

Increase of the People.

Year.	Births.	Deaths.	Marriages.
1916	18,916	7,514	5,208
1917	19,764	6,550	4,862
1918	19,560	7,158	4,821
1919	18,699	8,860	5,431
1920	20,257	7,946	6,670
1921	20,333	7,143	5,965
1922	19,988	7,153	5,876

Religion.

Since 1861 no State aid has been afforded to religion. At the Census of 1921 there were 309,786 Church of England, 172,662 Roman Catholics, 91,610 Presbyterians, 77,566 Methodists, 17,891 Lutherans, 14,735 Baptists, and 44,132 other Christians, with 4,267 Muhammadans and Pagans, besides "Indefinite," "No religion," &c.

PHYSIOGRAPHY.

Relief.—The *Great Dividing Range* on the eastern coast of the continent produces a similar formation to that of New South Wales, the eastern side having a narrow slope to the coast and the western a long and gradual slope to the central plains, where the *Kirby's Range* divides the land into a northern and southern watershed.

Rivers.—The Brisbane, Burnett, Fitzroy, and Burdekin rise in the eastern ranges and flow into the Pacific, the Flinders, Mitchell, and Leichhardt in the Gulf of Carpentaria, and the Barcoo and Warrego rise in the central ranges and flow southwards.

Climate.—At Brisbane the average temperature for 1922 was 69·4°, the maximum and minimum shade temperatures being 99·3° and 38·8°; mean barometer, 29·960. The coastal regions are warm and moist, the plateaus dry and temperate, whilst in the very far west the rainfall is scanty. The rainfall during 1922 was 35·740 inches, and there were 109 wet days.

GOVERNMENT.

Queensland was constituted a separate colony with Responsible Government in 1859, having previously formed part of New South Wales. The executive authority is vested in a Governor (appointed by the Crown), aided by an Executive Council of 10 members.

GOVERNOR.

Governor of Queensland, His Excellency the Rt. Hon. Lt.-Col. Sir Matthew Nathan, G.C.M.G., *born* 1862 (1920)	£3,000
Private Sec., C. M. Rogers	300
Aide-de-Camp, Capt. H. W. Hammond	300
Lieut.-Governor, Hon. William Lennon (1920).	

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

(H.E. the Governor presides.)

Premier, Chief Secretary, Treasurer and Vice-President of Executive Council, Hon. E. G. Theodore	£1,300
Secretary for Agriculture and Stock, Hon. W. N. Gillies	1,000
Secretary for Public Lands, Hon. W. McCormack	1,000
Secretary for Mines, Hon. A. J. Jones	1,000
Attorney-General, Hon. John Mullan	1,000
Secretary for Railways, Hon. James Larcome	1,000
Sec. of Public Instruc., Hon. John Huxham	1,000
Secretary for Public Works, Hon. Wm. Forgan Smith	1,000
Home Secretary, Hon. J. Stopford	1,000
Minister without Portfolio, Hon. F. T. Brennan.	
Clerk of the Council and Chief Clerk and Accountant, Chief Secretary's Dept., G. W. Watson	500

UNDER-SECRETARIES, &c.

Premier and Chief Secretary's Dept., T. A. Ferry	£800
Home Sec.'s Dept., W. J. Gall, F.F.I.A.	900
Public Works, R. N. F. Quinn	750
Dept. of Justice, G. A. Carter	900
Treasury, G. L. Beal	900
Public Lands, A. G. Melville	750
Agriculture, E. G. E. Scriven	900
Public Instruction, B. F. McKenna	750
Mines, H. Marshall	900
Parliamentary Draftsman, J. L. Woolcock, B.A.	650
Auditor-General, M. H. Robertson, F.F.I.A.	1,000
Public Service Commr., J. D. Story, I.S.O.	1,250
Commr. for Trade, W. H. Austin, F.F.I.A.	1,000
Solicitor General, W. F. Webb	1,250
Commissr. of Police, P. Short	700
Commissioner of Taxes, H. D. Brennan	950
Comm. for Railways, J. W. Davidson	2,000
Police Magistrates at Brisbane, H. L. Archdall, £650; Wm. Harris, £625; P. M. Hishon	575
Registrar, Supreme Court, C. S. Norris	600
Public Curator, F. W. Mole	875
Registrar-General, G. Porter, F.S.S.	500
Commissioner of Public Health, J. I. Moore, M.D., F.R.C.S. (Irel.), D.P.H.	900
Portmaster and Chief Inspector of Fisheries, W. V. B. Forrester	600
General Manager of Central Sugar Mills, W. J. J. Short	1,000
Inspector of Asylums, H. B. Ellerton, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.	1,000
Chief Insp. of Schools, L. D. Edwards, M.A.	650
Assistant Chief Inspector of Schools, R. M. Riddell	600
Government Printer, A. J. Cumming	925
Chief Commr. of Stamps, E. J. Fitzpatrick	650
Registrar of Titles, F. J. Bradfield	575
Immigration Agent, E. H. Abell	600
Director of Museum, H. Longman	485
Registrar of Industrial Court, J. J. McGee	550
Superintendent of Technical Education, L. C. Morris, B.E.	650
Principal, Agricultural College, J. K. Murray, B.Sc.	700
Insurance Commissioner, J. A. Watson	1,000
Chief Inspector of Machinery and Scaffolding, J. Henderson, M.I.M.E.	500
Chief Inspector of Factories and Shops, F. E. Walsh	525

Engineer for Harbours and Rivers, E. A. E. Cullen, M.Inst.C.E.	£1,000
Commr. of Irrigation, A. F. Partridge	1,250
Director of Forests, E. H. F. Swain	800
Surveyor-General, A. A. Spowers	850
Government Geologist, B. Dunstan	650
Registrar of Friendly Societies, R. Rendle	650
Medical Supt., Benevolent Asylum, J. Booth Clarkson, L.R.C.P.	675
Director, State Children, G. A. Ferguson	520
Chief Protector of Aborigines, J. W. Bleakley	450
Comptroller-General of Prisons, A. T. Pierson	550
Govt. Analyst, J. B. Henderson	700
Manager, State Stores, P. Ross	500

AGENT-GENERAL IN LONDON.

Agent-General in London, John Arthur Fihelly, 409–410 Strand, London, W.C. 2	£1,250
Secretary, P. J. Dillon	560

THE LEGISLATURE.

Parliament consists of a *Legislative* Assembly of 72 members, elected by universal adult suffrage.

Speaker, Hon. W. Bertram	£1,000
Clerk, C. A. Bernays	625

THE JUDICATURE.

There is a Supreme Court, with a Chief Justice, and six Puisne Judges; an Industrial Court, with a President and another Judge; and Inferior Courts at all the principal towns, presided over by Police Magistrates.

Chief Justice Supreme Court, Hon. T. W. McCawley	£2,250
Pres., Indus. Court, Hon. T. W. McCawley	
Puisne Judges, L. O. Lukin, W. A. B. Shand, M.A., A. W. Macnaughton and T. O'Sullivan, K.C. (*Southern*), J. W. Blair (*Central*), R. J. Douglas (*Northern*) each	2,000

EDUCATION.

Primary Education is compulsory, secular, and free. In 1922 there were 1,691 State schools including 11 High Schools in operation, with 3,982 teachers and an average daily attendance of 102,805 children; and 167 private and 10 grammar schools, with 1,096 teachers and an average attendance of 21,772. A State-aided University was established during 1910.

FINANCE.

The revenue, expenditure, and debt of Queensland for the five years ended June 30, 1923, are stated as follows:—

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Debt.
	£	£	£
1919	*9,415,000	9,587,000	65,581,122
1920	11,293,743	11,266,910	69,680,764
1921	12,601,031	12,591,201	80,382,052
1922	12,311,378	12,499,970	85,691,228
1923	12,599,403	12,784,382	88,005,001

Banking.—The banking assets (1922) £28,181,372, liabilities £29,390,301. The deposits on Dec. 31, 1922, were £28,098,929. The Commonwealth Bank of Australia also has a branch in Queensland. The assets on 31st December, 1922 amounted to £21,405,552, and the liabilities to £26,195,617. These liabilities include the depositors' balances in the hands of the Commonwealth Savings Bank Branch, amounting to £19,962,094 (equal to an average of £57 13s. 9¼d. to each depositor).

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY.

Agriculture and Live Stock.—Of the total area of 429,120,000 acres the Government have parted with the fee simple of 17,244,544 acres; under a system of deferred payment, 7,833,127 acres more are in process of alienation, and an additional area of 185,348,400 acres leased out for sheep and cattle runs, 78,983,282 acres for grazing farms and homesteads, 34,610,680 acres are held under occupation licence, 511,137 acres under gold-mining and mineral lease, 258,706 for special purposes, and 3,166,134 acres perpetual lease, and scrub selections 77,283 acres, leaving 101,075,458 practically unoccupied. Wheat, oats, and barley flourish on the Darling Downs, while a still larger area is devoted to maize, which yields an average crop of about 21 bushels per acre. Both English and sweet potatoes are cultivated, as also are coffee, cotton, oranges, peaches, pine-apples, grapes, bananas, coco-nuts, mangoes, plums, and various English fruits. India-rubber and sisal hemp plantations have also been recently started. In the year 1922, 287,785 tons of sugar were produced. The live stock in 1922 included 6,955,463 cattle, 17,641,071 sheep, 714,055 horses, and 160,617 pigs. Wool, meat, and butter are the principal products.

Forestry.—There are about 24,000,000 acres of commercial timberland in Queensland, of which there have been reserved for forestry purposes 4,536,601 acres. There are three types of forest —the cabinet wood jungles, which yield the spangled silky oak wood, the valuable so-called "Maple," really Silkwood, the rich red Rose mahogany, and many other softwoods and medium hardwoods suitable for ornamental joinery; the widespread Eucalyptus type, which produces the extraordinarily strong and durable constructional hardwoods suitable for girders, sleepers, piles, flooring, &c.; and most important at the present state of development, the pine forests, the products of which are in high request for ordinary building, joinery, and ply-wood purposes. The Queensland pines are of superfine quality, consisting largely of Kauri equivalents, such as Hoop and Bunya Pine, and in small supply Kauri itself. The western Cypress pines yield an aromatic coniferous hardwood which is white ant resistant and is used for common house-building purposes. In 1922 the wealth produced by the timber industry of Queensland was between three and four million pounds, and there were 4,314 hands employed in the sawmills alone. At the end of 1922 some 7,000 acres of cut-out State forests had been subjected to reforestative treatment by the Queensland Forest Service which employs 380 men, and is engaged actively in timber farming and wood-trading operations.

Minerals.—The total mineral output in 1922 was £1,825,280. There are rich deposits of gold, copper, tin, lead, silver, antimony, limestone, ironstone, and wolfram, while coal is found in several districts. The gold output in 1922 was valued at £342,300; silver, £42,959; copper, £321,535; tin, £99,758; coal, £840,472; wolfram, £98; molybdenite, £236; lead, £66,391; opals and gems, £35,862; arsenic, £21,320; cobalt, £20,332.

Commerce.—The chief articles of export oversea, the produce of the State, in 1921–2 were: Wool, £10,861,403; meat, including extract, and bacon, hams, and pork, £2,047,527; hides and skins, £249,194; tallow, £339,643; butter, cheese, and milk, £3,170,474.

TOWNS.

CAPITAL, Brisbane. Population Census, Dec. 31, 1921, 217,714. Estimated Dec. 31 1922, 230,200.

The contour of the Queensland coast-line and the relative position of its inland parts operate against any centralisation similar to that at Melbourne, Sydney, or Adelaide, and numerous ports of considerable size extend along the coast:—Brisbane, Rockhampton (24,182), Maryborough (10,635), Townsville (21,348), Port Douglas, Mackay, Thursday Island, Cooktown, Cairns, Bowen, and Bundaberg (9,276). Other places of importance are Ipswich (20,526), Toowoomba (20,702), Charters Towers (9,499), Gympie (6,519), Mt. Morgan (7,214), Warwick, Roma, and Cloncurry.

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* Including net amount received from Commonwealth on a per capita basis.

Transmission of mails, approximate, 32 days.

V.—TASMANIA.

Tasmania is an island in the South Pacific Ocean, off the southern extremity of Australia, from which it is separated by Bass Straits, about 140 miles wide, in which are situated the Furneaux Group and King Island, included within the State. It lies between 40° 33′—43° 39′ S. lat, and 144° 39′—148° 23′ E. long., and contains an area of 26,215 square miles.

POPULATION.

Census Year.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1891	77,560	69,107	146,667
1901	89,624	82,851	172,475
1911	97,591	93,620	191,211
1921	107,767	106,110	213,877

Period.	Birth Rate.	Death Rate.	Infant Mortality.	Marriage Rate.
1900-09	28·9	10·8	84	7·6
1910-14	30·0	10·6	80	7·9
1915-19	28·0	10·0	70	6·9
1921	26·97	10.32	78	7·83
1922	27·07	9·29	56	7·8

Religion.

All religions are free. In 1921 there were 88,158 members of the Church of England, 28,581 Roman Catholics, 24,975 Methodists, 15,735 Presbyterians, 4,880 Congregationalists and Independents, and 4,757 Baptists.

PHYSIOGRAPHY.

The surface of the country is generally undulating forest land, with mountains from 1,500 to 5,000 feet in height, and expanses of level, open plains. There are numerous streams, the Derwent and the Tamar being the largest. The climate is fine and salubrious, and well suited to European constitutions; the hot winds of Australia do not reach the Island. At Hobart in 1921 the mean annual temperature was 55·5°, the mean temperature for Dec., Jan., and Feb. being 62·5°, and that of June, July, and Aug. 48·6°. The western side of the island is very wet, the eastern side having a rainfall similar to that of eastern England; the average rainfall varies from 20 inches to 100 inches in different parts.

GOVERNMENT.

The island was first settled by the British in 1803 as an appendage to New South Wales, from which it was separated in 1825. In 1851 a partly elective legislature was inaugurated, and in 1856 Responsible Government was added. In 1901 Tasmania became a State of the Australian Commonwealth, *q.v.* The State executive authority is vested in a Governor (appointed by the Crown), aided by an Executive Council of responsible Ministers.

GOVERNOR.

Governor of Tasmania (vacant)	£2,750
Private Sec.,	
Administrator of the Government, Hon. Sir Herbert Nicholls, Chief Justice (*b.* 1868)	

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL (Oct. 26, 1923).

Premier, Treasurer, and Minister of Railways, Hon. J. A. Lyons	£1,200
Chief Secretary and Minister of Mines, Hon. J. A. Guy	1,000
Lands, Public Works, Agriculture and Forestry, Hon. J. Belton	1,000
Attorney-General and Education, Hon. A. E. Ogilvie	1,000
Without Portfolio, Hon. A. Lawson.	

UNDER-SECRETARIES, &c.

Under-Secretary, D'Arcy Addison, I.S.O., M.V.O.	£650
Under-Treasurer, P. J. Strutt	650
Auditor-General, E. Pretyman	850
Registrar-General, J. P. Laughton	540
Govt. Statistician, L. F. Giblin	575
Public Service Commissioner, R. J. Meagher	750
Commissioner of Police, Lt.-Col. J. E. C. Lord, C.M.G., D.S.O.	675
Sec. for Public Works, E. O. Rowland	625
Conservator of Forests, L. G. Irby	600
Chief Engineer and General Manager, Hydro-Electric Dept., J. H. Butters, C.M.G, M.B.E.	1,450
Commissioner of Taxes, H. E. Downie	750
Do., Railways, G. W. Smith	1,700
Director of Education, G. V. Brooks	850
Surveyor-General and Secretary for Lands, E. A. Counsel, I.S.O.	625
Director of Pub. Health, E. S. Morris, M.B.	1,000
Government Printer, J. Vail	600
Director of Agriculture, L. A. Evans (*actg.*)	544
Engineer of Works, W. R. Reynolds	675
Secretary for Mines, W. A. Pretyman	550
State Shipping Dept., W. Robinson	800
State Insurance Dept., E. A. Reid	800
Government Geologist, Loftus Hills, B.Sc.	600
Commissioner of Stores, G. F. Dawson	600

AGENT-GENERAL IN LONDON.

Agent-General in London, A. H. Ashbolt, Australia House, Strand, W.C.2.	
Secretary, H. W. Ely	£500

THE LEGISLATURE.

Parliament consists of two Houses, a *Legislative Council* of 18 members, elected for six years; and a *House of Assembly* of 30 members, elected by proportional representation for three years, the electors for the latter being all adult Tasmanians who have resided continuously in the State for 6 months; the electorate for the Council is smaller, having a property or educational qualification for both sexes.

President of the Legislative Council, Hon. Tetley Gant, C.M.G.	£500
Speaker of House of Assembly, Hon. J. W. Evans, C.M.G.	500

THE JUDICATURE.

There are justices of the peace and courts of petty, general and quarter sessions, and a Supreme Court with a Chief Justice and two Puisne Judges.

Chief Justice, Hon. Sir H. Nicholls	£1,800
Puisne Judges, Hons. N. K. Ewing; H. Crisp each	1,500
Solicitor-General, L. E. Chambers	750
Registrar Supreme Court, W. O. Wise	625
Recorder of Titles, A. A. Richardson	675

EDUCATION.

Primary education is compulsory, secular, and free, there being 590 State schools in 1922, with 39,000 children on the registers. *Secondary* education is also provided by the State (6 high schools with 800 scholars), and by private endowment. There is a *University* at Hobart, and technical schools at Hobart, Launceston, Queenstown and Zeehan.

FINANCE.

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Debt.
1901	£826,163	£923,731	£8,511,005
1913–14 ...	1,238,086	1,235,013	12,265,012
1920–21 ...	2,105,449	2,189,157	18,776,306
1921–22 ...	2,181,395	2,302,077	21,945,411
1922–23 ...	2,174,061	2,472,523	22,439,176

Banking.—Dec. 31, 1922, the banks of issue had total deposits £5,260,767; the savings bank deposits were £4,224,662.

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY.

Agriculture and Live Stock.—Of the total area of 16,778,000 acres there were, in 1921–22, 293,708 acres under crops. The live stock included 216,704 cattle, 1,551,273 sheep, 49,743 pigs, and 38,439 horses. The wool production was 9,634,624 lb. The butter produced amounted to 5,270,243 lb.

Electrical Energy.—The Hydro-Electric Department of Tasmania has completed an important waterpower development at the Great Lake, in the centre of the State. The capacity of the present installation is 63,000 h.p., and is shortly to be increased to 75,000 h.p. The present plant is supplying the industrial needs of Hobart and district in the south, and Launceston and district in the north of Tasmania, as well as the Derwent Valley district.

Forestry Department.—Total area of timber land estimated at 9,000,000 acres. "The Forestry Act" provides for the dedication by the year 1928 of 1,500,000 acres as State forests. Timber resources of the State are now being placed on a sound basis, and under the control of a Conservator of Forests, managed on forestry principles. 14,040 acres have so far been dedicated as State forests. Timber reserves total 1,698,150 acres. Area held under lease or forest permits for sawmilling, logging, &c., 271,870 acres. The amount of timber milled for 1922 was 48,224,222 super feet, valued at £411,650. This is exclusive of timber used for piles, poles, fencing, and for practically all sleepers. Undressed overseas exports for 1922–3 (excluding exports to States within the Commonwealth) approximated 4,770,565 super feet. Exports beyond the Commonwealth are chiefly for harbour works and sleepers.

Minerals.—The chief minerals produced are copper, tin, silver, lead, coal and osmiridium, the value of all minerals produced in 1922 being £877,906.

Manufactures.—The chief factories for export are metallurgical, fruit preserving, woollen mills and confectionery; the value of the gross output in 1921 was £5,796,625, the capital invested in the 686 establishments being £4,096,959.

TOWNS.

CAPITAL, Hobart. Population (1921), 51,895. Other towns are Launceston (pop. 27,356), Devonport, Ulverstone, Burnie, and Queenstown.

Transmission of mails, approximate, 31 days.

VI.—WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

Includes all that portion of the continent west of 129° E. long., the most westerly point being in 112° 52′ E. long., and from 13° 30′ to 35° 8′ S. lat. Its extreme length is 1,500 miles, and 1,000 miles from east to west, and its total area 975,920 square miles.

Physical Features.—Large areas of the State, for some hundreds of miles inland, are hilly and even mountainous, although the altitude, so far as ascertained, rises nowhere above that of Mount Bruce (4,024 ft.) in the north-west division or the Stirling Range (3,640 ft.) in the south-west. The greater portion of the far interior may be described as a great tableland, with an altitude of from 1,000 to 2,000 ft. above sea-level, the surface of which consists in parts of sand-dunes, varied by wide stretches of clayey soils. Long, straggling rivers, broken during the summer into a series of pools, cross the country as far inland as the hills extend, widening in many cases nearer the coast into large sea-estuaries. Of the area of Western Australia, which is equal to more than half that of European Russia, probably about two-thirds is suitable for pastoral purposes, immense tracts having already been proved eminently so. Some 60,000 square miles are as yet neither alienated nor in process of alienation in the S.W. Division, the portion more immediately fitted for agricultural purposes, especially for the production of wheat, wine, and fruit, and considerable areas are already under cultivation. Gold, coal, and other minerals in abundance are found in many parts, and wide stretches of land are covered with forests of great commercial value.

POPULATION.

Year.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1917 (Estimated)	157,355	149,137	306,492
1918 ,,	159,662	150,120	309,782
1919 ,,	174,750	152,655	327,405
1920 ,,	176,638	154,181	330,819
1921 ,,	178,222	156,951	335,173

At the census of April 4, 1921, the population was ascertained to be: 177,013 males, 155,200 females, total 332,213. The total number of men who enlisted in the State during the course of the war was 34,353, and of these 23,670 returned. The settlement of the soldiers in suitable occupations has been vigorously pushed on since the end of the war. The tide of immigration from the United Kingdom and elsewhere has again set in, and in view of the unlimited scope Western Australia offers for further settlement, the Government is doing its utmost to encourage it. It is confidently expected that a better knowledge of the great resources of this as yet very meagrely peopled part of the Empire will more and more attract large numbers of suitable settlers from Great Britain and other populous countries, particularly as the Western Australian Government is again offering every inducement to the *bonâ fide* immigrant.

Natural Increase of the People.

Year.	Births.	Deaths.	Marriages.
1917	7,882	2,769	1,621
1918	7,106	2,833	1,612
1919	6,937	3,590	2,194
1920	8,149	3,388	2,931
1921	7,807	3,480	2,656

Religions.

There is no State aid to religions. At the Census of 1911 there were 109,435 persons belonging to the Church of England, 56,616 Roman Catholics, 34,348 Methodists, and 26,687 Presbyterians.

PHYSIOGRAPHY.

The coastal regions of the west and of the north are undulating, with an interior slope to the unsettled central portion of Australia. The Darling and Hamersley ranges of the west have a western slope to the Indian Ocean, into which flow many streams, notably the Swan, Murchison, Gascoyne, Ashburton, Fortescue, and De Grey. In the north the Fitzroy flows from the Leopold range into the Indian Ocean, and the Drysdale and Ord into the Timor Sea.

Climate.—The average temperature of Perth (lat. 32° S.) for the past 25 years was 65°, while the mean for the barometer for 37 years was 30·02 inches. There are wet and dry seasons, the former lasting from May to October. The total rainfall at Perth during 1910 was 37·02, during 1911 23·38, during 1912 27·85, during 1913 38·28, during 1914 20·21, during 1915 43·61, during 1916 35·16, during 1917 45·64, during 1918 39·58, during 1919 30·66, during 1920 40·35, and during 1921 41·09; the average for the past 46 years being 33·91.

The climate is one of the most temperate in the world, especially in the south-western portion, where excessive cold is never and excessive heat very rarely known. The summer heat, which is mostly dry, with hardly any rainfall, is during the greater part of the hot season relieved by cool sea-breezes in the afternoon. The winters are rainy, but with occasional dry spells of perfect weather.

GOVERNMENT.

Western Australia was first settled by the British in 1829, and in 1870 it was granted a partially elective legislature. In 1890 responsible government was granted, and the Administration vested in a Governor, a Legislative Council, and a Legislative Assembly. The present constitution rests upon an Amending Act of 1899, further amended by the Constitution Acts Amendment Act, 1911; the Executive is vested in a Governor appointed by the Crown and aided by a Council of Ministers.

GOVERNOR.

Governor of Western Australia, His Excellency Sir Francis Alexander Newdegate, K.C.M.G., *born* 1862 (1920)	£4,000
Private Sec., Maj. B. Kerr-Pearse, M.V.O.	
Aide-de-Camp, (Vacant.)	
Assist. Private Secretary, Ernest Chase	
Hon. Aide-de-Camp, Col. H. B. Collett, C.M.G., D.S.O., V.D.	
Lieutenant-Governor, Hon. Sir Robert Furse McMillan, *born* 1858 (1921)	

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL (June, 1919).

Premier, Colonial Treasurer, Lands and Repatriation, Hon. Sir James Mitchell, K.C.M.G., M.L.A.	£1,500
Minister for Education, North-Western Territory and Justice, Hon. J. Ewing	1,300
Public Works and Trading Concerns, Hon. W. J. George, C.M.G., M.L.A.	1,300
Mines, Railways, Police, Industries, and Forests, Hon. John Scaddan, M.L.A.	1,300
Agriculture, Hon. H. K. Maley, M.L.A.	1,300
Colonial Secretary and Minister of Public Health, Hon. R. S. Sampson, M.L.A.	1,300

PERMANENT STAFF.

Public Service Commr., G. W. Simpson	£1,000
Engineer-in-Chief, J. Thompson, M.I.C.E.	1,300
Under-Secretary (Colonial Secretary's Dept.), H. C. Trethowan, A.I.A.	708
Managing Trustee Agricultural Bank, and General Manager Industries Assistance Board, E. A. McLarty	1,000
Under-Treas., S. J. Randell	708
Sec., Premier's Dept., L. E. Shapcott, M.V.O.	708
Under-Sec. for Lands, C. G. Morris	708
,, *Works*, H. W. S. Low (*actg.*)	456
,, *Mines*, M. J. Calanchini	708
,, *Law Dept.*, H. G. Hampton	708
,, *Director of Agriculture*, G. L. Sutton	852
Sec., Metropolitan Water Supply, G. C. Haywood	636
Solicitor-General, and Parliamentary Draughtsman, W. F. Sayer, K.C.	1,100
Registrar, Supreme Court, T. F. Davies	708
Auditor-General, C. S. Toppin	800
Commissioner of Public Health, E. Atkinson, M.D.	1,080
Govt. Printer, F. W. Simpson	804
Registrar-General, Govt. Statistician, Registrar of Friendly Societies, and Govt. Actuary, S. Bennett, F.I.A.	756
Dir. of Education, C. R. P. Andrews, M.A.	960
State Mining Engineer, and Chief Inspector of Mines, A. Montgomery, M.A., F.G.S.	852
Govt. Geologist, A. Gibb Maitland, F.G.S.	852
Chief Harbour-Master, Capt. F. Winzar	672
Commr. of Police, R. Connell	850
Com. for North-West, G. Drake-Brockman	804
Sec. for North-West and Chief Protector of Aborigines, A. O. Neville	528
Govt. Astronomer, H. B. Curlewis, B.A., F.R.A.S.	672
Conservator of Forests, S. L. Kessell, B.SC.	636

ROYAL MINT.

Deputy Master, Capt. J. Campbell	£1,100

RAILWAY AND TRAMWAY DEPARTMENT.

Commissioner, Col. H. Pope, C.B.	£2,000
Secretary for Railways, J. F. Tomlinson	600
Chief Traffic Manager, C. S. Gallagher	876
Chief Mechanical Engineer, E. A. Evans	1,000
Chief Engr. Way and Works, H. A. Cresswell	1,000
Chief Accountant, L. H. Gwynne	800
Comptroller of Stores, H. Bromfield	725
General Manager, Tramways and Electricity Supply, Wm. H. Taylor	1,000

AGENT-GENERAL IN LONDON.

Agent-General in London, Hon. H. P. Colebatch, C.M.G. *Offices*, Savoy House, 115–116, Strand, W.C. 2.	£1,500
Secretary, C. B. Rushton (and allowance, £182)	636

THE LEGISLATURE.

Parliament consists of a *Legislative Council* of 30 members elected for 6 years, and a *Legislative Assembly* of 50 members elected for 3 years by universal adult suffrage; the electorate of the Council is restricted by a property qualification, that of the Assembly being subject to residence and registration.

President of the Legislative Council, Hon. Sir E. H. Wittenoom, K.C.M.G.	£700
Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, Hon. George Taylor	700

THE JUDICATURE.

There are magistrates' courts and general and quarter sessions, and a Supreme Court with a Chief Justice and three Puisne Judges.

Chief Justice, Hon. Sir R. F. Macmillan... £2,000
Puisne Judges, Hons. R. B. Burnside, J. A. Northmore, and T. P. Draper each 1,700

EDUCATION.

Education.—Education is compulsory and free, and numerous elementary schools are under the control of the Minister of Education. There are a training college, technical schools, a school of mines and a Goldfields High School at Kalgoorlie, a modern school, and a University. The total amount expended on education during the year ended June 30, 1922, was £571,925 (including the University, £15,900).

It has been consistently the object of successive Governments to place within the reach of each child in the State every advantage of education, from the kindergarten to the university.

FINANCE.

The revenue and expenditure and gross public debt of the State for the 5 years ended June 30, 1918-1922, are stated as under :—

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Debt.
	£	£	£
1918	4,662.536	5,328,279	42,304,001
1919	4,944,850	5,596,865	43,637,076
1920	5,863,501	6,531,725	46,822,003
1921	6,789,565	7.476.291	49,039,668
1922	6,907,106	6,639,241	54,959,778

Banking.—There were, including the Commonwealth Bank of Australia, 9 cheque-paying banks, formerly banks of issue, in the State on June 30, 1922, with total assets £15,835,268 and liabilities £12,823,460. The amount due to depositors in the State Savings Bank at June 30, 1922, was £5,736,318; in the School Savings Bank, £61,133; and in the Commonwealth Savings Bank the amount due to depositors in Western Australia on March 31, 1922, was £1,873,557.

War Funds.—The public contributions in Western Australia to a variety of War Funds up to Dec. 31, 1920, totalled approximately £1,188,650, or between £3 10s. and £4 per head of the mean population during the war period.

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY.

Agriculture and Live Stock.—Of the total area (624,588,800 acres) about 1,901,500 acres were under crops in 1921–22, wheat for grain accounting for 1,336,228 acres; large areas of good wheat-growing soil exist in the southern districts. The live stock included 893,108 cattle, 6,506,177 sheep, 63,001 pigs, 30,352 goats, and 180,334 horses. There were about 3,000 acres of vineyards.

Land Settlement and Agriculture.—It is only a few years since the immense capabilities of the State as one of the world's potential great wheat-producers were more generally realised. In those few years the area under wheat for grain has increased annually by leaps and bounds, the acreage in 1908 being only 279,609, whilst in 1916 it was 1,734,117. From 1916, owing to the War, a temporary retrogression set in, the acreage in 1922 being 1,336,228. Fruit-growing, prior to the war, was rapidly creating a considerable export trade to foreign markets. Large numbers of English and other immigrants were then annually settled on the still unoccupied agricultural areas of the State. With the energetic policy of development now once more initiated by the Government, assisted therein by the British Emigration Scheme, land settlement is again progressing rapidly, and Western Australia is absorbing a constantly increasing stream of immigrants. A very large portion of the south-western division of the State, containing many millions of acres, is especially suitable for wheat-growing, whilst the hills of the Darling Range and many other portions of the State produce grapes and other excellent fruit in the greatest variety.

Manufacturing Industries.—There were on December 31, 1920, a total of 998 industrial establishments in the State employing either machinery or at least four hands. The total number of persons employed by them was 17,977, as against 18,799 in 1914, the highest number previously reached. The combined output of these establishments was computed at £13,141,327.

Forestry.—The forests are among the most extensive within the Commonwealth, and contain some of the very finest hardwoods in the world. Two of these, jarrah (*Eucalyptus marginata*) and karri (*Eucalyptus diversicolor*), are largely exported.

Minerals.—The groups of the Coolgardie goldfields (covering a vast portion of the interior and extending to the 125th meridian), as well as other fields, are being constantly worked, the production of gold being 553,731 oz. in 1921, and 351,391 oz. in the first eight months of 1922. The total amount produced in the State from 1886 to August 31, 1922, is 34,653,513 fine oz. Magnetic iron, lead, copper, and tin ores exist in large quantities, as also coal.

Trade.—The principal ports are Fremantle, Albany, Bunbury, Geraldton, and Broome. The opening of the Trans-Australian Railway in Oct. 1917 has afforded another means of ingress and egress, both for travellers and merchandise. The imports chiefly consist of provisions, sugar, tea, tobacco, spirits, beer, soap, machinery, ironmongery, clothing of various kinds, &c. The principal exports are of wool, gold, jarrah timber, silver, tin, copper ore, sandalwood, barks for tanning, pearls and pearl-shells, hides and skins, wheat, flour, fruit, &c. The principal exports for the year ended June 30, 1922, were:—Wool, £3,202,145; timber, £1,141,047; sandalwood, pearl shell, pearls, hides and skins, £701,018; wheat, £3,037,976; and flour, £1,022,937.

During 1921–22 the total imports into Western Australia were valued at £12,037,779, including £2,484,521 from the United Kingdom, and £7,729,638 from other States of Australia. The exports totalled £13,181,555, including £4,869,326 to the United Kingdom and £2,079,757 to other States of Australia.

TOWNS.

CAPITAL, Perth. Population (1921) of Metropolitan area, including Fremantle, 155,592.

Perth, the capital, stands on the right bank of the Swan River estuary, 12 miles from Fremantle. The King's Park (approximately 1000 acres), on a hill overlooking the city and the wide estuarine reaches of the river, possesses unique natural beauty. Other towns are Fremantle (including suburbs, 25,526), Albany (3,980), Kalgoorlie and Boulder (over 16,000), Bunbury (4,478), Claremont (5,508), Geraldton (4,176), Midland Junction (4,935), and Northam (3,583).

Transmission of mails, approximate, 32 days.

The Dominion of New Zealand.

AREA AND POPULATION.

Islands.	Area (English Sq. Miles).	Population.		
		Census of 1911.	Census of 1916.	Census of 1921.
North Island and Islets	44,130	563,733	651,072	741,255
South Island and Islets	58,120	444,120	447,809	477,051
Stewart Island and Islets	662	357	349	397
Chatham Islands	372	258	219	210
Auckland Islands	224			
Campbell Island	44			
Antipodes Islands	13			
Bounty Islands	1			
Snares Islands	1			
Kermadec Islands	13	4	...	...
Cook Islands	150	12,598	12,797	13,209
Other Islands annexed in 1901	130			
Western Samoa (Mandatory)	1,050	...	34,500	35,042
Maori Population	...	49,844	49,776	52,751
Total	104,910	1,070,914	1,196,522	1,320,275

Estimated Population, June 30, 1923:—N.Z. (*excl.* Maoris) 1,272,999; Maoris, 53,665; Cook and other Pacific Islands, 13,375; Western Samoa, 38,100—Total, Dominion of New Zealand, 1,378,139.

Increase of the People.

Year.	Increase.			Decrease.			Marriages.
	Births.	Immigrants.	Total.	Deaths.	Emigrants.	Total.	
1918	25,860	*11,906	37,766	16,364	*11,660	28,024	6,227
1919	24.483	*20,931	45,414	10,808	*19,877	30,685	9,519
1920	29,921	44,062	73,983	12,109	32,924	45,033	12,175
1921	28,567	41,882	70,449	10,682	28,559	39,141	10,635
1922	29.006	35,233	64,239	10,977	28,389	39,366	9,557

* Excluding troops of Expeditionary Forces.

Inter-censal Increases. (Exclusive of Aborigines.)

Year.	Results of Census.			Quinquennial Increase.	Immigration during five corresponding calendar years.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
1886	312,221	266,261	578,482	...	...
1891	332,877	293,781	626,658	48,176	73,816
1896	371,415	331,945	703,360	76,702	105,787
1901	405,992	366,727	772,719	69,359	91,263
1906	471,008	417,570	888,578	115,859	151,579
1911	531,910	476,558	1,008,468	119,890	194,730
1916	551,775	547,674	1,099.449	90,981	193,834
1921	622,243	595,670	1,218,913	119,464	114,347

Races and Religions.

Races.	1911.	1921.
Europeans	1,005,838	1,209,239
Maoris	45,663	49,635
,, Half-caste	4,181	7,352
Chinese	2,630	3,266
Other race aliens	...	2,172

Religions.	1911.	1921.
Church of England	41·14	42·22
Presbyterians	23·32	24·57
Methodists	9·43	9·22
Roman Catholics	13·97	13·47

PHYSIOGRAPHY.

The Dominion of New Zealand is distant about 1,200 miles south-east of the mainland of Australia, and consists of three main islands in the South Pacific Ocean, known as the North, South, and Stewart Islands, having a length of 1,100 miles, between 34° 22′ and 47° 18′ South latitude and 162° East longitude – 173° West longitude, with several groups of smaller islands lying at some distance from the principal group.

Geographical.—The two principal islands of New Zealand have a total length of 1,040 miles, the total coast-line reaching 4,330 miles. A large portion of the surface is mountainous in character. The principal range is that of the Southern Alps, having its culminating point in Mount Cook (12,349 ft.). The North Island mountains include several active and dormant volcanoes. Mt. Ruapehu (9,175 ft.) and Mt. Ngauruhoe (7,515 ft.) are the most important. Of the numerous glaciers, the Tasman (18 miles by 1¼) is the largest. The North Island in particular is noted for its hot springs and geysers. For the most part the rivers are too short and rapid for considerable use in navigation. The more important include the Waikato (220 miles in length), Wanganui (140) and Clutha (210). Lakes (Taupo, 238 sq. miles in area; Wakatipu, 112; and Te Anau 132) are abundant; many of them of great beauty.

Meteorological.—Owing chiefly to its great length, New Zealand's climate varies very considerably in its different divisions. In general it is mild with an abundant rainfall. Snow is rarely seen except upon the higher levels. Annual averages:—North Island, mean temperature 56° F., rainfall 48 in. (days with rain 159); South Island, mean temperature 52° F., rainfall 43 in. (days with rain 150).

GOVERNMENT.

The west coast of the South Island of New Zealand was discovered by Abel Jansen Tasman, the navigator (voyaging under the direction of the Netherlands' East India Company), on December 13, 1642. The islands were visited in 1769 by Captain Cook, who returned to them in 1773, 1774, and 1777. In 1793 the Government of New South Wales despatched H.M.S. *Daedalus* to the islands on a diplomatic mission. The first settlement of Europeans was made in 1814, but no colonisation took place until 1825. In 1840 British sovereignty was proclaimed, and on May 3, 1841, New Zealand was, by letters patent, erected into a separate colony distinct from New South Wales. On Sept. 26, 1907, the designation was changed to *The Dominion of New Zealand.* The Constitution rests upon the Act of 1852, under which the executive authority is entrusted to a Governor (now Governor-General) appointed by the Crown and aided by a Council of Ministers, with a Legislature of two houses.

GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief of New Zealand, His Excellency Admiral of the Fleet Viscount Jellicoe, G.C.B., O.M., G.C.V.O., *born* 1859 (1923) £7,500

Private Sec., Capt. A. R. W. Curtis, M.C.

Official Secretary, A. Cecil Day, C.B.E.

Military Sec. and A.D.C., Capt. P. R. M. Mundy, D.S.O., M.C.

A.D.C., Capt. R. G. Southey, M.C.

Hon. A.D.C.'s, Col. C. W. Melville, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.; Col. H. Hart, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.; Col. R. Young, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.; Col. A. E. Stewart, C.M.G., D.S.O.; Col. Hugh Stewart, C.M.G., D.S.O., M.C.; Lieut.-Col. R. C. Allen, D.S.O.

Hon. Physician, Col. E. J. O'Neill, C.M.G., D.S.O., M.B.

Hon. Surgeon, Brig.-Gen. Sir Donald J. McGavin, C.M.G., D.S.O., M.D.

* EXECUTIVE COUNCIL, 1923.

His Excellency the GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

Prime Minister and Minister of Finance, Stamp Duties, and Minister in Charge of Land and Income Tax, State Advances, Valuation, Electoral, and Public Trust Depts., Rt. Hon. W. F. Massey, P.C. £1,800

Attorney-General, Minister of External Affairs, and Leader of the Legislative Council, Hon. Sir Francis Bell, G.C.M.G., K.C. 1,170

Minister of Lands, Minister in charge of Land for Settlements, Discharged Soldiers Settlement, Scenery Preservation and Repatriation Depts., Hon. D. H. Guthrie 1,170

Minister of Agriculture and Immigration and Minister in charge of Tourist and Health Resorts and Legislative Depts., Hon. Wm. Nosworthy 1,170

Minister of Public Works, Railways and Native Affairs, Postmaster-General and Minister of Telegraphs, and Minister in charge of Native Trust, Roads and Public Buildings, Hon. J. G. Coates, M.C. 1,170

Minister of Education and Justice, and Minister in charge of Police and Prisons Dept., Hon. C. J. Parr, C.M.G. 1,170

Minister of Labour, Mines and Marine, Minister in charge of Pensions, Printing and Stationery, and Inspection of Machinery Depts., Hon. G. J. Anderson 1,170

Minister of Defence, Commissioner of State Forests, Minister in charge of War Pensions, Government Life and Accident Insurance, State Fire Insurance, National Provident Fund, Friendly

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* Members of the Executive Council travelling within the Dominion on public service are entitled to an allowance not exceeding £2 *per diem* when so engaged, but not during attendance at a session of the General Assembly. A house allowance of £200 is also paid where a Government residence is not provided.

Societies, and Public Service Superannuation Depts., Col. Hon. Sir R. H. Rhodes, K.B.E.	£1,170
Minister of Customs and Industries and Commerce, Minister in charge of Board of Trade, Hon. W. Downie Stewart	1,170
Minister of Health and Member of the Executive Council representing the Native Race, and Minister in charge of Hospitals and Charitable Aid, Mental Hospitals, and Cook Islands, Hon. Sir Maui Pomare, K.B.E., C.M.G., M.D.	990
Minister of Internal Affairs, Minister in charge of High Commissioner, Audit, Museum, Registrar-General's, Census and Statistics, Laboratory and Advertising Depts., Hon. R. F. Bollard	1,170
Clerk of the Executive Council, F. D. Thomson, B.A., C.M.G.	837

PUBLIC OFFICERS.

Public Service Commr., P. D. N. Verschaffelt	£1,350
Controller & Auditor-Gen., G. F. C. Campbell, C.M.G.	1,170
Commissioner Govt. Insurance Dept., A. T. Traversi, F.I.A.	1,137
Public Trustee, J. W. Macdonald	1,137
Inspector-General Mental Hospitals, F. Hay, M.B., C.M.	1,047
Director-General of Health, T. H. A. Valintine, C.B.E., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.	1,047

UNDER-SECRETARIES, &C.

Internal Affairs, James Hislop, O.B.E., M.V.O.	£920
Treasury, J. J. Esson, C.M.G.	1,138
Customs, G. Craig, LL.M.	1,137
Education, J. Caughley, M.A.	1,137
Justice (Including Prisons and Patents) C. E. Matthews	920
Police, A. H. Wright	920
Public Works, F. W. Furkert, A.M.I.C.E., A.M.I.M.E.	1,092
Mines, A. H. Kimbell	765
Lands, J. B. Thompson, M.N.Z. SOC.C.E.	920
Surveyor-General, W. T. Neill	765
Registrar-General, W. W. Cook	565
Census and Statistics, M. Fraser, O.B.E.	715
Printing and Stationery, W. A. G. Skinner	765
Inland Revenue, D. G. Clark, O.B.E.	1,137
Valuation, F. W. Flanagan, O.B.E.	874
Railways, R. W. McVilly, M.V.O.	2,700
Gen. Post Office, A. T. Markman	1,137
Chief Telegraph Engineer, E. A. Shrimpton, M.I.E.E.	1,115
Museum, J. A. Thomson, M.A., D.Sc., F.G.S.	765
Govt. Astronomer, C. E. Adams, D.Sc., F.R.A.S., A.I.A.	665
Dominion Analyst, J. S. Maclaurin, D.Sc., F.C.S.	874
Agriculture, C. J. Reakes, C.B.E., M.R.C.V.S., D.V.Sc.	1,092
Tourist and Health Resorts, B. M. Wilson	765
Labour, F. W. T. Rowley	765
Marine, A. D. Park (*acting*)	837
Pensions, G. C. Fache, O.B.E.	837
External Affairs and Cook Islands, J. D. Gray	765
Industries and Commerce, J. W. Collins	615
State Forest Service, Capt. L. McIntosh Ellis, B.Sc., C.S.F.E.	1,000
Law Drafting, J. Christie, LL.M.	837
Administrator, Western Samoa, Major-General G. S. Richardson, C.B., C.M.G., C.B.E.	
Defence, Major-General Sir E. W. C. Chaytor, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., C.B.	£1,092
Immigration, H. D. Thomson	665
Native, R. N. Jones	920
Native Trust, W. E. Rawson	920
Naval, Commodore A. F. Beal, C.M.G., R.N.	2,390
State Advances, W. Waddel	920
State Fire Insurance, J. H. Jerram	791

HIGH COMMISSIONER IN LONDON.

High Commissioner in London, Col. Hon. Sir James Allen, K.C.B., New Zealand Government Offices, 415 Strand, W.C. 2	£2,000
Secretary, Alexander Crabb	874

THE LEGISLATURE.

Parliament consists of a General Legislative Council appointed by the Governor (prior to 1891 the appointments were for life; since that date for 7 years only), at present consisting of 42 members; and a House of Representatives consisting of 80 members elected for 3 years. Four of the members are Maoris elected by the natives. Women are entitled to vote and to be elected Members of the House of Representatives (Women's Parliamentary Rights Act, 1919). Members of the Upper House receive £315 *per annum* and of the Lower House £450 *per annum*, in each case with travelling expenses and deductions for non-attendance.

Speaker of the Legislative Council, Hon. Sir W. C. F. Carncross	£720
Speaker of the House of Representatives, Hon. C. E. Statham	990

THE JUDICATURE.

The judicial system is similar to that of England, with magistrates' courts and quarter sessions, and a supreme court with a Chief Justice and 8 puisne judges.

Chief Justice, Rt. Hon. Sir Robert Stout, P.C., K.C.M.G., LL.D.	£2,250
Puisne Judges, Hons. W. A. Sim, T. W. Stringer, J. H. Hosking, A. L. Herdman, Sir J. W. Salmond, J. R. Reed, C.B.E., K.C., A. S. Adams, F. V. Frazer (*President of Arbitration Court*), W. C. MacGregor, K.C. each	2,000

In 1922, 44,296 civil cases were tried in Magistrates' Courts, while summary convictions in criminal cases were 34,513. In 1922 convictions (or sentences) in Supreme Courts were 1,417. Civil cases to number of 523 were tried, judgment being entered for a total amount of £316,533.

POLICE.

On March 31, 1923, the strength of the Police Force was 1,003 of all ranks, equivalent to 1 for every 1,321 of the population. Average cost of police protection per inhabitant was, in 1922–23, 5s. 8¼d.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

For purposes of local government the Dominion is divided into counties and ridings, with incorporated boroughs, under elected county and municipal councils, town, road and harbour boards. Electors are adult ratepayers of both sexes.

Revenue of local bodies, 1921–22	£9,854,677
Net indebtedness, March 31, 1922	32,443,639

PASSPORTS.

With certain exceptions, no person over 15 years is permitted to land unless in possession of a passport issued by a competent British authority.

DEFENCE.

Army.

The New Zealand Defence Forces consist of the Permanent Force, the Territorial Force and the Senior Cadets.

Units of the N.Z. Permanent Forces are the New Zealand Staff Corps, the Royal New Zealand Artillery, the New Zealand Permanent Staff, the New Zealand Army Ordnance Corps and the New Zealand Army Pay Corps. These are responsible for the training of all branches of the New Zealand Forces and for all administrative matters connected therewith. The Territorial Force consists of 9 regiments of Mounted Rifles; 20 batteries of Artillery; 3 Depôts of Engineers (Field); 3 Depôts Corps of Signals; 3 Brigades of Infantry; 3 Depôts Army Service Corps; and 3 Depôts Medical Corps. The Dominion, for purposes of defence, is divided into 3 Commands, each of which produces one-third of the above Units. The Force is capable of producing, on mobilization, 1 Division and 3 Brigades of Mounted Rifles, and also produces the machinery for the duplication of this Force, and the provision of the necessary requirements to maintain it in the Field. The Senior Cadets are reorganised in Battalions and receive physical and elementary military training. There are a large number of Rifle Clubs in the Dominion established for the encouragement of rifle shooting. Military training is compulsory on all male citizens between the ages of 14 and 25; in the Senior Cadets from the age of 14 to 18, and in the Territorial Force from the age of 18 to 25, and in the Reserve from the age of 25 to 30.

During the South African War, New Zealand despatched 10 Contingents, totalling 6,500 men, to the assistance of the Imperial Forces in South Africa. On the outbreak of the Great War, the Dominion contributed a Force which captured and garrisoned German Samoa, and an Expeditionary Force for service in Europe. The latter force was engaged in Egypt and Gallipoli, and being subsequently expanded to a Division and a Brigade of Mounted Rifles, continued to operate on the Western Front and in Palestine until the termination of hostilities. During this period of service the Expeditionary Force absorbed 100,000 men, and 10,000 more were ready for embarkation or under training when the Armistice was signed. Seventeen thousand of the Dominion's soldiers lost their lives on service. The New Zealand Troops established a very high reputation for their gallantry and general behaviour under all circumstances. The tremendous amount of transport work involved in the conveyance of the Forces to Egypt, France, Britain, Gallipoli and Samoa was carried out with extraordinary success, not one New Zealand Transport having been lost while conveying troops.

Navy.

In 1909 New Zealand presented the battle-cruiser *New Zealand* to the Imperial Government.

The Naval Defence Act, 1913, provides for the establishment of a New Zealand Naval Force by voluntary enlistment for a prescribed period of not less than two years, members on discharge to be drafted into the New Zealand Royal Naval Reserve for such period as may be prescribed for service only in time of war: the ships and personnel forming the Force to pass under the control and to be at the disposition of the Imperial Government in time of war. A commencement was made with the formation of a New Zealand Division immediately prior to the war, when H.M.S. *Philomel* was commissioned with ranks and ratings lent from the Royal Navy to serve as a training ship for the formation of a small Naval Force. The *Philomel* was employed under the orders of the British Admiralty throughout the war and no opportunity was afforded for the commencement of a scheme of training. This vessel has been placed in commission again, and also carries out the duty of depôt ship at Auckland. In 1919 Admiral of the Fleet Viscount Jellicoe of Scapa, G.C.B., O.M., G.C.V.O., visited New Zealand in H.M.S. *New Zealand* and presented his report, making recommendations and suggestions for the Naval Defence of the Dominion. In 1920 H.M.S. *Chatham* was presented to New Zealand by the Imperial Government and was commissioned on 1st October with officers and men of the Royal Navy. A commencement was made in May, 1921, with the recruiting of New Zealand boys and youths for training as seamen and stokers. A Naval Board was constituted, charged with the control of all matters relating to the Naval Forces, upon the policy directed by the Minister, and vested with the executive command of the Naval Forces: the Board to be composed of the Minister of Defence (President) and the following members: the Commodore Commanding New Zealand Station (1st Naval Member); the Chief Staff Officer to the Commodore (temporarily, as 2nd Naval Member); the Secretary to the Commodore Commanding (Secretary to the Board). By Order-in-Council of the 20th June, 1921, it was provided that the ships and personnel comprising the New Zealand Naval Forces shall be described respectively as forming and belonging to "The New Zealand Division of the Royal Navy," which shall be the official designation of the Force. H.M.S. *Veronica* (Sloop), which had been on the New Zealand station since 1920, was recommissioned in March, 1922, for further service on the station. H.M.S. *Laburnum* arrived in New Zealand waters from England during the same month.

FINANCE.

Revenue and expenditure (Consolidated Fund) and debt of New Zealand for the 5 years ended March 31, 1923:—

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Gross Debt.
1919	£22,352,372	£18,673,599	£176,076,260
1920	26,081,340	23,781,924	201,170,755
1921	34,260,961	28,068,729	206,324,319
1922	28,127,007	28,466,837	219,054,385
1923	27,579,443	26,263,760	218,953,324

Taxation by General Government.—The total taxation for the year ended March 31, 1923, was £15,594,288, representing £12 7*s.* 11*d.* per head of population.

Customs and Excise Duties	£6,644,420
Land-tax	1,541,502
Income-tax	3,831,932
Death Duties	1,829,852
Other taxes	1,746,582

Land Valuation.—

	North Island.	South Island.
Unimproved value of land	£209,214,887	£119,959,450
Value of improvements	145,389,294	69,939,745
Capital value	£354,604,181	£189,899,195

Banking.—At the end of 1922 there were six banks of issue doing business, two of which were New Zealand banks. Total assets (average of four quarters of year), £61,779,569; liabilities, £53,868,834; value of notes in circulation, £7,019,220.

Post-office and private savings banks had, at the close of the year 1922–23, 800,867 depositors, having £49,024,094 to their credit.

EDUCATION.

The State system of education is free, secular, and compulsory. There were (December, 1922) 2,550 public primary schools, with 6,819 teachers and 213,097 scholars; there are also 263 registered private primary schools, with 24,861 scholars, and, in addition, 127 village schools for the Maoris with 6,161 scholars. The higher education of boys and girls in the cities and large towns is carried on in 36 endowed colleges and grammar schools, and in 13 technical high schools. The University of New Zealand (to which are affiliated Auckland University College, Victoria University College, Canterbury College, and the University of Otago, the four colleges having 3,683 students in 1922) has power to confer degrees.

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY.

Agriculture and Forestry.—The total area of the Dominion (excluding annexed and outlying islands) is 66,101,760 acres, and 43,653,163 acres of this were in occupation in 1923, this acreage representing 85,536 holdings. New Zealand is a pastoral rather than an agricultural country, but the quantity of wheat and oats grown is sufficient for the Dominion's requirements. The area under wheat in 1922–23 was 275,775 acres, giving a yield of 8,395,000 bushels. An area of 143,090 acres of oats was threshed, the yield totalling 5,688,000 bushels; while 302,216 acres were converted to chaff, hay, or ensilage. Other acreages were: barley, 17,473; rye-grass, 34,850; and potatoes, 20,197. An area of 492,974 acres was sown in turnips. Amongst the forest productions are the Kauri pine (found only at the northern extremity of the islands), much valued for shipbuilding and for its resin (Kauri gum). New Zealand flax is used for the manufacture of ropes and twine.

Live Stock.—The cattle in 1923 numbered 3,480,694; sheep, 23,081,439; pigs, 400,889; and horses, 330,818. The pastures of the South Island produce the celebrated sheep of the Canterbury Plain.

Minerals.—Coal-mining is one of the largest industries, the output in 1922 being 1,857,819 tons, the approximate total output to the end of 1922 being 55,551,307 tons. Gold-mining, both alluvial and quartz, is an important industry in many districts, and rich iron ore, in the form of ironsand, has been found in Taranaki, and in the form of brown hæmatite at Parapara, near Nelson.

EXTERNAL TRADE.

The total imports and exports of the Dominion are valued as follows, for the 5 years 1918–22:—

Year.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
1918...	£24,234,007	£28,516,188	£52,750,195
1919...	30,671,698	53,970,075	84,641,773
1920...	61,595,828	46,441,946	108,037,774
1921...	42,942,443	44,828,827	87,771,270
1922...	35,012,561	42,726,249	77,738,810

The principal articles of import and export in 1922 were:—

	Imports.
Apparel	£1,982,915
Books and Music	454,264
Boots and Shoes	729,622
Coal	681,080
Drugs and Chemicals	1,098,024
Hosiery	641,589
Hardware and Ironmongery	428,709
Iron and Steel	1,683,981
Machinery and Machines	2,769,325
Manures	248,570
Motor Vehicles	1,527,326
Oils	2,234,666
Paper and Stationery	908,982
Spirits	623,033
Sugar	1,434,186
Tea	547,121
Textile Piece Goods	4,425,230
Tobacco, Cigars, &c.	1,328,746

	Exports.
Wool	£11,882,463
Frozen Meat	8,387,461
Butter and Cheese	13,728,404
Skins, Hides and Pelts	1,361,668
Gold	540,182
Phormium Fibre and Tow	295,530
Tallow	750,574
Timber	479,447
Preserved Milk	529,650
Sausage Skins	467,981
Kauri Gum	563,270

The external trade of 1922 was shared by the principal countries as under:—

Country.	Imports from.	Exports to.
United Kingdom	£19,416,476	£36,154,174
Australia	4,213,085	2,208,280
United States	4,948,778	2,672,775
Fiji	1,459,345	95,044
Canada	1,545,037	446,457
Japan	485,327	211,159
France	100,654	60,595
India and Ceylon	937,556	206,798

COMMUNICATIONS.

Railways.—In March, 1923, there were 3,037 miles of Government railway lines in working order, and more under construction; and 137 miles of private lines, together with an excellent coaching system. The number of passengers carried in 1922–23 was 28,221,362, while goods carried amounted to 6,618,588 tons. Revenue and expenditure were £6,727,802 and £5,502,497 respectively.

Shipping.—During 1922 the vessels entered inwards numbered 571 (tonnage, 1,782,987), and those entered outwards 569 (tonnage, 1,789,980), exclusive of coasting vessels.

Posts and Telegraphs.—The annual postal circulation was (1922) 246,274,509 letters and postcards, 35,635,219 newspapers, 67,578,435 books and packets, and 6,700,121 parcels, and the work is effected by 2,143 post-offices. There are 11,912 miles of telegraph line, with 48,616 miles of wire. The telephone service is highly efficient and universal in all centres. Telegrams transmitted during year, 13,513,208.

TOWNS.

CAPITAL, WELLINGTON, in the North Island.

The estimated population of the Urban Areas, at March 31, 1923, was as follows:—Wellington, 112,070; Auckland, 167,760; Dunedin, 75,050; Christchurch, 113,400; Invercargill, 20,180; Napier, 17,870; Gisborne, 15,120; Palmerston North, 17,810; Nelson, 11,240; Timaru, 16,450; Wanganui, 24,450; New Plymouth, 13,930; Hamilton, 15,350; and Hastings, 13,730.

THE ISLANDS OF NEW ZEALAND.

The following islands form part of the Dominion proper:—*North Island* and adjacent islets; *South Island* and adjacent islets; *Stewart Island* and adjacent islets, and *Chatham Islands*, between 43° 30′ S. lat. and 175° 40′–177° 15′ W. long. Chatham Islands have a population of 209 Europeans and 245 Maoris and half-castes. They support large flocks of sheep and some cattle.

The following are included in the geographical boundaries of New Zealand as proclaimed in 1847:—*The Three Kings* (discovered by Tasman on the Feast of the Epiphany), in 34° 9′ S. lat. and 172° 8′ 8″ E. long. (uninhabited). *Auckland Islands*, about 290 miles south of Bluff Harbour, in 50° 32′ S. lat., and 166° 13′ E. long. The islands contain several good harbours, but are uninhabited. *Campbell Island* (uninhabited). *Antipodes Group* (49° 41′ 15″ S. lat., and 178° 43′ E. long.) uninhabited, and *Bounty Islands* (47° 43′ S. lat., 179° 0′ 30″ E. long.) uninhabited.

The following islands have been annexed to New Zealand:—

The Kermadec Group, between 29° 10′ to 31° 30′ S. lat., and 177° 45′ to 179° W. long., includes Sunday, Macaulay, Curtis Islands, and L'Espérance, and some islets. The group is uninhabited.

Cook Islands, included in the boundaries of New Zealand since June, 1901, consist of the islands of Rarotonga, Aitutaki, Mangaia, Atiu, Mauke, Mitiaro, The Herveys (Manuae and Aoutu), Takutea, Palmerston, Penrhyn (or Tongareva), Maua Niki, Rakahanga, Pukapura (or Danger), Niue (or Savage), Suwarrow, and Nassau. The population at the Census of 1921 numbered 13,209, all except 360 being Natives. The chief products are bananas, oranges, and other tropical fruits, copra, coffee, pearl-shell, and hats (Niue). The trade is chiefly with New Zealand and the United States of America. The exports (1922) were valued at £150,924, and the imports at £132,144. Rarotonga is the chief island, with a native population of 3,287, and a population other than native of 216. The government is administered locally under the direction of New Zealand. The Island Council of the Cook Islands is under the direction of the Resident Commissioner at Rarotonga. The five Arikis of Rarotonga are of equal rank and are all members of the Council. Rarotonga is a place of call for the mail steamers between Sydney, N.S.W., and Wellington, N.Z., and San Francisco, U.S.A.

Resident Commissioner, Rarotonga, H. F. Ayson ....(and allowance £100) £920
Resident Comm., Niue, G. N. Morris 600

Ross Dependency—By Imperial Order in Council of July 30, 1923, the coasts of the Ross Sea, with adjacent island and territories, were proclaimed a British Settlement under the control of the Governor-General of New Zealand.

The Mandated Territories are:—

Western Samoa, consisting of the islands of Savaii, Manono, Apolima, Upolu, Fanuatapu, Namua, Nuutele and Nuulua (the remaining islands of the Samoan group belonging to the U.S.), have a total area of 1,050 square miles and a population at the Census of 1921 of 35,402. The largest islands are *Savaii* (660 square miles) and *Upolu* (340 square miles). Upolu contains the harbours of Apia and Saluafata, of which the former is the capital. In 1899 a disastrous tidal wave wrecked three U.S.A. warships and the "Eber" and "Adler" of the German Navy, *H.M.S. Calliope*, of the British Navy, effecting its escape. The disaster is recorded in "A Footnote to History," by R. L. Stevenson, whose home was at Vailima (near Apia), where also he is buried. The natives of the islands are Christians of different denominations, including a few adherents of the Latter Day Saints (Mormons). Coco-nuts (copra), and cocoa are the chief products of the islands.

Administrator, Brig.-Gen. G. S. Richardson, C.B., C.M.G., C.B.E.

Nauru Island, just South of the Equator, was captured by an Australian Expedition in 1914, and is administered by the United Kingdom, the Commonwealth of Australia and the Dominion of New Zealand. The island has a population of about 1,000. There are valuable deposits of phosphates on the island.

THE EMPIRE'S LONGEST TUNNEL.

The official opening of the Otira Tunnel took place on August 4, 1923, the Prime Minister declaring the tunnel open. The Otira (or Arthur's Pass) Tunnel is the longest in the British Empire and the seventh longest in the world. It will give direct rail communication between the East and West Coasts of the South Island, the respective terminals being Christchurch, and (on the other side of the Southern Alps) Greymouth. Time table trains have made the through trip as from August 6th. The tunnel, which is 5⅓ miles in length, cost £1,515,576, including the electrification of eight miles of track, electric locomotives being used in the tunnel.

NOTE.—"Facts concerning New Zealand," an article contributed by the Rt. Hon. W. F. Massey, P.C., Prime Minister, will be found on pp. 476 and 477.

AREA AND POPULATION.

Provinces and Capitals.	Area (English Sq. Miles).	Census of 1921.	
		White.	Total.
Cape of Good Hope (Cape Town)	276,966	650,609	2,782,719
Natal (Pietermaritzburg)	35,284	136,838	1,429,398
Transvaal (Pretoria)..............................	110,450	543.485	2,087,636
Orange Free State (Bloemfontein)	50,389	188,556	628,827
South-West Protectorate........................	322,200	19,432	227,739
Total	795,289	1,538,920	7,156,319

Of the total 5.973.394 persons (1911), 3,069.392 were males, and 2,904,002 females. The increase for the Union (1904–11) was 15·41 per cent. For the Provinces it was as follows:—Cape, 6·44 per cent.; Natal, 7·69 per cent.; Transvaal, 32·78 per cent.; Orange Free State, 36·37 per cent.

The increase for the Union (1911–21) was 15·99 per cent. For the Provinces it was as follows:—Cape, 8·49 per cent.; Natal, 19·71 per cent.; Transvaal, 23·81 per cent.; Orange Free State, 19·06d per cent.

Births, Deaths, and Marriages of White Population.

Number.				Rate per Thousand.			
Year.	Births.	Deaths.	Marriages.	Year.	Births.	Deaths.	Marriages.
1917	40,722	14,665	12,350	1917	28·99	10·26	8·64
1918	41,582	*24,972	11,919	1918	28·59	*17·17	8·19
1919	39,724	*17,534	13,513	1919	26·91	11·88	9·15
1920	43.445	16,634	14.934	1920	28·97	11·09	9·96
1921	43,302	15,855	12,922	1921	28·44	10·41	8·49
1922	42,865	14,729	11,890	1922	27·54	9·46	7·64

* Increase due to influenza epidemic.

PHYSIOGRAPHY.

Boundaries.—The provinces of the Union extend from the southernmost point of the African Continent to the course of the Limpopo River, *i.e.*, from 34° 50′ – 22° South latitude, and include all the British territories within those limits, with the exception of Basutoland and the Swaziland and Bechuanaland Protectorates, while provision is made for the future inclusion within the Union of those territories and of the territories of the British South Africa Company.

Relief.—The southernmost province contains many parallel ranges, which rise in steps towards the interior. The south-western peninsula contains the famous *Table Mountain* (3,582 feet), while the *Great Zwarte Bergen* and *Lange Bergen* run in parallel lines from west to east of the Cape province. Between these two ranges and the *Roggeveld* and *Nieuweveld* to the north is the Great Karoo Plateau, which is bounded on the east by the *Sneeuwbergen*, containing the highest summit in the province (Compassberg, 7,800 feet). In the east are ranges which join the *Drakensbergen* (11,000 feet), between Natal and the Orange Free State.

The Orange Free State presents a succession of undulating grassy plains with good pasture-land, at a general elevation of some 3,800 feet, with occasional hills or kopjes. The Transvaal is also mainly an elevated plateau with parallel ridges in the *Magalies* and *Waterberg* ranges of no great height. The veld or plains of this northernmost province is divisible into the Hooge Veld of the south, the Banker Veld of the centre, and the Bush Veld of the north and east, the first and second forming the grazing and agricultural region of the Transvaal and the last a mimosa-covered waste. The eastern province of Natal has pastoral lowlands and rich agricultural land between the slopes of the Drakensberg and the coast, the interior rising in terraces as in the southern provinces.

Rivers.—The *Orange*, with its tributary the *Vaal*, is the principal river of the south, rising in the Drakensbergen and flowing into the Atlantic between the Protectorate of South-West Africa and the Cape of Good Hope. The *Limpopo*, or Crocodile River, in the north, rises in the Transvaal and flows into the Indian Ocean through Portuguese East Africa. Most of the remaining rivers are furious torrents after rain, with partially dry beds at other seasons.

HISTORICAL SKETCH.

The *Cape of Good Hope* was discovered in 1486 by Bartholomew Diaz, the commander of one of the many expeditions sent out by successive Kings of Portugal to discover an ocean route to India. Diaz merely doubled the Cape and returned home. Eleven years later, in 1497, Vasco da Gama not only doubled the Cape and landed in what is now Natal, but successfully accomplished the voyage to India. The Portuguese, however, did not make any permanent settlement at the Cape, although it was used by their vessels, and subsequently also by those of England and Holland, as a place of call in going to and from the East Indies. In 1652 the Netherlands' East India Company took possession of the shores of Table Bay, established a fort, and occupied the adjacent lands, in order to be always ready with supplies for their passing ships. In 1814 the Cape was formally ceded to the British Crown.

Natal derives its name from the fact of its discovery on Christmas Day, 1497, by the celebrated Portuguese navigator, Vasco da Gama. The first European settlement was formed (1824) by a small party of Englishmen, who came by sea and established themselves on the coast where Durban now stands. Natal was then a part of the great Zulu kingdom under T'Chaka. Between 1835 and 1837 another settlement was formed by a large body of Dutch Boers, who came with their waggons overland from the Cape Colony and settled in the northern districts, where to this day the Boers preponderate. In the year 1843 Natal was proclaimed as British and annexed to the Cape Colony. In 1856 it was erected into a separate colony, with representative institutions, and in 1893 acquired responsible government.

The *Transvaal* was formed as the *South African Republic* by parties of Dutch Boers from the English colonies who "trekked" into the interior of the continent and wrested the land across the Vaal river from the native chiefs. The discovery of the goldfields within its borders led to the settlement of large numbers of foreigners, and eventually to hostilities with the British Government. A war of nearly three years' duration was fought with great tenacity, and its close was marked by the inclusion of the South African Republic within the British Empire, "responsible government" being granted almost immediately.

The *Orange Free State* was founded, in much the same way as the Transvaal, by Boer emigrants from Cape Colony, and its independence was granted in 1854. Its subsequent history is identical with that of the Transvaal.

Delville Wood.—The title deeds of Delville Wood, containing the graves of South African troops who fell there during the battles on the Western Front in France during the Great War, are held by the Government of the Union of South Africa, and Delville Wood is part of South Africa.

GOVERNMENT.

The Union of South Africa is constituted under the South Africa Act, 1909 (9 Edw. VII., cap. 9), passed by the Parliament of the United Kingdom on September 20, 1909. In terms of that Act the self-governing Colonies of the Cape of Good Hope, Natal, the Transvaal, and the Orange River Colony became united on May 31, 1910, in a legislative Union under one Government under the name of the Union of South Africa, those Colonies becoming original Provinces of the Union under the names of the Cape of Good Hope, Natal, the Transvaal, and the Orange Free State respectively.

The Union Government is seised of all State property, and the Railways, Ports, Harbours, and Customs are administered by Union Commissioners for the benefit of a Consolidated Revenue Fund. The former debts of the Provinces are administered by and form a first charge upon the funds of the Union. Provision is made in the Act of 1909 for the admission to the Union of Rhodesia, and for the transfer to the Union Government of the administration of protected and other native territories. The Union was inaugurated by H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught, K.G., in 1910.

The Government publishes annually an "Official Year Book of the Union of South Africa," giving full statistics and descriptive information on all matters of public concern.

The seat of the Government is Pretoria; the seat of the Legislature is Cape Town.

The Executive is vested in a Governor-General appointed by the Sovereign, and aided by an Executive Council, with a Legislature of two Houses.

Governor-General (Pretoria), Brigadier-General the Earl of Athlone, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., D.S.O., A.D.C. ....(1924)	£10,000
Secretary, ...	900
Private Secretary and Comptroller, ...	400
Aides-de-Camp, ...	
Lady in Waiting to H.R.H. Princess Alice	

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL (March 9, 1921).

H.R.H. the Governor-General presides.

Prime Minister and Minister of Native Affairs, General the Rt. Hon. J. C. Smuts, C.H., K.C.	£3,500
Minister of the Interior and of Public Health and of Education, Hon. Patrick Duncan, C.M.G.	2,500
Minister of Defence, Col. the Hon. H. Mentz	2,500
Minister of Mines and Industries, Rt. Hon. F. S. Malan	2,500
Minister of Finance, Hon. H. Burton, K.C.	2,500
Minister of Justice, Hon. N. J. de Wet, K.C.	2,500
Minister of Posts and Telegraphs, and of Public Works, Hon. Sir Thomas Watt, K.C.M.G.	2,500
Minister of Agriculture, Rt. Hon. Sir Thomas William Smartt, K.C.M.G.	2,500
Minister of Railways and Harbours, Hon. John William Jagger	2,500
Minister of Lands, Col. Hon. Deneys Reitz	2,500

PERMANENT HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS.

Prime Minister's Department :—

Secretary to the Prime Minister, E. F. C. Lane, C.M.G.	£825
Clerk of the Executive Council, H. Gordon Watson, I.S.O.	900

Controller and Auditor-General, J. de Villiers Roos	1,800
Agriculture, P. J. du Toit	1,580
Interior, H. B. Shawe, I.S.O.	1,700
Mines, H. W. Smyth, C.M.G.	1,550
Finance, Edmund Hugh Farrer, C.M.G.	1,620
Commissioner for Customs and Excise, G. Owen-Smith, I.S.O.	1,500
Lands, J. Sommerville, O.B.E.	1,430
Justice, W. E. Bok, LL.D.	1,620
Native Affairs, Major J. F. Herbst, C.B.E.	
Education, G. M. Hofmeyr	1,460
Postmaster-Gen., E. A. Sturman, C.B.E.	1,540
Mining Engineer, Sir R. N. Kotze	2,000
Defence, Brig.-Gen. A. J. Brink	1,429
Public Works, Charles Murray, C.M.G., LL.D.	1,550
Public Health, Dr. J. A. Mitchell	1,620
Director of Census, C. W. Cousins, M.A.	1,140

HIGH COMMISSIONER IN LONDON.

High Commissioner, Hon. Sir Edgar Walton, K.C.M.G., South Africa House, Trafalgar Square, W.C. 2.

Secretary, Sir R. A. Blankenberg, K.B.E.

Trade Commissioner, A. Canham.

Commissioner for Commerce on the Continent of Europe (at Rotterdam), K. A. Spilhaus.

THE LEGISLATURE.

The *Senate* consists of 40 members. For ten years after the establishment of Union eight are nominated by the Governor-General in Council and 32 are elected, eight for each Province. The first election was made prior to the establishment of the Union by the two Houses of each of the Colonial Legislatures sitting as one body, and a vacancy will be filled by the choice of the Provincial Council in respect of whose Province a vacancy occurs.

The *House of Assembly* consists of 135 elected members, 51 of whom represent the Cape of Good Hope, 17 Natal, 50 Transvaal, and 17 the Orange Free State. Members of both Houses must be British subjects of European descent.

President of the Senate, Hon. H. C. van Heerden	£1,200
Speaker of the House of Assembly, Hon. Christman Joel Krige	2,000

LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

A Provincial Council in each Province has power to legislate by ordinance on certain subjects specified in the Act, and on such other subjects as may be delegated to it. All ordinances passed by a Provincial Council are subjected to the veto of the Governor-General in Council. Members of the Provincial Council are elected on the same system as Members of Parliament, but the restriction as to European descent does not apply. Provincial administration is in the case of each Province vested in an Administrator, with an Executive Committee of four members. The Provincial Council in each case consists of the same number of elected members as there are electoral divisions of such Province for the House of Assembly, unless that number is less than 25 (as in the cases of Natal and the Orange Free State), when the number is 25. Each Council exists for a period of three years. Direct taxation is permitted for Provincial purposes, and legislation is authorised on certain specified subjects.

Administrators of the Provinces.

Cape	The Hon. Sir N. F. de Waal, K.C.M.G., LL.D.	£2,500
Natal	The Hon. Sir G. T. Plowman, K.C.M.G.	2,000
Transvaal	The Hon. A. G. Robertson	2,500
Orange Free State	The Hon. Sir C. H. Wessels	2,000

Provincial Secretaries.

Cape	A. Weisbecker	1,150
Natal	J. M. N. Hershensohnn	1,110
Transvaal	D. E. van Velden	1,400
Orange Free State	A. M. N. de Villiers	1,200

THE JUDICATURE.

SUPREME COURT OF SOUTH AFRICA.

APPELLATE DIVISION (Bloemfontein).

Chief Justice of South Africa, The Rt. Hon. Sir J. Rose-Innes, K.C.M.G.	£3,000
Judges of Appeal, Hon. Sir W. H. Solomon, K.C.S.I., K.C.M.G., £3,000; Hon. Sir J. G. Kotze, £2,750; Hon. J. de Villiers, £3,250; and Hon. Sir J. W. Wessels	3,250
Registrar, Taxing Officer and Librarian, I. G. Horak	850

Cape of Good Hope Provincial Division.

Judge President, Hon. Sir M. W. Searle	2,500
Puisne Judges, Hon. E. F. Watermeyer; Hon. F. G. Gardiner; Hon. L. E. Benjamin; and Hon. H. S. Van Zyl each	2,250
Registrar, Taxing Officer and High Sheriff, R. G. Russouw	900

Eastern Districts Local Division.

Judge President, Hon. Sir T. L. Graham	2,500
Puisne Judges, Hon. V. Sampson and Hon. F. J. W. van der Riet each	2,250
Registrar, A. M. Black	775

Griqualand West Local Division.

Puisne Judge, Hon. F. A. Hutton	2,250
Assistant Registrar, T. O'Hagan	450

Transvaal Provincial Division.

Judge President, Hon. Sir A. W. Mason	3,000
Puisne Judges, Hon. J. S. Curlewis, £3,000; Hon. D. de Waal, Hon. J. Stratford, Hon. B. A. Tindall, Hon. F. E. T. Krause, and Hon. R. Feetham each	2,250
Registrar, Taxing Master and Sheriff of the Transvaal, F. L. C. B. Juta	950

Natal Provincial Division.

Judge President, Hon. Sir J. C. Dove Wilson, K.C.	£2,500
Puisne Judges, Hon. T. F. Carter, K.C., Hon. K. H. Hathorn, K.C., and Hon. F. S. Tatham ....each	2,250
Registrar, K. W. McAlister	850

Native High Court, Natal.

Judge President, Hon. H. G. Boshoff	1,500
Judges, A. W. Leslie; F. A. Farrer; C. F. Hignett ....each	1,400
Registrar, W. H. D. Goss	675

Orange Free State Provincial Division.

Judge President, Hon. Sir Jean Etienne Reenan de Villiers	2,500
Puisne Judges, Hon. A. J. McGregor; Hon. H. F. Blaine	2,250
Registrar, W. H. Fitchett	775

Masters of the Supreme Court.

Master (Transvaal Provincial Division), U. S. Barrett	1,200
Master (Cape Provincial Division), R. J. Barry	1,050
Master (Natal Provincial Division), H. G. Botha-Reid	850
Master (O. F. S. Provincial Division), R. N. Harley	950

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

Secretary for Justice, Dr. W. E. Bok	£1,620
Under-Secretary for Justice, D. D. Keay	1,240
Law Advisers, E. L. Matthews, C.M.G., £1,650; L. G. Nightingale; C. W. H. Lansdown ....each	1,300
Attorney-General (Transvaal), C. W. de Villiers	1,800
Professional Assistant, Dr. A. A. Schoch	950
Crown Prosecutor (Johannesburg), A. S. Welsh	1,180
Attorney-General (Cape), E. W. Douglass	1,700
Professional Assistant, C. C. Jarvis	875
Solicitor-General (Grahamstown), W. S. Bigby	1,150
Attorney-General (Natal), J. Barclay Lloyd	1,400
Attorney-Gen. (O. F. State), S. J. de Jager	1,400

POLICE.

Commissioner, South African Police, T. G. Truter, C.M.G.	£2,000
Deputy Commissioner, in charge Transvaal Div., and Secretary, H. C. Bredell	1,142

PATENTS OFFICE.

Registrar of Patents, Designs, Trade Marks and Copyrights (also Registrar of Companies, Transvaal Provinces), C. W. T. B. Juta	£1,050

Staff employed in Government Service (excluding Railways), 1921-22, 35,671.

DEFENCE.

The South Africa Defence Act 1912, became law on June 14, 1912. This Act, as amended by the South Africa Defence Act Amendment Act of 1922, provides for the establishment of Defence Forces comprising :—

1. *The South Africa Permanent Force*, which consists of :—
   - (i) The South African Staff Corps.
   - (ii) The South African Instructional Corps.
   - (iii) The South African Naval Service.
   - (iv) The South African Field Artillery.
   - (v) The 1st Regiment, South African Mounted Riflemen.
   - (vi) The South African Permanent Garrison Artillery.
   - (vii) The South African Engineer Corps.
   - (viii) The South African Air Force.
   - (ix) The South African Service Corps.
   - (x) The South African Medical Corps.
   - (xi) The South African Ordnance Corps.
   - (xii) The South African Veterinary Corps.
   - (xiii) The South African Administrative, Pay, and Clerical Corps.

   The South African Naval Service includes the officers and men of the South African Division of the Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve engaged for whole-time service.
2. *The Coast Garrison Force.*
3. *The Citizen Force.*
4. *The Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve.*
5. *Special Reserves.*

Every citizen between the ages of 17 and 60 is liable to render personal service in time of war, and those between 17 and 25 are liable to undergo a prescribed peace training with the Active Citizen Force spread over a period of four consecutive years. The Act states, however, that only 50 per cent. of the total number liable to peace training shall actually undergo that training unless Parliament makes financial provision for the training of a greater number.

The establishment of Rifle Associations is a marked feature of the Act; citizens between the ages of 21 and 25 who are not entered for peace training with the Active Citizen Force are to be compelled to undergo training during these four years in a Rifle Association, thus ensuring that, in course of time, all citizens will at least know how to handle and use a rifle. Provision is also made in the Act for the cadet training of boys between 13 and 17 in urban and other populous areas, where facilities can conveniently be arranged.

The Union is divided into 15 military districts. To each military district has been allotted various units of different arms, to which the citizens entered for peace training in their 20th and 21st years are posted.

The object of the amending Act is to provide for a small standing army with an efficient Air Force and the nucleus of a Naval Service for coastal defence. Under the Act the Permanent Force is relieved of all Police duties in peace time for which they were liable under the Act of 1912, and becomes a purely military force. The provision of a Police Reserve to take the place of the South African Mounted Riflemen, when on active service, is no longer necessary, and has been expunged from the Act of 1912 accordingly.

EDUCATION.

In the South Africa Act, Section 85 (iii.), it is provided that "Education, other than higher education, for a period of five years and thereafter, until Parliament otherwise provides, shall be and remain under the jurisdiction of the respective Provincial Councils." For practical purposes it has been provisionally determined that all post-matriculation instruction shall be deemed to constitute higher education. The Department of Education, under the Minister, is therefore concerned with :—

(1) The University of South Africa, established April, 1918, as successor to the University of the Cape of Good Hope, with the following constituent Colleges—(*a*) Rhodes University

College, Grahamstown (1904). (*b*) Huguenot University College, Wellington (1907). (*c*) Grey University College, Bloemfontein (1910). (*d*) Transvaal University College, Pretoria (1910). (*f*) Natal University College, Pietermaritzburg (1909). (*g*) Potchefstroom University College (1921). (2) The University of Cape Town (1918—in succession to the South African College—1829). (3) The University of Stellenbosch (1918—in succession to the Victoria College). (4) The University of the Witwatersrand (1921—in succession to University College, Johannesburg—1910). The Department is further charged with the Teachers' First Class Certificate examinations.

The total number of students at these Colleges in 1922 was 3,804. The State expenditure on higher education in 1922 was £386,720.

Provision is made on the Vote of the Department of a grant-in-aid to the Potchefstroom University College (65 matriculated students in 1922) and to the South African Native College at Alice, Cape Province, an institution for the higher education of natives, which was formally opened in February, 1916, and has present accommodation for 55 students.

Primary Education and Education other than Higher Education.—The central direction of public education (other than higher education) is exercised by the Provincial Education Department in each of the four Provinces of the Union. Each Department is controlled by a Director or Superintendent of Education. In the Cape Province practically all the schools are State-aided. In Natal they are partly State-schools, and partly State-aided. In the Transvaal and Orange Free State they are in the main State-schools. In all Provinces primary education is free.

Number of Schools in the Union in 1921.—For white scholars, 5,038; for coloured scholars, 3,285; total, 8,323.

Number of Scholars and Teachers in 1921.—White scholars, 329,407; coloured scholars, 245,946; total, 575,353. Teachers, 20,632.

Expenditure from State Funds in 1921.—Cape, £2,450,629; Natal, £562,572; Transvaal, £2,677,316; Orange Free State, £922,317; total, £6,612,834.

In all Provinces Normal Colleges and other institutions for the training of teachers are maintained by the Education Departments.

Superintendent-General of Education, Cape, W. J. Viljoen, M.A., Ph.D.

Supt. of Education, Natal, H. Bryan, M.A.

Director of Education, Transvaal, J. E. Adamson, C.M.G., M.A.

Director of Education, Orange Free State, C. F. Schmidt, B.A.

UNION FINANCE.

The ordinary Revenue and Expenditure of the Union (exclusive of Railways and Harbour Administration) for the five years ended March 31, 1923, are stated as under:—

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.
	£	£
1918–1919	21,911,029	18,293,718
1919–1920	26,885,957	20,771,950
1920–1921	29,676,186	25,597,718
1921–1922	28,884,270	25,409,025
1922–1923	27,234,515	24,270,824

DEBT.

The Public Debt of the Union at March 31, 1923, was £199,685,868, composed as follows:—

Rate.	Funded Debt.	Floating Debt.
	£	£
Non-Interest Bearing	...	500,000
2¾%	...	4,000,000
3%	54,098,740	801,700
3½%	28,530,744	309,325
3¾%	3,000,000	...
4%	35,045,650	13,116,186
4½%	13,114,465	1,941,250
5%	21,491,983	3,735,825
6%	20,000,000	...
	£175,281,582	£24,404,286

At 31st March, 1922, the Funded Debt was £175,455,220 and the Floating Debt, £16,329,716.

PROVINCIAL FINANCE.

Prior to the passing of the Provincial Relations Act the four Provincial Administrations (Cape of Good Hope, Natal, Transvaal, and Orange Free State) received no revenues beyond the amount voted by Parliament by way of subsidies for the performance of the services and duties assigned to them. On the passing of the Act (April 1, 1913) certain revenues were transferred and assigned to the various provinces, and, in addition, subsidies were voted by Parliament equal to half the normal or recurrent expenditure. The Cape Province receives an additional amount equal to one-half the expenditure by local bodies; Natal and Orange Free State Provinces receive additional grants of £100,000 each; and Natal receives a special grant in lieu of trading and liquor licences payable to local authorities.

The ordinary Revenue and Expenditure for the six years ended March 31, 1922, were as follows:—

Financial Year.	Revenue transferred or assigned	Subsidies.	Total Ordinary Revenue.	Total Ordinary Expenditure.
	£	£	£	£
1915–16	1,134,566	2,069,628	3,204,194	3,365,705
1916–17	1,423,666	2,345,517	3,769,183	3,708,684
1917–18	1,723,049	2,611,435	4,334,484	4,255,051
1918–19	2,093,753	3,028,425	5,122,178	5,212,710
1919–20	3,405,134	3,653,581	7,058,715	6,388,052
1920–21	3,596,766	4,477,998	8,074,764	8,417,256
1921–22	3,738,150	4,681,998	8,819,282	

Joint Stock Banks—Assets and Liabilities, 31st December, 1922.

Capital and Reserve	£9,469,310
Notes in Circulation	1,606,757
Deposits	83,797,575
Balances due to other Banks, Head Office and Branches	8,915,029
Bills and other Liabilities	7,471,405
Coin and Bullion in hand	3,164,611
Balances due by other Banks, Head Office and Branches	19,043,692
Securities	12,070,026
Bills under Discount	21,676,881
Advances	43,610,223
Other liquid Assets	7,285,857
Other Assets	4,408,786

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY.

Agriculture.—The exports in 1922 of the principal articles of agricultural production were:—

Article.	Quantity.	Value.
Wool	209,783,144 lb.	£11,000,942
Mohair	25,792,749 lb.	1,152,470
Hides	18,035,228 lb.	476,391
Skins	31,585,272 lb.	864,607
Ostrich Feathers	303,692 lb.	393,919
Mealies	544,179,967 lb.	1,426,376
Fruit, fresh	...	*527,723
Wattle Bark	†296,057,736 lb.	1,003,139

* Including nuts. † Wattle bark and extract.

Production of Crops, 1921–22.

Crop. (1,000 lb.)	Cape.	Natal.	Trans.	O.F.S.
Wheat	330,563	779	62,964	60,832
Oats	135,491	607	12,827	16,034
Barley	58,185	111	3,801	956
Maize	116,616	224,245	775,044	855,643
Kaffir Corn	4,767	14,925	68,144	36,724
Rye	31,198	124	853	5,719
Potatoes	62,736	26,124	109,783	61,212
Tobacco	3,404	222	5,830	358
Tea, Green Leaf	..	2,369	..	..
Cotton (Seed)	18	867	1,922	..
Monkey Nuts	56	1,252	6,036	106

Agricultural Statistics.

Province.	Cultivated, 1921.	Irrigated, 1921.	Total Area of Farms, 1921.	No. of Occupied Farms, 1922.
	Acres.	Acres.	1,000 Acres.	
Cape	2,972,055	478,270	136,071	34,221
Natal	1,029,228	23,730	10,089	9,314
Transvaal	2,987,463	227,437	46,447	24,471
O.F.S.	2,729,337	88,425	30,212	17,236

Live Stock, 1921.

Stock.	Cape.	Natal.	Trans.	O.F.S.
Cattle	1,771,556	968,029	1,997,591	1,815,661
Horses	277,886	67,438	136,979	285,178
Sheep	15,377,425	1,145,073	3,320,999	8,652,251
Goats	4,506,593	373,847	436,367	111,745
Pigs	227,058	70,813	144,763	98,000
Mules	73,549	5,620	12,997	20,780
Asses	372,981	42,913	157,909	46,471
Ostriches	263,971	937	1,402	2,068

Manufactures.—The development of local industries has been most marked during the last three years, the scarcity of oversea supplies, with the consequent increase in prices, having served as a very effective measure of protection, under which enterprise has flourished to a degree previously unknown. New industries have sprung up in the principal centres of trade, and existing industries have largely extended their operations. From the recently published returns of manufactures in the Union, the total output during the year 1917–18 was £60,806,910 sterling; 1918–19, £70,934,098; 1919–20, £92,913,844; 1920–21, £98,307,910; and 1921–22, £79,446,299. Amongst the new industries which have been established during the period of the War may be mentioned the following:—Wattle extract; industrial alcohol (motor fuel) from molasses; calcium carbide; sulphate of ammonia; bottle-making; starch from maize; iron smelting (still in the initial stage); arsenic production; de-tinning of scrap tin; copper manufacture, &c. As indicating the production during 1921–22 of certain specified industries, the following figures may be of interest:—

PARTICULARS OF CERTAIN MATERIALS USED OR TREATED AND OF ARTICLES PRODUCED IN SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES DURING 1921-22.

Industry.	Quantity.	Value.
Woolwasheries—		£
Wool scoured	33,570,308 lb.	—
Received for scouring	—	156,907
Tanneries—		
Value of leather produced	—	552,944
Wattle bark used	4,590 tons	28,379
Brush and Broom Factories—		
Value of brushes and brooms made	—	74,154
Bacon and Ham Factories—		
Bacon and ham produced	5,691,144 lb.	377,446
Lard produced	604,623 lb.	22,236
lbs. of Pigs, Cattle, and Sheep used	9,989,423 lb.	—
Value of Pigs, Cattle, and Sheep used	—	330,273
Butter and Cheese Factories—		
Butter Produced	12,508,504 lb.	1,094,555
Butter-fat used	10,683,742 lb.	739,172
Cheese produced	5,135,659 lb.	224,462
Milk used	5,507,270 lb.	156,739
Flour and Grain Mills—		
South African wheat treated	217,303 tons	3,119,407
Imported wheat treated	44,170 ,,	774,375
Maize treated	466,173 ,,	2,591,437
Other grain treated	12,166 ,,	159,415
Printing Works—		
Value of articles manufactured	—	3,874,661
Value of materials used	—	1,205,830
Tobacco, Cigar, and Cigarette Factories—		
Tobacco made	6,596,073 lb.	507,700
Cigars and cheroots made	2,326,484 lb.	9,599
Cigarettes made	1,441,348,484	1,499,814
South African leaf used	7,860,492 lb.	336,128
Imported leaf used	87,369 lb.	34,791
Rhodesian	2,130,785 lb.	198,677
Boot and Shoe Factories—		
Value of boots, shoes, veldschoens, &c., made	—	1,165,150
Coach and Wagon Works—		
Value of articles (including wagons, trollies, Cape carts, farm carts, &c.) made	—	189,327

Industry—*contd.*	Quantity.	Value.
Soap Factories—		£
Output of soap	39,691,138 lb.	1,230,233
Glycerine produced	866,132 lb.	17,863
Candle Factories—		
Output of Candles	16,785,465 lb.	604,119
Paraffin wax used	15,690,008 lb.	424,439
Stearine used	1,919,391 lb.	63,570
Breweries—		
Ale, Beer and Stout	6,989,837 gall.	1,478,655
Clothing Factories and Tailoring Establmts.—		
Total value of articles made and work done	—	1,790,027
Total value of materials used	—	898,367
Jam Factories, Fruit Preserving Works, & Sweet Factories—		
Total value of articles produced	—	1,483,685
Total value of materials used	—	953,593
Bakeries—		
Bread	177,431,499 lb.	2,566,924
Biscuits	7,945,336 lb.	332,172
Cakes	9,033,205 lb.	552,020
Total value of materials used	—	2,313,244

Mines and Minerals.—Gold mining still continues the chief source of the country's wealth. At the outbreak of war the diamond mines closed down. The value of the mineral output of the Union in 1922 was:—

	£		£
Gold	29,775,984	Lime	209,720
Diamonds	2,266,631	Silver	171,427
Coal	3,395,176	Salt	148,445
Copper	38,622	Asbestos	81,230
Tin	59,986	Soda	1,588

The mineral production for the Union of South Africa was as follows:—

Gold.

1918	8,418,379	fine oz.	£35,759,003
1919	8,331,651	,,	35,390,609
1920	8,158,455	,,	34,654,922
1921	8,128,710	,,	34,528,564
1922	7,009,859	,,	29,775,984

The labour employed in the gold industry in December, 1922, Transvaal, was 17,920 whites and 188,229 coloured. 21,574 whites and 187,932 coloured were working in the Transvaal in December, 1921.

Diamonds.

1912			£10,061,489
1913			11,389,807
1914			5,487,194
1915			399,810
1916	2,346,330	carats	5,728,391
1917	2,902,416	,,	7,713,810
1918	2,537,360	,,	7,114,867
1919	2,588,017	,,	11,734,495
1920	2,545,017	,,	14,762,899
1921	806,643	,,	3,103,448
1922	669,559	,,	2,266,631

The labour employed in diamond mining, including individual diamond digging, was in December, 1922: Transvaal, 4,261 whites, 10,094 coloured; Cape, 2,874 whites, 10,346 coloured; O.F.S., 345 whites, 1,942 coloured; a total of 7,480 whites and 22,382 coloured. The value of diamonds owned throughout the world was stated to be £600,000,000 in 1918, one half being owned by residents in U.S.A.

Coal.

(Tons of 2,000 lb.)

1922.

Transvaal	5,380,294	tons	£1,509,701
Cape	6,813	,,	5,191
O.F.S.	729,113	,,	209,980
Natal	3,618,093	,,	1,670,304
Totals	9,734,313	,,	£3,395,176

The labour employed in coal mining in December, 1922 was: Natal, 791 whites, 16,844 coloured; Transvaal, 684 whites, 14,615 coloured; Cape, 10 whites, 132 coloured; O.F.S., 105 whites, 2,082 coloured; a total of 1,590 whites and 33,673 coloured.

Silver.

There are no silver mines in the Union. The output, valued at £171,427, represents silver contained in gold bullion and base metal ores.

Copper.

(Tons of 2,000 lb.)

In 1922, 3,017 tons of concentrates were produced in the Transvaal, but treatment was not completed at the end of the year. 706 tons of matte and ore, valued at £38,662, were shipped from the Cape during 1922.

Tin.

(Tons of 2,000 lb.)

In 1921, 1,416 tons of tin concentrates, valued at £138,670, were shipped from the Transvaal, and 9 tons, valued at £1,018, from the Cape. The Union figures for 1922 are 612 tons, valued at £59,986, produced in the Transvaal.

Other Minerals.

The value of the total mineral production of the Union for 1922 was £40,527,401. The value of miscellaneous products (bricks, cement, &c.), £1,555,226; quarry products, £56,032; lime, £209,720; lead, £94,720; magnesite, £2,372; graphite, £1,250.

EXTERNAL TRADE.

The total value of the Imports and Exports in the seven years 1915–1922 (exclusive of specie) was as follows:—

Year.	Imports.	Exports.	Total Trade.
	£	£	£
1915	31,810,717	34,817,983	66,628,700
1916	40,399,945	65,683,381	106,083,326
1917	36,476,238	91,574,835	128,051,073
1918	49,487,168	70,632,924	120,120,092
1919	50,791,205	106,402,627	157,193,832
1920	101,827,104	98,896,483	200,723,587
1921	57,800,316	74,354,154	132,154,470
1922	51,413,450	64,978,524	116,391,974

IMPORTS.	1921.	1922.
	£	£
Apparel	3,004,855	3,341,624
Arms and Ammunition	342,770	400,517
Bags	766,420	884,340
Cotton Manufactures	5,841,562	7,582,715
Drugs and Chemicals	1,084,929	1,050,436
Electrical Wire and Fittings	2,219,579	1,035,343
Food and Drink	5,398,033	5,598,165
Furniture	661,111	632,409
Glycerine	435,818	143,164
Haberdashery	932,631	1,135,446
Hardware	3,328,313	2,371,639
Hats and Caps	476,563	521,663

IMPORTS—*contd.*	1921.	1922.
	£	£
Implements: Agricultural	1,004,743	403,029
Iron and Steel	1,438,053	1,267,952
Leather Manufactures	861,260	1,249,698
Machinery	5,070,946	2,598,351
Oils	2,812,758	1,986,838
Tobacco	127,649	91,251
Wax (Candle)	249,934	200,654
Wood and Timber	1,298,915	1,279,711
Woollen Manufactures	1,613,135	1,384,177

EXPORTS (S.A. Produce).	1921.	1922.
	£	£
Asbestos	105,434	160,469
Bark Wattle	570,127	1,003,139
Buchu Leaves	21,257	15,763
Coal	1,949,014	1,061,350
Copper	7,629	5,007
Diamonds	1,355,487	4,386,554
Blasting Compounds	175,813	110,766
Feathers, Ostrich	461,533	393,919
Fish	263,230	360,281
Fodder	32,332	33,120
Fruit	613,537	839,027
Gold (1920, £46,776,046)	42,988,601	31,840,882
Hides and Skins	1,226,876	1,953,175
Mohair	583,643	1,152,470
Oil: Whale	25,191	447,833
Sugar	2,069,764	592,771
Tin Ore	155,045	102,357
Tobacco	39,005	35,359
Wines	94,367	77,254
Wool	8,236,835	11,000,942

74·9 per cent. of the exports from the Union were shipped to the United Kingdom during 1922.

Imports from U.K. (1922)	£29,022,939
Exports to U.K. (1922)	44,990,401

Imports from	1921.		1922.	
	Value.	Per cent.	Value.	Per cent.
	£		£	
United Kingdom	33,829,762	58·5	29,022,939	56·5
Australia	1,783,224	3·1	1,413,892	2·8
India	1,797,180	3·1	1,919,936	3·7
Canada	1,636,842	2·8	1,272,951	2·5
Other British Possessions	1,250,235	2·2	1,530,140	2·9
Total British Possessions	6,467,481	11·2	6,136,919	11·9
Total — British Empire	40,297,243	69·7	35,159,858	68·4
Foreign Countries				
Germany	1,162,045	2·0	2,731,211	5·3
United States	8,327,123	14·5	5,805,094	11·3
Belgium	586,177	1·0	743,597	1·4
Sweden	1,110,655	1·9	929,748	1·8
Holland	604,705	1·1	438,672	0·9
Brazil	564,913	0·9	684,024	1·3
France	796,427	1·4	860,112	1·7
Other Foreign Countries	4,351,028	7·5	4,061,134	7·9
Total Foreign Countries	17,503,073	30·3	16,253,592	31·6
Total Imports	57,800,316	100·0	51,413,450	100·0

COMMUNICATIONS.

Railways.—The first railway in South Africa was commenced in April, 1859, the first sod being turned by the then Governor of the Cape of Good Hope, Sir George Grey. This was very shortly followed by Natal, who started the construction of a line running from Durban. Another two lines finally linked up at Heidelberg in 1895. The Cape line was opened for public traffic to Stellenbosch in 1862 and to Wellington in 1863, while a track to Wynberg was opened to traffic in 1864. Little progress was however made in succeeding years, and it became evident that the development of the country could not be left to private enterprise. The existing Cape lines were therefore purchased by the Government on Jan. 1, 1873, and in 1876 Natal followed by acquiring the railways in that colony. Increased working at once took place, and the construction of four lines was pushed inland from Cape Town, Durban, Port Elizabeth, and East London. Bloemfontein was reached in 1890, and two years later a line to Germiston linked up with the system already established in the Transvaal.

The total open mileage of Government-owned lines at the end of March, 1923, was 10,987 miles (comprising Cape 4,254, Orange Free State 1,342, Transvaal 2,644, Natal 1,416, and South-West Africa 1,331), of which 10,063 miles are 3 ft. 6 in. gauge and 924 miles 2 ft. gauge. The capital expenditure on Government railways up to March 31, 1922, amounted to £103,355,073. The gross earnings for the year ending March 31, 1922, were £20,807,359, and the net loss, after payment of interest, £1,392,731. Working expenditure (excluding depreciation) amounted to £15,546,602, or 74·7 per cent. of the gross revenue, as compared with £17,039,091, or 72·1 per cent. of the gross revenue for the previous year. The *Cape to Cairo Railway*, projected by Cecil Rhodes, had advanced to Buluwayo by 1902, 1,362 miles from Cape Town, and 3,600 miles from Cairo. In 1922 there were certain small links to be completed along the Congo River, where steamers filled the gaps; and a big link between Stanleyville and El Obeid. The *Trans Zambesi Railway*, from Dondo (on the Beira-Mashonaland line) to the Zambesi, was opened July 1, 1922, thus placing the Union in direct communication with Nyasaland.

Posts and Telegraphs.—On March 31, 1923, there were in the Union 2,805 post and telegraph offices open. 139,359,000 letters and cards, 88,817,000 newspapers, books, and circulars, 4,719,000 parcels, 2,877,000 registered articles, 14,764,000 official letters and other articles, and 5,520,000 telegrams were received and despatched during the year ended March 31, 1923. The number of money orders issued during the year ending March 31, 1923, was 420,429, while 359,582 were paid; 3,015,402 postal orders were issued, and 2,603,624 paid. The revenue of the Department of Posts, 1921–22, was £1,662,154; expenditure, £1,889,525. The revenue of the telegraph service was £495,936; that of the telephone service, £735,667, and the expenditure £1,313,060; 9,335 miles of telegraph line, carrying 41,932 miles of wire, and 4,160 miles of telephone route, carrying 168,610 miles of wire, were open in 1922–23. There are 4 wireless stations in the Union. During 1922–23, 14,288 messages, valued at £4,498, were sent, as compared with 11,420 messages in 1921–22, valued at £4,286. The number of depositors in the

Government Savings Bank on March 31, 1923, was 288,331, the amount to their credit being £6,335,310.

Shipping.—In 1922, 3,927 vessels (11,518,551 net tons) entered and 3,917 vessels (11,510,755 net tons) cleared at the ports of the Union of South Africa.

RAILWAYS AND HARBOURS BOARD.

The railways, ports, and harbours of the Union are administered and worked under the control and authority of the Governor-General in Council, exercised through a Minister of State, who is advised by a Board consisting of three Commissioners.

The management and working of the railways and harbours are subject to the control of the Minister of Railways and Harbours, carried on by the General Manager, who is governed by such regulations as the Minister may from time to time frame, after consultation with the Board. The constitution of the Board at date is as follows:—

Chairman, Hon. J. W. Jagger, Minister of Railways and Harbours.

Members, Hon. T. Orr, C.M.G., The Hon. J. F. B. Rissik.

Secretary, C. M. Hoffe (*acting*).

Chief Officers.

Gen. Manager, Johannesburg, Col. Sir William Wilson Hoy, K.C.B.

Asst. do., Johannesburg, R. B. Gettliffe.

Asst. do., Bloemfontein, P. E. Potter.

Asst. do., Cape Town, J. W. Carr, D.S.O.

Asst. do., Durban, J. R. More, M.I.C.E.

Chief Civil Engineer, Johannesburg, R. C. Wallace, M.I.C.E.

Chief Mechanical Engineer, Pretoria, F. R. Collins, D.S.O.

Chief Accountant, Johannesburg, G. A. Reid.

Chief Railway Storekeeper, Johannesburg, H. J. Lyddon.

Catering Manager, Johannesburg, A. H. Simmons.

South-West Africa.

Administered under Mandate as an integral part of the Union of South Africa.

Administrator, Gijsbert Reitz Hofmeyr, C.M.G.

Secretary, H. P. Smit.

SOUTH-WEST AFRICA lies between S. lat. 17° 23′ and the Orange River. There is in addition a narrow strip lying between 18°–18° 30′ S. lat. extending from 21° to 25° E. long. This is known as the Caprivi Zipfel, and gives access to the Zambesi river. The estimated area of the country is 322,440 square miles, and the population amounts to approximately 227,739, of whom 19,432 are Europeans. These figures include the estimated population of certain areas, which it was found impracticable to enumerate in connection with the recent census; viz., Ovamboland, 90,030; Kuring Kuru, 20,010; Kaokoveld, 10,970; Franzfontein, 300. Running more or less parallel to the coast, and roughly at a distance of 60 to 100 miles from it, is a broken range of mountains, from which there is a gradual slope to the sea. The country between these mountains and the coast is barren desert except towards the North, and is known as the Namib. Towards the East from these mountains the land slopes eastward and forms the western edge of the great Kalahari Plateau. The Northern and Southern boundaries are the Okavango and Cunene, and the Orange Rivers, all perennial streams of considerable volume, and on the Orange are the *Great Falls*, twice the height of Niagara. All the other rivers in the country are dry except occasionally in the rainy season, but in most of them water can always be obtained at suitable places by sinking a shallow well. Of these the most important are the Kuiseb, Swakop, Omaruru, Ugab, and Hoarusib in the West, Great and Little Fish Rivers in the South, the Elephant, Black and White Nosob in the South-East, and in the North are broad sandy beds named by the natives Omurambas. The townships are dependent almost entirely for their water on wells or springs. At such places as Windhoek and Grootfontein in the latter give a strong supply. Along the Auob River, in the Gibeon District, artesian water has been discovered in such quantity as to have converted what was formerly a dry river bed into a stream running for 70 miles before it disappears into the sand. Sink-hole lakes occur in the "Karst" region extending from Grootfontein to Outjo. The Etoscha Pan, which lies across Lat. 19 and its intersection with Long. 16, and is about 70 by 40 miles in extent, is a geographical feature of great interest. In the summer during the rainy season it sometimes becomes filled with water partly from the Cunene River, 100 miles away, which then overflows its banks. In the winter it is dry and is frequented by game of all kinds in large numbers. Except by means of pumping, the waters of the Orange River are not available for agricultural purposes so far as South-West Africa is concerned, as the stream flows in a deep valley with precipitous sides and can only be crossed at one or two places. In 1919, Professor E. H. L. Schwartz, F.G.S. (Professor of Geology at Rhodes University College, Grahamstown), propounded a scheme for making permanent use of the waters of the Cunene by building across it a small dam which would ensure that the Etoscha Pan was continuously filled. His scheme also embraced the Okavango, most of the waters of which at present drain away into the Zambesi, but which in former times ran into Lake N'gami and the Makalakari Lake, both situate in the Bechuanaland Protectorate. He advanced the theory that if these waters are turned to their original purpose the whole of South Africa will benefit by increased rainfall. Among the mountain features of the country, which is geologically of great interest, are the Chaukaib (3,520 ft.) near Luderitz, the Khomas Highlands (6,000) near Windhoek, the Onyati (7,198), 40 miles N.E. of Windhoek, the Auas (6,500), just south of Windhoek, the highest peak of which is the Moltebliek (8,148 ft.), the Omatako in the North (8,790 ft.), the Gansberg (7,662) in Great Namaqualand, the Erongo, the Waterberg, the Brandberg and many others, including the large extinct volcano near Berseba named Geitsi Gubib. The climate is dry. Rain falls only in the shape of thunderstorms and in the later summer months. The actual rainfall varies from ¼ inch at the coast to 4 inches in the southern portion of the interior and 20 in the northern. Very little agriculture is undertaken, and except at one or two places such as on the Auob river and in the Grootfontein neighbourhood, few cereals are grown. Several irrigation schemes are now being considered, and settlers are being encouraged to undertake water conservation. The soil is of a high fertility in the greater part of the territory, and an extensive dam-making programme is expected to give an appreciable fillip to agricultural production. Apart from mining the staple industry of the country is stock raising, and it is remarkably well suited for this; in the South for small stock and in the centre and North for cattle. Horse breeding is also undertaken successfully. Except in the desert the veld is for the most part of the thorn-bush type so prevalent in many parts of North, East and South Africa. After the annual rains grass of good food value grows plentifully, and when ripe retains its nutritive qualities as hay for some three years, even though remaining in the soil. In the far North palms and some useful trees are to be found. Though somewhat hot in summer, in winter the climate is magnificent. At Swakopmund, owing to the influence of the Benguella current, the temperature varies but little throughout the year, and this town compares not unfavourably with any other watering place in South Africa. The principal source of revenue lies in the diamond fields of Luderitz. The existence of diamonds in this area was discovered on April 11th, 1908, by a Cape coloured boy who had formerly worked in the Kimberley mines, and they are now worked in considerable quantities. In 1922 the output was 144,120 carats. About half of the value goes to the Administration as revenue. Recently all the important German companies were bought out by the Consolidated Diamond Mines, Limited, a company with its headquarters in Capetown, and in which various Johannesburg, British and American financiers are interested. The deposits lie on or near the surface, and working is easy, save for the absence of water and fuel. Electricity is furnished from a central station at Luderitz. An electric railway has been built to serve the fields and runs as far as Bogenfels, 70 miles to the South. Copper mining is also carried on to a considerable extent, the principal mine being at Tsumeb in the North, and producing about 5,000 long tons a month. This is by far the most productive metalliferous mine in the territory, and one of the most successful base mineral ventures in South Africa. Game abounds throughout the whole country. Guinea-fowl are to be found practically everywhere, and there are many other game birds, and every variety of small buck and also kudu and gemsbok exist throughout the land, while in certain places hartebeest, wildebeeste and eland run in considerable numbers. The species of lesser bustard known as Ruppell's korhaan is believed only to be found in this territory. In the less frequented parts of the northern portion of the country elephant, rhinoceros and giraffes exist, and on the Cunene and Okavango many varieties of game are met with. Lions abound in the Kaokoveld and the north-western portion of the country.

The native races are:—In the South, Hottentots. In the centre, Hereros and Bergdamaras, with the exception of the Rehoboth district which is occupied by a mixed race known as the Bastards; and in the North, Ovambos. To the North and East there are many small bushmen tribes, some pure bushmen, but the remainder a mixture of aboriginal native tribes and bushmen. The Kaokoveld (the North-Western area) is very scantily inhabited by Hottentots and Ovatyimbas, and contains no white inhabitants with the exception of a few trek Boers from the Boer Settlement in Angola. It is very mountainous, and in many places well supplied with water.

The Administration of the country is vested in the Government of the Union of South Africa by mandate, and is actually exercised by the Governor-General, who has, however, delegated most of his powers to an Administrator appointed by the Union Government. The seat of the Administration is Windhoek, which lies practically in the centre of the country and is 5,590 ft. above sea level. The Territory is divided into 17 Districts ruled over by Magistrates as the representatives of the Government. The Territory of Walvis Bay, which is actually part of the Cape Province of the Union, is administered so far as possible as a portion of South-West Africa, and its magnificent harbour will undoubtedly in the future prove of great benefit. The only other harbour which can be made use of is at Luderitz. A regular service of steamers from Capetown to these two ports has now been in existence for some time, as also a monthly service direct from Rotterdam of passenger and cargo boats. The power of Legislation is vested in the Administrator under the authority delegated to him by the Governor-General of the Union. There is no Parliamentary representation in the country, but an Advisory Council has been appointed to assist the Administrator in his task of governing the country. It consists of nine members, representatives of all classes and interests in the country, and one is specially appointed on behalf of the natives. Among other industries than those already referred to are the export of fish, sealskins, guano, horns, hides, wool, ostrich feathers, marble, lead and other ores. A brisk trade with the Union has sprung up in slaughter cattle, and a scheme for the establishment of Cold Storage with a view to creating an export trade with Europe in meat is under consideration. The country is sparsely inhabited by Europeans, and large tracts of Crown land are available on easy terms for settlement by persons of moderate capital as farmers. Enquiries in this connection should be addressed to the Senior Officer, Lands Branch, Windhoek, S.W.A.

The railway system in South-West Africa, now controlled and worked by the South African Railways and Harbours Administration, and connected with Union Lines (De Aar to Nakop Protectorate border 344 miles), comprises:—

Union Lines—	Miles.
Broad Gauge:	
Walvis Bay to Swakopmund Border......	20
De Aar to Nakob Border	344
South-West Territory Lines—	
Broad Gauge (3 feet 6 inches):	
Nakob (border) to Swakopmund............	770
Seeheim Junction to Luderitz...............	198
Narrow Gauge:	
Usakos to Tsumeb	250
Otavi to Grootfontein.........................	57
Otjiwarongo to Outjo	46
*Kalkfeld to Iron Mine	7

In addition, the Administration works 99 miles of privately owned lines.

The Capital of the Protectorate is Windhoek (white population, 1921, 3,460), other inland towns being Keetmanshoop (white population, 1921, 1,026), Aroab, Bethanie, Gibeon, Gobabis, Grootfontein, Karibib, Okahandja, Omaruru, Otjiwarongo, Outjo, Rehoboth, Warmbad and Maltahohe. The ports are Swakopmund (white population, 1921, 1078) and Lüderitz Bay (white population, 1921, 1,003).

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* Private siding.

Provinces of the Union of South Africa.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

The Province of the Cape of Good Hope reaches in S. lat. from 26° to 34° 50′, and in E. long. from 16°25′ to 30°. The extent of the country is, N.E. to S.W. 750 miles, and from N.W. to S.E. 800 miles, with a coast-line of nearly 1,300 miles.

Area and Population.

	Sq. miles.	Pop., 1911.	Pop., 1921.
The Colony...	208,661	1,553,630	1,698,817
East Griqualand.	6,602	243,222	264,827
Tembuland	3,339	227,432	234,988
Transkei	2,504	188,895	198,095
Pondoland	3,906	234,637	264,904
Walvis Bay, &c.	430	3,076	1,177
Bechuanaland	51,524	99,553	119,911
Cape Province.	276,966	2,564,965	2,782,719

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, 1921.

Race.	Males.	Females.	Total.
European	329,394	321,215	650,609
Non-European	1,019,195	1,112,915	2,132,110
Total	1,348,589	1,434,130	2,782,719

Of the non-European population in 1921, 7,696 were Asiatics, 1,640,162 were Bantu, and 484,252 were of mixed and other races. Of the European population in 1911, 24,245 were professional, 143,925 domestic, 37,796 commercial, 87,795 agricultural, 50.031 industrial, 232,730 were dependants, and 5,855 indefinite and unspecified. Of the coloured population, the great majority are engaged in agricultural or domestic employments.

Year.	Births.	Deaths.	Marriages.
1917	55,529	41,023	11,814
1918	55,862	88,024	11,512
1919	49,039	48,011	14,294
1920	54,029	44,790	14,783
1921	53,801	41,538	13,165
1922	58,029	35,982	13,005

Religion. — In 1921 there were 1,684,906 Christians—546.065 Dutch Churches, 358,827 Anglican Churches, 105,696 Presbyterians, 115,941 Congregationalists, 394,085 Methodists, 76,421 Lutherans, 47,293 Roman Catholics, 16,102 Baptists, and 24,476 other Christian sects. Mohammedans 24,513, Jews 21,244, Heathen 1,002,450, other 49,606.

Education.—The Province is divided into 122 school districts, each under the control of a School Board, two-thirds of the members being locally elected, and one-third nominated partly by Government and partly by Municipal or Divisional Councils. Education is compulsory for children of European extraction. The necessary grants are provided from Provincial Council revenues, primary education being free.

Aided Schools, Dec. 31, 1921, 4,687: enrolment 291,425, attendance 260,693. There are 135,708 European pupils and 157,887 non-European pupils. There are 10,216 teachers. Government expenditure on education, exclusive of Higher Education (for which see Union of S.A.), for 1913–14, £853,448; 1914–15, £919,485; 1915–16, £917,856; 1916–17, £976,294; 1917–18, £1,166,059; 1918–19, £1,435,385; 1919–20, £1,676,208; 1920–21, 2,003,567; 1921–22, 2,450,629.

Charitable Institutions, Hospitals, Pauperism.—In the hospitals 24,084 in-patients were treated during 1921, and there were 111,760 out-patient attendances at Government-Aided Hospitals.

Harbours and Works.—There are magnificent harbours at Table Bay (Cape Town), Port Elizabeth, East London, and Mossel Bay. There are electric tramways in Cape Town, Port Elizabeth, East London, and Kimberley.

Administration.—The Province is administered by an Administrator, appointed for five years by the Governor-General, aided by a Provincial Council of 51 members (elected for three years). There is an Executive Committee of four members in addition to the Administrator, who is Chairman of the Committee.

Local Government.—There are 129 municipalities, each governed by a Mayor or Chairman and Councillors, a certain number of whom are elected annually by the ratepayers. There are 78 Village Management Boards.

Administrator, Hon. Sir N. Frederic de Waal, K.C.M.G. £2,500
Executive Committee, Daniel Retief; S. A. Eddy; C. H. Geldenhuijs; L. J. Steytler.
Prov. Sec., A. Weisbecker.

CAPITAL, CAPE TOWN. Total population (1921), white and coloured (with suburbs), 207,404.

Capetown is 5,979 miles from Southampton; transit, 16 days.

NATAL.

The Province of Natal comprises an area of 35,284 square miles, (including Zululand, 10,427 square miles), with a seaboard of 360 miles.

	Census, 1921.		
Population.		Males.	Females.
Europeans	136,838	70,477	66,361
Indians and Asiatics.........	141,649	80,314	61,335
Natives and other coloured	1,150,911	556,809	594,102
Total	1,429,398	707,600	721,798

In 1922 the European births registered numbered 3,299, deaths 1,301, and marriages 1,141. The race question in Natal is complicated by the presence of large numbers of Indian subjects of the Crown, brought over during the latter half of the nineteenth century to supply the deficiency of local labour.

Education.—A University College has been founded at Pietermaritzburg, and there are 4 Government high schools, 2 preparatory schools, 346 primary schools for white children, 1 art school, 1 agricultural and trades school, There are also 2 Technical Institutes, 51 Asiatic schools, 507 native schools, and 21 other coloured schools, which receive Government aid, and a large number of private schools.

Administration.—The government is administered by an Administrator, aided by a Provincial Council of 25 members (elected for 3 years). There is an Executive Committee of 4 members.

Administrator, Hon. Sir G. T. Plowman, K.C.M.G.
Executive Committee, F. C. Hollander, J. Dyson, J. McAuslin, J. P. Whyte.
Provincial Secretary, John M. Hershensohnn.

Pietermaritzburg, the capital and seat of the Provincial Government, is situated about 54 miles inland from Port Natal. Total population (white and coloured), 36,023 in 1921.

In Durban (population, 1921, 146,310), or Port Natal, is the only harbour of any importance on the south-east coast. The entrance is now safe and navigable for any vessel at any time; the average low-water depth at the entrance, the bar being no longer existent, for 1908 being 33 ft. 7 in.

Natal, 6,800 miles; transit, 20 days.

ZULULAND.

Zululand, annexed in 1897, comprises about two-thirds of the country formerly under Zulu kings, and is bounded on the south and south-west by the Tugela River; on the south-east by the Indian Ocean; on the north by the Portuguese possessions; and on the west by the new territory (formerly Utrecht and Vrijheid districts of the Transvaal) and Swaziland. The *Amaputaland Protectorate*, created by proclamation of Nov. 22, 1897, was annexed to Zululand on Dec. 27, 1897, and now forms part of the Province. The *Northern Districts* territory (consisting of the Magisterial Divisions of Vrijheid, Utrecht, Paulpietersburg, and Babanango) was annexed to Natal on January 27, 1903.

THE TRANSVAAL.

TRANSVAAL, 1921.

Race.	Males.	Females.
European	284,388	259,097
Native	847,446	648,423
Other Coloured	27,596	20,686

The Province of the Transvaal has a total area of 110,450 square miles, about 20,000 square miles lying within the tropics. The Census of 1921 showed a population of 2,087,636, of whom 1,159,430 were males and 928,206 females; the population comprised 543,485 Europeans or whites, 1,495,869 natives, and 48,282 other coloured races. In 1922 there were 21,458 births (16,385 European), 14,004 deaths (5,463 European), and 6,228 marriages (4,341 European).

Religion.—The religious statistics for 1921 are:—

Churches.	Whites.	Others.
Dutch Churches	287,630	49,578
Anglican	98,849	94,543
Presbyterian	31,715	12,407
Methodists	37,921	143,441
Roman Catholics	23,419	14,490
Lutherans	4,583	136,335
Other Christians	19,542	64,437
Jews	33,515	4
Hindus, &c.	1,804	15,499
No Religion	4,507	1,013,417

Education.—There were 1,133 schools for white children in 1921, with an average enrolment of 113,789 and an average attendance of 104,006, 5 normal colleges, and 4 normal college preparatory classes. There were also 385 native schools, 3 Asiatic schools, and 22 coloured schools, with 33,541 pupils.

Administration.—The government is administered by an Administrator, aided by a Provincial Council of 50 members (elected for 3 years). There is an Executive Committee of 4 members.

Administrator, Hon. A. G. Robertson.

Executive Committee, B. D. G. Pienaar, G. H. Kretzschmar, Dr. H. Reitz, T. C. Stoffberg.

Provincial Secretary, D. E. van Velden.

The Capital is **Pretoria**, pop. 1921, 74,052 (white 45,361, coloured 28,691). Pretoria, which is also the seat of the Union Government, is pleasantly situated on the River Aapies, and has wide, shady streets and magnificent buildings. The principal town is **Johannesburg**, 5,500 feet above sea level, about 35 miles S.W. of the capital. Johannesburg is the centre of the Witwatersrand goldfields, and possesses magnificent buildings. Among its other industries are printing, brickmaking, brewing, tobacco manufactures and iron foundries. The population in 1921 was 288,131 (white 151,836, coloured 136,295).

Pretoria is distant from London 7,200 miles; transit, *viâ* Capetown, 19 days.

ORANGE FREE STATE.

The Province of the Orange Free State has a total area of 50,389 square miles, and is divided into 24 districts. The population at the last five censuses was:—

Year.	White.	Coloured.	Total.
1890	77,716	129,787	207,503
1904	142,679	244,636	387,315
1911	175,189	352,985	528,174
1918	181,678	...	...
1921	188,556	440,271	628,827

In 1921, of the whites, 97,776 were males and 90,780 females; and of the coloured races, 223,597 were males and 216,674 females.

The number of births registered in 1922 were 4,959, deaths 1,560, marriages 1,288 (white persons). The registration laws affecting births and deaths apply to white persons only.

Religion.—The Census of 1921 showed the following results:—Dutch Churches, 207,536; Anglican Churches, 50,807; Presbyterians, 13,562; Congregationalists, 2,763; Methodists, 135,778; Lutherans, 7,931; Roman Catholics, 9,879; Jews, 4,761; Heathen, 174,697; Others, 607,714.

Education.—Higher education is under the control of the Union Ministry. In 1921 there were 877 public and aided private schools, with an enrolment of 45,470 pupils, and, except when the parents object, both official languages are taught.

Administration.—The government is administered by an Administrator, aided by a Provincial Council of 25 members (elected for 3 years). There is an Executive Committee of 4 members.

Administrator, Hon. Sir Cornelis Hermanus Wessels.

Executive Committee, D. J. de Villiers, E. A. van der Walt, F. D. du Toit, D. J. Malan.

Provincial Secretary, A. M. N. de Villiers.

Bloemfontein, the Capital and seat of the Provincial Government, had a population of 39,034 (19,367 whites, 19,667 coloured) in 1921. A new sewerage system and an additional water supply are in successful operation. Six new bridges of masonry, 85 ft. span, have been built over the Bloem Spruit, which has been straightened to avoid a repetition of the serious flood of Jan., 1904.

Bloemfontein is distant from London 6,700 miles; transit, *viâ* Capetown, 19 days.

Imperial Crown Colonies and Protectorates.

NOTE.—*The Indian Empire, The Dominion of Canada, Newfoundland, The Commonwealth of Australia, The Dominion of New Zealand*, and *The Union of South Africa* are shown separately.

ASCENSION,

(*See* ST. HELENA.)

BAHAMAS.

The Bahamas (or Lucayos) are an archipelago of the British West Indies, lying between 21° 42′—27° 34′ N. lat. and 72° 40′—79° 5′ W. long., and extending from the coast of Florida on the north-west to Haiti on the south-east. The group consists of about twenty inhabited islands, and an immense number of islets and rocks, comprising an area of about 4,404 square miles, and a population in 1917 of 59,928, the most part being descendants of liberated Africans. The principal islands are: New Providence (containing the capital, Nassau), San Salvador, Abaco, Grand Bahama, Long Island, Eleuthera, Exuma, Harbour Island, Inagua, Andros Islands, Watlings Island, Rum Cay, Long Cay, Ragged Island, and Biminis. Originally settled by Englishmen, the Bahamas were, in 1781, surprised by the Spanish, but at the peace of Versailles were restored to the English. The climate is salubrious, and in the winter Nassau, which is outside the tropics, is frequented by many Americans. The chief industry is sponge-gathering; the exports of sponge in 1918 being valued at £107,622. The fruit trade is principally with the United States, bananas, coco-nuts, fruit and vegetables being exported. Tomatoes are being cultivated in large quantities for shipment to the United States. Mahogany, lignum-vitæ, mastic, ironwood, ebony, logwood, and satinwood are found throughout the islands. A fibre industry is largely established, the land under the fibre plant being about 20,000 acres, and the value of Bahamas hemp fibre exported in 1920, £148,488. The imports are chiefly food-stuffs, wines, spirits, cotton, silk and worsted fabrics, and hardware.

The Government is vested in a Governor, aided by an Executive Council of 9 members, a nominated Legislative Council of 9 members, and an elective Representative Assembly of 29 members.

CAPITAL, Nassau.

	1920–21.	1921–22.
Public revenue	£254,019	£470,987
Expenditure	220,813	267,402
Public debt	...	27,325
	1920.	1921.
Total imports	...	1,095,999
Total exports	...	378,170
Imports from U.K.	...	408,745
Exports to U.K.	...	38,809

Governor, His Excellency Maj. Sir H. E. S. Cordeaux, K.C.M.G., C.B.	£2,100
Chief Justice, Sydney C. K. F. Nettleton	1,250
Colonial Sec., H. E. W. Grant, C.M.G.	750
Attorney-Gen., Hon. Willoughby Bullock (*and fees*)	700
Receiver-Gen., P. W. D. Armbrister	550
President, Legislative Council, Sir James P. Sands	150
Speaker, House of Assembly, H. G. Malcolm, K.C., O.B.E.	240
Postmaster, C. O. Anderson	450
Surveyor-Gen., William Miller	700
Commandt. of Police, Maj. E. E. Turner	500
Stipendiary & Circuit Magistrates (vacant) (and £85 travelling allowance)	550
Inspector of Imperial Lighthouses, Capt. G. E. Corbett, C.B.E., R.N.	£800

Nassau is distant from Liverpool 4,000 miles; transit, 14 to 21 days, *viâ* New York.

BARBADOS,

the most windward of the West India Islands, is situated in 13° 4′ N., and longitude 59° 37′ W. It is nearly 21 English miles long by 14 broad at the widest part, and comprises an area of 106,470 acres (about 166 square miles), about 100,000 acres being cultivated. The population (Census of 1921), was 156,312. The principal exports are sugar, molasses, rum, and cotton, and the imports rice, salted meat, corn, salted fish, butter, flour, and Indian corn meal. Liberal provision is made for elementary education, and Harrison's College provides for higher education. Unlike most of the neighbouring islands, Barbados has always remained in the possession of Great Britain, by which it was settled in 1625. In 1885 it was constituted a distinct government, with a Governor, aided by an Executive Council and an Executive Committee, a Legislative Council of 9 members appointed by the Sovereign, and a House of Assembly of 24 members elected yearly on the basis of a moderate franchise.

The CAPITAL and port is Bridgetown (pop., 1921, 13,486), on the shores of an open roadstead (Carlisle Bay).

	1920–21.	1921–22.	1922–23.
Revenue	£454,286	£340,814	£519,213
Expenditure	508,391	409,055	402,524
Public debt	567,150	561,500	662,400
Total imports	5,145,537	2,645,730	2,480,320
Total exports	4,865,780	1,508,403	1,259,109
Imports from U.K.	1,559,498	948,066	784,335
Exports to U.K.	1,083,420	133,613	159,700

Total tonnage of shipping entered and cleared in 1922, 2,885,759, of which 1,989,319 tons were British.

Governor, His Excellency Lt.-Col. Sir Chas. Richard Mackey O'Brien, K.C.M.G.	£2,500
Priv. Sec. and A.D.C. A. L. Bailey (*actg.*)	200
Colonial Secretary, W. E. F. Jackson, C.M.G.	1,000
Officer Commanding Local Forces, Lt.-Col. M. D. Harrel.	
Chief Judge, Sir. Wm. Herbert Greaves	1,200
President of Legislative Council, His Hon. Sir W. K. Chandler, LL.D., C.M.G.	
Clerk, do., J. B. Howell.	
Speaker, House of Assembly, Hon. Sir F. J. Clarke, K.C.M.G.	250
Clerk, do., F. A. Layne	400
Attorney-General, Hon. Sir Charles Clarke, K.C.	1,000
Solicitor-Gen., H. W. Reece, K.C. ... *and fees*	250
Treasurer, W. L. C. Phillips, O.B.E.	700
Auditor-General, S. S. Phillips	500
Controller of Customs, S. T. Harrisson, C.M.G., O.B.E.	600
Inspector-Gen. of Police and Supt. of Fire Brigade, Lt.-Col. M. D. Harrel	600
Colonial Postmaster, H. W. Collymore, I.S.O.	500
Registrar, W. W. Gowdey	500
Port Health Officer, J. D. Alleyne, M.D. (*and fees*)	500

Barbados, distant 3,635 miles; transit, 13 days.

BERMUDA.

The Bermudas, or Somers Islands, are a cluster of about 100 small islands (15 or 16 only of which are inhabited, the rest being mere rocks) situated in the west of the Atlantic Ocean, in 32° 15′ N. lat. and 64° 51′ W. long, comprising an area of about 19 square miles, and containing a population (1922) of 20,410 (7,001 white, and 13,409 coloured). These islands derive their name from Bermudez, a Spaniard, who sighted them in 1527; but they were first colonised by Admiral Sir George Somers, who was shipwrecked here in 1609, on his way to Virginia. The nearest point of the mainland is Cape Hatteras, in North Carolina, 580 miles distant.

The Government is administered by a Governor, who is also commander-in-chief of the military forces. He is advised by an Executive Council of 6 members, appointed by the Crown. There is also a Legislative Council, composed of 9 members appointed by the Crown; and a representative House of Assembly consisting of 36 members.

The climate is mild and healthy. There are no streams or wells, and the inhabitants are dependent on the rainfall stored and preserved in tanks. Vegetation is prolific, the principal trees being the Bermuda cedar (juniper), formerly of great importance for shipbuilding. The islands produce large quantities of onions, potatoes, and green vegetables, which are largely exported, together with cut flowers and lily bulbs, to New York. Arrowroot and bananas are also grown, but meat, flour and other articles of consumption are imported from the U.S. and Canada. Fish are plentiful round the coasts. The islands are much frequented as a health resort by Americans and Canadians.

CAPITAL, Hamilton. Population (1922), 2,578.

	1920.	1921.	1922.
Public revenue......	£219,753	£201,382	£214,082
Public expenditure	186,470	237,492	220,476
Public debt, Dec. 31	85,000	85,000	85,000
Total Imports	1,414,250	1,340,240	1,266,696
Total Exports	265,868	224,626	233,296
Imports from U.K.	271,708	351,289	366,072
Exports to U.K. ...	*nil*	*nil*	2,796

Governor & Commander-in-Chief, His Excellency Lieut.-Gen. Sir Joseph John Asser, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., C.B. (1922)	£3,300
A.D.C., Capt. H. W. N. Hoskyns	
Colonial Secretary, Hon. H. M. M. Moore	800
Attorney-General, Maj. T. M. Dill, O.B.E.	800
Receiver-General, A. F. Smith, I.S.O.	800
Chief Justice, His Honour Sir Colin Rees-Davies, K.C.	1,150
Assistant Judges, C. V. Ingham and A. W. Bluck	*fees.*
Postmaster, C. H. Tucker..........	750
Director of Works, P. N. H. Jones, O.B.E.	800

Naval Commander-in-Chief, Vice-Adm. Sir M. Culme-Seymour, Bart., K.C.B., M.V.O.

King's Harbour Master, Comm. Bishop, R.N.

C.R.E., Lt.-Col. C. B. Harvey.

S.M.O., Lt.-Col. J. W. H. Houghton, D.S.O., R.A.M.C.

Hamilton, 2,970 miles; transit, 13 days.

BORNEO.

Borneo is a large island in the Eastern Archipelago, extending from lat. 7° 4′ N. to 4° 10′ S., and from long. 108° 50′ to 119° 20′ E. It is about 850 miles in length and 600 in breadth, and contains an area of 284,000 square miles, divided by the equatorial line into two nearly equal portions. The population is probably about 1,846,000, consisting chiefly of Dyaks, Malays, Kyans, Papus or Negritos, Chinese, Bajaus, Dusuns, Muruts and Bugis (the aboriginal Celébes). The island was discovered by the Portuguese in 1521, and at the present time rather more than two-thirds of the island is included within "Netherlands' India." The remainder of the island is under British protection.

BRITISH NORTH BORNEO.

The territory of British North Borneo occupies the northern part of the island, with a total area of about 31,000 square miles, and a coast-line of about 900 miles. The population is 257,804, consisting mainly of Muhammadan settlers on the coast, aboriginal tribes inland, and a large number of Chinese traders, artisans, and agricultural labourers. The interior is mountainous (Mount Kinabalu, 13,455 feet) and is densely timbered.

The two chief towns are Sandakan, on the north-east coast, and Jesselton, on the west coast. All legislation is passed by the Legislative Council, which consists of 7 official and 5 unofficial members, who have the local title of Honourable. The appointment of the Governor is subject to the approval of the Secretary of State. For administrative purposes the whole State is divided into 5 Residencies. The laws are based on the Indian codes of criminal and civil procedure, amended and adapted by local ordinances. There is an Imam's Court for Muhammadan law.

	1920.	1921.	1922.
*Revenue	$3,611,803	$3,156,381	$3,078,436
Expenditure ...	1,844,774	2,021,249	1,928,244
Exports	12,049,471	7,908.136	8,205,709
Imports	11,009,471	7,720,013	6,865,144

The chief products are timber, tobacco, rubber, sago, rice, gums, gutta-percha, coco-nuts, rattans, and all varieties of jungle produce. The country is suitable for the cultivation of sugar, tapioca, rubber, pepper, and gambier on a large scale. Gold has been found. Coal of good quality is now being produced at the rate of 7,000 tons per mouth at Sebattik, in the south-eastern corner of the territory.

	1921.	1922.
Exports of Leaf Tobacco...	$1,227,183	$921,692
,, Rubber............	2,482,468	2,660,276
,, Timber	1,459,324	1,460,670

A railway runs from Jesselton, the chief port on the west coast, and down the coast to Beaufort, the centre of the rubber industry, where it turns inland to Melalap, in the interior; there is a branch from Beaufort to Weston (20 miles). There are wireless stations at Sandakan, Jesselton, Kudat, and Tawau. There is a State bank at Sandakan with a branch at Jesselton.

There is a native military force of 800 men under European officers, with six machine and four mountain guns. There is a Church of England and a Roman Catholic mission, and churches at Sandakan, Kudat, and Jesselton.

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* Exclusive of land sales.

The British North Borneo Company.

Court of Directors.

President, Rt. Hon. Sir West Ridgeway, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., K.C.S.I.
Vice-President, Edward Dent.
The Hon. Mountstuart Elphinstone.
Sir Montagu F. Ommanney, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., I.S.O.
G. E. R. Bromley-Martin.
Sir John Hewett, G.C.S.I., C.I.E.
D. O. Malcolm.

London Office Staff—
37 Threadneedle St., London, E.C.

Secretary, A. C. Pearson, C.M.G.
Under Secretary, C. F. Collins.
Assistant Secretary, W. J. Worth (*Administrative*); E. C. R. Stileman (*Financial*).

List of Officers (British North Borneo).

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, His Excellency Maj.-Gen. Sir William Henry Rycroft, K.C.B., K.C.M.G. (1922)	$17,136
Government Sec., F. W. Fraser, C.B.E.	*8,571
Asst. do., C. D. Martyn	*4,680
Judicial Commr., D. T. J. Sherlock, K.C., M.B.E.	*7,886
Commandant, Lt.-Col. C. H. Harington	7,200
Finance Commissioner, C. H. Dunn	8,571
Director, Railways and Works, Capt. J. W. Watson	8,571
Residents :—	
Sandakan, H. W. L. Bunbury	*7,200
West Coast, G. C. Irving	*7,200
Kudat, E. W. Morrell	*5,880
East Coast, W. C. Moores-Weedon	*6,360
Interior, G. C. Woolley, M.A.	*7,200
Auditor, T. W. Rose	6,600
Principal Medical Officer, P. A. Dingle, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.	8,571
Commissioner of Lands, W. W. Smith	*7,200
Com. of Customs and Excise, M. M. Clark	*7,200
Postmaster-General and Supt. of Telegraphs, C. F. Newton Wade	*6,300
Gen. Man. of Railways, C. F. Ashton Pryke	8,000
Protector of Labour, C. F. C. Macaskie	*5,160

BRUNEI.

Sultan, H.H. Sir Mohamed Jemal-ul-alam, K.C.M.G., *suc.* May 11, 1906.

A native State on the north-west coast of the island of Borneo. The total area is about 4,000 square miles, the population being 25,454 (April, 1921), of whom 23,938 are Malays and Bornean races. The territory was placed under British protection in 1888, and on Jan. 1, 1906, the Sultan accepted by treaty a British Resident to assist and advise him in the administration. The chief town, Brunei, has a population of nearly 10,000. Native industries include fishing, cloth-weaving, brass foundries, and silversmiths' work. The chief imports are rice, cloth, tobacco, sugar, petroleum, and sundries; the exports are chiefly coal, cutch (mangrove extract), rubber, and sago. The revenue for 1922 was £23,800, and the expenditure £22,000; the debt (Dec. 31, 1922) is £51,860. Total imports 1922, £45,690; exports, £67,350.

High Commissioner, The Governor of the Straits Settlements.
British Resident, Brunei, E. E. F. Pretty.

Brunei is 5 hours by steamer from Labuan, and communication is now regularly maintained; there is a central wireless station at Brunei, with subsidiaries at Labuan and Temburong.

BRITISH GUIANA,

which includes the Counties of Demerara, Essequibo, and Berbice, is situated on the north-east coast of South America and has a total area of 89,480 square miles, with a seaboard of more than 300 miles. The population, Dec. 31, 1922, was estimated at 297,817, of whom 124,338 were East Indian immigrants. The colony is bounded on the south by Brazil, on the east by Dutch Guiana, on the west by Venezuela, and on the north and N.E. by the Atlantic Ocean. The climate, although hot, is pleasant and healthy. The cultivated portion of the country, amounting to about 172,000 acres (of which 63,420 acres are in sugar-cane and 55,911 in rice), is confined to the sea-coast and to a short distance from the rivers. The coastland is very like the Netherlands, being below the level of the sea, and intersected with canals constructed by its former Dutch owners. At the junction of the boundaries of British Guiana and Venezuela is Mt. Roraima, a flat-topped mountain 8,740 feet above sea level, and on the Potaro River (a tributary of the Essequibo) are the *Kaieteur Falls*, with a clear drop of 741 feet and a total fall of 822 feet. The seasons are divided into dry and wet, the two dry seasons lasting from the middle of February to the end of April, and from the middle of August to the end of November. The meteorological records taken on the coast-lands during a period of 76 years show, as regards temperature, that the climate is a very equable one. The mean temperature is 80·3°, its recorded extremes during this long period ranging between 68° and 92°, but these extreme temperatures are very rarely recorded, the usual extremes during a year being 72° and 89°. In the interior the mean temperature is higher—82·8°, its extremes ranging from 66° to 103°. The yearly rainfall is, on the contrary, subject to marked variation, its mean on the coast lands being 94·4 inches distributed over 195 days of the year, and its range from 44·9 to 132·2 inches per year. In the interior the average recorded rainfall is 50·8 inches per year ranging from 45·3 to 57·9 inches per year. The birth-rate in 1922 was 27·8, and the death-rate 29·1 per 1,000. The chief product is sugar, which forms 76 per cent. of the export trade. The leading exports are sugar (£2,104,144 in 1921), rum, diamonds, timber, balata, and rice. There are about 13,000 aboriginal Indians; they are occupied largely in fishing, hunting, and raising crops of cassava.

The Government consists of a Governor and a Court of Policy of 15 other members, 7 official and 8 elected, and a Combined Court including the members of the Court of Policy together with six elected Financial Representatives; with an Executive Council, consisting of the Governor, 5 official and 3 unofficial members nominated by the Crown. There are 2,750 miles of post-office telephone wire and 556 of telegraph lines, with 75 post-offices. There are 95 miles of railway.

CAPITAL, Georgetown. Population, 55,278.

	1920.	1921.	1922.
Public revenue	£1,270,675	£968,947	£905,254
Public expenditure	1,007,047	1,195,893	1,097,784
Public debt	1,144,896	1,170,238	2,409,590
Total imports	4,722,709	3,272,968	2,292,586
Domestic exports	5,476,291	3,219,026	2,734,070
Imports from U.K.	1,949,783	1,828,370	1,021,846
Exports to U.K.	1,830,677	1,952,825	1,192,224

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* Exclusive of Duty allowance.

Governor, His Excellency Sir Graeme Thomson, K.C.B. (1922)	£4,000
(With allowance for contingencies, £1,000, and Customs Duty Allowance, £250.)	
Colonial Secretary, R. Popham Lobb, C.M.G.	£1,350 to £1,500
Asst. Col. Sec., G. Ball Greene	750
2nd Asst. do., O. W. Webber	£525 to 575
Attorney-Gen., J. J. Nunan, K.C., LL.D.	£1,350 to 1,500
Colonial Auditor (vacant)	750
Immigration Agent-Gen., J. Hampden King, C.B.E.	900
Colonial Treasurer, H. A. N. Burrowes	900
Deputy do., (vacant)	600
Compt. of Customs, L. A. R. Davis	850
Chief Commissory, B. Gainfort	750
Commg. Militia & Insp.-Gen. of Police, Col. C. May	750
Insp. of Prisons, N. W. King	500
Director of Public Works & Sea Defences, & Engineer, Harb. Bd., J. P. Auld	£1,000 to 1,200
Postmaster-General, J. G. Gray	750
Electrical Engineer, H. G. Spain	700
Surgeon-General & Registrar-General, P. James Kelly, M.B.	£1,000 to 1,200
Commr. of Lands & Mines, G. D. Bayley	1,000
Harbour Master, F. W. Kirby	500
Director, Dept. of Science and Agriculture, Sir John Burchmore Harrison, C.M.G., (*and £450 personal*)	750
Chief Justice, Hon. Sir Charles Major	1,600
Puisne Judges, M. J. Berkeley, £1,350; W. J. Douglass	1,100
Stipendiary Magistrates, W. J. Gilchrist; G. R. Reid	

Georgetown, 3,963 miles.

BRITISH HONDURAS.

British Honduras, in Central America, lies within 18° 29′ 5″ to 15° 53′ 55″ N. latitude and 89° 9′ 22″ to 88° 10′ W. longitude. Its extreme length and breadth are approximately 174 m. and 68 m. respectively; it is bounded on the north and north-west by Yucatan (Mexico), on the west and south by Guatemala, and on the east by the Caribbean Sea. The total area is about 8,598 sq. miles, with a population (Census 1921) of 45,317—22,563 males and 22,754 females. The climate generally is damp and hot, but not unhealthy. The temperature ranges from 50° to 98°. The average lies between 75° and 80°, but this is considerably tempered by the prevailing sea-breezes. The country consists chiefly of primeval forest, with savannahs and so-called "pine-ridges," which are open sandy plains covered with a wiry grass and dotted with pine-trees, affording fair runs for cattle. The ground is level and swampy along the coast-line, and generally flat for about ten or twenty miles inland; after which hills from 500 ft. to 4,000 ft. high succeed each other to the western boundary.

The staple products are the natural woods of the colony, principally mahogany and logwood. Sugar, rubber and cacao grow readily. Fruit, including bananas, plantains, coconuts, pineapples, oranges, and mangoes also grow well, while inland there are extensive regions of good pasturage. About 60,000 acres are under cultivation. The best description of cacao trees grow wild in the bush. There are 59 primary schools in the colony, and 5 schools with secondary departments in Belize. The shipping entered and cleared at the port of Belize in 1922 was 515,850 tons. There is a radio-telegraph station at Belize.

British Honduras is governed as a Crown colony. There is an Executive Council of 3 official and 3 appointed members and a Legislative Council of 5 official and 7 appointed members. The Governor is President of both Councils.

CAPITAL, Belize. Population (1921), 12,661.

	1920–21.	1921–22.	1922–23.
Public revenue	$1,129,932	$1,105,207	$1,137,529
Public expenditure	928,817	1,410,780	1,098,915
	1920.	1921.	1922.
Public debt	874,800	665,334	1,073,164
Total imports	5,876,711	3,343,132	3,290,402
Total exports	5,045,671	3,045,459	2,817,597
Imports from U.K.	857,656	502,846	667,412
Exports to U.K.	750,606	491,381	441,381

Governor and Com.-in-Chief, His Excellency Sir Eyre Hutson, K.C.M.G.	$9,720
Private Sec., E. M. Tibbitt	1,458
Colonial Sec., Lt.-Col. Max Smith *and house*	5,000
Asst. Col. Sec., E. A. Baber	2,500
Treasurer, G. S. W. Smith	3,402
Collector of Customs and Harbour Master, V. Grey-Wilson	2,430
Surveyor-General, F. W. Brunton	3,888
Director of Public Works, M. A. Murphy	3,888
Electrical Eng., Morton Cuthbert	2,400
Prin. Medical Officer, Dr. B. M. Wilson	4,374
Supt. of Police, H. J. L. Cavenangh	2,916
Colonial Postmaster, H. W. Beaumont	2,400
Supt., Radio Station (vacant)	1,800
Chief Justice, Herbert K. McD. Sisnett	6,000
Attorney-General, C. G. B. Francis	3,888
Registrar-General, H. Dunk	2,916
District Commissioners:—	
Belize, A. K. Agar	2,916
Corosal, D. Q. Blakely.	
Orange Walk, John Taylor.	
Stann Creek, P. E. Matthews.	
Toledo, T. V. Maccall.	
The Cayo, R. Wyatt.	
Clerk to Councils, E. A. Baber	1,700
Auditor, P. J. A. Hamilton *and house*	2,430
Inspector of Schools, A. Barrow Dillon	2,000

Belize is distant from London about 5,701 miles; transit, 17 days.

CAMEROON.

(*Joint Franco-British Administration.*)

The German Protectorate of *Kamerun* on the west coast of Africa between (British) Nigeria and French Congo (the Spanish Muni River Settlements occupying a small intervening area), was obtained by conquest by Franco-British forces during the War of 1914–18, and at the conclusion of Peace its administration was confided by the Supreme Council of the Allied Powers to Great Britain and France jointly.

The approximate geographical limits are between 2°–12° N. lat. and 8° 48′–19° E. long., and the area is about 295,000 square miles, containing a population estimated at 3,500,000. The coast line extends from the Rio del Rey to the Muni River. The south-eastern boundary (as re-arranged in 1911) is the confluence of the Sanga with the Congo River; the extreme northern limit is the southern shore of Lake Chad, and the extreme eastern limit (1911) is the Ubangi River. The territory occupies the north-west corner of the Central African Plateau, with Cameroon Peak (13,370 feet) near the capital, on the coast, and the Chebchi and Mandara Mountains on the north-west frontier. Access was obtained to the Congo and Ubangi Rivers by the Agadir compensation treaty with France (1911), under which the area of the colony was increased by 102,300 square miles. The Sanaga is a considerable river flowing into the Atlantic opposite Fernando Po; the Sanga and Dscha (or Ngoko) are tributaries of the Congo, and the Logone-Shari flows into Lake Chad. The inhabitants are Bantus and Sudanese, with some Haussas and Fula tribes, of whom the latter are Muhammadans and the remainder pagans. Cocoa cultivation is a highly successful industry of recent origin, and the Protectorate is rich in forest produce. The exports (valued at 23,336,000 marks in 1912) are rubber, palm oil, palm kernels, cocoa and ivory; the imports (34,242,000 marks in 1912) are chiefly clothing and textile goods, meat, fish and provisions. There were 170 miles of railway open in 1912.

In 1920 the whole area was divided into a British Sphere and a French Sphere.

The *British Sphere* is a wedge-shaped strip, running with the Nigerian border, and containing an area of about 28,000 sq. miles. It is administered by the Nigerian Government, the capital being BUEA, on the slopes of the Cameroon Mountain. The principal port is Victoria (in Ambas Bay), which is connected by railway with the capital.

CAYMAN ISLANDS.

The Cayman Islands, forming a dependency of Jamaica, are situated between the meridians 79° 44′ and 81° 26′ W., parallels of 19° 15′ and 19° 46′ N., and consist of three islands, Grand Cayman, Cayman Brac, and Little Cayman, with a total area of 225 square miles. They are said to have been discovered by Christopher Columbus on his return voyage from Porto Bello to Haiti, and called "Las Tortugas." Population (1921) 5,253.

The principal town is Georgetown, in Grand Cayman, population (1921) 1,070.

Commissioner & Judge of the Grand Court, H. H. Hutchings (house and fees)	£600

CEYLON,

an island in the Indian Ocean, to the south-east of the peninsula of Hindustan, is situated between 5° 55′—9° 50′ N. lat. and 79° 42′—81° 53′ E. long. Its area is (with outlying islands) 25,332 square miles, or more than three-fourths of that of Ireland. Its greatest length is from north to south, 270 miles; and its greatest width 140 miles.

The climate varies with the altitude of the district; but on the whole, though tropical, it is healthy, except in the low-lying jungle. The coolest months are December and January; the hottest are April and May.

The population (Census of 1921) was 4,504,549 (including military and shipping), the most important element being the Sinhalese, descendants of colonists from the valley of the Ganges, who first settled in the island about B.C. 543. In 1505 the Portuguese landed in Ceylon and formed settlements along the coast; but about 150 years later they were dispossessed by the Dutch. In 1796 the British took possession of the Dutch settlements on the island, and annexed them to the Presidency of Madras; but six years after, in 1802, Ceylon was erected into a separate Crown colony. In 1815 the King of Kandy was deposed and banished; and his dominions, which had up to that time maintained their independence of European rule, were annexed to the British Crown.

The staple products of the islands are agricultural. The most important for home consumption is rice in its two forms of paddy and husked grain. The principal exports are tea, products of the coconut palm, rubber, plumbago, cacao, cinnamon, cardamoms, ebony, and a little vanilla.

About one-fifth of the island is under cultivation, and the leading areas in 1922, in acres, were:—Rice, 850,000; other grain, 120,000; tea, 418,000; coconuts, 900,000; rubber, 390,000; cinnamon, 25,000; cacao, 33,200; and tobacco, 13,000. The live stock in 1922 included 1,499,800 horned cattle, 56,200 sheep, 150,000 goats, 49,800 pigs, and 2,000 horses. Among the more important native industries are gold, silver, brass, ivory and tortoiseshell work, pottery, mats, fans, and wood-carving. Ceylon is famous for precious stones, especially catseyes, rubies, &c.; and for the pearl fishery in the Gulf of Mannar, off the N.W. of the island. The manufacture of salt is a Government monopoly.

There are 732 miles of railway open, 615 being 5 ft. 6 in. gauge and 117 miles 2 ft. 6 in.; and the post and telegraph offices numbered 590, there being 6,944 miles of telegraph wire.

The government of Ceylon is administered by a Governor, aided by an Executive Council of 7 members, and a Legislative Council of 37 members. The Legislative Council contains representatives of the various territorial divisions of the island, and special safeguards provide for the representation of minorities and unrepresented interests. Of the 23 unofficial members 16 are elected and 7 nominated by the Governor.

For administrative purposes the island is divided into 9 provinces, at the head of each of which is a Government agent. The larger towns have municipalities, Urban District Councils, or local boards; and in the country districts the natives retain their village councils and tribunals for matters of minor importance.

	1920–21.	1921–22.
Public revenue	Rs.70,619,061	Rs.79,270,117
Public expenditure	91,767,691	77,359,068
	1921.	1922.
Public debt (30 Sept.)	150,535,401	195,002,901
Total imports	262,055,710	281,740,702
Total exports	256,600,413	297,783,215
Imports from U.K.	65,448,269	62,073,675
Exports to U.K.	118,597,199	137,770,062

CAPITAL, Colombo (population, 248,826).

Governor, His Excellency Brig.-Gen. Sir William Henry Manning, G.C.M.G., K.B.E., C.B.	£7,000
A.D.C., Capt. L. Holbech, D.S.O., M.C.	400
Priv. Sec., Hon. R. H. Trefusis	300
Commdg. Forces, Col.-Comdt. C. Coffin, V.C., C.B., D.S.O., A.D.C.	Rs.23,480
Colonial Sec., Hon. C. Clementi, C.M.G.	£2,400
Principal Assistant do., M. A. Young	1,150
2nd do., C. H. Collins	1,050
3rd do., W. E. Hobday	920
4th do., H. R. R. Blood	760
Controller of Revenue, E. B. Alexander	Rs.25,500
Colonial Auditor, F. G. Morley	£1,300
Treasurer, Hon. W. W. Woods	1,800
Government Agents:—	
West. Prov., Hon. J. G. Fraser, C.M.G.	Rs.25,500
Central, Hon. W. L. Kindersley	24,375
Northern, B. Constantine	24,937
North-Western, F. G. Tyrrell	£1,550
Southern, F. Bartlett	Rs.23,812
Eastern, C. V. Brayne	£1,550
North Central, A. W. Seymour	1,400
Uva, R. A. G. Festing	1,550
Sabaragamuwa, G. F. R. Browning	1,550

Surveyor-General, W. C. S. Ingles	£1,550
Director Pub. Works, J. Strachan	1,600
Postmaster-General, M. S. Sreshta	1,550
Principal Collector of Customs, Hon. R. N. Thaine	1,550
Chief Justice, Hon. Sir Anton Bertram, K.C.	2,500
Sen. Puisne Judge, Hon. G. F. M. Ennis	1,750
Puisne Judges, Hon. T. de Sampayo, K.C.; Hon. W. T. Porter; Hon. G. Schneider, K.C. ... each	1,750
District Judge, Colombo, D. A. St. V. Jayawardene, K.C.	1,450
Do. do. Kandy, P. E. Pieris	1,650
Do. do. Galle, A. P. Boone	1,300
Do. do. Jaffna, G. W. Woodhouse	Rs.23,812
Attorney-Gen., Hon. Sir H. C. Gollan, C.B.E., K.C.	£1,800
Solicitor-Gen., Hon. T. F. Garvin, K.C.	1,550
Registrar-General, L. W. C. Schrader	Rs.23,250
Director of Education, Hon. L. Macrae	£1,450
Principal Colonial Medical Officer, Hon. Dr. G. J. Rutherford	1,750
Police, H. L. Dowbiggin	1,550
Prisons, A. F. G. Walker, M.C.	1,100
Manager Railways, Hon. T. E. Dutton	1,600
Conservator of Forests, J. D. Sargent	1,500
Director of Irrigation, C. F. S. Baker	1,550
Excise Commissioner, T. W. Roberts	1,500
Director of Agriculture, Hon. F. A. Stockdale	1,550

The MALDIVE ARCHIPELAGO lies to the S.W. of Ceylon, a few degrees north of the equator. Malé, the seat of government, is about 400 miles distant from Ceylon, to which the islands have always been nominally tributary. The Sultan acknowledges his allegiance by sending an annual embassy to Colombo. The natives are Muhammadans. The islands are unhealthy, and the main exports are dried fish, cowrie shells, coconut coir, and tortoiseshell.

Colombo, distant from London 6,300 miles; transit, 16 days.

CYPRUS

is an island in the Mediterranean Sea, between N. lat. 34° 33′ and 35° 41′, and E. long. 32° 17′ and 34° 35′. It is about 40 miles distant from the nearest point of Asia Minor; and 60 miles from Latakia, on the Syrian coast. The distance to Port Said, at the entrance of the Suez Canal, is 238 miles. The larger part of the island is an irregular parallelogram, 100 miles long and 60 to 30 broad; from which a narrow peninsula, 5 or 6 miles wide, runs out for 40 miles towards the north-east. The area is 3,584 square miles. The population at the census of 1921 was 310,709, of whom about 20 per cent. were Muhammadans, and the remainder mostly members of the autocephalous Church of Cyprus, which is a branch of the Orthodox Eastern Church. The principal productions are grain of various kinds, sesame, linseed, wine and spirits, silk, olives, locust-beans (carobs), cotton, wool, hides, grapes, oranges, pomegranates, asbestos, aniseed, sponges, sumac leaves, terra umbra, gypsum, salt, and pyrites. The fertility of the soil has for centuries been proverbial. In 1922 the wine export was 996,698 gals., and that of spirits 20,697 gals., the bulk of the wine and spirits going to Egypt and Syria. The climate varies in different localities. In the plains the summer heat is very great, and the British troops suffered when first stationed in the island. Excellent summer quarters were, however, found in the hills; and, owing to the enforcement of various sanitary measures, the death-rate of the whole island is nearly as low as that of any European country.

Cyprus was formally annexed to the British Empire in 1914. The inhabitants have been granted a political franchise, every man paying direct taxes having a vote. The government is administered, under the Colonial Office, by a High Commissioner, assisted by a Legislative Council composed of 18 members, 6 being official and 12 elected. The island is divided into three electoral districts, each returning one Muhammadan and three Christian members.

For administrative and legal purposes it is divided into six districts. In each district the executive government is represented by a commissioner; and each has a Court of Law presided over by an English judge, who is assisted by two native judges, one being a Christian and the other a Muhammadan. There is also a Supreme Court for the whole island, consisting of two English judges.

The capital is Nicosia (Lefkosia), near the centre of the island, with a population of 191,98 in 1921; the other principal towns are Larnaca (population 9,768), Limassol (13,291), Famagusta (7,276), Kyrenia (1,913), Paphos (4,119), and Morphow (3,500).

Important works at Famagusta have rendered the inner harbour accessible to steamers, and a narrow-gauge railway connecting the harbour with the capital (36 miles) was opened in 1905, and was extended to Morphou, 25 miles, in 1907, and to Evrykhou, 15 miles, in 1915. There is a regular service of steamers from Egypt, and from Italy (*viá* Trieste).

	1919–20.	1920–21.	1921–22.
Revenue	£602,927	£658,519	£644,416
Expenditure	485,406	691,780	645,912
	1920.	1921.	1922.
Total imports	£2,068,756	£1,449,010	£1,411,561
Total exports	1,200,449	917,609	871,211
Exports from U.K.	774,268	545,524	432,133
Exports to U.K.	257,449	207,796	161,190

High Commissioner and Commander-in-Chief, Sir Malcolm Stevenson, K.C.M.G. (1920) ... (*and duty allowance* £600)	£3,000
A.D.C., Maj. W. H. Flinn, O.B.E.	150
Private Sec. (vacant)	150
Chief Secretary, J. C. D. Fenn	£1,400
Chief Assistant Sec., J. M. Ellis	£600 to 750
Commissioners, E. E. McDonald; C. H. Hart-Davis, £800 to £950; T. J. Greenwood £800 to £900; Capt. A. M. Fleury; Lieut.-Col. A. C. Tompkins; B. J. Surridge	£600 to 800
Treasurer, W. A. Bowring	1,080
Chief Collector of Customs, K. W. Stead	£750 to 900
Registrar-General, B. T. Watts	£800 to 1,000
Auditor, E. du Boulay	800 to 950
Chief Justice, Sir Stanley Fisher	1,500
Puisne Judge, H. C. W. Grimshaw	1,000
Presidents of District Courts, B. Dickinson; E. D. Vergette; J. C. Howard; C. C. Gerahty; H. K. Ryan (and one vacancy)	£720 to 900
King's Advocate, W. A. Russell	1,200
Chief Commdt. Police, Lieut.-Col. A. E. Gallagher, D.S.O.	£750 to 900
Chief Med. Officer, Dr. E. S. Corsellis	750 to 900
Chief Inspector of Schools, Rev. Canon F. D. Newham	£550 to 650
Island Postmaster, L. J. E. Dench	600 to 720

Director of Agriculture, W. Bevan ...£600 to 720
Princ. Forest Officer, A. H. Unwin, D.ŒC. £750 to 900
Genl. Manager, Railways, G. Bert Day 800 to 900
Dir. Public Works, H. Simms, M.V.O. 800 to 900

Distance, 3,030 miles; mail transit, 7 to 14 days.

DOMINICA. *See* LEEWARD ISLANDS.

EAST AFRICA PROTECTORATE. *See* KENYA.

FALKLAND ISLANDS.

These, the only considerable cluster in the South Atlantic, lie about 300 miles east of the Straits of Magellan, between 51° 15′—53° S. lat. and 57° 40′—62° W. long. They consist of East Falkland (area 3,000 sq. miles), West Falkland (2,300 sq. miles), and upwards of 100 small islands (islets, rocks, and sandbanks), comprising in the aggregate 6,500 sq. miles, and a population in 1921 of 2,094. Mount Adam, the loftiest peak in the colony, rises 2,315 feet above the level of the sea. The Falklands were discovered by Davis in 1592, and visited by Hawkins in 1594. A settlement was made by France in 1764; this was subsequently handed over to Spain, but the latter country recognised Great Britain's title to a part at least of the group in 1771. In 1820 the Argentine Republic established a settlement, which was destroyed by the Americans in 1831. In 1833 the islands were again taken possession of by the English for the protection of the whale-fishery, and colonised, being the most southerly organised colony of the British Empire. On Dec. 8, 1914, a British squadron under Adm. Sir Doveton Sturdee defeated a German squadron (von Spee) off the Falkland Islands. The climate, though somewhat bleak, is usually considered healthy, and the temperature is on the whole equable, the thermometer ranging in winter from 20° to 50°, and in summer from 40° to 65°. The islands are chiefly bog-land, and have proved suitable for sheep, 670,000 being carried; the output of wool is about five million lb. annually. The population is mainly British, and is principally engaged in sheep-farming and seafaring industries. The chief exports are whale-oil and guano, wool, tallow, hides and sheepskins. The only important settlement is Port Stanley, at the head of Port William, on the coast of East Falkland.

Dependencies.—The total area of the dependencies of the Falklands is over 3,000,000 square miles. The whaling industry carried out from these dependencies is greater than that of the rest of the world combined. Thirteen companies (2 British, 11 Norwegian) caught 5,247 whales in the 1920–1 season, the landed value of the oil being £1,250,000. *South Georgia*, an island 800 miles east-south-east of the Falkland Group, with an area of 1,000 square miles, is one of the dependencies. Among others are the *South Shetlands*; the *South Orkneys* (on which the Argentine Government have, with the permission of H.M. Government, established a meteorological station, in connexion with a discovery that a cold winter in the Weddell Sea is a precursor of drought in the maize and cereal area of Argentina 3½ years later); the *Sandwich Group*; and a part of the mainland of the *Antarctic*, known as *Graham's Land.*

The government of the Falkland Islands is vested in a Governor, aided by an Executive Council of 4 members, and a Legislative Council, the members of both being appointed by the Crown.

	1918.	1919.	1920.
Public revenue ...	£46,365	£56,683	£71,558
Expenditure	26,270	26,911	53,575
Total imports	939,937	1,022,281	916,769
Total exports	2,054,286	2,178,433	3,132 909
Imports from U.K.	487,787	344,178	583,592
Exports to U.K. ...	1,891,409	2,038,418	2,978,001

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, His Excellency John Middleton, C.M.G. (*and fees*) £1,800
Colonial Secretary, &c., Hon. H. Henniker Heaton 800
Colonial Treasurer, &c., Hon. W. A. Thompson..600
Chief Justice, The Governor.

CHIEF TOWN, Port Stanley. Population (1921), 897.

Port Stanley is distant about 8,130 miles; transit, 25 days from Liverpool. Telegrams by cable and wireless telegraphy *viâ* Monte Video.

FIJI.

This is a group of 200 to 250 islands (of which some are, however, mere uninhabited islets and rocks) in the South Pacific Ocean, about 1,100 miles north of New Zealand, which extend 300 miles from east to west, and 300 north to south, between 15° 45′—21° 10′ S. lat. and 176° E.—178° W. long. The gross area of the group is about 7,083 square miles. The islands are of volcanic origin, with lofty mountains, and well wooded. The principal are Viti Levu (Great Fiji) and Vanua Levu (Great Land). The climate is equable and remarkably healthy for Europeans; the average temperature in the shade in the cool season is 72°, rising to 84° in the hot season, extremes lying between 60° and 94°. Vegetation is remarkably luxuriant, the chief productions being the bread-fruit tree, banana, plantain, pea-nuts, yams, and dalo (taro), coco-nut, sugar-cane, rice, maize, and cotton. The principal exports are sugar, copra, bananas, trocas shell, molasses, rubber, maize, hides and pelts, and bêche-de-mer. The Governor is appointed by the Crown, and is assisted by an Executive Council consisting of 6 members. Laws are passed by a Legislative Council (of which the Governor is president) containing 12 nominated members (one specially representing Indian interests), 7 elected members, and 2 native members, appointed by the Governor. Native administration is carried on through the chiefs under the Governor's supervision. The population (1921 Census) was 157,266 (84,475 native Fijians, 60,634 Indians, 3,878 Europeans, and some Polynesians and others).

	1920.	1921.	1922,
Public income	£488,753	£569,722	£450,155
Public expenditure	611,944	752,038	530,361
Public debt	150,000	155,300	160,000
Total imports	1,673,121	1,509,732	723,545
Total exports	2,896,448	2,542,591	1,698,544
Imports from U.K.	240,757	368,129	219,420
Exports to U.K.......	23,765	164,234	142,117

CAPITAL, Suva, in the island of Viti Levu. Population (1921), 12,982.

Governor of Fiji, His Excellency Sir Cecil Hunter Rodwell, K.C.M.G. (1918), (*and £1,200 as High Comm. of W. Pacific* and *£300 as Consul-General*) £3,000
Private Sec., Capt. H. McQurie 350
A.D.C., Maj. J. Hill 350
Chief Justice, Sir Alfred Karney Young (*and £300 as Chief Jud. Commr., W. P.*) 1,000

Colonial Sec., Hon. Thomas Edward Fell, C.M.G.	£1,000
Principal Asst. Do., Hon. D. R. Stewart	700
Asst. Col. Sec., H. G. Pilling	575
Attorney-Gen., Hon. K. J. Muir Mackenzie	800
Chief Medical Officer, Hon. A. A. Montague, M.B.	825
Commissioner for Lands, Hon. C. A. Holmes	575
Agent-General of Immigration (vacant)	600
Colonial Treasurer, Hon. H. H. Rushton	1,000
Commissioner of Works, Hon. H. B. Lees	1,000
Registrar of Supreme Court, Registrar-General and Public Trustee, Hon. J. S. Neill	500
Inspector-General of Constabulary and Sheriff, Col. G. J. L. Golding	550
Auditor, P. L. Collisson, O.B.E. (*and* £50 *as Auditor, Western Pacific*)	600
Colonial Postmaster, Hon. H. P. St. Julian	500
Chief Police Magistrate, R. C. D. G. Higginson	500

Suva is 11,000 miles from London; transit from London, *viâ* Vancouver, about 30 days; and *viâ* Sydney, about 50 days.

GAMBIA.

The West African river Gambia, which is navigable for some 300 miles from its mouth, was discovered by the Portuguese in 1447; and in 1588, the year of the Spanish Armada, Queen Elizabeth, being then at war with Spain and Portugal, gave a charter to a British Company to trade with the Gambia, and as early as 1618 an effort to do so was made, but it was not successful. In 1686 a fort was built upon a rocky island, and, in honour of the new King, was named Fort James; but the English merchants had formidable rivals in the Portuguese and French, and it was not until 1783 that the river was recognised, by the *Treaty of Versailles*, as British. The Colony had no regular political institutions until 1807, when it was put under the Government of Sierra Leone. The Colony of the Gambia was created in 1843, and was constituted a separate government in 1888. It now consists of the Island of St. Mary, British Kombo, Albreda, the Ceded Mile, MacCarthy Island, and various other islands and territories on the banks of the river. The total area is estimated at 4,132 sq. miles. The population of the Island of St. Mary, at the Census of April 24, 1921, was 9,227, and that of the Protectorate 201,303. The climate is unhealthy during the rainy season, viz., from June to October; but during the rest of the year it is less unhealthy. The chief export is ground nuts, which form seventy per cent. of the total exports. They were sent chiefly to Marseilles, where the oil is extracted and used for the same purpose as olive oil, but, since the outbreak of war, the export trade has been mainly with the U.K. Beeswax, palm kernels, hides, and calabashes are also exported; and rice, cotton, maize, and a kind of millet called *kous* are produced in the countries bordering the Gambia, but not in sufficient quantities to meet local requirements. The chief imports are cotton goods, kola nuts, rice, soap, spirits, hardware, sugar, wine, and tobacco. A Company of the W.A.F.F. (4 officers and 120 non-commissioned officers and men) is stationed in the Colony, and there is an armed police force in the settlement (numbering 92 men), which performs both civil and military duties. There are Government wireless stations at Georgetown (MacCarthy Island) and at Bathurst. The Government, which is that of a Crown Colony, is vested in a Governor, assisted by an Executive Council consisting of 3 official members (besides the Governor), and by a Legislative Council of 5 official members and 3 unofficial members, nominated by the Crown.

	1920.	1921.	1922.
Public revenue	£268,789	£183,201	£243,603
Public expenditure	171,160	225,461	430,312
Public debt	*nil*	*nil*	*nil*
Total imports	709,788	924,448	862,115
Total exports	2.466,145	793,435	1,037,008
Imports from U.K.	1,759,639	580,237	540,463
Exports to U.K.	1,961,178	607,977	615,818

Total tonnage of vessels entered and cleared 1022, 835,663.

CHIEF TOWN, Bathurst. Population (1921), 9,227.

Governor, His Excellency Capt. Cecil Hamilton Armitage, C.M.G., D.S.O.	£2,500
Private Secretary, Capt. P. Jeffs, R.A.	500
Colonial Secretary, C. R. M. Workman	1,000
Judge of Supreme Court, S. S. Sawrey-Cookson	1,000
Receiver-General, Cecil Gwyn	960
Legal Adviser, C. M. Barton	£630 to 800
Police Magistrate and Insp. of Schools, I. J. T. Turbett	£630 to 800
Senior Med. Officer, (vacant)	£1,000 to 1,150
Commissioner of Police, &c., C. Greig	£720 to 920
Travelling Commissioners, E. Hopkinson, C.M.G., D.S.O. £960; Capt. E. B. Leese, £720; Capt. R. H. H. Whitehead, M.C.; Maj. R. W. Macklin, M.C.; Lt.-Col. G. E. Wannell, D.S.O.	£600 to 960
Director, Public Works, H. A. Tyler-Smith	960
Director, Posts & Telegraphs, G. R. H. Frith	£600 to 720

Transit from London, 14 days.

GIBRALTAR,

a rocky promontory, 2¾ miles in length and ¾ of a mile in breadth, and 1,396 feet high at its greatest elevation, near the southern extremity of Spain, with which it is connected by a low isthmus. It is about 14 miles distant from the opposite coast of Africa. Gibraltar was captured in 1704, during the war of the Spanish Succession, by a combined Dutch and English force, under Sir George Rooke, and ceded by the Treaty of Utrecht, 1713. Since that time it has remained continuously in possession of the British. Of the many attempts to retake it, the most celebrated was the great siege in 1779–83, when General Elliott, afterwards *Lord Heathfield*, held it for 3 years and 7 months against a combined French and Spanish force. The town stands at the foot of the promontory on the N.W. side. Gibraltar is a free port, and enjoys the advantages of an extensive shipping trade. During the year 1922 4,876 vessels entered, with a total tonnage of 6,010,314. The chief sources of revenue are the port dues, the rent of the Crown estate in the town, and duties on wine, spirits, tobacco, and beer. There is an enclosed harbour with an area of about 400 acres, three graving docks, and docking accommodation for the largest battleships in the British Navy. The estimated civilian population (1922) was 17,327.

The Governor is in command of the garrison, and is aided in the administration by an Executive Council of 7 members; there is no Legislative Council.

	1920.	1921.	1922.
Revenue	£287.051	£249,134	£291,592
Expenditure	372,994	289,393	276,733

Governor and Commdr.-in-Chief, His Excellency General Sir C. C. Monro, Bart., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G. (with £500 entertainment allowance and £500 from Army funds)	£5,500
Asst. Military Sec., Capt. C. G. B. Stevens.	
G.S.O., Lt.-Col. P. R. C. Cummings, C.M.G., D.S.O.	
In charge of Administration, Col. C. W. Scott, C.M.G., C.B.E., D.S.O.	
Commanding Royal Artillery, Col. J. D. Sherer, C.M.G., D.S.O.	
Chief Engr., Col. R. P. T. Hawksley, C.M.G., D.S.O.	
Deputy Director Medical Services, Col. E. T. Inkson, V.C., D.S.O.	
Officer Commanding R.A.S. Corps, Lt.-Col. J. D. Buller, C.M.G., D.S.O.	
Command Paymr., Maj. R. W. Macfie.	
Rear-Admiral in Charge, Gibraltar, and Admiral Supt., Gibraltar Dockyard, Rear-Adm. W. M. Ellerton, C.B.	

Colonial Sec., Hon. C. W. J. Orr, C.M.G.	£1,500
Chief Asst. Sec., E. P. Griffin, M.B.E.	684
Asst. Sec., Lt.-Col. A. E. Beattie, C.B.E., M.C.	492
Treasurer and Collector, Hon. A. C. Greenwood, O.B.E.	1,100
Captain of the Port, Comm. H. Biron, R.D., R.N.R.	800
Police Magistrate, S. O. Rowan-Hamilton	£750 to 900
Director of Public Works, J. R. Crook, O.B.E., M.I.C.E. (and £120)	£750 to 900
Chief of Police, J. Cochrane	750
Postmaster-General, G. E. Jones	£600 to 750
Surgeon, Colonial Hospital, J. Lochhead, O.B.E., M.D.	798
Chief Justice, Sir Daniel T. Tudor, K.C.	1,350
Attorney-Gen., Capt. Hon. M. H. Anderson, O.B.E., K.C., R.N.	1,200
Registrar, Supreme Court, J. Discombe	£600 to 750
Auditor, J. B. Hewlett	£700 to 750

Distance, 1,209 miles; transit, 3½ days.

GOLD COAST.

The Gold Coast comprises a portion of the coast of the Gulf of Guinea from about 3° 7′ W. to 1° 14 E. of Greenwich. It is divided into three parts:—Gold Coast Colony, 23,490 sq. miles; Ashanti, 24,560 sq. miles; and the Northern Territories, 30,600 sq. miles—a total area of 78,650 sq. miles. It extends along the coast line about 334 miles and inland to an average distance of 440 miles, or to the 11° of N. latitude. It is bounded on the west and north by the French colonies of the Ivory Coast and French Soudan, and on the east by Togoland. The population (Census of 1921) was: *Gold Coast Colony*, 1,171,913; *Ashanti*, 406,193; *Northern Territories*, 530,355; total, 2,108,461, excluding 2,033 Europeans. The natives are almost all Pagans, but there are 60,000 Muhammadans, and the number of Christians is steadily increasing.

The trade is principally with the United Kingdom. Gold is found in considerable quantities, and diamonds were discovered in 1919; there are also large deposits of high-grade manganese. The principal product is cocoa, more than half the world's supply being produced in the Colony; rice plantations have been started and steps have been taken to improve the coco-nut industry, and to develop the kola and sisal hemp plantations. The principal exports in 1922 were: cocoa, £5,840,743; gold and gold dust, £889,204; kola nuts, £311,026; lumber, £254,384 and manganese, £106,031. The chief imports are textiles, building materials, cotton goods, provisions, kerosine, and hardware. The climate, generally, is hot and moist, but is becoming annually less unhealthy by the aid of medical science and sanitation. The Government assists the missionaries in educational matters, and has established schools of its own. Great efforts are being made to improve the sanitary condition of the coast towns. The principal towns are lighted and policed. The total tonnage of shipping entered and cleared in 1922 was 2,775,638 (British 1,797,877). 2,600 miles of telegraphs have been established in the colony, of which 290 miles are in Ashanti and 203 miles in the Northern Territories. There is a wireless telegraph station at Accra. A Government railway runs from Sekondi through Tarquah, the centre of the gold-mining industry, to Kumasi (168 miles). Another line runs from Accra to Coomassie (192 miles).

The seat of government is Accra (population (38,049). The other principal towns are: Cape Coast (14,921), Addah (1,620), Elmina (5,262), Seccondee (9,500), Tarkquah (2,671), Quittah (9,839), Axim (3,781), Coomassie (20,268), Saltpond (6,342), and Winnebah (6,980). The government of the Colony is administered by a Governor, aided by a nominated Executive Council. There is a Legislative Council of 12 official and 9 unofficial members, for the Colony, excluding Ashanti and the Northern Territories.

	1921-22.	1922-23.
Total revenue	£3,016,520	£3,357,196
Expenditure	3,285,290	2,934,994
Public Debt (Feb. 28, 1923)		
	1921.	1922.
Total imports	6,816,757	6,510,205
Total exports	6,942,197	8,335,400
Imports from U.K.	5,073,410	4,909,700
Exports to U.K.	3,215,645	3,522,555

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, His Excellency Brig.-Gen. Sir Frederick Gordon Guggisberg, K.C.M.G., D.S.O. (1919) (and allowance, £1,500)	£4,500
A.-D.-C., Capt. Buckley	500
Private Sec., Comdr. R. Hemans, R.N.	500
Colonial Sec., Dr. J. C. Maxwell, C.M.G.	1,800
Chief Assist. Sec., A. C. Finlay, I.S.O.	1,200
Senior Assistants, D. B. Strathairn, E.A. T. Taylor, J. P. Ross each	1,050
Chief Justice, Sir P. C. Smyly	2,000
Puisne Judges, Ewen R. Logan; Kenneth James Beatty; R. E. Hall; Llewellyn C. Dalton; W. P. Michelin each	1,400
Chief Registrar, A. White	960
Attorney-General, R. W. H. Wilkinson	1,500
Solicitor-General, C. Carnegie Brown	1,100
Treasurer, H. M. Lewis	1,350
Deputy Treasurer, R. E. Burns	1,050
Auditor, W. Bowerley	1,100
Deputy do., L. G. Corney	960
Lt.-Col. Comdg. G.C. Regt., J. R. Meiklejohn, D.S.O.	1,200
Prin. Medical Officer, M. E. O'Dea (*offg.*)	1,300
Director of Works, E. H. D. Nicolls, O.B.E.	1,500
Deputy do., J. D. Sharman	1,200

Genl. Manager, Railways, E. W. Cozens-Hardy	£1,500
Deputy do., W. Y. Petrie	1,200
Comptroller of Customs, J. McIntosh Reid	1,200
Deputy do., R. Sharpe	1,050
Commissioners of Provinces, F. W. F. Jackson, J. L. Atterbury (and 2 vacancies) each	1,200
Secretary for Mines, W. F. Holmes	1,200
Secretary for Native Affairs (vacant)	1,350
Deputy do., C. W. Welman	1,050
Insp.-Genl. of Prisons, Capt. C. E. Cookson	960
Postmaster-General, S. B. Gosling	1,200
Deputy do., W. T. E. Wallace	1,000
Telegraph Engineer, Maj. J. J. F. O'Shaughnessy	1,000
Surveyor-General, Lt.-Col. R. H. Rowe, D.S.O.	1,200
Inspector-Gen. of Police, D. R. A. Bettington	1,200
Director of Education, D. J. Oman	1,200
Conservator of Forests, L. A. King-Church	1,200
Director of Agriculture, W. S. D. Tudhope	1,200
Director of Geological Survey, A. E. Kitson, C.M.G., C.B.E.	1,200

ASHANTI.

Ashanti was placed under British protection on Aug. 7, 1896, and a English Resident was appointed to Coomassie. Under Orders in Council of Sept. 26, 1901, the country was definitely annexed by Great Britain, the Governor of the Gold Coast being appointed Governor of Ashanti, though the laws and Ordinances of the Gold Coast do not apply to the annexed territory. It is divided into two provinces under Provincial Commissioners—the Eastern Province, headquarters Coomassie, and the Western Province, headquarters Sunyani. The population (census 1921) was 406,193. Coomassie, the chief town, has about 20,000 inhabitants. There are Government schools at Coomassie, Sunyani and Juaso, and a number of mission schools. Agriculture is extending, cocoa and rubber plantations are being formed. Gold output (1918) £421,731. In the Western parts of the Gold Coast Colony and especially of Ashanti are rich forests with excellent timber trees (mahogany, cedar, &c.), trees yielding fruits, rich in oil, rubber-bearing plants, and species yielding gum copal. The country is well watered, and with proper restraints on wasteful native farming and on over-exploitation, would contain inexhaustible supplies of valuable forest products. On the Eastern side the forests are sparser, though timber and oil trees are common and game plentiful; the products there are chiefly maize, kokoyams, bananas, ground-nuts, and cocoa, the plantations of which are rapidly extending.

Chief Commissioner, John Maxwell, C.M.G.	£1,600
Deputy do., Lt.-Col. C. E. D. O. Rew, O.B.E.	
Provincial Commissioners, L. H. Wheatley; H. J. Hobbs each	1,200

NORTHERN TERRITORIES.

In 1901 the Northern Territories lying to the north of the parallel of 8° N lat., bounded on the west and north by the French possessions and on the east by Togoland, were placed under British protection. They are administered, under the Governor, by a Chief Commissioner with his headquarters at Tamale. The country is divided into two provinces under Commissioners; the Southern Province, with headquarters at Tamale, and the Northern Province, with headquarters at Navarro. By the census taken in 1921 the population was about 530,360. The Mohammedans have substantial mosques; there is a Roman Catholic mission. Government schools have been established at Tamale, Gambaga, Lorha, and Wa. Good permanent roads are being made. The Northern Territories are capable of producing various agricultural crops (cereals, shea-butter, ground-nuts, indigo, tobacco), and are said to contain wide auriferous areas.

Chief Commissioner, Arthur James Philbrick, C.B.E., LL.B.	£1,600
Deputy do., Maj. A. H. C. Walker-Leigh	
Provincial Commissioners, L. Castellain; H. C. Branch each	1,200
Commandant of Constabulary, Lt.-Col. H. W. M. Bamford, O.B.E., M.C.	

Accra is distant from Liverpool, 3,920 miles; transit 14 to 30 days.

HONG KONG.

The Crown Colony of Hong Kong consists of a number of islands situated off the south-eastern coast of China, at the mouth of the Canton River, in 22° 10′—22° 34′ N. lat. and 113° 52′—114° 30′ E long., and of a portion of the mainland.

Hong Kong is an island about 10 miles long and from 2 to 6½ miles broad, with a total area of 32 square miles; it lies close to the mainland, being separated at one point by a narrow strait (Lyeemoon) not more than a quarter-mile wide, and was first occupied by Great Britain in January, 1841, and was formally ceded by the Treaty of Nankin in 1842; *British Kowloon* was subsequently acquired by the Peking Convention of 1860; and the *New Territories*, being a peninsula in the southern part of the Kwangtung province, by a lease signed June 9, 1898. The whole colony comprises an area of about 391 square miles, with a population (1921) of 662,200. The non-Chinese residents, excluding naval and military, numbered about 15,200.

The capital of the colony is Victoria, which lies along the northern shore of the island, facing the mainland; and between the mainland and the city is the harbour, which is one of the finest in the world, with a water area of some 10 square miles. With the exception of liquor and tobacco the port is free, and is fortified. It possesses excellent docks, capable of holding the largest vessels for the purposes of repair. There is a considerable ship repairing and construction industry. Shipping entered, (1921) 21,710,485 tons; (1922) 23,283,382 tons. A railway, of which 23 miles belong to the Government, runs from Kowloon to Canton; the length north of the Sham Chun River (which is the boundary of the British territory) is controlled by the Chinese Government. A light railway runs through the fertile valleys of the north-east portion of the New Territories from Fanling to Sha-Tau-kok, a distance of 7 miles. Good roads connect the principal districts with the railway.

The island is broken in shape and mountainous, the highest point being Victoria Peak, which is about 1,820 feet high. The Peak District is a favourite place of residence, and is reserved for Europeans. The New Territories contain peaks from 1,800 to 3,000 feet. The hot season lasts from May to October. During the winter months, from November to March, the climate is cooler, drier, and more invigorating. The average daily maximum temperature ranges from 87° in July to 63° in February, and the average daily minimum temperature from 78° in July to 55° in February. The average annual rainfall is 84 in., of which no less than 75 per cent. falls between May and September, when the S.W. monsoon prevails.

Hong Kong is the centre of a vast trade in many kinds of produce, chiefly camphor, coal, cottons, flour, gunnies, hides, iron and steel goods, leather, matches, oils, rice, silks, sugar, tea and tin.

Much encouragement is given by the Government to education in the colony. In 1922 there were 715 schools subject to Government supervision, attended by 39,214 pupils. The University (opened in 1912) includes faculties of medicine, engineering, and arts.

Hong Kong is a Crown colony, and its government is administered by a Governor, aided by an Executive Council of 9 members, together with a Legislative Council of 14 members, including himself, a representative from the Chamber of Commerce, and a representative of the Justices of the Peace. There is also a Sanitary Board, partly elected, which controls all sanitary measures.

CAPITAL, Victoria; population (1923), 450,000.

	1921.	1922.
Public revenue	$17,728,132	$22,291,064
Public expenditure	15,739,652	18,563,002
Public debt, Jan. 1	£1,485,732	£1,485,732
Do., do.	$3,000,000	$3,000,000
Imports from U.K.	£8,457,269	£8,264,136
Exports to U.K.	781,741	724,638

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, His Excellency Sir Reginald Edward Stubbs, K.C.M.G.	£6,000
A.D.C., Capt. R. A. R. Neville, R.M.L.I.	300
Private Sec., E. Rice	300
G.O.C. the Forces, Maj.-Gen. Sir John Fowler, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.	
Colonial Secretary, Hon. Sir Claud Severn, K.B.E., C.M.G., LL.D.	2,000
Asst. do. and Clerk of Councils, A. G. M. Fletcher, C.M.G., C.B.E.	1,250
Treasurer, &c., Hon. C. McI. Messer, O.B.E.	1,500
Attorney-General. Hon. J. H. Kemp, K.C., C.B.E.	1,800
Director of Public Works, H. T. Creasy, M.I.C.E.	1,300
Sec. for Chinese Affairs, Hon. E. R. Hallifax, C.B.E.	1,500
Chief Justice, His Hon. Sir Wm. Rees Davies, K.C.	2,400
Puisne Judge, His Hon. H. H. J. Gompertz	1,600
Captain Superintendent of Police, E. D. C. Wolfe	1,500
1st Police Magistrate, J. R. Wood	1,400
Principal Civil Medical Officer, Joseph Bartlett Addison, M.R.C.S.	1,200
Director of Education, Hon. E. A. Irving	1,500
Crown Solicitor, H. K. Holmes	1,025
Harbour-Master, &c., Commander C. W. Beckwith, R.N.	1,350
Postmaster-General, S. B. C. Ross, O.B.E.	1,200

Hong Kong, 9,834 miles, *viâ* Suez Canal; transit, 29 days, or *viâ* Siberia, 18 to 23 days.

JAMAICA,*

aboriginally Xaymaca, or Land of Wood and Water—an island situate in the Caribbean Sea, about 90 miles to the south of Cuba, within 17° 43′—18° 32′ North lat. and 76° 11′—78° 21′ W. long. It is the largest and most valuable of the British West Indian Islands, being 144 miles in length and 49 in extreme breadth, containing an area of 4,450 square miles, and a population, in April, 1921, of 858,118 (males, 401,973; females, 456,145); whites, 14,476; coloured, 157,223; blacks, 660,420; East Indians, 18,610; Chinese, 3,696; not specified, 3,693.

Jamaica was discovered on May 3, 1494, by Columbus, who called it St. Jago. It was taken possession of by the Spaniards in 1509; but in 1655 a British expedition, sent out by Oliver Cromwell, under Penn and Venables, attacked the island, which capitulated after a trifling resistance. In 1670 it was formally ceded to England by the *Treaty of Madrid.*

From the sea-level on all sides of Jamaica a series of ridges gradually ascend towards the central ranges, dividing the large rivers, and attaining, in the culminating Peak of the Blue Mountains, in the eastern part of the island, an elevation of 7,388 feet. From these mountains at least 70 streams descend to the north and south shores, but none are navigable except the Black River, and that only for small craft. There are several excellent harbours, and the island is intersected by good roads. There are 200 miles of railway open. Telegraph stations and post offices are established in every town and in very many villages; the number of accounts open in the Govt. savings banks was 60,084 (1922). Most of the staple products of tropical climates are raised. Sugar and rum are manufactured and exported; the latter is still counted the best in the world; and the coffee raised in certain districts of the Blue Mountains fetches the highest price that is given in the London market. There is an extensive trade in fruits, chiefly bananas and oranges, with the U.S.A. and U.K. Maize and Indian corn grow luxuriantly. The Guinea grass, from four to six feet in height, grows wild, and is superior to any other for pasturage, while the woods furnish an abundance of rich dye-stuffs, drugs, and spices, and the forests abound in the rarest of cabinet woods. The Governor is assisted by a Privy Council not to exceed 8 members; the Legislative Council consists of the Governor, the Senior Military Officer, the Colonial Secretary, the Attorney-General, the Director of Public Works, and the Collector-General (all *ex officio*), and of such other persons, not exceeding 10, as the King or the Governor may appoint, called Nominated Members, and 14 elected by the people, being one for each parish of the island. The island is divided into three counties, Surrey in the east, Middlesex in the centre, and Cornwall in the west. The principal city is Kingston, the seat of government and the largest port and town, pop. (Census, 1921) 62,707; the next in importance are Spanish Town, pop. 8,694; Montego Bay, 6,580; and Port Antonio, 6,272. Chief exports (1922): sugar, £911,812; fruit, £2,131,555; coffee, £203,883; cocoa, £138,315.

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* The Government publishes annually a *Handbook of Jamaica*, full of information respecting the history and *personnel* of the island.

	1921-22.	1922-23.
Public general revenue ...	£1,198,545	£2,057,412
Expenditure from income.	2,242,486	1,949,034
Public debt	4,063,124	4,021,201
	1921.	1922.
Total imports	5,473,790	4,835,393
Total exports	3,357,692	4,643,929

Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief, His Excellency Sir Leslie Probyn, K.C.M.G. (1918) (*duty allowance* £500)	£5,000
A.D.C. and Private Secretary, J. D. Lucie Smith	
Comdg. Troops, Col. H. G. Pringle, D.S.O.	
Colonial Secretary, Col. Hon. H. Bryan, C.M.G., D.S.O.	1,500
Assist. Colonial Secretary, C. W. Doorly	£800 to 1,000
Auditor-Gen., Hon. C. G. H. Davis	£800 to 1,000
Director Public Works, Hon. C. V. A. Espeut	£1,200 to 1,350
Superintending Medical Officer, Langley Hunt, C.M.G.	£1,000 to £1,200
Collector-General, (vacant)	1,000
Collector of Customs and Shipping Master, Kingston, B. de S. Bell	600
Director of Agriculture, Hon. H. H. Cousins, M.A.	£800 to 1,000
Inspector-General of Police and Prisons, Col. W. E. Clarke	800
Director of Prisons, B. Toole	£550 to 650
Director of Railways, Maj. Lewis Thomas, O.B.E.	£800 to 1,000
Director of Education, P. J. O'L. Bradbury, M.A.	£700 to 800
Treasurer, Hon. R. Nosworthy	900
Postmaster, Ellis Wolfe	£700 to 800
Chief Justice and Keeper of Records, His Hon. C. E. St. J. Branch	2,000
Puisne Judges, His Hon. A. de Freitas, O.B.E., £1,200; His Hon. H. I. C. Brown, K.C.	1,200
Judge of Kingston Court, R. T. Orpen	900
Registrar Supreme Court, L. I. De Montagnac	700
Attorney-General, Hon. F. C. Wells Durrant	1,500
Crown Solicitor, A. J. Corinaldi	1,000
Administrator-Gen. and Trustee in Bankruptcy, John M. Nethersole ...(*and fees*)	500
Registrar-General and Deputy Keeper of Records, A. R. Suares	600
Registrar of Titles, C. E. Mellish	600
Government Printer, (vacant)	£500 to 600
Protector of Immigrants, F. N. Isaacs (*acting*)	350

Kingston is distant from London 4,000 miles; transit, 14 days.

KENYA.

Kenya Colony and the *East Africa Protectorate* include the whole of the coast from the Umba to the Juba River, as also the vast territories in the interior bounded in part by international conventional lines. The eastern boundary was defined along the Juba and north-east by an agreement with Italy (1891), and on the north by an agreement with Abyssinia in 1908. On the west the Colony adjoins Uganda, and on the south the mandated Tanganyika Territory. The population of the Colony at the census of 1921 was 2,529,133. Its area is approximately 200,000 square miles.

A great portion of this vast region consists of pasture lands or barren wastes, but there are not lacking extensive districts of great natural fertility on the coast, as well as in the interior. The Colony is divided for administrative purposes into eight provinces, which are subdivided into districts and sub-districts.

The districts most suitable for settlement by Europeans are those of Kyambu, Nyeri, Nakuru, Naivasha, Lumbwa, and Uasin Gishu. There is also a considerable region still undeveloped, and not yet included in any administrative district.

Kenya also includes the *Witu Protectorate*, a small tract of country at the mouth of the river Tana. Witu is regarded for administrative purposes as part of *Tanaland*.

Mombasa, which is connected with Europe by telegraph, possesses perhaps the finest harbour on the east coast of Africa (population, about 32,330, of whom 653 are Europeans). There is also telegraphic communication along the coast between Mombasa and Lamu, and between Mombasa and Entebbe, the capital of the Uganda Protectorate. There are also extensions radiating from the main Uganda Railway telegraph system to Taveta, Fort Hall, West Kenia, Archers Post, Southern Masai Reserve, Eldama Ravine, Kericho, Uasin Gishu, Machakos, Kisii and Mumias; also telegraph connexion between Mombasa and Tanga. Radio-telegraph stations exist at Mombasa and Kismayu. The Uganda Railway has its terminus at Mombasa, which is connected with the mainland by a railway bridge 1,732 feet in length. There are also about 40 miles (under Uganda Railway management) from Nairobi to the Fort Hall District, and about 90 miles from the main line at Uganda junction to the Magada Soda Lake. Nairobi, the capital of the Colony, and central station of the Uganda Railway, has a population of 24,378, of whom 2,929 are Europeans. There are also some 600 European farmers in the immediate neighbourhood of Nairobi.

The principal exports are coffee, fibre, carbonate of soda, grain, and hides and skins; the principal imports are piece-goods, rice, grain and flour, building materials, European provisions, petroleum, &c.

The importation of arms and ammunition is prohibited, except under the most stringent regulations, and the introduction and local manufacture of spirits is also heavily checked.

The problem of admitting or excluding immigrants from British India has exercised the attention of the Government, and discussions have taken place at the Colonial Office in London on the subject. Delegates from Kenya and from British India have stated their views, which are in direct conflict one with the other.

	1920-21.	1921.*
Revenue	£2,978,785	£1,291,679
Reimbursements	...	600,000
Expenditure	2,976,960	1,666,786
Imports	6,911,858	2,370,269
Exports	5,060,929	2,351,524

Governor & Commander-in-Chief, His Excellency Sir Robert Thorne Coryndon, K.C.M.G. (1922) and £1,500 *duty allowance*	£4,000
A.D.C., Capt. C. K. D. Palmer-Kerrison	300
Private Sec., Maj. E. A. T. Dutton	300
Colonial Secretary, Edward Brandis Denham, C.M.G.	1,800
Asst. do., G. A. S. Northcote...	£800 to 1,000
Chief Native Commr., G. V. Maxwell	1,500

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* Nine months only (April to December).

Senior Commrs., C. R. W. Lane, £950; W. T. McClellan, C.M.G., £1,000; F. W. Isaac, £950; H. R. Tate; F. S. F. Traill, £900; J. O. W. Hope, C.M.G., and A. J. Maclean ....each	£850
Chief Justice, Sir Jacob William Barth, C.B.E.	2,000
Judges, Thos. Doveton Maxwell; G. H. Pickering; J. A. Sheridan ....each	1,200
Commanding Troops, Col. G. F. Phillips, C.B.E., D.S.O.	1,200
Comdg. 3rd K.A.R., Lt.-Col. T. O. Fitzgerald, M.C.	1,000
Commissioner of Lands, H. T. Martin	1,200
Treasurer, J. T. Gosling	1,200
Attorney-Gen., R. W. Lyall Grant	1,500
Administrator-General, J. W. H. Parkinson	750
Commissioner of Customs, F. W. Major, C.M.G., I.S.O.	1,200
Port Captain, H. W. Turner	700
Principal Medical Officer, J. L. Gilks	1,200
Commissioner of Police, (vacant)	1,000
Director of Public Works, W. M. Ross	1,200
General Manager, Uganda Railway, S. Couper	1,800
Director of Agriculture, A. Holm	1,400
Postmaster-General, T. Fitzgerald	1,000
Conservator of Forests, E. Battiscombe	1,000
Auditor, H. C. E. Barnes, C.B.E.	1,100
Commissioner of Prisons, R. Donald	820
Director of Chemical Research, V. H. Kirkham	700
Game Warden, A. B. Percival	700
Director of Education, J. R. Orr, B.A.	1,000
Chief Veterinary Officer, W. Kennedy, D.S.O.	1,000

CAPITAL, Nairobi; transit, about 21 days.

LEEWARD ISLANDS.

The Leeward Islands of the West Indies under British authority consist of the 5 presidencies of (1) Antigua, with Barbuda and Redonda; (2) St. Christopher and Nevis, with Anguilla; (3) Dominica; (4) Montserrat; and (5) the Virgin Islands, with Sombrero, under Commissioners, all, except the latter, having their own local Legislature. These 5 presidencies are administered by a Governor, to whom the Administrators and Commissioners are subordinate, and there is also a General Legislative Council, possessing concurrent legislative powers with the local Legislatures on certain subjects. The population of the federal colony at the Census of 1921 was 122,242. The General Legislative Council consists of 8 *ex-officio* and 8 elective members, with the Governor as President.

Governor, His Excellency Lt.-Col. Hon. Sir Eustace Fiennes Bart. (1921)	£3,000
Private Sec. & A.D.C., Capt. C. F. O. Master	375
Chief Justice and Keeper of the Records, His Honour George Campbell Deane, M.A.	1,200
Colonial Secretary, Lt.-Col. Hon. T. R. St. Johnston, C.M.G.	900
First Puisne Judge, His Honour R. E. Noble	800
Second Puisne Judge, Maj. K. E. Poyser, D.S.O.	700
Asst. Colonial Sec., E. D'A. Tibbits	400 to 450
Attorney-Gen., Hon. M. V. Camacho	700
Treasurer, Hon. F. W. Griffith	480
Postmaster, A. C. K. Tibbits	312
Crown Attor., St. Kitts, Hon. W. M. Wigley	250
„ „ *Dominica*, Hon. C. Cox	250
Auditor-Gen. Hon. W. D. Auchinleck, I.S.O.	£725
Govt. Analytical Chemist and Supt. of Agriculture, Hon. A. E. Collens, F.I.C.	600 to 700
Chief Inspector of Police, Lt.-Col. E. Bell, M.B.E.	550
Inspector of Schools, L. Tucker, B.A.	375 to 480

	1918–19.	1919–20.	1920–21.
Revenue	£198,019	£240,076	£304,199
Expenditure	202,054	220,578	274,524
Public debt	259,450	251,250	216,798
Imports	908,401	974,612	156,083
Exports	912,877	1,172,775	190,065

Transit, 13 to 16 days.

(1) ANTIGUA (AND BARBUDA).

Antigua is the seat of government and residence of the Governor-in-Chief. It lies in 17° 6′ N. lat. and 61° 45′ W. long., and is about 70 miles in circumference. Its area is nearly 108 square miles, equal to 68,980 acres, of which nearly 17,000 are under cultivation. The population (with Barbuda) in 1921 was 29,767, including 12,542 males and 17,225 females. Settled by the English in 1632, and granted to Lord Willoughby by Charles II., the island has always been more distinctively English. It is much less hilly and wooded than the other Leeward Islands, and is largely given up to the cultivation of sugar, for which two central sugar factories have been erected. Cotton is being planted, and the island also exports molasses, tamarinds, and arrowroot. In March, 1898, the Crown Colony system of government was instituted.

	1919–20.	1920–21.	1921–22.
Revenue	£70,158	£106,711	£89,149
Expenditure	70,829	92,911	105,931
Public debt	115,900	115,700	115,500
	1919.	1920.	1921.
Total imports	318,579	554,742	381,311
Total exports	375,116	672,174	298,496

CAPITAL, St. John's, populatio (1911), 7,910.

President & Island Sec. (the Colonial Secretary of the Leeward Islands).

Treasurer, Hon. F. W. Griffith (*see* Leeward Islands).

Magistrate, R. H. K. Dyett	£600
Supt. of Public Works, Capt. R. G. Wright-Nooth, M.C.	450–500

Barbuda is situated 30 miles N. of Antigua, of which it is a dependency, in lat. 17° 35′ N., long. 61° 42′ W. Area, 62 square miles. Population, 1,000. The island is flat and fertile in parts, producing cotton, corn, pepper, tobacco, and vegetables, and was formerly a possession of the Codrington family. Wild deer are plentiful and afford excellent sport, and there is good tarpon and other fishing.

Magistrate, Capt. G. Downing.

Redonda, is a small island with a phosphate industry.

(2) ST. KITTS-NEVIS (WITH ANGUILLA).

The islands of St. Kitts, Nevis, and Anguilla were united in 1882 to form one Presidency, and taken together they had a population at the Census of 1921 of 38,214 and a total area of about 150 square miles. The climate is decidedly healthy for the tropics, the temperature being from 78° to 85°.

St. Kitts, the principal island of the Presidency, and the oldest colony in the West Indies, is situated in lat. 17° 18′ N. and long. 62° 48′ W., and comprises an area of 68 square miles, its greatest length being 28 miles, and greatest breadth about 5 miles. It is one of the most effectively cultivated sugar islands in the West Indies, a continuous line of green estates sweeping up all round the coast from the sea towards the central cone, which rises to a height of 3,711 feet (Mount Misery). The capital, Basseterre, pop. (1922) 7,837, is a port of registry, and had 57 vessels of 957 tons in 1922.

Nevis (separated from St. Kitts by a strait some 3 miles wide) has an area of 50 square miles, with a population in 1922 of 11,569. Sugar-cane and cotton are grown. Its greatest elevation is 3,596 feet. Chief town, Charlestown. Pop. (1922), 1,308.

Anguilla is about 60 miles N.W. of St. Kitts, 16 miles in length, and varies in breadth from 1 to 3 miles, containing an area of 35 square miles. Population (1922), 4,275. Cotton is the principal product, and small stock are raised.

	1920-21.	1921-22.	1922-23.
Public revenue......	£91,428	£84,056	£88,129
Expenditure..........	106,593	102,657	88,015
Public debt	31,327	33,069	35,060
	1919.	1920.	1921.
Imports	364,090	510,000	358,219
Exports	425,450	770,000	377,616

Administrator, His Honour Maj. J. A. Burdon, C.M.G. (*and Entertainment Allowance* £150) £1,000
Clerk, & Clerk of Counc., R. B. Skinner 344
Treasurer, Collector of Customs and Registrar of Shipping, Hon. G. C. Johnson £480 *and fees*
Magistrates: St. Kitts, W. M. Wigley (*and Crown Attorney*) £680; *Nevis*, Hon. F. H. Watkins, I.S.O. £245; *Anguilla*, S. B. Jones £350
Supt. of Public Works, J. Landreth Smith ... 510

(3) DOMINICA,

the largest island of the colony, and the loftiest of the Lesser Antilles, is situate between 15° 20′—15° 45′ N. lat. and 61° 13′—61° 30′ W. long., 95 miles S. of Antigua, and is about 29 miles long and 15 broad, comprising an area of 291 sq. miles, or 186,240 acres, of which about 70,000 acres are under cultivation. The island is of volcanic origin and very mountainous and picturesque, abounding in streams fairly well stocked with fish, and the soil is very fertile. The temperature varies, according to the altitude, from 55° to 85°. The cultivation of sugar has been practically replaced by cocoa, limes, coco-nuts, and fruit. The population was estimated at 38,000, on June 12, 1922; included in this total are 400 Caribs, of whom 100 are of pure blood. The climate is healthy, and during the winter months very pleasant. Yellow fever is unknown, and from November to June the island is suitable as a health resort for pulmonary and rheumatic invalids. There is an Executive Council composed of official and unofficial members, and a Legislative Council consisting of the Administrator, who sits as President, and 6 official and 6 non-official members nominated by the Governor. The principal towns are Roseau, on the south-west coast, population about 7,000, and Portsmouth, population about 1,000.

	1920-21.	1921-.22	1922-23.
Public revenue......	£59,219	£57,809	£58,315
Expenditure..........	58,567	63,414	57,959
Public debt	30,848	29,548	27,325
	1920.	1921.	1922.
Imports	286,168	211,821	157,784
Exports	231,640	207,783	163,807

Administrator, His Honour Edward Carlyon Eliot (with £100 allowance) £1,000
Clerk, and Clerk of Councils, T. E. P. Baynes 375
Treasurer, Hon. H. A. Bascom 420
Colonial Engineer, F. C. Clarkson 450
Crown Attorney & Registrar, Charles Cox... 500
Postmaster, V. P. Blanchard 327
Magistrates, Hon. T. Cools-Lartigue, £500; R. F. Garraway, £406; E. R. Green (*actg.*) 375
Principal Medical Officer, Hon. H. A. A. Nicholls, C.M.G. 600
Medical Officers, C. H. Sills, E. F. Gordon, E. B. Garrard, J. L. Bristol........... each 400

(4) MONTSERRAT

is situated in 16° 41′ N. lat. and 62° W. long., 26 miles S.W. of Antigua. It is about 11 miles in length and 7 in breadth, comprising an area of 32½ square miles, with a population (Census 1921) of 12,120. Discovered by Columbus in 1493, it was settled by Englishmen, conquered and held by the French for some time, and finally assigned to Great Britain in 1784. It is justly considered one of the most healthy and beautiful of the Antilles; it contains three active soufrières and several hot springs, while the scenery is charmingly diversified. About two-thirds of the island are mountainous, the rest well cultivated. The chief exports during the year 1920 were cotton, cotton seed, limes and its products, sugar, papaine and animals of all kinds. The chief town is Plymouth, with a population (1921) of 1,709.

	1920-21.	1921-22.	1923-23.
Revenue	£19,622	£17,102	£18,097
Expenditure	21,744	24,217	17,017
Public debt	11,100	11,100	11,100
	1920.	1921.	1922.
Total imports	111,643	43,090	46,826
Total exports	207,892	60,350	59,753

Commissioner and Treasurer, His Honour Maj. H. W. Peebles, D.S.O. £700
Assist. Treasurer, Jas. B. Bladen 313
Senior Medical Officer, W. G. Heath 375
Magistrate, D. White 300
Inspector of Works, R. C. Otway 300

(5) THE VIRGIN ISLANDS,

a group of islands belonging chiefly to Great Britain and the U.S.A., form a connecting link between the Greater and Lesser Antilles. Such of the islands as are British became so in 1666; the principal are—Tortola (the largest), situate in 18° 27′ N. lat. and 64° 40′ W. long., Virgin Gorda, and Anegada. The area of the British possessions is 58 square miles, and the population in 1921 was 5,082. There is good pasturage for cows, sheep, and goats. Sugar, cotton and coconuts are grown in increasing quantity; fishing and poultry-rearing are also carried on. A valuable mine of copper has been worked at Virgin Gorda. The capital of the group is Road Town, on the south-east of Tortola; population (1921), 463.

	1920-21.	1921-22.	1922-23.
Revenue..................	£11,715	£12,554	£9,441
Expenditure	9,826	7,319	8,156
Imports	43,413	32,562	35,940
Exports	24,102	20,376	12,832

Commissioner and Treasurer, R. Hargrove £375
Medical Officer, J. Y. McFadyen 312

MALAYA.

The whole of the Malay Peninsula, from the southern boundary of Siam to the Strait of Singapore, is within the British sphere, the administrative groups being the *Straits Settlements* (Singapore, Penang, Malacca, Labuan, Cocos Islands, and Christmas Island), the *Federated Malay States* (Perak, Selangor, Negri Sembilan, and Pahang), the *Non-Federated Malay States* (Kelantan, Trengganu, Kedah, Perlis or Palit, and Brunei), and the Protected *State of Johore.* The total estimated population of BRITISH MALAYA (1922) was 3,437,841 (as compared with 2,672,754 in 1911). Of the 1922 total, 2,110,606 were males and 1,327,235 females, the disparity being principally due to the large number of Chinese male immigrants. The total European population at the Census of 1921 was 14,954 (Straits Settlements 8,149, Federated Malay States 5,686, Non-Federated Malay States 1,119).

(1) THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

The Settlements forming what is known as the Colony of the Straits Settlements consist of the island of Singapore (with its dependencies), Penang (including Province Wellesley and the Dindings), Malacca, the Cocos or Keeling Islands, Christmas Island, and Labuan. These Settlements have an entire area of about 1,600 square miles, with an estimated population (1922) of 908,809.

The Government consists of a Governor, assisted by an Executive Council of 10 members, and a Legislative Council of 13 official and 13 unofficial members, appointed by the Crown. Of the unofficial members 11 are nominated by the Crown and 2 are selected by the Chambers of Commerce at Singapore and Penang. The law of the colony is the common and statute law of England as it was in 1826, qualified by local ordinances. The Supreme Court consists of the Chief Justice and four puisne judges, and constitutes also a court of appeal, from which there is yet another appeal in certain cases, viz., to the Privy Council. The jurisdiction of the Supreme Court includes that of a Colonial Court of Admiralty. There are also in each Settlement district courts with limited civil and criminal jurisdiction, and the usual police magistrates' and coroners' courts.

The climate of the colony is almost uniform throughout the year, and foliage is perennial. The rainfall in 1914 amounted in Singapore to 85·84 inches, in Penang to 89·54 inches, and in Malacca to 84·17 inches.

The railway from Singapore to Bankok was opened for passenger traffic in July, 1918.

The principal exports are Para rubber, tin, preserved pineapples, tapioca, gambier, copra, pepper, sago, coco-nut oil, tanned hides, raw hides, rattans, coffee, spices, gums and dye-stuffs (cutch, mangrove, bark, &c.). The rubber exports amounted to 145,960 tons in 1919, 128,155 tons in 1920, 146,781 tons in 1921, and 206,889 tons in 1922. The chief imports are dried fish, rice, milk, sugar, cigarettes and tobacco, coal, cotton piece-goods, machinery, ironware, opium, petroleum, sarongs, slendangs and kains.

	1921.	1922.
Public revenue	$39,545,735	$34,103,462
Public expenditure	35,430,898	24,797,085

Public Debt (Dec. 31, 1922):—

3½% S.S. Inscr. Stock	£6,913,352
5½% War Loan	$65,373,900
5% ,, ,,	15,074,300
7% S.S. Loan	20,216,300
6% S.S. Inscr. Stock	£5,155,000
4½% ,, ,,	4,200,000

	1921.	1922.
Imports	$583,937,317	$587,870,591
Exports	497,358,044	543,093,323
Imports from U.K.	£7,821,665	£7,386,265
Exports to U.K.	5,724,330	4,798,887

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, H. E. Sir Laurence Nunns Guillemard, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.	$60,000
G.O.C. Troops, Maj.-Gen. Sir Neil Malcolm, K.C.B., D.S.O.	
Colonial Secretary, Sir Frederick Seton James, K.B.E., C.M.G.	26,400
Resident Councillor, Penang, A. B. Voules	16,800
Do. Malacca, W. Langham Carter	14,400
Attorney-General, Sir J.W. Murison	19,200
Financial Adviser and Treasurer, A. M. Pountney, C.M.G., C.B.E.	18,000
Colonial Engineer, J. H. W. Park, O.B.E.	14,400
Chief Justice, Sir Walter Sydney Shaw	24,000
Senior Puisne Judge, P. J. Sproule	15,600
Puisne Judges, F. C. A. Barrett-Lennard; J. McCabe Reay; M. H. Whitley each	14,400
Director of Education, E. C. H. Wolff	14,400
Controller of Labour, E. W. F. Gilasam (*actg.*)	14,400
Registrar of Companies and Official Assignee, C. J. Saunders	14,400
Under Secretary, F. M. Baddeley	14,400
Postmaster-General, H. C. Sells	12,600
Public Trustee, (Vacant)	12,600
Auditor-Gen., C. H. G. Clarke (*acting*)	12,600
Commissioner of Lands, J. Lornie	12,600
District Judges (Singapore), H. G. Sarwar (*acting*); P. F. David each	12,600
District Judge (Penang), R. D. Acton	12,600
Registrar Supreme Court, Singapore, W. A. N. Davis	12,600
Collector-General of Income Tax, G. C. Valpy (*acting*)	12,600
Senior District Officer (Province Wellesley), B. Nunn (*acting*)	12,600
Solicitor-General, G. G. Seth	12,600
Secretary for Chinese Affairs. D. Beatty	12,600
Deputy Treasurer, E. L. Talma (*acting*)	12,600
Director of Political and Intelligence Bureau, A. S. Jelf	12,600
1st *Asst. Colonial Secretaries*, G. E. Cator (*acting*); G. L. Ham (*acting*)	9,900
Insp.-Gen. of Police, G. C. Denham, C.I.E., C.B.E.	14,400
Princ. Civil Med. Off., A. L. Hoops, M.D.	14,400
Master Attendant, Capt. W. H. Calthrop-Calthrop, A.M., R.N.	12,600

SINGAPORE is an island situated off the southern extremity of the Malay Peninsula, from which it is separated by a narrow strait about three-quarters of a mile in width; its length is about 27 miles, and its breadth 14 miles; it comprises, with the adjoining islets, an area of 217 square miles, and an estimated population (1922) of 437,268. It was first occupied, in 1819, and formally ceded to the British Government by the Sultan of Johore in 1824. The seat of government for all the settlements is the town of Singapore, situated on the south side of the island in lat. 1° 16′ N. and long. 103° 53′ E., with 350,355 inhabitants in 1921. The climate is fairly healthy for Europeans, except for the absence of any marked change of temperature throughout the year. The railway from Singapore to Bangkok was open for passenger traffic on July 1, 1918.

The number of merchant vessels entered and cleared in 1922, exclusive of native craft, was

11,738, with a tonnage of 18,280,279. The total for the whole colony was 17,424, with a tonnage of 26,913,256. The total native craft entered and cleared at all four ports, Singapore, Penang, Malacca, Labuan, during the same year was 51,882 (tonnage, 2,014,983). The harbour, in the extent of its shipping, is one of the greatest ports in the world, being a port of call for vessels trading between Europe or India and the Far East, the North of Australia, and Netherlands Indies, and is strongly defended. The Tanjong Pagar docks and wharves were taken over by Government in 1905 at a cost (fixed by arbitration) of $29,000,000. The King's Dock (opened in 1913) is the largest east of Suez, being 879 feet long, 100 feet wide, and 34 feet deep; its cost was $3,500,000.

Singapore is a free port; no duties are levied upon anything except opium, tobacco, spirits, wines, beer, and petroleum consumed in the colony. The trade returns aggregate for 1922 (including inter-settlement trade), amounted to $897,203,464 (including the value of bullion and specie), the value of exported tin being $44,721,065.

Labuan is an island of the Malayan Archipelago, situated about 6 miles off the north-west coast of Borneo, in 5° 16′ N. lat. and 155° 15′ E. long., and forms part of the Settlement of Singapore. Its area is about 28 square miles; and its estimated population is 5,851. It was ceded to Great Britain by the Sultan of Brunei in 1846, being at that time uninhabited. The island has a fine harbour. The exports consist of coal, cloth, rice, sago, earthenware, brassware, &c. Victoria Harbour, in the south-east, is the principal inlet, and affords good anchorage. There is a cable station of the Eastern Extension Telegraph Company on the island. Imports (1922), $1,634,016; exports, $1,651,137.

Resident, H. S. Eley (*actg.*).

The Cocos-Keeling Islands are a group of about 20 small islands about 700 miles south-west of Sumatra, and form part of the Settlement of Singapore. The estimated population is 876, and the island exports about 800 tons of copra. There is a station of the Eastern Extension Telegraph Company on Direction Island.

CHRISTMAS ISLAND, in the Indian Ocean, about 200 miles south-west of Java, and 700 miles east of the Cocos-Keeling Islands, has an area of about 56 square miles and an estimated population of 750. A District Officer is stationed on the island, which contains enormous phosphate deposits worked by the Christmas Island Phosphate Company. The amount exported in 1922 was 99,352 tons.

PENANG is the northernmost of the Settlements. It includes Penang or Prince of Wales's Island (est. pop., 1922, 163,879), on the eastern side of which is Georgetown, the port and capital, and the strip of mainland opposite, known as Province Wellesley (est. pop., 1922, 130,478), and the Dindings. Penang Island, about 15 miles long and 9 broad, is situated off the west coast of the Malay Peninsula, in lat. 5° 18′ N., long. 100° 21′ E., and was ceded to the Government of India in 1786 by the Raja of the neighbouring territory, Kêdah. Area, 108 square miles. At the time it was founded, Penang was the only British settlement in further India; now it is the emporium for all the trade of the northern and more prosperous parts of Sumatra and the Malay Peninsula. Its aggregate trade for 1922 (including intersettlement trade) amounted to $274,137,881; the export of tin from the port being $45,879,709 in 1922.

Province Wellesley is a strip of coast about 45 miles in length with an area of 288 square miles, ceded by the Raja of Kêdah in 1798, with some land S. of the Krian River acquired more recently. The province is in a high state of cultivation as compared with the neighbouring territory, containing rice, spices, tapioca, and rubber plantations.

The Dindings Territory (area 183 square miles, est. pop., 1922, 12,546) is at present little developed; but it contains what is considered the best natural port on the western side of the peninsula. The headquarters are at Lumut, where a District Officer is stationed, and steamers call regularly at Pangkor and Lumut. The territory comprises a group of islands (of which Pangkor is the largest); and a strip of the mainland on the west coast of the peninsula, cut out of the State of Pêrak, and measuring about 22 miles long by about 10 miles in width.

MALACCA, the largest of the Settlements, situated on the western coast of the peninsula, between Singapore and Penang, and about 110 miles to the N. W. of Singapore, comprises an area of about 720 square miles. It is one of the oldest European settlements in the East, having been taken possession of by the Portuguese in 1511, and held by them till 1640, when the Dutch drove them out. In 1795 it was captured by the British, and retained till 1818, when it was restored to the Dutch; it finally became a British possession, in pursuance of the treaty with Holland, March 17, 1824, being exchanged for the British settlements in Sumatra. The estimated population in 1922 was 157,161.

Aggregate trade, 1922........................$40,504,508

(Including para rubber, $23,004,869, exported in 1922.)

Singapore, distant 8,700 miles; transit, 22 days. Penang, 20 days; and Malacca, 23 days.

(2) THE FEDERATED MALAY STATES.

These States are situated on the mainland of the Malay Peninsula, and are closely connected with the Straits Settlements; they consist of the States of Pêrak, Sĕlángor, Negri Sembilan, and Pahang, which have by treaty (1895) renewed their engagements with the British Government, and are administered under the advice of a Chief Secretary to Government, with Residents in each State, subject to the instructions of the High Commissioner, who is also Governor of the Straits Settlements. The total area of the Federation is 27,648 square miles, with a population in 1921 of 1,324,890. The principal towns are Kuala Lumpur (Sel.), pop. 80,424; Ipoh (Pk.), 36,860; Taiping (Pk.), 21,111; Kampar (Pk.), 12,325; Seremban (N.S.), 17,272; Klang (Sel.), 11,655; and Teluk Anson (Pk.), 10,859.

The first three States are on the west coast, and extend from the border of Province Wellesley to that of the independent State of Johore. Pahang is on the east coast. All are governed by their native rulers under the above-mentioned control.

There are 1,022 miles of railway, practically all of which have been constructed from revenue. This mileage includes the Johore State Railway (120½ miles), which is leased from the Johore Government. The line is of metre gauge throughout, and extends from Singapore (in the South) to Padang Besar (on the Siamese frontier), where it is connected with the Siamese State Railways, affording direct communication with Bangkok. The journey between Singapore and Penang occupies 24 hours, and that between Prai (Penang) and Bangkok 34 hours (compared with a sea journey of 6 days). At Gemas there is a branch from the main Singapore-Penang line running northwards through Negri Sembilan and Pahang as far as Padang Tungku. This line will eventually connect with another running South through Kelantan, now under construction. Through communication between F.M.S. and Kelantan *viâ* the Siamese State Railways is in operation. There are 2,456 miles of metalled road, and 1,935 miles of unmetalled roads and bridle-paths, while the principal rivers are navigable for small boats.

One of the regions contributing largely to the raw products of the British Empire is the Malay Peninsula, and the most productive portion of the peninsula is that embraced by the four Federated Malay States. The territory is greatly endowed by having tin and plantation rubber as its two richest products, but the figures given below show that it has other exports of great value.

With the growth of the rubber industry, there has been a tendency to neglect some of the older products of the country, such as indigo, coffee, sugar, and pepper; gold has always been found in small quantities, chiefly in Pahang, and the export in 1921 amounted to 14,681 oz.

The following table shows the relative importance of the exports from the Federated Malay States over a period of three years:—

	1920. tons.	1921. tons.	1922. tons.
Rubber	101,330	94,510	128,462
Tin and tin ore	47,081	46,238	35,286
Copra	24,999	36,211	55,275
Rice and padi	12,062	8,415	6,387
Tapioca	429	787	891
Areca nuts	640	710	1,027
Gambier	343	289	309
Wolfram and scheelite	288	110	95

The climate is very uniform, and may be described as hot and moist. There is no well-marked dry season, and the rainfall in the low country is about 95 inches. The average maximum shade temperature is 91°, and the minimum 68°.

The States are policed by a mixed force of Indians and Malays, officered by Europeans.

	1921.	1922.
Public revenue	$54,449,568	$52,494,110
Public expenditure	114,386,546	49,811,007
Public debt	40,799,203	95,185,714
Total imports	*103,012,606	78,822,349
Total exports	*135,485,376	140,429,775
Imports from U.K.	£3,103,039	£1,458,163
Exports to U.K.	1,645,069	1,402,164

High Commissioner, The Governor of the Straits Settlements (*Singapore*).	
Chief Secretary to Government, William George Maxwell, C.M.G. (*Kuala Lumpur*)	†$26,400
British Residents:	
Perak, Maj. C. W. C. Parr, C.M.G., O.B.E.	17,400
Selangor, O. F. Stonor	16,800
Negri Sembilan, E. S. Hose	15,600
Pahang, H. W. Thomson	15,600
Chief Judicial Commissioner, Sir Lionel M. Woodward	$19,200
Judicial Commissioners, P. A. Farrer-Manby; E. C. Watson; E. St. John Branch; J. McCabe Reay each	14,400
Secretary to High Commissioner, A. F. Richards (*acting*) $9,900 to	11,400
Under Secretary to Government, C. W. H. Cochrane	14,400
Legal Adviser, W. S. Gibson	14,400
Director of Public Works, Lt.-Col. J. P. Swettenham (*acting*)	14,400
General Manager Railways, P. A. Anthony, C.M.G.	24,000
Treasurer, H. A. Smallwood (C. S. Alexander, *acting*)	14,400
Commr. of Police, W. L. Conlay	14,400
Director of Education, E. C. H. Wolff	14,400
Surveyor-General, A. Lowinger	14,400
Auditor-Gen., G. P. Bradney	14,400
Director of External Audit, W. A. White	12,600
Director, Posts and Tel., C. H. Allin	12,600
Conservator of Forests, G. E. S. Cubitt	14,400
Sen. Warden of Mines, G. E. Greig (*acting*)	14,400
Commr. Trade and Customs, C. A. Maxwell	14,400
Controller of Labour, E. W. F. Gilman	14,400
Asst. Surveyor-General, C. J. Perkins	12,000
Principal Medical Officer, R. Dowden	14,400
Secretary for Agriculture, A. S. Haynes	12,600
Geologist, J. B. Scrivenor $9,000 to	10,800
Dir. of Museums, H. C. Robinson $7,200 to	8,400
Supt. Printing Dept., J. E. Wallace $6,000 to	8,400
Commissioner of Lands, C. W. Harrison (*acting*)	$12,600
Secretary for Chinese Affairs, W. T. Chapman	14,400

Kuala Lumpur is distant 8,500 miles from London; transit, 21 days (*viâ* Penang).

(3) THE NON-FEDERATED MALAY STATES.

The Malay States not included in the Federation consist of Johore, Kedah, Perlis, Kelantan, and Trengganu. The relations of Johore with Great Britain are defined in the Treaty of Dec. 11, 1885, as amended by an agreement dated May 12, 1914, whereby the Sultan accepts, and acts upon, the advice of a British officer called the General Adviser. In respect of the other four States, the rights of Suzerainty, protection, administration and control were transferred by Siam to Great Britain by the Anglo-Siamese Treaty of March 10, 1909.

In all these States the trade is almost entirely carried on with the Straits Settlements. Currency, weights and measures are the same. The religion is Muhammadism.

JOHORE, with an area of 7,678 square miles and a population (Census, 1921) of 282,234, occupies the southern extremity of the Malay Peninsula. Capital: Johore Bahru, population, 15,312. The rubber estates and tin mines are important.

	1921.	1922.
Revenue	$7,689,054	$8,625,223
Expenditure	11,159,449	8,785,873
Public Debt	800,000	800,000
Imports	24,730,135	24,407,531
Exports	34,051,796	37,861,597

Sultan, H.H. Ibrahim, G.C.M.G., K.B.E.; *born*, 1873; succeeded his father, 1895.
General Adviser, H. Marriott.
Chief Min., Dato Abdullah bin Jaafar.
Deputy State Secretary, Dato Ismail bin Bachok.
Judge, A. V. Brown.

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* Inclusive of coin and bullion.
† All salaries are exclusive of allowances.

KEDAH, between 5° 5′ – 6° 35′ N., lies on the west coast of the peninsula, and includes the Langkawi group of islands. The population in 1921 was 338,544, and the approximate area 3,800 sq. miles. Rice is the principal crop in North Kedah, while coco- and betel-nut and rubber are cultivated in South Kedah. The capital is Alor Star, 8 miles inland on the Kedah River, with a population of about 12,000. The powers of the Sultan have, owing to illness, been vested in a Regent; who is assisted by a Council. There are 40 British officials, employed in the Public Works, Survey, Police, and Medical departments.

	1921.	1922.
Revenue	$5,235,450	$4,966,904
Expenditure	5,348,756	5,290,239
Public Debt	2,720,953	1,500,000

Sultan, H.H. Tunku Abdulhamid, K.C.M.G.
Regent, H.H. Tunku Ibrahim, C.M.G.
British Adviser, W. Peel.

PERLIS, the most northerly State, is on the west coast of the Malay Peninsula. The area is about 300 sq. miles, and the population is 40,090. The capital is Kangar, a few miles up the Perlis River. Rice is the principal crop.

	1921.	1922.
Revenue	$332,508	$372,483
Expenditure	336,728	333,058
Public Debt	495,394	400,000

Raja, H.H. Syed Alwi, C.B.E.
British Adviser, J. W. W. Hughes (*acting*).

KELANTAN lies between 4° 38′ – 6° 15′ N. and 101° 26′ – 102° 45′ E. on the east coast of the peninsula, with a total length of about 120 miles and a breadth of 50 miles. The northern portion is flat and fertile, producing rice, coco-nut and betel-nut and affording pasturage for large quantities of live stock. Agriculture, fishing, and the production and weaving of silk are the principal industries. The southern and larger portion is mountainous and barren. The capital, Kota Bharu, 8 miles from the mouth of the Kelantan River, has a population of 10,833.

	1921.	1922.
Revenue	$1,160,262	$1,310,020
Expenditure	1,678,432	1,536,318
Public Debt	3,342,615	3,567,895

Sultan, H.H. Ismail, K.C.M.G.
British Adviser, A. F. Worthington.

TRENGGANU, between 4° 30′ – 5° 45′ N. and 102° 15′ – 103° 30′ E., lies south of Kelantan on the east coast of the peninsula. Area, about 5,000 square miles. Population (1921), 153,092. Industries of agriculture (mainly rice), fishing and fish-curing, silk weaving, shipbuilding, and tin mining. The principal exports in 1922 were dried fish ($887,050), tin ore and copra. The capital, Trengganu, on the river of that name, contains 12,000 inhabitants.

	1921.	1922.
Revenue	$547,619	$669,763
Expenditure	759,054	858,303
Public Debt	*Nil*	*Nil.*

Sultan, H.H. Suleiman, K.C.M.G.
British Adviser, J. L. Humphreys.

MALTA,

an island in the Mediterranean Sea, 58 miles from Sicily and about 180 from the African coast, about 17 miles in length and 9 in breadth, and having an area of 91½ square miles. The colony includes also the adjoining island of GOZO, with an area of 24¾ square miles; COMINO—the site of the *Sultan's* disaster in 1889 and now a sanitary station—and several islets. The civil population of the whole group, on Dec. 31, 1922, was 218,510. In religion the Maltese are Roman Catholics. The lower orders are mainly Punic in race. The Maltese dialect, which is generally spoken, is of Semitic origin, and is held by some to be derived from the Carthaginian and Arabic tongues. The upper classes are mostly descendants of those who sought the protection of the Order of St. John during the Middle Ages, from all parts of Southern Europe. They speak English and Italian. There is a Maltese order of nobility, recognised by the Crown, consisting of 29 families.

The climate, although not tropical, is very hot in summer. The mean temperature for the summer months in 1921 (June, July, August and September) was 76·7°. In winter the mean temperature was 55·6°.

The islands are highly cultivated. The chief products are corn, oranges, melons, grapes, forage, cummin seed, onions, and potatoes; figs and honey are plentiful. The principal occupation of the people is in connexion with shipping, about 8,000 females being occupied in making lace.

The principal harbour is one of the finest in the world; it is very deep, and large vessels can anchor alongside the shore. It is an important port of call for vessels passing to and from the East and the Suez Canal, being about half-way between Gibraltar and Port Said. There is an extensive arsenal and important dockyard, Malta being the headquarters of the Mediterranean Fleet.

Citta Vecchia, the former capital of the island, contains the ancient palace of the courts of justice, the Cathedral, and the Seminary; its population has now dwindled to about 500, but its suburb, Rabato, had about 10,000 inhabitants in 1921–22. Citta Vecchia has been entirely eclipsed in importance by the modern capital of Valletta, which was founded in 1566.

Malta possesses a University and Lyceum; 101 elementary and infant schools, 2 secondary schools, and 40 night schools, maintained at a total cost to the Government of £56,405 in 1921–22: in addition there are garrison schools, a Dockyard school, and 59 private schools which receive no grants-in-aid from the Government.

The island of Malta is said to have been converted to Christianity on the occasion of the shipwreck of St. Paul in 58 A.D. In the Dark Ages it was taken by the Moors, its commerce was destroyed, and it was used mainly as a base for piratical expeditions. In 1090 it was again brought under Christian rule, being conquered by the Norman Count Roger of Sicily. For 440 years it followed the fortunes of that kingdom, but was in 1530 handed over to the Knights of St. John, who made of it a stronghold of Christianity. In 1565 it sustained the famous siege, when the last great effort of the Turks was successfully withstood by Grand Master La Vallette. The Knights expended large sums in fortifying the island and carrying out many magnificent works, until they were expelled by Napoleon in 1798. The Maltese rose against the French garrison soon afterwards, and with the assistance of some British and Neapolitan troops, compelled the French to capitulate in 1800. The islands were then ceded to Great Britain, the cession being confirmed by the Treaty of Paris of 1814.

Under the Constitution of 1921 the Legislature consists of a Senate and a Legislative Assembly.

The Senate is composed of 17 members, 10 of whom are special members representing the Clergy, the Nobility, the Graduates, the Chamber of Commerce and the Trade Union Council, the other 7 being elected by a special electorate. The Legislative Assembly consists of 32, returned by 8 electoral districts, each represented by 4 members. The method of voting is that of Proportional Representation under the system of the single transferable vote. The Governor is assisted by two Councils—an Executive Council consisting of such of the Ministers as he selects and a Nominated Council consisting of the Lieutenant-Governor, the Legal Adviser and three officers chosen from the Navy, Army and Air Force. The Governor may summon these two Councils to sit together as the Privy Council of Malta. When any legislative or administrative act is done which, in the Governor's opinion, affects a reserved matter, he may submit the consideration of it to a Joint Committee consisting of three members of the Nominated Council appointed by himself and three members of the Executive Council appointed by the Head of the Ministry.

In 1922 the Port of Valletta was entered by 1,626 vessels (tonnage, 2,746,220).

CAPITAL, Valletta. Population (1921), 22,392.

	1920–21.	1921–22.
Public revenue	£1,063,742*	£727,697
Expenditure	1,060,648†	710,464

	1921.	1922.
Imports	£3,722,818	£3,674,433
Exports	812,200	750,563
Imports from U.K.	1,249,650	1,233,611
Exports to U.K.	50,437	69,596

MALTA COMMAND.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, His Excellency Field-Marshal Lord Plumer, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., LL.D.	£5,000
A.M.S., Lt. G. L. Appleton, R.A.	565
A.D.C., Lt. J. Brookes, I. Gds.	401
Colonial A.D.C., Maj. V. G. Micallef, O.B.E., R.M.A.	300
In charge of Administration, Col. A. F. U. Green, C.M.G., D.S.O.	1,004
G.S.O., Maj. P. S. Rowan, D.S.O.	657
Commg. R.A., Col. A. Ellershaw, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.	1,095
Chief Eng., Col. R. A. Gillam, C.M.G., D.S.O.	1,004
Asst. Dir. S. & T., Col. P. M. Davies, D.S.O.	1,004
Deputy Director of Medical Services, Col. W. P. Gwynn, C.M.G.	1,004
Asst. Dir. Ordn. Stores, Col. C. A. Fisher, D.S.O.	1,095

THE MINISTRY.

Head of Ministry and Minister for Treasury, Hon. J. Howard, O.B.E.	£800
Minister of Justice, Hon. F. Buhagiar, LL.D.	700
Public Health, Hon. Prof. C. Mifsud, M.D.	700
Industry and Commerce, Hon. M. P. Mifsud, LL.D.	700
Public Instruction, Hon. and Rev. E. Dandria, D.D.	700
Public Works and Agriculture, Hon. A. Dalli	700
President of the Senate, Hon. M. Debono, LL.D.	200
Speaker of House of Assembly, Hon. Notary S. Borg Olivier	£300
Permanent Secretary to Head of Ministry, Hon. E. Bonavia, C.M.G.	800

Lieut.-Governor, William Charles Fleming Robertson, C.M.G.	2,000
Public Prosecutor and Treasury Counsel, Maj. V. Frendo Azopardi, LL.D.	600
Supt. of Public Works, Hon. J. A. Galizia	620
Rector of the University, Hon. Prof. T. Zammit, C.M.G., M.D.	700
Collector of Customs and Supt. of Ports, Hon. Robt. J. Briffa	620
Comptroller of Charitable Institutions, Arthur Galea	500
Treasurer & Director of Contracts, Hon. J. Huber, O.B.E.	720
Chief Govt. Med. Officer, Hon. A. Critien, M.B.E., M.D.	
Auditor, Col. A. Trapani	450
Supt. of Posts, A. Tortell	450
Commissioner of Police (vacant)	500
Chief Justice & Pres. of Court of Appeal, His Honour Sir Michel Angelo Refalo, C.B.E., LL.D.	1,400
Judges, Dr. A. Parnis, O.B.E.; Dr. G. Agius; Hon. Prof. A. Mercieca; Dr. G. Cremona; Dr. L. Camilleri ... each	800

Malta is 2,280 miles by sea, and *vià* Naples about 1,995; transit, 3 days.

MAURITIUS.

Mauritius is an island lying in the Indian Ocean, 550 miles east of Madagascar, between 57° 17′–57° 46′ E. long. and S. lat. 19° 58′—20° 33′, and comprising an area of 720 square miles. The permanent population at the Census of 1921 was 376,474, of whom 265,455 were Indians, the majority born in the Colony, and the remainder mainly of French or mixed descent.

Mauritius was discovered between the years 1507 and 1528 by the Portuguese, but they never formed any settlement on it. The Dutch visited it in 1598, and named it Mauritius, in honour of the Stadtholder, Prince Maurice of Nassau. In 1644 they established a small colony on the shore, but in 1710 they abandoned the island, and in 1715 the French took possession of it and changed the name to Ile de France. Under the French it became a great centre of trade, but in 1789 the seat of French Government in the East was removed to it from Pondicherry, and it was taken by a British force in 1810. The French language and French law have been preserved under British rule when the ancient name, Mauritius, was restored.

Of the total cultivated area of 206,419 acres, 173,519 are under sugar, 20,000 under fibre, and 12,900 under other crops; the necessaries of life have all to be imported from abroad. Rice and grain are obtained from India, flour and frozen meat from Australia, oxen from Madagascar, and minor imports from South Africa and elsewhere. The chief trade of the island is with India. Being just within the tropics it has a hot climate; but, except in Port Louis and some of the low-lying districts, it is not unhealthy. The island is subject to cyclonic disturbances, and a hurricane in 1892 was particularly severe.

There is an excellent harbour on the N.W. coast, on which the capital, Port Louis, stands, and the annual trade of the island passes almost entirely through Port Louis. The shipping entered and cleared, in 1922, amounted to 908,977 tons, of which 67 per cent. was British. In 1922 there were 143½ miles of railway (119½ of 4 ft. 8½ in. gauge and 24 of 2 ft. 6 in.), 61 post-offices and 54 telegraph offices in the island, with 673 miles of telegraph, including block telegraph for the railway, and 162 miles telephone wires (Government).

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* Including Imperial Grant, £250,000.
† Including Bread Subsidy, £238,918.

The Government is administered by a Governor, aided by an Executive Council of four official members, and of such other persons in the service of the Government as the Governor, through instructions of the Secretary of State, may from time to time appoint, and a Legislative Council of 27 members, eight being *ex-officio*, nine nominated by the Governor, and 10 elected by a moderate franchise. Port Louis has two members, and each of the country districts one.

The inhabitants of European descent are mostly Roman Catholic. Education has two branches:—(1) *Superior or Secondary Instruction*, to which is attached the Government Royal College and the Associated Schools; (2) *Primary Instruction*, consisting of the Government schools and the grant-in-aid schools. The total expenditure on education in 1921–22 amounted to Rs.1,095,734. Of the pupils in the Government and aided schools, 59 per cent. are Roman Catholics, 2 per cent. Church of England, 1 per cent. other Christian denominations, 11 per cent. Muhammadans, and 27 per cent. Hindus and others.

CAPITAL, Port Louis. Population (1921), 50,308.

	1920-21.	1921–22.
Public revenue	Rs.39,683,931	Rs.25,115,716
Public expenditure	24,312,126	25,822,409
Public debt	£1,273,024	£1,269,124
Paper circulation ...	Rs.14,635,100	Rs.20,360,013
	1921.	1922.
Total imports.........	Rs.127,116,250	Rs.77,379,872
Total exports	157,899,822	102,387,600
Imports from U.K.	40,563,302	23,880,773
Exports to U.K.......	135,029,437	62,992,735

Governor & Commander-in-Chief, His Excellency Sir H. Hesketh Bell, K.C.M.G. (*b.* 1864, *apptd.* 1915)............	Rs.75,000
Commanding Forces, Lieut.-Col. D. McKechnie, R.E. (*Acting*)	
Colonial Sec., E. A. Grannum, C.M.G. ...	22,500
Assistant do., Leon Koenig	12,000
Procureur & Advocate-General, H. W. Prichard	20,000
Receiver-General (vacant)......................	18,000
Director of Agriculture, H. A. Tempany	15,000
Collector of Customs and Harbour Master, R. Lejeunne	15,000
Protector of Immigrants, B. A. Francis	13,000
Director of Public Works & Surveys, P. Le Juge de Segrais, M.I.C.E.................	17,000
Registrar-General, T. Avice..................	13,500
Local Auditor, J. Craig	10,000
Director, Medical & Health Dept., T. W. Gilchrist...	20,250
Rector, Royal College, A. E. d'Avray, B.Sc. (*Acting*)..	13,500
Chief Judge, Sir F. A. Herchenroder, K.C.	24,000
Puisne Judges, Hon. T. E. Roseby; Hon. E. Serret, K.C.	18,000

DEPENDENCIES OF MAURITIUS.

(1) RODRIGUES, 350 miles almost due east of Mauritius. Population (Census 1921), 6,584. Area, 40 square miles. Cattle, beans, salt fish, and goats are the principal exports. The island is under the administration of a magistrate from Mauritius, who takes his orders from the Governor of Mauritius.

Magistrate, W. J. Hanning (*Acting*) Rs.9,000 to 12,000

(2) OTHER DEPENDENCIES. Most of the scattered groups of coral islands belonging to Great Britain in the Indian Ocean are administered by the Mauritius Government, being visited periodically by two magistrates, whose duty it is to inquire into the condition of the labourers, and settle any disputes which may be referred to them. The chief product is coco-nut oil. The most important is Diego Garcia (pop. 1921, 445), one of the Chagos Archipelago, which lies on the direct route from the Red Sea to Australia, and, as it possesses a good harbour, has been much used of late years as a coaling station. The total population of the "Other Dependencies" (1921) is 1,365.

Transit from London to Mauritius, 28 to 30 days.

MESOPOTAMIA (IRAQ).

King of Iraq, Feisal, elected King of Iraq, Aug. 10, 1921, *acceded* Aug. 23, 1921.

President, Council of State, the Naquib of Baghdad, G.B.E.

Iraq, or *Mesopotamia*, "the land between the rivers" (Euphrates and Tigris), extends from Kurdistan on N. and N.E. to the Persian Gulf on the S. and S.E., and from Persia on E. to Syria and the Arabian Desert on W. the approximate position being between 37½° to 48½° E. long., and from 37½° to 30° N. lat. The territory was freed from Turkish rule during the War of 1914–18 by Anglo-Indian and British Dominion troops under Generals Nixon, Maude, and Marshall (Gen. Maude succumbing to cholera after the capture of Baghdad). Under the Treaty of Peace with the Allies (1920) Turkey renounced the sovereignty over Mesopotamia and its future administration has been entrusted to Great Britain by the Supreme Council of the Allies. A provisional Arab Government was set-up by the High Commissioner in Nov., 1920, and in Aug., 1921, the Emir Feisal (son of the King of the Hedjaz) was elected King of Iraq, to be enthroned on Aug. 23, 1921. By Treaty between Great Britain and Iraq (Oct. 10, 1922) the former undertakes to exercise its good offices to secure the admission of Iraq to the League of Nations, and as soon as that admission has been accomplished all the responsibilites of Great Britain as the mandatory power will be terminated.

The total area of the districts comprised within the British Mandatory Sphere is about 150,000 sq. miles, the distance from Basra in the south to Mosul in the north being approximately 500 miles. The sphere comprises the former Turkish vilayet of *Mosul*, *Baghdad* and *Basra*. At the Census of 1920 the population was ascertained to be 2,849,282, as under:—

Baghdad vilayet	1,360,304
Basra vilayet	785,600
Mosul vilayet	703,378
Total	2,849,282

The *Baghdad* vilayet include the Baghdad, Samarra, Diyalah, Kut, Diwaniyah, Shamiyah, Hillah and Dulaim Divisions; *Basra* vilayet include Basra, Amara and Muntafik; and *Mosul* include Mosul, Arbil, Kirkuk and Suleimani. (Mosul covers a great part of the ancient kingdom of *Assyria*, the ruins of the Assyrian capital being visible on the banks of the Tigris, opposite Mosul.)

Of the total population there were in 1920 1,146,685 Sunni Muhammadans, 1,494,015 Shiite Muhammadans, 87,488 Jews, 78,792 Christians, and 43,302 other religions.

Mesopotamia is capable of supporting a population many times in excess of its present inhabitants if irrigation is developed and extended. In 1908 certain works were undertaken, following on the report of Sir W. Willcocks, and since the British occupation notable improvements have been effected; the Irrigation Department is at present confining itself to small and immediately remunerative schemes. The wealth of the country depends entirely upon agricultural development, and two harvests can be gathered in the year, the chief crops being wheat, barley and beans, and rice, peas and Indian corn; wheat averages 464lb. per acre, barley 612lb., and rice over 1,000lb. In 1918–19 there were 1,547,000 acres (deriving their water from the Tigris and Euphrates) under general cultivation, an increase of 64 per cent. on the previous year. Cotton growing is a developing industry and it is estimated that Mesopotamia could yield 300,000 bales annually if sufficient labour is forthcoming. The country is being opened up and existing communications improved and secured. Schools, hospitals and dispensaries have been established under British auspices. Basra was equipped with wharves, railway sidings, &c., for military purposes, and is thus suited for commerce. The chief imports are textiles, sugar, and tea, and the chief exports are dates and piece goods.

The following table shows the approximate annual net revenue obtained by the Iraq Customs Administration during the years of British occupation:—

Financial Year.	Rupees.	£ sterling converted at 1s.4*d*.
1915–1916	17,22,599	114,839
1916–1917	53,78,600	358,573
1917–1918	61,57,650	410,510
1918–1919	58,25,000	388,333
1919–1920	2,08,23,494	1,388,233
1920–1921	2,13,94,320	1,426,288
1921–1922	2,43,33,483	1,622,232

The *Euphrates* (which has a total length of 1,800 miles from its source to its outflow in the Persian Gulf) is formed by two arms, of which the Murad Su (415 miles) rises in the slopes of the Ala Dagh, a mountain of Eastern Erzerum, and flows westwards to a junction with the Kara Su, or Frat Su (275 miles), the latter rising in the north-west of Erzeroum in the Dumlu Dagh. The *Tigris* has a total length of 1,150 miles from its source to its junction with the Euphrates at Garmat Ali, 70 miles from the Persian Gulf, and rises in two arms south of the Taurus mountains, in Kurdistan, uniting at Til, where the boundaries of the vilayets of Diarbekir, Van and Bitlis conjoin.

The Baghdad Railway.—In 1899 the Anatolian Railway Company obtained a concession from the Sultan of Turkey for the construction of a railway from Konieh (the eastern terminus of the Anatolian Railway), to the Persian Gulf at Koweit, *via* Baghdad, a total length of 1,550 miles, with a single track of 4 ft. 8½ in. gauge. Its projected course was from Konieh to Adana, thence S.E. to Aleppo, Jerablus (where it would cross the Euphrates and enter Mesopotamia), and Mosul, and thence S. down the right bank of the Tigris to Baghdad and the Persian Gulf. The section Konieh-Eregli-Bulgurlu (124 miles), was opened in Oct. 1904, and at the outbreak of the Great War about 1,200 miles (out of the total of 1,550 miles) were in operation, with gaps in important sections (notably in the hills N.W. of Aleppo, and in the Mesopotamian desert W. & S. of Mosul). The line crosses the Euphrates on a wooden bridge at Jerablus. At Aleppo there is a connexion with the Pilgrims' line from Medina (through Damascus and Homs to Aleppo) and, if it is completed, the railway will be served by the port of Alexandretta (Iskanderun) in Cilicia. The first through train from Basra to Baghdad left Basra on Jan. 13, 1920. The total length of line open at that date was 945 miles compared with 1,113 miles during the War, some unimportant lines having been disused since the cessation of hostilities with Turkey.

The chief city is Baghdad, the former capital of the Abbasside dynasty, one of the Caliphs of that dynasty being Haroun al Rashid of "the Arabian Nights." Baghdad has an estimated population of 170,000, other towns being Basra, 85,000, and Mosul (opposite the site of Nineveh), 90,000.

High Commissioner and Commander-in-Chief, Sir Henry Robert Conway Dobbs, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.
Private Secretary,
Civil Secretary, C. C. Garbett, C.I.E.
Military Sec., Col. Gilbert R. Frith, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Oriental Secretary, Miss G. L. Bell, C.B.E.
Judicial Adviser, E. Drower, C.B.E.
Financial Adviser, S. H. Slater, C.M.G., C.I.E.
President, Court of Appeal, B. H. Bell, C.B.E.

General Officer Commanding, Maj.-Gen. Sir Theodore Fraser, K.C.B., C.S.I., C.M.G.

CAPITAL, Baghdad.

Baghdad is 840 miles by air from Cairo, Egypt. Official Mails between London and Baghdad are sent by fortnightly Air Mail Service *viâ* Cairo—Heliopolis—Ramleh—Amman—Kasr Asrak—Ramadie, with a saving of about 14 days in transit over the normal service.

NIGERIA.

The Colony and Protectorate of Nigeria includes the territories situated on the Bight of Benin, between Dahomey on the west and the Kameruns on the east. The Protectorate is in two main divisions, the Northern Provinces and the Southern Provinces, of which the northern group coincides with the former Protectorate of Northern Nigeria, and the southern group with the former Protectorate of Southern Nigeria. The headquarters of Government is at Lagos. The area of the whole territory is 336,000 sq. miles, and the population roughly 18,500,000.

By Order in Council of Nov. 1922 there is a Legislative Council for the Colony and the Southern Provinces of the Protectorate. The Legislative Council consists of the Governor as President, 26 official members, 3 elected members representing the municipal area of Lagos (J. Egerton Shyngle, Eric C. Moore and Dr. C. C. Adenini Jones), 1 elected member representing Calabar (Atu Amonu) and 12 nominated unofficial members. The Governor continues to legislate for the Northern Provinces.

The chief industry is agriculture, and crops consist of cotton, cocoa, ground-nuts, maize, guinea-corn, millet, rice, coffee, yams, cassava, and tobacco. The natural products exported are palm oil and kernels, gum copal, rubber, mahogany, shea-nuts, hides and skins, and the export of ground-nuts is steadily increasing. A considerable industry has arisen in connexion with tin-mining in the Northern Provinces. The Udi coalfields are of great extent and the coal is of excellent quality. A railway is in operation between Lagos and Kano, a distance of 705 miles. Branch lines run from Minna to Baro (on the Niger), and from Zaria to Bukuru. Another railway line runs from Port Harcourt, at the head of the Bonny estuary, to the coal fields at Udi (150 miles) and further railway extensions are in progress. Centres of trade are Lagos, Abeokuta, Ibadan, Oshogbo, Illorin, Zaria, Kano, Onitsha, Lokoja, Warri, Bonny, Sapele, Calabar, Opobo, Forcados, and Port Harcourt.

The principal imports are cotton goods, provisions, spirits, hardware, cutlery, cycles, kerosene, tobacco, building material, soap, and haberdashery.

	1921-22.	1922-23.
Revenue	£4,876,246	£5,506,165
Expenditure	7,171,997	6,509,244
	1921.	
Total imports	£10,765,812	...
Total exports	9,701,417	...
Imports from U.K.	8,668,486	...
Exports to U.K.	8,059,898	...

Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Nigeria, His Excellency Sir Hugh Charles Clifford, G.C.M.G., (1919)	£6,500
Chief Secretary to the Government, Sir Donald Cameron, K.B.E., C.M.G.	2,400
Lieut. Governor, Southern Provinces, and Administrator of the Colony, Lt.-Col. H. C. Moorhouse, C.M.G., D.S.O.	2,400
Lieut. Governor, Northern Provinces, W. F. Gowers, C.M.G.	2,400
Commandant Nigeria Regt., Col. G. T. Mair, C.M.G., D.S.O.	1,500
Chief Justice, Sir Ralph Molyneux Combe	2,000
Puisne Judges, A. F. C. Webber; J. E. Green; Sir F. A. Van der Meulen, O.B.E. each	1,400
Attorney-General, Donald Kingdon	1,600
Director of the Medical and Sanitary Service (vacant)	1,800
Treasurer, D. S. Macgregor	1,500
Director of Marine, Commr. R. H. W. Hughes, C.B., C.S.I., C.M.G., D.S.O., R.D., R.N.R.	1,400
Comptroller of Customs, F. A. Clinch	1,400
Secretary for Native Affairs, S. MacG. Grier	1,400
Senior Residents, Capt. U. F. H. Ruxton; R. A. Roberts, C.B.E.; E. J. Arnett; H. R. Palmer, C.M.G.; J. Watt; Capt. W. A. Ross, C.M.G.; G. W. Webster, M.B.E.; Maj. J. M. Freemantle, M.B.E.; J. C. C. P. Sciortino; J. Davidson each	1,400
Gen. Man. Nigerian Railway, E. M. Bland	1,800
Director of Public Works, H. F. Peet	1,700
Surveyor-General, A. Cleminson	1,200
Director of Forests, H. N. Thompson, C.M.G.	1,400
Auditor, B. E. Hanson	1,200
Postmaster-General, H. M. Woolley	1,200

Transit to Lagos from Liverpool, 16 days. Cable communication to Lagos and Bonny. Inland telegraphs to all important places.

NYASALAND PROTECTORATE.

This country was proclaimed a British Protectorate on May 14, 1891. The Protectorate comprises the western shore of Lake Nyasa and the country southwards nearly to the Zambesi.

The population of the Protectorate is 1,200,000, including about 1,500 Europeans and 600 Asiatics, and it has a total area of 40,000 square miles.

The principal exports are cotton, tobacco, chillies, coffee, ground-nuts, fibre, and tea. The cultivation and export of cotton and tobacco are considerable. Ivory and rubber are also exported in small quantities. The principal imports are soft goods, provisions, and hardware. On Lake Nyasa there are seven steamers. A railway from Port Herald (the "inland port" of the Protectorate) to Blantyre (113 miles) is open for traffic. An extension from Port Herald to Chindio (the terminus of the Central Africa Railway) on the Zambesi (61 miles) was opened in 1915. The Trans-Zambesia Railway, from Beira to Muraça (on the southern bank of the Zambesi River) was opened in April, 1922; the terminus is opposite to Chindio, and the line (174 miles) thus establishes direct railway communication between Beira and Blantyre. A further extension to Fort Johnston, on Lake Nyasa, is projected. Main roads and "carrier" roads are open all over the Protectorate, the total mileage being 3,500.

Mails to and from England are despatched every week *viâ* Cape Town and Beira. Between Beira and Europe the means of communication are the Union-Castle Mail S.S. Co., Messrs. Rennie's Line *viâ* Natal, the British India Steam Navigation Co., and other lines. The Protectorate is connected by telegraph overland with the Cape *viâ* Salisbury, and, with the Portuguese wires, to Chinde and Quilimane. The African Trans-Continental Telegraph Company's line has now been extended northwards as far as Ujiji on Lake Tanganyika.

The chief towns are Blantyre (population about 300 Europeans and 7,000 natives) and Zomba, the headquarters of the Government.

	1921-22.	1922-23.
Revenue	£259,117	£247,348
Expenditure	305,495	312,299
Imports (excl. transit)	640,318	525,037
Exports (excl. transit)	427,473	554,424
	1921.	1922.
Imports from U.K.	£405,941	£289,347
Exports to U.K.	378,724	525,079

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, His Excellency Sir Charles Bowring, K.B.E., C.M.G. (with allowance £500)	£2,500
Private Sec. and A.D.C.	300
Chief Secretary, R. S. D. Rankine, C.M.G.	1,200
Commandant of 1st Bn. King's African Rifles, Lt.-Col. R. C. Dobbs, D.S.O.	1,000
Judge of High Court, E. St. J. Jackson, O.B.E.	1,200
Attorney-Gen., C. F. Belcher, O.B.E.	1,000
Treasurer, L. Smith	900
Principal Med. Officer, Dr. F. E. Whitehead	1,000
Director of Agriculture, E. J. Wortley, M.B.E.	900
Provincial Commissioners, E. F. Colvile; H. D. Aplin; W. Kirby Green	800 to 1,000
Director of Public Works, F. G. Pratt	900
Comptroller of Customs, R. Macdonald, O.B.E.	700
Auditor, J. A. Cremer	700
Govt. Printer, T. T. Davies	£400 to 600
Marine Supt., Comm. C. G. Tonge, R.N.R.	650
Lands Officer, J. E. Alexander	£600 to 700

Chief Commr. of Police, Maj. F. T. Stephens, O.B.E., M.C.	£700
Chief Transport Officer, Capt. C. C. Metcalfe, M.C.	700
Postmaster-General, A. H. Jepson	700
Geologist, F. Dixey, D.Sc.	800
Chief Forest Officer (vacant)	700
Chief Veterinary Officer, J. A. Griffiths, M.R.C.V.S.	750

PACIFIC ISLANDS.

High Commissioner, His Excellency Sir Cecil Hunter Rodwell, K.C.M.G. £1,200
(In addition to £3,000 as Governor of Fiji, and allowance of £300 as Consul-General for Western Pacific.)

Secretary to High Commission and Registrar of the Court, Roger Greene £700

Chief Judicial Commissioner, Sir A. K. Young 350
(In addition to £1,000 as C.J. of Fiji.)

(1) *The British Solomon Islands*, protected since 1893, consist of Guadalcanar, Malaita, San Cristoval, New Georgia, Choiseul, Ysabel, and other islands situated east of New Guinea, with a total area of about 11,000 square miles, and a population, 1919, of 675 Europeans, 75 Asiatics, and about 150,000 natives. The *Santa Cruz Group* and several other islands were incorporated in the Protectorate in 1898 and 1899; and in 1900 Choiseul and Ysabel, with the islands in Bougainville Straits and Lord Howe's group, were transferred by treaty from Germany. The revenue in 1920–21 was £52,315, and the expenditure £41,662; exports, 1919–20, £212,542; imports, £181,162. The seat of government is Tulagi.

Resident Commissioner, R. R. Kane, M.C.
(and £150 allowances) £800 to 1,000

(2) *The Gilbert and Ellice Islands*, formerly a Protectorate, were formally annexed to the Empire in November, 1915. The Gilbert Group, situated between 4° N. and 3° S. latitude and 172° and 177° W. longitude, consists of 16 islands, with several small islands or islets depending upon them; and the Ellice Group, between 5° S. and 10½° S. latitude and 176° E. and 179·58° W. longitude, consists of nine islands. Ocean Island (or Paanopa), in lat. 0° 52′ S. and long. 169° 35′ E., which is the seat of government, was proclaimed British in 1900. Total area, 180 square miles; population (1919), 200 Europeans, 300 Asiatics, and 33,500 natives. Revenue (1920–21), £54,079; expenditure, £45,379; imports (1919–20), £129,788; exports, £213,042. The Union or Tokelau Group, Fakaafo, Nukunono and Atafu, were included in the Protectorate in 1909, and annexed to H.M. Dominions in Feb. 1916 as part of the Gilbert and Ellice Islands colony, including Christmas Island.

Fanning Island, in lat. 3° 30′ N., long. 159° 13′ W., and Washington Island, 66 miles N.W. by W. of Fanning Island. Pop., 21 Europeans in connexion with Pacific cable station, and about 400 Gilbert Islanders in copra industry. The islands were included in the Gilbert and Ellice Colony by an Order in Council of Jan. 27, 1916.

Resident Commissioner, H. R. McClure ...
(and £100 allowance) £700 to 800

(3) *The Tonga or Friendly Islands.*—A protectorate over the Tonga Islands Kingdom was proclaimed May 19, 1900. These islands are situated in the Southern Pacific to the E.S.E. of Fiji, and 390 miles therefrom, with an area of 385 square miles, and a population (1919) of 376 Europeans, 250 half-castes, 22,689 Tongans, and 247 others—total 23,562. The limits of the group are between 15° and 23° 30′ S. and 173° and 177° W. Nukualofa, on the Island of Tongatabu, is the seat of government. The present queen (Salote) succeeded the late King George Tubou II. in 1918. Soil generally is fertile; the principal export is copra. Two of the smaller islands disappeared owing to a tidal wave, in June, 1919. Revenue, 1920–21, £90,764; expenditure £66,511; imports (1918), £177,151; exports, £169,757. The total shipping entered and cleared in 1917 was 47,180 tons, all of which was British.

Agent and Consul, Islay McOwan £806
(and entertainment allowance £100)

(4) *The Phœnix Islands* (McKean, Gardner Birnie, Hull, Enderbury, Phœnix, Canton, and Sidney), between 2° 30′ and 4° 30′ S. and 171° and 174° W.

(5) *Pitcairn Island*, situate in lat. 25° 3′ 30″ S., long. 130° 8′ 30″ W. Pop. (April, 1907), 144, descendants of the mutineers of H.M.S. *Bounty*. Arrowroot is manufactured and exported.

Deputy Commissioner, Dr. W. J. Williams (*H.M. acting Consul for the Society Islands*).
Chief Magistrate, Fred Christian.

(6) *The New Hebrides Group* lies roughly 500 miles west of Fiji and 250 miles north-east of New Caledonia. In 1906 a Convention was signed under which the administration of the group was assumed by Great Britain and France. British and French Resident Commissioners were appointed in 1902. Nat. pop. about 58,700, European 946. Principal exports, maize, copra, cotton, and coffee. A British steamer runs regularly between Sydney and the group, and French steamers from Sydney and New Caledonia.

French High Commissioner, J. Repiquet (Governor of New Caledonia).
British Resident Commissioner, M. King, C.M.G. £940
Ass. to do., R. L. L. Browne 400
French Resident Commissioner, M. d'Arboussier.
President of Joint Court, Count de Buena Esperanza £1,200
British Judge, R. S. de Vere.
French Judge, M. Sachon.

(7) There are also a large number of scattered groups and isolated islands.

PALESTINE.

Palestine, extending from the Mediterranean on W. to an eastern boundary formed by the Wady Arabah, Dead Sea, River Jordan and Sea of Tiberias, and from the Egyptian frontier on S. to the French Mandatory Sphere of the Great Lebanon on N., includes, in addition, a large area E. of the Jordan and S. of the Yarmuk.

Palestine is under British administration since the conquest of the country by the forces of General Allenby in 1918. The Administration is conducted under a Mandate from the League of Nations which entered officially into force on Sept. 29, 1923. The country consists of a W. maritime lowland, the mountain region of Judah (which forms the backbone of the district) and, on the E., the depression through which the

Jordan wends its way from the Sea of Galilee (Tiberias) to the Dead Sea. The *Dead Sea*, 1,292 feet *below* the level of the Mediterranean, is 46 miles long and has an average width of 8½ miles; it receives the waters of the Jordan and of six other rivers, and has no outlet, the surplus being carried off by evaporation. Its water is intensely salt and has a specific gravity one-sixth greater than water, with 24 per cent. of salt. (The Great Salt Lake of Utah, U.S.A., is 80 miles long and 30 miles wide, at 4,218 feet *above* mean sea level, and contains 25 per cent. of salt.) The area of Palestine W. of the Jordan is about 9,000 square miles, with a population (Oct. 3, 1922), of 757,182, of whom 590,890 are Muhammadans, 73,024 Christians, 83,794 Jews, and 9,474 members of other faiths. Since 1919 about 30,000 immigrants (mostly Jews) have settled in the country; in 1922 the Jewish immigrants came principally from Poland (41 per cent), Ukraine (14 per cent), Rumania (12 per cent), and Russia (9 per cent).

Palestine is divided into 7 administrative districts, under District Governors. English, Arabic and Hebrew are the official languages of the country. The chief town, *Jerusalem*, had been in Moslem hands since 1244, and under Turkish rule since 1517, until it surrendered to General Allenby on Dec. 9, 1917, to be entered the next day by British troops. The city, which occupies so prominent a place in the affections of the Jewish, Christian and Muhammadan peoples, had a population in Oct., 1922, of 62,578. The Church of the Holy Sepulchre at Jerusalem is visited annually by large bands of Christian pilgrims, principally of the Orthodox and Coptic churches. The site of Solomon's Temple is occupied by the Dome of the Rock, sometimes erroneously called the Mosque of Omar, which contains a relic of Mahomet and the "Holy Rock," the sacrificial altar of Abraham. *Bethlehem*, the scene of Christ's Nativity, is 5 miles S. of Jerusalem. The Church of the Nativity, at the E. end of the present village, is reputed to be the oldest Christian church in existence. King David was also born in Bethlehem. *Nazareth*, about 25 miles S.W. of the Sea of Galilee, had a population of 7,424 in 1922. Other large towns are Jaffa (47,709), Gaza (17,480), Acre (6,420), and Haifa (24,634).

The railway system of Palestine consists of five sections: *Rafa-Haifa*, continuing southward to Kantara to join up with the railways of Egypt, passengers and freight being transported across the Suez Canal at Kantara; *Haifa-Acre-Samakh*, continuing beyond Samakh to Damascus in the French mandatory territory of Syria; *Jaffa-Ludd-Jerusalem*; *Rafa-Beersheba*; and *Nablus-Afule-Tulkeram*. The main junction of the Government Railways is at Ludd, the general offices being at Haifa.

The chief ports are Jaffa, Haifa and Acre. There are branches of the Anglo-Egyptian, Anglo-Palestine, Banco di Roma Crédit Lyonnais, and Imperial Ottoman Bank in the main towns.

Although economic conditions are still primitive, modern methods are making headway, and there are good prospects of development and progress. The country is generally fertile, and cereals, wine, olives and various fruits are produced, while sheep and goats thrive in the lowlands, and in the mountains in time of drought. The imports in the year ending March 31, 1923, were valued at £E5,428,146 and the exports at £E1,376,649. In 1922 there were 309 government schools and 2 training colleges, with a total of 635 teachers and 19,629 pupils.

CAPITAL, Jerusalem.

British High Commissioner, Rt. Hon. Sir Herbert Samuel, P.C., G.B.E. (*b.* 1870) 1920 ......£4,000
A.D.C. and Private Sec., Capt. R. F. P. Monkton.
Chief Justice, Sir Thomas W. Haycraft.
G. O. C. Palestine Command and Inspector-General of Police and Prisons, Maj.-Gen. Sir H. H. Tudor, K.C.B., C.M.G.
Commandant, Palestine Gendarmerie, Major F. W. Bewsher, O.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.
Inspector-General of Gendarmerie Transjordania, Capt. F. G. Peake, O.B.E.
Chief Secretary, Sir Gilbert F. Clayton, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G.
First Asst. do., E. Keith-Roach.
Assistant Sec., E. T. Richmond.
Attorney-General, N. de M. Bentwich, O.B.E., M.C.
Treasurer, S. S. Davis, C.M.G.
Director of Agriculture, E. R. Sawer.
Director of Public Works, H. B. Lees, M.C.
Director of Education, H. E. Bowman, C.B.E.
Director of Health, Maj. G.W. Heron, D.S.O., O.B.E.
Director of Customs and Trade, J. B. Barron, O.B.E., M.C.
Postmaster-General, N. W. Hudson, O.B.E., M.C.
General Manager, Palestine Railways, Col. R. B. W. Holmes, O.B.E., R.E.
Director of Lands, J, N. Stubbs, M.C.
Director of Surveys, C. H. Ley, O.B.E.

Governors of Districts.

Northern District (*Haifa*), Lt.-Col. G. S. Symes, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Samaria District (*Nablus*), Lt.-Col. C. H. F. Cox, D.S.O.
Jerusalem-Jaffa District, Ronald Storrs, C.M.G., C.B.E.
Southern District (*Gaza*), A. Abramson, O.B.E.

ST. HELENA,

probably the best known of all the solitary islands in the world, is situated in the South Atlantic Ocean, 955 miles S. of the Equator, 760 S.E. of Ascension, 1,140 from the nearest point of the African Continent, 1,800 from the coast of S. America and 4,477 from Southampton, in 15° 55′ S. lat. and 5° 42′ W. long. It is 10½ miles long, 6½ broad, and encloses an area of 47 square miles, with a population (Census 1911) of 3,520. St. Helena is of volcanic origin, and consists of numerous rugged mountains, the highest rising to 2,700 feet, interspersed with picturesque ravines. The climate vies with that of Madeira in point of salubrity and evenness of temperature. Although within the tropics, the south-east "trades" keep the temperature mild and equable. The thermometer goes up to 84° in the town at the sea-level; but in the country, 1,800 feet above the sea, the maximum is about 74°, and the mean temperature ranges from 57° in September to 66° in March, there being very little difference between night and day; the lowest temperature in winter is 51°, and the total rainfall (1922) 42·8 inches. St. Helena was discovered by the Portuguese navigator, Juan de Nova Castella, on May 21, 1502 (St. Helena's Day), and remained unknown to other European nations until 1588. It remained uninhabited until the Dutch colonised it *circ.* 1645. The English East India Company seized it in 1651; but it was retaken by the Dutch in 1672. In 1673 it was again taken from the Dutch and was held by the Company, who had obtained a charter for its possession from

Charles II., until 1834 (with the exception of the period 1815 to 1821, during which the British Government held it as a residence for the Emperor Napoleon, who died there May 5, 1821), when it was ceded by them to the Crown. It was formerly an important station on the route to India, but its prosperity decreased after the cutting of the Suez Canal. A phormium (flax fibre) and lace-making industry have been established. St. James's Bay, on the north-west of the island, possesses a good anchorage.

Ascension, an isolated Island in the South Atlantic (3,417 miles from Plymouth, 760 from St. Helena, and 900 from Cape Palmas on the African Coast), is of volcanic origin, the peak rising to the height of 2,820 feet, situated 7° 55′ 55″ S. lat., and 14° 25′ 5″ W. long. It is said to have been discovered by a Portuguese named João de Nova Gallego, on Ascension Day, 1501, and two years later was visited by Alphonse d'Albuquerque, who gave the island its present name. Its extreme length is 7½ miles, and extreme breadth 6 miles, with an area of about 38 square miles, and being situated in the heart of the S.E. trade winds, its climate is dry and salubrious up to 1,800 feet, but above that height to its limit it is damp and foggy. It remained uninhabited till 1815, when the English took possession of it. The island was administered by the Board of Admiralty until Oct. 27, 1922, when by Royal Letters Patent it became a Dependency of St. Helena, it was transferred to the Colonial Office. Georgetown, the capital, is situated in a small bay on the N.W. coast. Ascension is visited by the sea-turtle from January to May, which lay their eggs in the sand; the sooty tern, or "wide-awake," use the island as a nesting-place about every eighth month. *Resident Magistrate*, W. Haining.

The government of St. Helena is administered by a Governor, with the aid of an Executive Council of 4 members, the Governor alone making all ordinances.

CAPITAL, Jamestown. Population (1921), 1,438.

	1920.	1921.	1922.
Public revenue	£13,123	£10,229	£16,282
Expenditure	12,175	11,757	11,621
Debt	*nil.*	*nil.*	*nil.*
Total imports	67,441	44,647	44,636
Total exports	41,857	14,334	24,418
Imports from U.K.	26,790	22,172	28,310
Exports to U.K.	39,657	12,321	19,523

Governor, His Excellency Col. Robert Francis Peel, C.M.G.	£775
A.D.C., Capt. T. C. Mainwaring	
Colonial Treasurer and Harbour Master, H. J. Pink	400
Chief Clerk, Clerk to Executive Council, and Emigration Agent, A. Hands, M.B.E. *and fees*	250
Police Magistrate, &c., (vacant)	440
Colonial Surgeon, W. J. J. Arnold, M.B.	300

Distance, 4,477 miles; transit, 17 days.

ST. KITTS, *see* LEEWARD ISLANDS.

ST. LUCIA, *see* WINDWARD ISLANDS.

SARAWAK.

Raja, H.H. Charles Vyner Brooke, *born* Sept. 26, 1874; *suc.* his father, the Raja Sir Charles Johnson Brooke, May 17, 1917; *m.* 1911, Hon. Sylvia Leonora, daughter of 2nd Viscount Esher, *b.* 1885, (H.H. the Ranee).

Heir Presumptive, Bertram Willes Brooke, (H.H. the Tuan Muda), *b.* Aug. 8, 1876.

Chief Secretary, J. C. Moulton, O.B.E.	$13,250
Treasurer, G. C. Gillan	10,800
Resident, 2nd Division, F. A. W. Page Turner	7,800
Resident, 3rd Division, D. A. Owen	10,800
Resident, 4th Division, H. L. Owen	11,400
Resident, 5th Division, F. F. Boult	10,200
Commandant, Sarawak Rangers, Major S. Cunynghame	7.020
Postmaster-General, K. H. Gillan (*acting*)	7,200
Commissioner, Public Works, Capt. C. P. Lowe	£1,200
Do. Lands and Surveys, H. B. Crocker	$9,000
Do. Police, O. Lang	6,780
Princ. Medical Officer, E. M. Marjoribanks (*acting*)	
Registrar, Supreme Court, H. A. Adams	6,720
Chief Health Officer, O. G. F. Luhn	9,000
Conservator of Forests, J. P. Mead	7,500
Manager, Wireless Telegraph and Telephone Dept., J. R. Barnes	7,500
Municipal Officer, J. A. H. Hardie (*actg.*)	5,280
Auditor, H. Calvert	4,200

Advisory Council in England.

Bertram Brooke (H.H. the Tuan Muda).
H. F. Deshon (late Resident, 1st Division).
C. Willes Johnson (Legal Adviser).
Dr. Charles Hose (late Res., 3rd Division).

Offices, Millbank House, Westminster, S.W.
Secretary, J. F. Rowlatt.

Sarawak is a state on the north-west coast of the island of Borneo, with a seaboard of 400 miles, an area of about 42,000 square miles, and a population of about 600,000, composed of various races. The territory of the Raja of Sarawak extends from Cape Datu in the south to the Lawas District, where it touches the boundary of British North Borneo. The southern boundary is formed by three ranges, the Serang, Kelingkang, and Batang-Lupar mountains; the eastern boundary is a broken range of mountains with peaks rising to 10,000 feet. The principal rivers are the Rejang (navigable for about 160 miles), the Baram (navigable for about 100 miles), the Batang-Lupar, and the Limbang. Kuching, the capital, stands on a small river (the Sarawak) which is navigable from its mouth to Kuching (20 miles). The government consists of a hereditary sovereign and a Supreme Council of 9 (4 Europeans and 5 Malay magistrates), and a General Council of 50, composed of European and Malay officials and native chiefs, meeting every 3 years. The civil service is composed of English officials to the number of 50, appointed by the sovereign. The government of Sarawak was obtained in 1842 from the Sultan of Borneo by the late Sir James Brooke, who became well known as Rajah Brooke of Sarawak. Other concessions have been made in 1861, 1882, 1884, and 1890, when the Limbang River was obtained. The Lawas River was added in 1904. The country produces sago, gutta-percha, india-rubber, beeswax, birds'-nests, oil, gold, silver, diamonds, antimony, quicksilver, tobacco, rice, rattans, coal, gambier, and pepper. A large petroleum field has been discovered at Miri and Bakong, in the Baram district, and is now a valuable asset. Oil exports (1922) 323,156 tons.

	1920.	1921.	1922.
Revenue	$2,645,265	$2,840,171	$2,733,85
Expenditure	2,352,300	2,331,605	2,652,720
Imports	19,858,700	15,248,749	16,540,316
Exports	22,388,074	18,454,592	25,574,632

CHIEF TOWN, Kuching. Population (1911), 30,000. Distance from London, 8,700 miles; transit, 25 to 30 days. Kuching, Sadong, Sibu, and Miri are in wireless communication with Singapore. Steamer leaves Singapore for Kuching and Kuching for Singapore every Tuesday in normal times, a temporary service being now maintained 3 times a month. There is also direct communication with Sibu and Miri.

SEYCHELLES

The Seychelles Islands, in the Indian Ocean, which number altogether 90, were occupied by the French about 1742, captured by a British ship in 1794, and were finally assigned to Great Britain in 1814. By letters patent of Sept. 1903 they were erected into a separate colony. The principal islands of the group are Mahé, Praslin, Silhouette, Curieuse, and La Digue, and the total area of the islands, with dependencies, is estimated at 156 square miles, of which Mahé occupies nearly 56 square miles. The population was estimated (Dec. 31, 1922) at 25,176, an increase of 653 since the Census of 1921, when the total was 24,523 (Mahé 19,426, Praslin 1,999, La Digue 1,303, other islands 1,795). Victoria, the capital, on the N.E. side of Mahé, has an excellent harbour; it is an Admiralty coaling station. Although only 4° S. of the Equator, the islands are very healthy, the death-rate in 1922 being 13·92 per 1,000. There are 19 Roman Catholic and Church of England primary schools; there are also 2 secondary schools.

The principal exports are copra, vanilla, coconuts, coconut oil, tortoise-shell, cinnamon, essential oils, soap, and guano. Aldabra, one of the dependencies of the Seychelles, and about 680 miles from Mahé, is famous for the gigantic land tortoises, whilst the unique double coco-nut, *Coco de Mer*, is found in Mahé, and, in larger quantities, in Praslin, where there is a famous valley. The Governor is assisted by an Executive Council of 3 members (2 *ex-officio* and 1 nominated), and by a Legislative Council of 3 official and 3 unofficial members.

	1921.	1922.
Revenue	Rs.619,753	Rs.644,006
Expenditure	618,883	521,481
Imports	1,348,063	1,779,839
Exports	1,668,615	1,870,531
Savings Bank Deposits	88,441	108,128
Debt (Sterling)	£7,779	£7,005
,, (Currency)	Rs. 50,000	Rs.50,000
Imports from U.K.	422,831	702,359
Exports to U.K.	493,879	752,449

CAPITAL, Victoria.

Governor & Commander-in-Chief, His Excellency Brig.-Gen. Sir Joseph A. Byrne, K.B.E., C.B. (*b.* 1874) 1922 ...... Rs. 18,000

Clerk to Governor, Private Sec., and Clerk to Councils, G. S. Follows Rs.3,000 to Rs.4,200

Chief Justice, His Hon. P. B. Petrides Rs.9,000

Crown Prosecutor, &c., Hon. J. L. Devaux Rs.7,200

Treasurer and Collector, Hon. D. F. Watson ...... Rs.5,000 to Rs.6,000

Auditor, Capt. R. H. Marshall Rs.4,500 to Rs.5,250

Chief Med. Off., Hon. J. T. Bradley, M.R.C.S. Rs.6,000

Superintendent of Public Works and Surveys, Maj. H. Kenworthy, O.B.E. Rs.5,000

Director of Education and Inspector of Schools, J. D. E. Hawker (*acting*) ... Rs.4,500

Director of Agriculture, F. S. Lyne ... Rs.500

Inspector of Police & Supt. of Prisons, G. Savy ...... Rs.3,300 to Rs.3,800

Letters *from* London *viâ* Marseilles, 24 days; *to* London, 27 days.

SIERRA LEONE.

The peninsula of Sierra Leone, situated on the West Coast of Africa, was ceded to Great Britain in 1787 by the native chiefs for the purpose of being used as an asylum for the many destitute negroes then in England. At a somewhat later date the Colony was used as a settlement for Africans from North America and the West Indies, and great numbers of Africans rescued from slave ships have from time to time been liberated and settled there. The Colony has a coast-line of 210 miles, with an estimated area of 4,000 square miles. In 1921 its population was 85,163, of whom 1,161 were resident Europeans. Of the rest, more than half are the descendants of liberated Africans, while the remainder belong to the neighbouring tribes. A babel of tongues is thus to be heard in the streets of Freetown. In 1896 a Protectorate was declared over the territory adjoining the Colony to the northward and eastward. The extreme depth of the Protectorate from north to south is about 210 miles, lying between 7° and 10° N. lat., and the extreme breadth from east to west is 180 miles, between 10° 40′ and 13° 21′ of W. long. Its estimated area is 27,000 sq. miles, and its population about 1,456,148. For administrative purposes it is divided into 3 Provinces, under Provincial Commissioners, assisted by 14 District (and 10 Assistant District) Commissioners. The principal peoples are the Limbas and Korankos in the north, the Temnes in the centre, and the Mendis in the south.

The principal exports are palm kernels, kola nuts, and palm oil; but ginger, piassava, hides, and rice are also exported. The value of the palm kernels exported in 1922 reached £722,403. The chief imports are cotton goods, coal, apparel, hardware, provisions, and tobacco. Freetown, the capital, possesses the finest and most important harbour in West Africa.

A railway runs inland from Freetown to Pendembu, a distance of 227½ miles, and a branch line 104 miles in length extends in a north-easterly direction from Boia to Kamabai. By the extension of the railway and the development of a system of roads in the Protectorate, it is estimated that the output of Sierra Leone products into the European market is capable of being more than doubled. There are 827 miles of combined telegraph and telephone service.

Sierra Leone is a Crown Colony, possessing a Legislative Council nominated by the Crown, and having full power to legislate for the Protectorate as well as for the Colony. The Governor is advised by an Executive Council.

	1920.	1921.	1922.
Public revenue	£999,381	£638,315	£786,540
Public expenditure	843,403	982,031	816,977
Total imports	3,548,478	1,769,628	1,511,496
Total exports	2,949,380	1,625,128	1,372,862
Imports from U.K.	2,559,047	1,225,313	1,076,408
Exports to U.K.	1,569,300	1,053,836	941,394

Governor, His Excellency Alexander Ransford Slater, C.M.G., C.B.E. (1922)	*£3,000
Chief Justice, Sir G. K. T. Purcell	*1,600
Col. Secretary, †J. T. Furley, C.M.G., O.B.E.	*1,400
Senior Assist. do., G. C. Du Boulay	
Attorney-Gen., †M. F. J. McDonnell	*1,200
Treasurer, †P. F. Barton	*1,100
Comptroller of Customs, †J. I. Lauder	*1,100
Circuit Judge, (vacant)	*1,200
D.M.S.S., F. J. A. Beringer, M.R.C.S.	*1,400
Solicitor-Gen. A. C. V. Prior, LL.B.	*960
Police Magistrate, W. Butler Lloyd	*£720 to 960
Master and Registrar, J. F. St. A. Fawcett	*£600 to 840
Dir. of Public Works, W. S. Lake	*£1,000
General Manager (Railways), C. R. Webb	*1,400
P.M.G. and Savings Bank Commissioner, H. T. March	‡960
Director of Education, F. C. Marriott	
Commr., Lands and Forests, M. T. Dawe	*1,200
Bishop of Sierra Leone, Rt. Rev. G. W. Wright, D.D.	

Freetown is 3,078 miles from Liverpool; transit, 11 to 13 days.

SOMALILAND.

(*The Somaliland Protectorate.*)

In 1884 a Protectorate was declared over part of Somaliland, a region where the coast is divided between Great Britain, France and Italy, while the interior is subject to Abyssinia, and forming the north-eastern horn of the African continent. The British Protectorate contains about 68,000 sq. miles. The population, mainly consisting of Somalis, a Muhammadan people, is estimated at 300,000. The boundaries are defined by treaties with Abyssinia, France and Italy; the northern coast as far as 49° E. and the 8th parallel of N. latitude are the limits on the north and south. The Protectorate garrison is now confined to a Camel Corps, 400 strong, the Dervish power having been finally broken in 1920. The chief products of Somaliland are cattle, sheep, goats, hides, skins and gum. There is wireless communication with Aden. The Protectorate was transferred to the administration of the Colonial Office on April 1, 1905.

	1919–20.	1920.	1921.
Total imports	£503,213	£393,815	£349,003
Total exports	231,011	187,041	317,659

Governor and Comm.-in-Chief, His Excellency Lt.-Col. G. H. Summers, C.M.G. (1922)	£1,800
Secretary to the Administration, H. B. Kittermaster, O.B.E.	£700 to 800
District Commissioners, Maj. A. S. Lawrance, D.S.O.; R. R. H. Jebb, O.B.E.; Maj. H. Rayne, M.B.E., M.C. *£600 to 700; Maj. B. H. Horsley, D.S.O., M.C.; Capt. E. N. Park, M.C	*£500 to £700
Treasurer, C. Wilkins	700
Commdt. of Police, Lt.-Col. G. R. Breading, D.S.O.	700
Sen. Med. Officer, R. S. Taylor, D.S.O., M.D.	800
Chief of Customs, H. M. O'Byrne	700
Director of Posts and Telegraphs, C. R. Keyte	600
Director of Public Works, L. H. Macnaghten	700
Commdt. Camel Corps, Lt.-Col. H. S. Pinder, M.C.	800

Principal towns, Berbera, Bulhar, and Zeyla.

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* Exclusive of allowances. † Members of Council.
‡ Inclusive of allowances.

SOUTH AFRICAN HIGH COMMISSION.

High Commissioner for South Africa, The Earl of Athlone, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., D.S.O., A.D.C. (also receives £10,000 as Governor-General of the Union of South Africa)	£3,000
Imperial Secretary and Accountant, H. J. Stanley, C.M.G.	1,700
Asst. Imperial Secretary, C. L. O'B. Dutton	900
Chief Clerk, Shirley Eales	830
Resident Commissioner, Southern and Northern Rhodesia, C. D. Douglas-Jones, C.M.G.	1,800
Private Secretary, F. J. Rosselli.	

The High Commission.—The office of High Commissioner, which was formerly combined with the Governorship of Cape Colony, was by a Commission issued in 1900 vested in Lord Milner; by a similar Commission issued in 1905 in Lord Selborne; since 1910 it has been vested by a separate commission in the successive holders of the office of Governor-General of the Union of South Africa. The High Commissioner is Governor of Basutoland, and supervises the affairs of the Bechuanaland Protectorate and of Swaziland, and he exercises the control provided by Order in Council over the Administration of the British South Africa Company in Southern and Northern Rhodesia. The Southern Rhodesia Order in Council, 1898, and the Northern Rhodesia Order in Council, 1911, provide respectively for a control by the High Commissioner over legislation, important appointments, and Native Affairs in Southern and Northern Rhodesia, and for the appointment of a Resident Commissioner, who is paid from Imperial funds and acts as the local representative of the High Commissioner and the Imperial Government.

BASUTOLAND.

(*The Territory of Basutoland.*)

Basutoland is an inland Native Territory of South Africa, bounded North and West by Orange Free State, East by Natal, and South by Cape Colony, with an area of 11,716 square miles. The Census of 1921 showed 495,937 natives and 1,603 whites, 1,069 coloured and 172 Asiatics.

The territory is well watered, and enjoys a good climate. It is one of the finest grain producing districts in South Africa, and the abundant grass enables the Basuto to rear immense herds of cattle. The Maluti Mountains, forming a part of the great Drakensberg chain, occupy most of the country, which is elevated, broken, and rugged.

The territory is governed by a Resident Commissioner under the direction of the High Commissioner for South Africa, the latter possessing the legislative authority which is exercised by proclamation. The chiefs adjudicate on cases between natives, with a right of appeal to the magistrates' courts, where all cases between Europeans and natives are brought. The revenue is derived from Customs, native tax, income tax on Europeans, Post-office, and licences. Telegraph offices have been opened at Leribe, Maseru, Teyateyaneng, Morija, Mafeteng, Mohale's Hoek, Quthing and Qacha's Nek. There are 451 native schools, with over 31,511 native scholars on the roll, a large proportion being in the schools of the French Protestant Mission; there are also

6 white schools, with 121 pupils. The amount spent on education in 1921–22 was £35,301. The chief articles of export are grain, wool, cattle, and horses, the imports being chiefly blankets, hardware, and groceries.

	1919-20.	1920-21.	1921-22.
Revenue	£199,885	£226,323	£209,802
Expenditure	202,441	252,953	243,078

CAPITAL, Maseru. Pop., 2,319 (399 whites).

Resident Commissioner, Lt.-Col. Sir Edward Charles Frederick Garraway, K.C.M.G.	£1,650
Deputy Resident Commissioner, J. P. Murray	1,050
Government Secretary, R. M. B. Smith ...	950
Financial Secretary, T. A. Williams	840
Assistant Commissioners:—	
Mafeteng, E. H. Cole..................	790
Mohale's Hoek, A. T. Bond	790
Leribe, E. D'Urban Blyth	900
Quthing, J. H. Sims	710
Qacha's Nek, F. Jenner..................	790
Maseru, F. Foord	760
Berea, L. Griffith	790
Chief Veterinary Officer, F. A. Verney ...	875
Director of Public Works, H. W. Gibson...	800
Director of Education, F. H. Dutton, M.A.	750
Prin. Med. Officer, Edward Charles Long, C.M.G.	950
Supt. Leper Settlement, N. M. Macfarlane, M.D.	1,000
Cont. of Stores, Stephen Bernard Dutton	600
Agricultural Officer, L. Wacher..................	510
Auditor, Alexander Warren	480
Chief Clerk in H.C. Office, Shirley Eales...	830
Chief Clerk and Registrar, and Master of Court, E. G. Dutton	650
Accounting Clerk, R. E. Goodman	560
Staff Officer of Police, D. W. How	530

Maseru is distant from London 7,668 miles; transit, through the Cape, about 20 days.

BECHUANALAND.

(*The Bechuanaland Protectorate.*)

The Bechuanaland Protectorate is a country of British South Africa, in the centre of the vast tableland stretching north to the Zambesi.

The Protectorate is bounded on the south and east by the Cape and Transvaal Provinces of the Union, on the north and north-east by Rhodesia, Southern Rhodesia, the Zambesi and Chobe (Linyanti) Rivers, and on the west by South-West Africa. It is about 500 miles long and 550 miles broad, with a total area of about 275,000 square miles; the *Caprivi Zipfel* was attached to the Protectorate for administrative purposes by Proclamation (1922). The population at the Census of May, 1921, was 152,983, of whom 1,743 were Whites, 52 Indians, 1,003 Coloured and 150,185 Natives.

The climate is healthy during part of the year, but malarial fever is prevalent during February, March, and April. The country is essentially pastoral, although Kaffir corn, mealies, beans, pumpkins and melons are sown, and when the rainfall is adequate crops are reaped. Cattle thrive, and numbered 426,344 at the Census of 1921. Much of the country is thick bush. The High Commissioner for South Africa has the power of making laws by proclamation for the Protectorate, where he is represented by a Resident Commissioner. The population is almost entirely a native one, the principal tribes being those of Khama (Bamangwato), of Linchwe (Bakgatla), of Sebele II. (Bakwena), of Tshosa (Bangwaketsi), of Seboko Mokgosi (Bamalete), and of Mathibe (Batawana).

The railway from Kimberley to Vryburg and Mafeking traverses the Protectorate on its way to Rhodesia. There is a telegraph line from Cape Province through from Mafeking, *viâ* Gaberones and Francistown, to Bulawayo and Salisbury. The chief European centres are Lobatsi, Gaberones, Francistown, and Serowe, whither the Chief (Khama) and all his people moved in 1901 from Palapye. The headquarters of the Protectorate Administration are at Mafeking, Cape Province.

	1918-19.	1919-20.	1920-21.
Revenue	£80,282	£81,564	£101,855
Expenditure	76,716	91,611	111,953

Resident Commissioner, Sir James Comyn Macgregor, C.M.G. (*and allowance* £300)	£1,350
Government Secretary and Asst. Commissioner, Southern Protectorate, Jules Ellenberger, I.S.O. (*and allowance* £100)	975
Financial Secretary, Master of Resident Commissioner's Court and Registrar of Deeds, Myles Williams	700
Assist. Commissioner and Magistrate in Northern Protectorate, Lt.-Col. R. M. Daniel ....(*and allowance* £100)	850
Resident Magistrate, Ngamiland, A. G. Stigand..............(*and allowance* £200)	680
Do., Gaberones, E. O. Butler	680
P.M.O., D. M. MacRae, M.D..................	800
Chief Veterinary Officer, W. H. Chase, F.R.C.V.S...........(*and allowance* £100)	775

RHODESIA.

THE BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA COMPANY.

Board of Directors:—Rochfort Maguire (*President*); P. Lyttelton Gell; Hon. Sir Lewis Michell, C.V.O.; Sir Henry Birchenough, Bart., K.C.M.G.; The Marquess of Winchester; Sir Otto Beit, K.C.M.G.; Baron E. B. d'Erlanger; D. O. Malcolm; Brig.-Gen. Hon. E. Baring, C.V.O., C.B.E.; The Duke of Abercorn, K.P.

Secretary, A. P. Millar.

Asst. Sec., G. C. Candler.

Registrar, R. C. Bolton.

Chief Accountant, P. J. Baird, A.C.A.

Head Office, 2 London Wall Buildings, E.C. 2.

Emigration and Information Office, 138 Strand, W.C. 2.

Capetown Agency, Local Secretary, F. B. Philip, M.B.E., Rhodes Buildings, Cape Town.

General Manager in South Africa (*Salisbury*), Maj. P. S. Inskipp, O.B.E.

Acting Administrator, Northern Rhodesia, R. A. J. Goode, C.B.E.

	Sq. m.	Pop.
Southern Rhodesia (*see* p. 723-4)	149,000	899,187
Northern Rhodesia (Livingstone)	291,000	983,539

The total area of Rhodesia is about 440,000 square miles and the total population is 1,882,726 (1921). The territory is named after *Cecil Rhodes*, the founder of the British South Africa Company, and extends from Lake Tanganyika and the Congo watershed in the north, to the Limpopo River in the south. Southern Rhodesia has been granted "Responsible Government" (*see* p. 723-4). The British South Africa Company will be relieved of the Administration of Northern Rhodesia as from April 1, 1924.

NORTHERN RHODESIA.

Northern Rhodesia lies to the N. of the Zambesi, its political neighbours being Tanganyika and the Belgian Congo on the N.; Portuguese E. Africa, Southern Rhodesia and South-West Africa on the S.; Nyasaland on the E.; and Portuguese West Africa on the W. A large portion of this territory was first opened to British influence by David Livingstone, and it is partly occupied bv the native tribes living under their own chiefs, but large tracts are being opened up for European settlement. Over 1,000,000 acres of land are under settlement by white farmers, whose operations are chiefly stock-raising; over 65,000 head of cattle are being grazed by them. Extensive mineral deposits, copper in particular, have been discovered. Indigenous rubber is found in large areas. The country is well timbered, and well watered by the Zambesi and Kafue rivers and their affluents. The Rhodesian railway crosses the Zambesi at the Victoria Falls, traverses Northern Rhodesia, and, crossing the border, extends a further 450 miles *viâ* Kambove to Bukama, in the Belgian Congo State. There are large herds of native cattle (257,000 in 1921). Game is also abundant.

The total area is about 291,000 sq. miles, and the population in 1921 was 983,539, of whom 3,634 were Europeans.

Administrative revenue, 1922-23	£258,154
Administrative expenditure, 1922-23	345,388

SWAZILAND.

(The Swaziland Protectorate.)

Swaziland (called by the natives Kwa Ngwane) lies between the Drakensberg and Lebombo Mountains in British South Africa. The Transvaal Province forms a boundary on the south, west and north, the eastern boundary being Zululand (Province of Natal) and the Portuguese province of Mozambique (Delagoa Bay). The total area is 6,678 square miles, and the population (1921) 112,951, of whom 2,205 are whites, the remainder being Ama-Swazi Bantus (or Swazis). Swaziland is divisible into three longitudinal regions: the mountainous regions of the west, with an approximate altitude exceeding 4,000 feet; the Middle Veld, about 2,000 feet lower; and the Low Veld, bounded on the east by the Lebombo Mountains, with an average altitude not exceeding 1,000 feet. Except in the Low Veld the country is well watered and healthy.

A Special Court having the full jurisdiction of a Supreme Court, and Courts of Assistant Commissioners having a restricted jurisdiction, have been established. Native chiefs continue to exercise jurisdiction according to native law and custom in civil disputes between natives, subject to a final appeal to the Resident Commissioner. The Paramount Chief s Sobhuza, son of the late Paramount Chief Bunu.

The soil is generally fertile, particularly so in the Low and Middle Veld. The whole of the Territory forms excellent grazing for cattle, and cattle-ranching on a large scale has been commenced by several companies. There were about 230,000 head of cattle in the Territory at the end of March, 1922.

In the winter season between 250,000 and 300,000 sheep are brought to Swaziland for grazing from the high table-lands of the Eastern Transvaal. The agricultural products are tobacco, maize (the staple product), millet, pumpkins, ground-nuts, beans, and sweet potatoes, grown in insufficient quantities to meet local requirements. Most of the subtropical fruits can be grown with success. Large areas of land are suitable for growing cotton, coffee, and tea. The country possesses considerable mineral wealth, including gold, tin, coal, and copper. During the year ended Dec. 31, 1921, 391 tons of cassiterite tin, valued at £29,767, were exported; a few gold mines were being worked on a small scale.

Mbabane, the headquarters of the Administration, is situated on the hills at an altitude of 4,000 feet. At each of the district headquarters—Hlatikulu, Stegi, and Pigg's Peak—there is a small number of Europeans in the vicinity of the station, likewise at Bremersdorp, the old headquarters of the Territory. There are eleven schools for Europeans at various centres; and the Government has established a school for natives at Zombode, at which, until recently, the young Paramount Chief (Sobhuza) attended. There is also a school for coloured children. Grants are also made to the various native missions for educational purposes.

There is a tri-weekly communication by motor-car between Mbabane and Carolina (82 miles) and between Mbabane and Bremersdorp (23 miles). Elsewhere the communication is by cart or runners. There are 14 post offices, and a telegraph office at Mbabane, Pigg's Peak, Bremersdorp, and Ezulweni.

	1919-20.	1920-21.	1921-22.
Revenue	£91,801	£88,372	£87,104
Expenditure	87,097	111,139	94,793

CAPITAL, Mbabane.

Resident Commissioner, De S. M. G. Honey, C.M.G.
Deputy Resident Commissioner and Government Secretary, B. Nicholson, D.S.O., M.C.

SOUTHERN RHODESIA.

Southern Rhodesia is that part of the territory named after Cecil Rhodes lying south of the Zambesi River, the political neighbours being Northern Rhodesia and Portuguese East Africa on the N.; the Transvaal and Bechuanaland on the S. and W.; and Portuguese East Africa on the E. The total area is 149,000 square miles, and the population (1921) 899,187, of whom 33,620 are Europeans. The native population is 862,319, with 3,248 Asiatics and other coloured persons, including those of mixed race.

Responsible Government was instituted in Southern Rhodesia on Oct. 1, 1923. The Government is administered by a Governor, appointed by the Crown, with an Executive responsible to the Legislature, which consists of two Houses.

The laws in force in the Cape Colony up to June 10, 1891, were adopted for Southern Rhodesia, so far as they are applicable. Subsequent legislation has been by proclamation of the High Commissioner, by ordinances passed by the Legislative Council, and by Acts of the Legislature. Municipal self-government has been established in Salisbury, Bulawayo, Gwelo, Umtali, and Gatooma.

The main arteries of communication are the Rhodesia and the Mashonaland Railways. The former is a continuation of the line from Cape Town to Vryburg, *viâ* Kimberley, and was opened to Bulawayo in November, 1897, the distance from Cape Town being 1,362 miles.

A line connecting Bulawayo with Salisbury (301 miles) was completed in Oct. 1902. From Salisbury the Mashonaland Railway runs eastwards to Umtali and is continued by the Beira Railway Companies to the port of Beira (Portuguese), a total distance of 374 miles. The section from Bulawayo *viâ* the Wankie coalfields to the Victoria Falls (282 miles) was completed in June, 1904. A branch line of standard gauge (3 ft. 6 in.) runs from Salisbury to the Eldorado mine (78 miles), and has been extended to Sinoia (4 miles). A standard-gauge line leaves the Eldorado branch at Mt. Hampden Junction (13 miles from Salisbury) for the Shamva mines (73 miles). A line connects Gwelo with Selukwe (24 miles); another runs from Bulawayo *viâ* Gwanda to West Nicholson (104 miles), opening up the mining district to the south-east; another connects Bulawayo with the Matopo Hills, where the founder of Rhodesia and Sir Starr Jameson are buried, and a branch line from Gwelo to Umvuma has been extended to Fort Victoria (123 miles). *The African Transcontinental Telegraph Line* ("Cape to Cairo") has been constructed as far as Ujiji in East Africa, about 3,250 miles from the Cape.

Southern Rhodesia is rich in mineral deposits, and it abounds in traces of the ancient gold-workers. The first regular crushing returns began in September, 1898, and the gold produced to December 31, 1922, was of the value of £54,613,083. The output for the year ended December 31, 1922, was valued at £3,111,468. Silver, copper, coal, diamonds, lead, chrome iron, asbestos, and other minerals have also been produced in considerable quantities. Though the climate is sub-tropical, the average altitude makes it well suited for European occupation, and for the cultivation of European fruit-trees, cereals, and vegetables, in addition to tobacco, cotton, and the indigenous products of the country. The local breeds of cattle are constantly being improved by importation of pedigree stock.

On Dec. 31, 1922, there were 81 public schools and 45 other schools, with 5,938 pupils, in addition to 1002 native schools with 60,335 native pupils. The expenditure on education in 1922 was £197,471.

Administrative revenue, 1922–23	£1,326,469
Administrative expenditure, 1922–23	1,357,442
Imports, 1922	3,879,111
Exports, 1922	4,627,693
Imports from U.K., 1922	1,819,714
Exports to U.K., 1922	2,984,955

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Lt.-Col. Sir J. R. Chancellor, G.C.M.G., D.S.O. (and allowances £2,000)	£4,000
A.D.C., Capt. Hon. Arthur Lowther.	

Ministry (Oct. 1, 1923).

Prime Minister and Minister of Native Affairs, Sir Charles P. J. Coghlan	£2,500
Treasurer, P. D. L. Fynn	2,000
Attorney-Gen. and Minister of Defence, Major R. J. Hudson	2,000
Minister of Agriculture and Lands, W. M. Leggate	2,000
Minister of Mines and Public Works, H. U. Moffat	2,000
Colonial Secretary, Sir Francis Newton, K.C.M.G.	2,000

SALISBURY, the seat of government, is situated on the Mashonaland plateau, 4,880 ft. above sea-level (white population, census, 1921, 5,134). BULAWAYO, the largest town in Matabeleland, 4,460 ft. above the sea-level, had a white population of 7,462 (1921). Other centres are Victoria, Umtali, Gwelo, Enkeldoorn, Melsetten, Hartley, Selukwe, Gwanda and Gatooma.

THE SUDAN.

The Sudan extends from the southern boundary of Egypt, 22° N. lat., to the northern shore of the Albert Nyanza, 2° 19′ N. lat., and reaches from the French Sahara about 18° 15′ E. (at 22° N.) to the north-west boundary of Eritrea (Italian) in 38° 30′ E, (at 18° N.). The greatest length from north to south is approximately 1,400 miles, and from east to west 1,200 miles. The northern boundary is the 22nd parallel of North latitude; on the east lie the Red Sea, Eritrea and Abyssinia; on the south lie the British Protectorate of Uganda and the Belgian Congo; and on the west the French Congo. The total area is about 1,014,600 sq. miles, with a population of about 4,000,000, partly Arabs, partly Negroes, and partly Nubian of mixed Arab-Negro blood, with a small foreign element, including some 3,000 Europeans. The Arabs and Nubians are all Muhammadans, as are some of the Negroes, but the latter are generally pagans. Before 1894 the population was believed to be between 8,000,000 and 10,000,000, but by 1898 they had been reduced to about 1,500,000 by war, repression, and disease.

Northern Region.—The greater portion of the region between 16° N. and 22° N. consists of the Nubian Desert on the east and the Libyan Desert on the west, divided by the fertile valley of the Nile, which is nowhere of great width. The Nubian Desert is bounded on the south by the rivers Atbara and Gash, the latter of which looses its annual flood in a fertile delta north of the town of Kassala. It is traversed from south to north by the continuation of the Abyssinian highlands, which constitutes the Nile-Red Sea water parting, and forms a series of parallel rocky ranges rising to a height of 5,000 feet, the lower slopes and valleys of which are clothed in vegetation and comparatively well watered. The maritime plain lying between these mountains and the Red Sea is covered with low bush, and at *Tokar* the Baraka (a mountain torrent) waters sufficient of it to produce excellent cotton.

The Central Region, between 16° N. and 10° N., contains on the east the so-called "Island of Meroë," the ancient seat of civilisation in the Sudan, situated between the Atbara and the Blue Nile Rivers. It is now almost uninhabited save for the natives who visit it with their herds, and to raise a precarious crop after the annual rains. The districts bordering on the upper reaches of the Blue Nile are covered with forests of large trees.

Southern Region.—From 10° N. to the southern boundaries are extensive tracts of cultivable lands enclosed by a semi-circle of forests and swamps, through which a multitude of streams flow into the main river.

Darfur is mainly an elevated plateau about 3,000 feet above sea level, with occasional summits in the Jebel Marra and Jebel Medob of 6,000 feet, one peak (Jebel Marra) rising to a height of approximately 10,000 feet, with summer torrents in the *khors*, which flood much of the southern districts and vanish in the winter. The *Lado*

clave, which had been leased to Leopold II.,
ng of the Belgians, reverted at his death to
e Sudan administration, and now forms part
Mongalla. The total area of the *enclave* is
timated at 15,000 sq. miles, with a Negro popu-
tion of about 250,000. The *Gambela enclave*
ithin the boundaries of Abyssinia) is leased
om the Abyssinian Government as a trading post.

Hydrography.—The Nile basin covers a total
ea of nearly 1,100,000 sq. miles, and while part
the basin lies in Abyssinia and Eritrea, its
urse from the Central African Lakes to the
editerranean is within the British Protectorates
Uganda and Central Africa, and the Egyptian
d Sudanese dominions. The main stream
ues from the Victoria Nyanza at the Ripon
lls and flows through Lake Choga, whence it
verges to the Albert Nyanza and enters the
ains of Lado, in the Mongalla Province of the
dan, as the *Bahr el Jebel.* At Lake No the
ream effects a confluence with the *Bahr el*
azal, from the South-west, and further east
th the *Sobat*, from the south-western highlands
Abyssinia. From the Junction with the Bahr
Ghazal the stream is known as the Bahr el
biad or *White Nile.* At Khartoum, 535 miles
ove the Sobat confluence, the river is reinforced
the Bahr el Azrak, or *Blue Nile*, from the
uth-east, and near El Damer, 200 miles further
rth, by a confluence with the *Atbara*, from
byssinia. Thence the river flows north-west to
ou Hamed, and makes a great south-westerly
nd, across the Nubian Desert, before resuming
s northward course through the Dongolas to
e northern frontier at Wadi Halfa. From the
tbara confluence to the Mediterranean the Nile
s a course of close on 1,600 miles, and from its
urces to the confluence its length may be
ckoned at 2,400 miles, giving a total waterway
4,000 miles. From the Ripon Falls (on the
rthern shore of Victoria Nyanza) to Rosetta
n the Mediterranean) the length of the water-
y is stated to be 3,475 miles. Between
hartoum and Wadi-Halfa occur five of the six
taracts, the remaining (first) cataract being in
gypt at Assuan. The sixth occurs at the
abluka Gorge, below Khartoum; the fifth
low Berber, at El Solimanieh; the fourth in the
ubian bend, between Monastir and Merowé;
e third between New Dongola and the 20° N.
t.; the second ends just above Wadi Halfa;
e first (in Upper Egypt) has been greatly dimin-
hed in vehemence by the construction of the
m and locks at Assuan.

Government.—After the reconquest of the
dan an Agreement, signed on Jan. 19, 1899,
tween Egypt and Great Britain, defined the
undary between Egypt and the Sudan, and
ovided for its administration. The Sudan is
ministered by a Governor-General, aided, since
10, by a Council nominated from amongst the
ficials of the Government. All Ordinances and
ws are made by the Governor-General in Coun-
. The Civil and Criminal Codes are based on
ose of India and Egypt. No duties may be
vied on imports from Egypt and duties on im-
rts *viâ* the Red Sea ports may not exceed those
vied in Egypt. The import and export of
aves is prohibited.

Local Administrative and Judicial System.—
e Sudan is divided into 15 provinces (*mudirias*)
der governors (*mudirs*), under whom are
itish District Commissioners in charge of two
more districts (*mamurias*); a Soudanese or
yptian official is in charge of each *mamurias*.

Many native chiefs have considerable powers, but no general rule can be laid down in such cases. The legal system outside Khartoum comprises Governors and Province Judges, the former often combining both functions; District Commissioners and District Judges, who are magistrates of the first and second class; Native Officials and Chiefs, who are magistrates of the third class. Certain nomad chiefs have also independent power in their own tribes, subject to a revision of sentences.

Defence.—A small garrison of British troops is quartered at Khartoum, under the command of the Governor-General, and there are also some units of the Egyptian Army stationed in the Sudan. The police and the locally recruited irregulars (*jehadia*) are under provincial administration.

Education.—In addition to *kuttabs* (vernacular schools) there are 6 *primary schools* at Khartoum, Omdurman, Wad Medani, El Obeid, Suakin and Atbara, where instruction is given in English as well as Arabic, attended by about 1,100 pupils; a *secondary school* at Khartoum (Gordon College), and a *training college* (also at Gordon College); and *technical* or *trade schools* at Khartum and Omdurman. The central authority is the Education Department.

Production.—The Sudan is the chief source of the world's supply of gum arabic and ivory. The Gezira Irrigation Project (by means of a dam on the Blue Nile at Makwar, about 170 miles south of Khartoum) will enable 100,000 acres to be put under cotton in a few years' time with unlimited scope for extension. Cotton area 1920, 59,026 Feddans; Crop 1920–1921 estimated at 93,000 Kantars. Other products include sesame, senna leaves and pods, groundnuts, dates, hides and skins and gold. The principal grain crops are dura, a kind of millet used for making bread, and dukhn. Estimated yield of dura 1920, 472,000 tons. The Cattle Trade in the Sudan shows remarkable growth in recent years and the number exported is increasing yearly. For some years Egypt has depended very largely on the Sudan for its meat supply. The forests which line the river bank, rich in fibres and tanning material, extend to the frontiers of Abyssinia. On the White Nile the forests contain valuable trees—the ebony tree, the gum acacia, the bamboo, and the rubber creeper. The finest gum forests are in Kordofan, and the best rubber in the Bahr el Ghazal. Gold is the only mineral at present being successfully exploited in the Sudan, a mine being worked at Gabait.

Railways, &c.—In 1915 about 1,500 miles of railways were open for traffic. A bridge has been constructed over the Blue Nile at Khartoum, and the railway now runs to El Obeid, the chief town of Kordofan Province, crossing the White Nile by another bridge near Hillet Abbas. Since the opening of the eastern railway the Red Sea ports of Port Sudan and Suakin receive much of the trade which formerly passed northwards. South of Khartoum communication is established by steamers and boats on the Blue and White Niles, Sobat and Bahr-el-Ghazal, and inland chiefly by camels and donkeys. All the principal towns are in direct telegraphic communication with Khartoum, the total mileage of telegraph lines being 4,353 miles in 1920. There are 65 stationary and 11 travelling Post and Telegraph offices, and 11 wireless telegraphy offices.

Finance.—The revenue is derived mainly from land tax, animal tax, royalties on gum and ivory, customs and railways, posts, telegraphs and steamboat services.

	1921.	1922.
Revenue	£E4,069,235	£E3,880,000
Expenditure	3,900,242	3,880,000
Total Imports.........	5,206.070	...
Total Exports.........	2,057,230	...
Imports from U.K.	2,221,641	...
Exports to U.K. ...	796,893	...

Governor-General, His Excellency Maj.-Gen. Sir L. O. F. Stack, G.B.E., C.M.G.
Private Sec., A. B. B. Howell, M.B.E.
Mil. Sec., Major C. C. Godwin.
Sudan Agent (*Cairo*), R. E. More, O.B.E.
Director of Intelligence (*Khartoum*), C. A. Willis, O.B.E.
Legal Secretary (*Minister of Justice*), W. Sterry, C.B.E.
Advocate-General (vacant).
Chief Justice, R. H. Dun.
Financial Secretary, Lt.-Col. G. E. Schuster. C.B.E., M.C.
Agriculture and Forests, R. Hewison, O.B.E.
Customs, C. H. Armbruster, O B.E.
Education, J. W. Crowfoot, C.B.E.
Medical Dept., E. S. Crispin, M.D., C.B.E.
Posts and Telegraphs, Lt.-Col. J. P. Moir, D.S.O.
Public Works, B. Burnett.
Stores and Prisons, Capt. H. E. Dumbell.
Surveys, Lt.-Col. H. D. Pearson, D.S.O., R.E.
Veterinary Dept., Lt.-Col. J. J. B. Tapley, D.S.O.
Lands, Hugh Fraser, O.B.E.
General Manager of Railways and Steamers, Capt. E. C. Midwinter, C.B., C.M.G., C.B.E., D.S.O.
Deputy Asst. Adjt.-Gen., Lt.-Col. S. M. Castle.
Director, Wellcome Tropical Research Laboratories, Maj. R. G. Archibald, D.S.O., M.B.
Director, Commercial Intelligence Branch, Central Economic Board, H. P. Hewins, O.B.E.
Chief Inspector, Repression of Slavery, F. J. L. Atterbury.

GOVERNORS OF PROVINCES.

Bahr el Ghazel (*Wau*), *Miralai* M. J. Wheatley *Bey*, O.B.E.
Berber (*El Damer*), T. A. Leach.
Blue Nile (*Wad Medani*), A. J. C. Huddleston, O.B.E.
Darfur (*El Fasher*), P. Munro.
Dongola (*Merowé*), G. E. Iles, O.B.E.
Fung (*Singa*), W. R. G. Bond.
Halfa (*Halfa*), J. W. Sagar.
Kassala (*Kassala*), C. P. Browne, O.B.E.
Khartoum (*Khartoum*), E. N. Corbyn.
Kordofan (*El Obeid*), J. D. Craig, O.B.E.
Mongalla (*Mongalla*), V. R. Woodland.
Nuba Mountains (*Talodi*), *Miralai* C. S. Northcote *Bey*.
Red Sea (*Port Sudan*), S. A. Tippetts.
Upper Nile (*Malakal*), K. C. P. Struvé, O.B.E.
White Nile (*El Dueim*), W. Nicholls.

CAPITAL, KHARTOUM, at the junction of the White and Blue Niles. The town has been rebuilt and now contains a large mosque for Muhammadans, a cathedral, and the Gordon College, with extensive government buildings. Population about 23,000. Opposite Khartoum, on the Blue Nile is Khartoum North (16,000), and on the White Nile is Omdurman (60,000), the former Mahdist capital. Other towns are Berber, El Damer, Atbara, Abu Hamed, Merowé, Dongola, Wadi Halfa, Port Sudan, Suakin, Sinkat, Kassala, Kamlin, Sennar, Singa, Makwar, Wad Medani, Roseires, Gallabat, Gedaref, El Obeid, El Dueim, El Fasher (Darfur), Kodok, Mongalla, Kosti and Rejaf.

TANGANYIKA TERRITORY.

TANGANYIKA TERRITORY, formerly "German East Africa," was attacked by British and South African forces and conquered in 1918, the German forces surrendering near Abercorn in North-east Rhodesia on Nov. 23, 1918. Civil Administration was established *pari passu* with the conquest of the territory, and the whole Colony passed under the effective control of the present Administration at the beginning of 1919.

Tanganyika Territory has a coast-line of about 500 miles and an estimated area of 365,000 square miles. The Sultan of Zanzibar's rights over the narrow strip of coast territory were acquired by Germany in 1890 for a payment of 4,000,000 marks. The coast-line extends from the mouth of the Umba to the mouth of the Rovuma River.

The native population consists mostly of tribes of mixed Bantu race, and was enumerated for the whole area (Jan. 1, 1913) at 7,659,898, the coloured population (other than native) being 14,898. The thickly populated provinces of *Ruanda* and *Urundi* are now under Belgian administration, so that the native population of Tanganyika Territory is about 4,107,000. The total white population is 2,447. According to German law every native born after 1905 is free, but a mild serfdom was continued under German rule. Legislation for the abolition of the status of slavery was enacted on June 9, 1922.

Education is not compulsory. In 1921 there were 58 Government schools, with 71 native teachers and 4,200 pupils. Protestant and Roman Catholic missionary societies are working in the Territory.

The total area under forests is about 2,700,000 acres, of which about 2,170,000 are included in the Government Forest Reserves. There are a number of plantations of coco-palms, coffee (on the higher lands), caoutchouc, sugar, cotton, cardamom and cinchona, while fibre plants (especially sisal) are successfully cultivated. In 1921 there were 3,147,442 cattle, and 3,405,103 sheep and goats in the Territory. Minerals known to exist within the Protectorate are coal, iron, lead, copper, mica, and salt. Agates, topaz, moon-stones, tourmalin, and quartz crystals are found, and garnets in large quantities.

The chief exports in 1921 were: Sisal, cotton, hides, skins, copra, coffee, ground nuts, ghee and grain; the chief imports in 1921 were cotton piece goods, foodstuffs, kerosene, cigarettes, tobacco, spirits, wines and beer.

Estimated Revenue, 1922-23		£1,209,474
Estimated Expenditure, 1922-23		2,009,474
	1921.	1922.
Imports	£1,426,125	£1,386,212
Exports	1,015,443	1,441,584

The chief seaports are Dar-es-Salaam, Tanga, Bagamoyo, Pangani, Kilwa, Lindi and Mikindani, but few of these are accessible to ocean-going vessels, though gradual improvements are being introduced. There are two railway lines in the Protectorate—the Usambara railway from Tanga to New Moshi (220 miles), commenced in 1905 and completed in Feb., 1912, and the Central railway (780 miles), from Dar-es-Salaam to igoma, completed in Feb., 1914. Dar-es-Salaam in telegraphic communication with the coast owns, Zanzibar, Mombasa, and many inland entres. There are 75 post offices and telegraph ations. Three Battalions of the King's African ifles are stationed in Tanganyika Territory.

In 1922, 518 steamers (exclusive of coastal oats) of 750,777 tons and 3,578 vessels (dhows) 74,116 tons entered the various ports from aces beyond the territory.

APITAL, Dar-es-Salaam.

overnor and Commander-in-Chief, His Excellency Sir Horace Archer Byatt, K.C.M.G (and £1,000 *Duty Allowance*)	£4,000
Private Sec. and A.D.C. Captain J. A. Purdey	300
hief Secretary, John Scott, C.M.G.	1,800
Assist. Chief Sec., A. E. Stack, O.B.E.	900
hief Justice, Sir W. M. Carter, C.B.E.	2,000
udges, G. G. Alexander; N. Walker each	1,200
and Officer, R. C. Allen, C.M.G.	1,200
reasurer, R. W. Taylor, O.B.E.	1,200
ttorney-General, L. H. Elphinstone	1,500
omptroller of Customs, E. Adams	1,200
rincipal Medical Officer, J. B. Davey	1,200
nspector-Gen., King's African Rifles, Lt.-Col. J. Harington, C.M.G., D.S.O.	
ommissioner of Police, P. F. Browne	1,000
irector of Public Works, J. E. Selander	1,200
eneral Manager, Railways, Col. G. A. P. Maxwell, D.S.O., M.V.O., M.C., R.E.	1,800
irector of Agriculture, A. H. Kirby	1,200
ostmaster-General, W. T. Storm	1,000
onservator of Forests, D. K. S. Grant	1,000
ame Warden, C. F. M. Swynnerton	600
ustodian of Enemy Property, E. Adams	1,050
uditor, W. E. Knollys	1,000
hief Veterinary Officer, F. J. McCall, M.C.	1,000
irector of Education, S. Rivers-Smith, O.B.E.	1,000

TOGOLAND.

(*Joint Franco-British Administration.*)

The former German colony of *Togoland* was onquered by Franco-British forces during the ar of 1914–18, and its administration has been ntrusted to France and Great Britain jointly y the Supreme Council of the Allied Powers.

Togoland is situated on the Gulf of Guinea etween the Gold Coast (British) and Dahomey French), and is bounded on the south by the tlantic and on the north by (French) Upper enegal-Niger, and lies between 0° 15′ W.–2° E. ong. and 6°–11° N. lat. at its extreme limits, he coast line being only 28 miles in extent ° 14′–1° 38′ E. long.). The coast is fringed with goons, but for some 50 miles inland are undu- ating plains, which end in a plateau, about 1,000 eet in mean level, with Mount Agu (3,135 feet) nd Mount Avaklu (3,250 feet) in the south- est. The country is watered by the Oti, which ffects a confluence with the Volta at the estern boundary of Togoland. The area is 33,659 nglish square miles, with a population of about 000,000. The Christian element is small. offee, cocoa, cotton, maize, kola and other ropical products are abundantly cultivated; alm oil, palm kernels, rubber, cotton, maize, round nuts, vegetable butter, fibre, indigo, ola nuts, ebony, and other forest products are xported (exports, 1919, £850,744). The imports (valued at £665,322 in 1919) are textiles, metals, hardware and spirits. The revenue exceeds the expenditure, and the colony is in a very flourishing condition. About 210 miles of railway are open, lines running from the capital to Anecho and to Misahöhe and Atakpame.

In 1920 the whole territory was divided into a *British Sphere* and a *French Sphere.*

The British Sphere consists of an area of about 13,040 sq. miles with an estimated population of 187,940. No portion of the coast is included in the British area. The sphere is administered by the Government of the Gold Coast.

TRINIDAD and TOBAGO.

TRINIDAD is the most southerly of the West India Islands. It is close to the north coast of the continent of S. America, the nearest point of Venezuela being 7 miles distant. It lies between 10° 3′—10° 50′ N. lat. and 60° 55′—61° 56′ W. long., and is about 69 miles in length by 54 in breadth, with an area of 1,862 square miles (531,146 acres cultivated), and a population at the Census of 1921 of 365,913 (including Tobago). The island was discovered by Columbus in 1498, was colonised in 1588 by the Spaniards, and capitulated to the British under Abercromby in 1797. The chief town and port of entry, Port of Spain (pop. 61,580), is one of the finest towns in the West Indies, with sewerage, electric lighting, tram and telephone services. Other towns of importance are San Fernando (pop. 10,610), about 30 miles south of the capital; Princestown (pop. 4,983), and Arima (pop. 4,210). A remarkable phenomenon is the asphalt lake near the village of La Brea, 110 acres in extent, containing an apparently inexhaustible supply; in 1922, 139,433 tons (£339,824) were exported. The soil is rich and productive, the most important products being sugar, cocoa, mineral oil, molasses, rum, copra, limes, and coco-nuts, and various kinds of timber and fruits. The chief exports (1922) were cocoa £1,342,331; sugar £1,145,278; petroleum £764,847; and coconuts £77,420. Coal is found in Manzanilla, and is indicated in other parts of the island. The petroleum industry has made considerable advance, boring operations being carried on by 16 different companies. There are 124 miles of railway open, electric lighting and tramway service, and waterworks and sewage operations have been established. The island is crossed by the telegraph wire of the West India and Panama Company, by Government telegraph and private telephone wires. There is also wireless telegraphic communication between Trinidad and Tobago and between Trinidad and Demerara, Curaçao, Martinique, St. Thomas, &c. The Government is vested in a Governor, an Executive Council, and a Legislative Council, all of whom are nominated by the Crown.

	1920.	1921.	1922.
Revenue	£1,917,743	£1,867,944	£1,661,607
Expenditure	1,652,597	2,074,927	1,939,215
Public debt	3,207,763	3,205,901	3,432,424
Imports	9,498,166	7,413,682	4,604,880
Exports	9,416,545	5,193,976	4,229,403

Tobago was annexed in 1889 to the Government of Trinidad, and on Jan. 1, 1899, it was constituted a ward of that island. It is between 11° 9′ N. lat. and 60° 43′ W. long., about 75 miles south-east of Grenada, 18 miles north-east of Trinidad, and 120 miles S.S.W. of Barbados; is

26 miles long, and from 6 to 7½ broad, and has an area of 114 square miles, with a population (Census 1921) of 23,390. It is one of the most healthy of the West Indies; the temperature varies from 81° to 88°. There are two towns in the island, viz., Scarborough (pop. 1,463) and Plymouth (pop. 430).

Governor, His Excellency Brig.-Gen. Sir Samuel H. Wilson, K.C.M.G., K.B.E., C.B., R.E. (1921)	£5,500
Private Secretary, G. D. Owen	
Colonial Secretary, T. A. V. Best, C.M.G. C.B.E.	£1,350 to 1,500
Assistant Do., H. L. Knaggs	£700 to 750
Attorney-General, W. C. Huggard, K.C.	1,300
Commdt. Local Forces & Insp.-G. of Constabulary, &c., Col. G. H. May, V.D.	1,000
Auditor-Gen., A. G. Biden	£800 to 900
Chief Justice, Sir A. van W. Lucie-Smith	1,800
Director of Public Works, Arch. G. Bell, C.M.G., M.I.C.E.	1,400
Solicitor-General, R. H. Furness	750
First Puisne Judge, A. D. Russell, LL.D.	£1,000 to 1,200
Second Puisne Judge, Samuel Joyce Thomas	£1,000 to 1,200
Crown Solicitor and Administrator General, E. F. Maingot	800
Collector of Customs, H. B. Walcott, C.M.G.	1,000
Registrar, &c., Supreme Court, H. P. Ganteaume	750
Conservator of Forests, C. S. Rogers	£500 to 700
Treasurer, J. T. Hewetson	1,300
Protector of Immigrants and Director of Labour Exchanges, A. H. W. de Boissiere	800
Postmaster-Gen., E. Edginton	£800 to 900
Surgeon-General, K. S. Wise	1,000
Director of Lands and Mines, (vacant)	£1,000 to 1,200
Director of Education, G. Mackay	£800 to 1,000
Director of Agriculture, W. G. Freeman	£850 to 1,000
General Manager of Railways, J. Powter	£1,000 to 1,200
Principal Queen's Royal College, A. M. Low	700
Superintendent of Prisons, P. L. A. Fraser, M.B.E.	500
Govt. Analyst, H. S. Shrewsbury	650
Harbour Master, W. G. Oldershaw	700
Registrar-General, A. C. Robinson	£600 to 650

CAPITAL, Port of Spain (pop. 61,580); transit, 14 days to U.K.: 8 days to U.S.A.

TRISTAN DA CUNHA

is the chief of a group of islands of volcanic origin lying in lat. 37° 6′ S. and long. 12° 2′ W., discovered in 1506 by a Portuguese admiral (Trisão da Cunha), after whom they are named. The population numbers 127, and the inhabitants are said to be very long-lived. The principal settlement (Edinburgh) is in the north-west of the island. In spite of periods of distress the inhabitants refuse to leave the island for the Cape of Good Hope, to which they are attracted by offers of land.

Resident Chaplain, Rev. H. M. Rogers, M.A.

INACCESSIBLE ISLAND is a lofty mass of rock with sides 2 miles in length; the island is the resort of penguins and sea-fowl.

THE NIGHTINGALE ISLANDS are three in number, of which the largest is 1 mile long and ¾ m. wide, and rises in two peaks, 960 and 1,105 ft. above the sea-level respectively. The smaller islands, Stoltenhoff and Middle Isle, are little more than huge rocks. Numbers of seals and sea-elephants visit these islands.

GOUGH ISLAND (or Diego Alvarez), in 40° 20′ and 9° 44′ W., lies about 250 miles S.S.E. of Tristan da Cunha. The island is about 8 miles long and 4 miles broad, with a total area of 40 square miles, and has been a British possession since 1816. The island is the resort of penguins and has valuable guano deposits. There is no permanent population.

TURKS AND CAICOS ISLANDS.

These West India islands geographically form a sort of annexe of the Bahama group, from which Government they were separated in 1848. In 1873 they were annexed to Jamaica, from the north-east of which they are distant about 450 miles. They have an area of about 170 square miles. The population in 1921 was 5,612, of which the principal island, Grand Turk, contains 1,568. Salt is the principal industry of the islands, and Sisal hemp and sponges are exported.

A Commissioner administers the government of the Dependency, assisted by a Legislative Board. This Board has control of local finance, and passes local ordinances, subject to the assent of the Governor of Jamaica, who is also the medium of communication between the Commissioner and the Colonial Office. The Legislature of Jamaica has the power to pass laws applying to the Turks and Caicos Islands, and the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of Jamaica extends to the Islands in matters of divorce and matrimonial causes, and is also a Court of Appeal.

	1920.	1921.	1922.
Revenue	£11,294	£11,733	£10,409
Expenditure	10,780	11,000	11,474
Total imports	59,748	55,937	48,485
Total exports	46,865	3,033	46,660

Commissioner and Judge, H. E. Phillips £700

Grand Turk, *vid* U.S., 13 days.

UGANDA.

(The Uganda Protectorate.)

The territories now comprised within this Protectorate came under British influence in 1890, and a portion of them was for a time administered by the Imperial British East Africa Company. In 1894 a British Protectorate was declared over the kingdom of Uganda and some of the adjoining territories. The present limits are approximately as follows:—On the north, the Uganda-Sudan boundary; on the east, a line drawn down the middle of Lake Rudolf, and along the west boundary of the Colony of Kenya and the eastern shores of Lake Victoria; on the south, by Tanganyika Territory (late German East Africa); and on the west, by the eastern boundary of the Belgian Congo. Within these boundaries lie part of the Victoria Nyanza, part of Lake Edward, the whole of Lake George, half of Lake Albert, the whole of Lake Kioga, the whole of Lake Salisbury, part of Lake Rudolf, and the course of the Nile from its exit from Lake Victoria to Nimule, where the Egyptian Sudan commences. Total area, 110,300 square miles, including 16,377 square miles of water.

For administrative purposes, the Protectorate is divided into 5 Provinces:—

(1) *Eastern Province*, comprising the districts of Busoga, Bugweri, Bugisha, Budama, Teso, Lango, and Karamoja.

(2) *Rudolf Province*, comprising the districts of Turkwel, Turkana, and Dabossa (the last named being, at present, under military occupation).

(3) *Northern Province*, comprising the districts of Bunyoro, Gulu, Chua, and West Nile.

(4) *Western Province*, comprising the districts of Toro, Ankole, and Kigezi.

(5) *Buganda Province* (with islands in Lake Victoria) comprising the districts of Mengo, Masaka, Mubendi, and Entebbe. Owing to sleeping sickness, the islands of Lake Victoria were entirely depopulated, and the inhabitants (about 20,000) settled on the mainland in fly-free districts; but the work of repopulating these islands has been taken in hand as a result of experiments, and natives and their cattle are being repatriated.

With the exception of the Rudolf Province the whole Protectorate is now under direct administration; but the native kings or chiefs, whose rights are in some cases regulated by treaties, are encouraged to conduct the government of their own subjects. The province of *Buganda* is recognised as a native kingdom under a *Kabaka* (H.H. Daudi Chwa, grandson of the celebrated Mutesa). He is assisted in the government by three native ministers and a *Lukiko*, or native assembly. In Buganda (and in *Bunyoro*, *Ankole* and *Toro*, also ruled over by native "Kings"), purely native matters are dealt with by the various *Lukikos*, but in serious cases there is an appeal to higher courts. For Europeans and non-natives justice is administered by His Majesty's Courts. The principal British representative is the Governor who (with the assistance of the Executive and Legislative Councils), makes Ordinances for the administration of justice, the raising of revenue, and other purposes. There are local and special courts of justice, and a High Court with civil and criminal jurisdiction. The Appeal Court consists of the judges of the High Courts of Kenya, Uganda, Nyassaland and Zanzibar. In 1922 there were 3,066 criminal cases tried. There is an armed constabulary force, under a British Commissioner of Police and British officers. There is also a volunteer reserve of Europeans.

In 1920 Executive and Legislative Councils were constituted, and these came into being in Jan. 1921. The former consists of 4 appointed members and the latter includes the former, with 2 unofficial members, and is presided over by the Governor.

The total population of Uganda (December 1922) is given as 3,132,312, composed as follows: Natives, 3,125,522; Asiatics, 5,529; Europeans, 1,261 (including 402 females). Among the natives approximately 640,000 belong to the intelligent, civilised Baganda, a race converted to Christianity by British and French missionaries. Educational work is undertaken by the various Missionary Societies, who receive grants amounting to £9,575 towards scholarships, &c., for students and teachers. About 1,700,000 natives speak Bantu languages; there are a few Congo pygmies living near the Semliki river; the rest of the natives belong to the Masai, Nilotic, and Sudanese groups.

In 1922 total exports, £1,215,793; the import figures are now merged in those of Kenya. The export trade is mainly in cotton (£877,625), coffee, chillies, oil-seeds, rubber, ivory, and hides and skins. The trade is chiefly with Great Britain, the United States, and India.

	1921.	1922.
Revenue	£803,347	£820,365
Expenditure (excl. loans)	786,375	920,228

In 1922 the poll-tax amounted to £346,481 and Customs to £190,056.

The headquarters of the British administration is at ENTEBBE; the native capital of Buganda is at MENGO (Kampala). Nile steamers ply to Rejaf, which is about eight day's march from Nimule, the Sudan port of the Lake Albert Marine Service. A regular steamer service is maintained by the *Uganda Railway Administration* between Kisumu, the railway terminus, and Entebbe, Port Bell, and Jinja, the principal Uganda ports on Lake Victoria. The *Busoga Railway Marine*, which, with the Busoga Railway, is controlled by the Uganda Railway, deals with the traffic on Lake Kioga. There are two steamers and a large number of lighters on that waterway. An additional steamer and subsidiary craft ply on Lake Albert and the Nile between Butiaba, Nimule and Belgian port of Kasenye at the south of Lake Albert. The *Busoga Railway*, of the same gauge as the Uganda Railway, 62 miles in length, runs from Jinga (on Lake Victoria) to Namasagali, a point on the Nile below the rapids, and deals with the cotton output in the regions round Lake Kioga, connecting that lake with Lake Victoria. There is a railway from Port Bell to Kampala, 7¾ miles in length. There is a fleet of Government motor vans. The length of telegraph line in the Protectorate is (1922) 1,187 miles, with 26 telegraph offices.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, His Excellency Sir Geoffrey Francis Archer, K.C.M.G. (1922) ......(and £1,000 *duty*)	£3,000
Chief Secretary, *E. B. Jarvis, C.M.G.	1,300
Provincial Commrs., C. W. G. Eden; P. W. Cooper, O.B.E.; A. H. Watson; J. C. R. Sturrock	£800 to 1,000
Chief Justice, Sir Charles James Griffin, K.C.	1,500
Puisne Judge, F. Guthrie Smith	1,200
Attorney-General, *A. Hogg	1,100
Principal Medical Officer, *J. H. Reford...	1,200
Asst. Chief Secretary, P. W. Perryman, M.B.E.	£800 to 900
Treasurer, *C. K. Dain............................	1,000
Dir. of Public Works, G. N. Loggin, A.M.I.C.E.	£1,100
Director of Surveys and Land Officer, E. Richardson	1,100
Director of Agriculture, S. Simpson.........	1,100
Director of Transport (vacant)	900
Commr. of Police, Maj. E. H. T. Lawrence, O.B.E	1,000
Geologist, E. J. Wayland	900
Chief Veterinary Officer, E. Hutchins	900
Chief Forestry Officer, R. Fyffe	800

CAPITAL (Administrative Headquarters), Entebbe

WEIHAIWEI.

The territory of Weihaiwei was leased to Great Britain by China by a convention made on July 1, 1898, and lies in latitude 37°30 N., longitude 122°10 E. It is situated in the

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* Members of Executive Council.

Chinese province of Shantung, and comprises the island of Liu Kung, all the islands in the Bay of Weihaiwei, and a belt of land 10 English miles wide along the entire coast-line, with a total area of about 285 square miles, and a population in 1911 of 147,177, in which are included 3,000 resident on the island of Liu Kung. In addition to the leased territory there is a zone which comprises that portion of the province of Shantung lying east of the meridian 121°40—an area of 1,500 square miles—within which Great Britain has the right to erect fortifications, station troops, or take any other measures necessary for defensive purposes. The winter is cold, but dry and bracing. The summer heat is not excessive, and the rainfall is, as a rule, small.

The government is administered by a Commissioner. Weihaiwei is a port of call for steamers running to and from the North of China, and there is regular steam communication with the ports of Shanghai, Hong Kong, Chefoo, and Tientsin.

Administrator, A. P. Blunt, C.M.G.
Judge of the High Court, Hiram Parkes Wilkinson.
Crown Advocate, Allan G. Mossop.
Senior District Officer and Magistrate, H. Jowett.
Junior District Officer and Magistrate, S. L. Burdett.
Senior Medical Officer, W. M. Muat, C.B.E., M.B.
Financial Assistant & Chief Clerk (vacant).
Inspectors of Police, A. Whittaker, F. Forcey, G. H. Jennings, A. G. Gunn.

WINDWARD ISLANDS.

The Government of the Windward Islands is made up of the three colonies of Grenada (the seat of government), St. Vincent, and St. Lucia, with their dependencies, the Grenadines being divided between Grenada and St. Vincent. The total area is 508 square miles, with a population (1921) of 162,254. There is one Governor for the three islands; but there is no General Legislative Council as in the Leeward Islands, and no common tariff or treasury. Each island retains its own institutions, and in the Governor's absence is governed by an Administrator subordinate to him.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Sir G. B. Haddon-Smith, K.C.M.G. £3,000
Private Secretary & A.D.C. (vacant) 300
Auditor, M. J. Flanagan..................£440 to 550
Staff Officer (vacant) ....

Transit, about 14 days.

GRENADA

(AND THE GRENADINES).

Grenada is situated between the parallels of 12° 30′–11° 58′ N. lat. and 61° 20′–61° 35′ W. long., and is about 21 miles in length and 12 miles in breadth; it is about 96 miles north of Trinidad, 68 miles S.S.W. of St. Vincent, and 100 miles S.W. of Barbados. Area, about 85,120 acres; population (including some of the Grenadines), 66,302 (Census of 1921). The country is mountainous and very picturesque, and the climate is healthy. Grenada was discovered by Columbus in 1498, and named Conception. It was originally colonised by the French, and was definitely ceded to Great Britain by the Treaty of Versailles in 1783.

The soil is very fertile, and cocoa, spices, rubber, cotton, coffee, and fruit are grown. The forests are rich in timbers. The imports chiefly comprise dry goods, bread-stuffs, hardware, &c. The Legislative Council consists of 14 members, seven of whom are officials.

St. George's, on the south-west coast, is the chief town, and possesses a good harbour.

	1921.	1922.
Public revenue	£99,932	£103,414
Expenditure	136,969	117,849
Public debt	223,670	223,670
Total imports	258,711	266,452
Total exports	279,217	271,392

Colonial Sec., Herbert Ferguson.............. £840
Treasurer, H. W. Sharpe ....£500 to 600
Chief Justice, G. O'D. Walton 1,100
Attorney-General, N. J. Paterson, K.C. 800
Colonial Surgeon, G. W. Paterson 800
Magistrates, T. M. Comissiong, *W. Dist.*; T. W. S. Garraway, *E. Dist.*, each £500; H. Allan Otway, *District Commr. of Carriacou* ....£350 to 420
Postmaster, C. L. Wilson ....£350 to 420
Chief of Police, Maj. O. C. Heidenstam (and quarters) £385 to 440

The GRENADINES are a chain of small islands lying between Grenada and St. Vincent (within which Governments they are included), comprising an area of 8,462 acres. The largest island is Carriacou, attached to the Government of Grenada, pop. (1921) 7,104.

ST. LUCIA,

the largest and most picturesque of the Windward group, situated in 13° 50′ N. lat. and 60° 58′ W. long., at a distance of about 90 miles W.N.W. of Barbados, 21 miles N. of St. Vincent, and 21 miles S.E. of Martinique, is 24 miles in length, with an extreme breadth of 12 miles. It comprises an area of 233 square miles, with a population (Dec. 31, 1922) of 53,221. It possibly possesses the most interesting history of all the smaller islands. Fights raged hotly around it, and it constantly changed hands as between the English and the French. It is mountainous, its highest point being 3,145 feet above the sea, and for the most part it is covered with forest and tropical vegetation. The principal exports (1922) are sugar, cocoa, coco-nuts, copra, limes, lime-juice, molasses and syrup. The chief places are Castries, the capital (pop. 1921, 5,899), and Soufrière (pop. 2,480).

Port Castries, one of the finest in the W.I., is a coaling depôt. In 1922, 197 steamers (tonnage 415,611) entered Port Castries.

	1920.	1921.	1922.
Public revenue	£99,147	£74,177	£64,885
Expenditure	94,353	102,928	91,012
Public debt..........	158,580	155,780	151,630
Total imports.........	528,004	217,507	189,000
Total exports	455,412	228,882	175,479

Administrator & Col. Sec., Lt.-Col. W. B. Davidson-Houston, C.M.G. (and allowance £330) £1,100
Chief Justice, Capt. Oliver Plunkett 700
Attorney-General, (vacant) 600
Treasurer, G. D. Mackie, M.B.E. ......£350 to 440
Chief Medical Officer, Maj. H. E. Sutherland Richards, M.C. ....£600 to 700
Colonial Engineer, (vacant)...................... 500
Registrar, J. E. M. Salmon 600
Magistrates, H. W. Steele, £440; Capt. Ion G. Wakeley, M.C.................................. 300

ST. VINCENT,

an island about 95 miles west of Barbados, situate in 13° 10′ N. lat. and 60° 57′ W. long., is 18 miles in length and 11 in breadth, comprising an area, with its dependencies, of 150 sq. miles, and a population (Census of 1921) of 44,447. In 1846 a large number of Portuguese labourers, amounting to 2,400, entered the island, and proved a valuable acquisition. St. Vincent is more thoroughly English than the two other islands of the group, though it has been the scene of warfare. In 1783 it was secured to Great Britain.

The chief products are arrowroot, cotton, sugar, molasses, rum, cassava, cocoa, coffee, and spices. Its chief imports are linen, cotton and woollen manufactures, Canadian flour, fish, lumber, &c. Steps have been taken to settle the labouring classes on lands acquired for the purpose.

CAPITAL, Kingstown. Population (1921), 3,836.

	1921.	1922.
Public revenue	£53,806	£49,289
Expenditure	56,221	46,851
Total imports	144,543	128,586
Total exports	137,718	109,190

Administrator and Colonial Sec., Robert Walter, C.M.G.	£1,000
Chief Jus. and Vice-Chan., and Police Magis. of 1st District, J. Stanley Rae	£650 to £700
Attorney-General, L. C. Levy	500

WRANGEL ISLAND.

Wrangel Island (or Long's Island), in the Arctic Ocean off the N.E. coast of Siberia, was discovered by James Long in 1849, and was occupied by shipwrecked members of Stefansson's Arctic expedition in 1914. On Sept. 21, 1921, the British flag was hoisted on the island by an expedition despatched to the island by Stefansson, the annexation being notified to the Government of the Dominion of Canada on March 17, 1922. A relief expedition was despatched to the island in 1923, but the party left on the island is assumed to have perished. The island is the resort of polar bears, and its highest point is Berry Peak (2,300 ft.), in the centre of an arctic plain.

ZANZIBAR.

(*The Zanzibar Protectorate.*)

Sultan, H.H. Seyyid Khalifa bin Harub, K.C.M.G., K.B.E., *succeeded* his brother-in-law, Dec. 9, 1911.

The Zanzibar dominions became independent in 1856 under the rule of Seyyid Majid, a son of Seyyid Said, Sultan of Muscat and Zanzibar. They formerly extended along the mainland as far south as Tunghi Bay and north as Warsheikh; but since the cession of the coast-line from Ruvuma to Wanga, including the island of Mafia, to Germany in 1890, and of the Benadir coast to Italy in 1904, they are now confined to the islands of Zanzibar and Pemba, a ten-mile coast-line from Wanga to Kipini, the islands of Lamu, Manda, Patta, and Siwa, together with the port of Kismayu, with a radius of 10 miles. As far as the mouth of the Juba, the Zanzibar dominions on the mainland are under the administration of H.M. Government through the Governor and Commander-in-Chief in the Kenya Colony and Protectorate (*q.v.*). Zanzibar has been a British Protectorate since November, 1890. On July 1, 1913, the Protectorate was transferred from the Foreign to the Colonial Office.

By a decree of Sultan Hamoud (1897) the legal status of slavery ceased to be recognised in the islands of Zanzibar and Pemba.

As the centre of the Arab power, Zanzibar, from the beginning of the 19th century until quite recently, dominated the trade of East Africa. The islands possess practically a monopoly in cloves (the export of which was valued at £788,000 in 1922) and produce quantities of copra (exports in 1922 £273,000). In addition, Zanzibar serves as a storehouse for the East African coast, where both imports and exports are received and distributed.

Of late years the importance of Zanzibar as a port of transhipment and distributing centre has largely decreased, owing to the development of the mainland, to the opening up of the coast ports to direct steamship service with Europe, and to the transfer to Aden of the seat of trade with the Benadir coast. Recent figures, however, tend to indicate that the island, in spite of losing the main transhipment trade, will continue, from the very fact of its geographical position, to retain control of the local traffic—of that portion of the trade which goes to small towns up and down the adjacent mainland coast.

The principal imports are rice, grains, groceries, sugar, tobacco, copra, hardware, petroleum and piece-goods; the exports are cloves and copra, in addition to re-exports of previously imported rice, grain, copra and piece-goods.

The city of Zanzibar, on the island of the same name, is the largest in East Africa, and possesses a magnificent harbour, which presents great facilities for shipping and trade generally. The population of Zanzibar and Pemba (Census of 1910) was 198,914, the area of the former 640 square miles, and of the latter 380 square miles.

The number of ocean-going steamers which entered the port in 1922 was—British 312, Italian 31, Portuguese 4, French 37, Netherlands 14, Norwegian 7, others 13, the total tonnage being 777,357; and 4,772 dhows (93,040 tons) entered the port in 1922.

Trade of the *Port of Zanzibar* in 1922:—

Country.	Imports from.	Exports to.
	£	£
British India	546,000	453,000
Great Britain	330,000	437,000
France	10,000	228,000
South Africa	7,000	39,000
Netherlands	51,000	36,000
U.S.A.	52,000	142,000
Kenya and Tang	570,000	570,000

	1920.	1921.	1922.
Imports	£1,825,000	£2,149,000	£1,893,610
Exports	716,000	2,164,000	2,027,690

British High Commissioner, Sir Robert Thorne Coryndon, K.C.M.G. (1922) (*Governor of Kenya*)	£500
Sec. to High Commissioner, Maj. E. A. T. Dutton	150
British Resident, Alfred Claud Hollis, C.M.G., C.B.E. (and duty allowance £500)	2,000
Chief Secretary, E. Costley-White, O.B.E.	1,200
Judge of H.B.M. Court, T. S. Tomlinson (and personal allowance £200)	1,300
Treasurer, N. B. Cox	900
Attorney-General, S. S. Abrahams	900
Director of Agriculture, V. M. Kirkham	900
Director of Education, W. Hendry	800
Comptroller of Customs, D. G. Kirsopp	

Zanzibar is distant 6,850 miles; transit, 20 days.

The United States of America.

AREA AND POPULATION.

Divisions.	Gross Area, 1920 (sq. miles).	Population.	
		Census 1910.	Census 1920.
United States	*3,026,789	91,972,266	105,710,620
Alaska	590,884	64,356	55,036
Guam	210	11,806	13,275
Hawaii	6,449	191,909	255,912
Panama Canal Zone	527	*a*62,810	22,858
Philippines	115,026	*b*7,635,426	*d*10,350,640
Porto Rico	3,435	1,118,012	1,299,809
Samoa	77	*a*7,251	8,056
Virgin Islands	132	*c*27,086	*e*26,051
Military, &c., abroad	—	55,608	117,238
Total	3,743,529	101,146,530	117,859,495

* Land Area, Continental United States, 2,973,774.
a Population in 1912; *b* 1903; *c* 1911; *d* 1918; *e* 1917.

Increase of the People—(*Continental U.S. only*).

Year of Census.	Total Population.			Increase over Preceding Census.	Decennial Immigrants.
	White.	Coloured.	Total.		
1860	26,922,537	4,520,784	31,443,321	8,251,445	2,511,060
1870	33,589,377	4,968,994	38,558,371	7,115,050	2,377,279
1880	43,402,970	6,752,813	50,155,783	11,597,412	2,812,191
1890	55,101,258	7,846,456	62,947,714	12,791,931	5,246,613
1900	66,809,196	9,185,379	75,994,575	13,046,861	3,687,564
1910	81,731,957	10,240,309	91,972,266	15,977,691	8,795,386
1920	94,820,915	10,889,705	105,710,620	13,738,354	5 735,811

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

The annual compilation of mortality statistics for that part of the United States known as the "Registration Area" began with the calendar year 1900. This area at that time included 40·5 per cent. of the total population, and in 1921 82·2 per cent. The birth registration area was established in 1915. It included at that time 31·1 per cent. of the total population, and in 1921, 65·3 per cent. The following table shows the number of births and deaths in the respective Registration Areas, with rates per 1,000 of the estimated population, for the calendar years 1915 to 1921:—

Calendar Year.	Births.*		Deaths.*	
	Number.	Rate per 1,000.	Number.	Rate per 1,000.
1915	776,304	25·1	909,155	13·6
1916	818,983	25·0	1,001,921	14·0
1917	1,353,792	24·7	1,068,932	14·3
1918	1,363,649	24·6	1,471,367	18·1
1919	1,373,438	22·3	1,096,436	12·9
1920	1,508,874	23·7	1,142,558	13·1
1921	1,714,261	24·3	1,032,009	11·6

* Exclusive of still-births.

IMMIGRATION.

From 1820 to 1920, 33,630,104 alien immigrants landed in the United States, the arrivals in 1913 being 1,197,892, and those from 1918 onward being (1918) 116,618, (1919) 141 132, (1920) 430,001.

MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE.

The Law of Divorce differs in many of the States, while South Carolina has no Divorce Law. In addition to adultery and cruelty of the husband or adultery of the wife, abandonment (desertion), habitual drunkenness, and imprisonment for felony are qualifying offences.

Year.	Marriages.	Divorces Granted.		
	Total.	To Wife.	To Husband.	Total.
1905	804,787	45,756	22,220	67,976
1906	853,290	48,607	23,455	72,062
1916	1,040,684	74,893	33,809	112,036
1922	1,126,418	—	—	148,554

Religion.—The *Year-book of the Churches* (1923) gives the total Church population of the United States as follows:—Protestant, 77,958,470; Roman Catholic, 18,104,804; Eastern Orthodox, 456,054; Latter-Day Saints, 604,082; Jewish, 1,600,000. The approximate ratios to population are Protestant 77; R.C. 18; other Faiths 3.

FOREIGN-BORN POPULATION OF U.S. (CENSUS OF 1920.)

Country.	Number.	Country.	Number.	Country.	Number.	Country.	Number.
Armenia	36,628	Finland	149,824	Netherlands .	131,766	Syria	51,901
Austria	575,627	France	153,072	Norway	363,863	Turkey in Asia	11,019
Belgium	62,687	Germany	1,686,108	Poland	1,139,979	Turkey in Europe	5,284
Canada—		Greece	175,976	Portugal	69,981		
French	307,786	Hungary	397,283	Rumania	102,823	Wales	67,066
Other.........	817,139	Ireland	1,037,234	Russia	1,400,495	West Indies (not U.S.A.)	78,962
China...........	43.560	Italy	1,610,113	Scotland	254,570		
Czecho-Slovakia	362,438	Japan	81,502	Spain	49,535	Yugo Slavia...	169,439
Denmark	189,154	Lithuania......	135,068	Sweden	625,585	Other Countries	158,295
England	813,853	Mexico	486,418	Switzerland...	118.659		

SUMMARY: *Europe*, 11,882,053; *Asia*, 237,950; *America*, 1,727,017; *Other*, 73,672. *Total*, 13,920,692.

PHYSIOGRAPHY.

The Republic occupies the southern portion of the North American Continent, between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, in latitude 25°-49° North and longitude 67°-124° 30′ West, its northern boundary being Canada and the southern boundary Mexico.

Its coast-line on both oceans has an estimated length of about 15,610 miles, besides 3,620 miles on the great lakes and 5,744 on the Gulf of Mexico. The principal river is the mighty Mississippi-Missouri, traversing the whole country from north to south, and having a course of 4,500 miles to its mouth in the Gulf of Mexico, with many large affluents, the chief of which are the Yellowstone, Nebraska, Arkansas, Ohio, and Red Rivers. The rivers flowing into the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans are comparatively small; among the former may be noticed the Hudson, Delaware, Susquehanna, Potomac, and Savannah; of the latter, the Columbia, Sacramento, and Colorado. The Mobile and Colorado of Texas fall into the Gulf of Mexico, also the Rio Grande, a large river partly forming the boundary with Mexico. The areas of the water-basins have been estimated as follows:—Rivers flowing to the Pacific, 644,040 square miles; to the Atlantic, 488,877; and to the Gulf of Mexico, 1,683,325 square miles, of which 1,257,547 are drained by the Mississippi-Missouri. The chain of the Rocky Mountains separates the western portion of the territory from the remainder, all communication being carried on over certain elevated passes, several of which are now traversed by railroads; west of these, bordering the Pacific coast, the Cascade Mountains and Sierra Nevada form the outer edge of a high table-land, consisting in great part of stony and sandy desert, and in which occurs the Great Salt Lake, extending to the Rocky Mountains. Eastward the country is a vast, gently undulating plain, with a general slope southwards towards the marshy flats of the Gulf of Mexico, extending to the Atlantic, interrupted only by the Alleghany Mountains, of inferior elevation, in the Eastern States. Nearly the whole of this plain, from the Rocky Mountains to some distance beyond the Mississippi, consists of immense treeless savannahs and prairies of luxuriant grass. In the Eastern States (which form the more settled and most thickly inhabited portion of the territory) large forests of valuable timber, as beech, birch, maple, oak, pine, spruce, elm, ash, walnut; and in the south, live-oak, water-oak, magnolia, palmetto, tulip-tree, cypress, &c., still exist, the remnants of the wooded region which formerly extended over all the Atlantic slope, but into which great inroads have been made by the advance of civilisation. The Mississippi valley is eminently fertile. The mineral kingdom produces in great abundance iron copper, lead, zinc, and aluminium; the non-metallic minerals including immense quantities of coal, anthracite, petroleum, stone, cement, phosphite rock, and salt. Precious metals include gold and silver, raised mainly in Colorado, California, and Alaska (gold), and Colorado, Montana, Utah, and Idaho (silver); while precious stones are worked in great variety, including the turquoise, sapphire, tourmaline, and garnet.

HISTORY.

Early Colonisation.—A natural factor, the great expanse of ocean which divides the American continent from Asia, has saved America from *Asiatic* domination, and it required many centuries of progress before the *European* adventurer dared to attempt the passage of the narrower Atlantic. The aboriginal inhabitants were comparatively few in number, and being generally backward in development, except in Mexico, have left few permanent traces of their presence.

Although *Columbus* discovered America in the 15th century (Oct. 12, 1492), American history may be said to commence with the colonising expeditions from Europe in the 16th and 17th centuries. No definite European settlement was attempted until the last quarter of the 16th century, when England, Holland, Sweden, France, and Spain made determined efforts to bring into account the potential wealth of the newly discovered continent. Of these nationalities the English secured a paramount influence, through their natural aptitude for colonisation, which continues to distinguish that race (and in a greater degree the Scots) amongst the nations of Europe. In the 17th century a chartered company founded *Jamestown* (1607), and many Royalist settlements were established in the district which had been named *Virginia*, after Queen Elizabeth, in the previous century. But step by step with the Church and Royalist foundations in the South a similar series of Puritan and Separatist centres was established in the North. The small band of "Pilgrim Fathers" in their 180-ton *Mayflower*, from Southampton, England, to Plymouth, Massachusetts (1620), was soon followed by a stream of well-to-do merchants from Boston, Lincolnshire and other east coast English towns, and *New England* became rapidly prosperous. Between these two settlements the Dutch had established themselves in *New Netherlands* (1621), and the Swedes in *New Sweden* (1638). Other English foundations were *Maryland* (1632), *Carolina* (1663), *New York* (1664), *New Jersey* (1665), and *Pennsylvania* (1681). From that date Continental enterprise may be said to have ceased for half a century, and *Georgia* (1732) was the last of the English settlements.

Anglo-French Wars.—A continuous struggle was waged between the English and French settlements in America, but until the *War* of 1754–1763 little part was taken by Great Britain in the actual campaigns. The issue of this war decided the fate of America. It secured the possession of the Pacific coast for the inhabitants of the Atlantic slope, and roused the interests of the British Government in the possibilities of its American colonies. The Home Government endeavoured to recover from the colonies part of the cost of the war by which their existence had been secured, but "taxation without representation" was bitterly resented. In December, 1773, some English ships laden with tea arrived in the harbour of Boston, where a non-importation agreement was strictly enforced. A band of colonists, disguised as Indians, boarded the vessels and threw their contents into the sea. This *Boston Tea Party* of December 16, 1773, remains as an outstanding incident in the quarrel between America and Great Britain.

The War of Independence.—In spite of the counsels of Chatham, the King persisted in repressive measures. The colonists resisted in arms, and bloodshed ensued at the first engagement at *Lexington*, April 19, 1775, and continued until the *Capitulation of Yorktown*, October 19, 1781, when *Lord Cornwallis* surrendered with the whole of his forces to *General Washington*. When peace was concluded between America and Great Britain (Sept. 3, 1783), no vestige of territory over which the dispute had raged remained under British rule.

The Declaration of Independence.—On July 4, 1776, the delegates of the various American colonies adopted the Declaration of Independence.[*] "*We, the representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the world for the rectitude of our intentions, solemnly publish and declare that these United Colonies are, and of right ought to be, Free and Independent States.*" This Declaration was at length acknowledged by Great Britain, and the United States of America from this beginning has become one of the greatest Powers of the world. The Declaration of Independence was followed by the framing of a *Constitution*, which was ratified in 1787 to 1790 by the 13 *Original States* (Delaware, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Georgia, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Maryland, South Carolina, New Hampshire, Virginia, New York, North Carolina, and Rhode Island). This Constitution established a legislature of two houses, and vested the executive power in an elective President, and on April 30, 1789, *George Washington* entered office as the first of a line of Presidents of the United States of America.

War of 1812.—The maritime war of Britain and France led to the outbreak of hostilities between the former and the United States, owing mainly to the rival interpretation of the law of allegiance in connexion with impressment of British subjects from American ships to serve in the British Navy. On June 18, 1812, the United States declared war against Britain, in which the latter was generally successful on land and the United States almost invariably victorious on the sea. A land engagement at *Chateauguay* on October 26, 1813, gained lasting glory for the troops of Canada, and earlier in the same year—June 1, 1813—a duel at sea between the *Chesapeake* and the *Shannon* did much to restore the prestige of the British Navy. Peace was concluded by the *Treaty of Ghent* on December 24, 1814, after a purposeless war, which Canada alone has reason to remember with satisfaction.

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[*] On April 30, 1819, the Raleigh (N.C.) Register published the following document, said to have been adopted by the Committee of Mecklenburg County, North Carolina, on May 20, 1775, the day after the receipt of the news of the battle of Lexington. "In the third session of the Second Continental Congress, Richard Henry Lee proposed, and John Adams, of Massachusetts, seconded, a resolution declaring the United Colonies free and independent States; and Thomas Jefferson, John Adams, Roger Sherman, and Robert Livingston were appointed a committee to draw up a Declaration of Independence. This famous document, composed almost entirely by Jefferson, was adopted unanimously on July 4, 1776."

The Gold Rush.—In 1846 a dispute arose between the United States and Mexico in connexion with the boundaries of *Texas*, recently (1845) admitted as a State of the Union, and after hostilities of several months the war ended in the *Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo* (1847). Under this treaty Mexico surrendered the disputed portions of Texas and New Mexico, part of Arizona, and *California*. In 1848 a great rush of goldseekers entered the newly acquired territory, which remains the principal gold-producing State of the Union.

The Civil War.—Among the industrial classes of America in 1860 nearly 4,000,000 were negro slaves, descendants of those planted in the Colonies by Britain. The question of their emancipation led to a bitter dispute between the Northern and Southern States of America, the latter seceding from the Union in 1861. Two years earlier *John Brown*, an advocate of emancipation, had embittered the relations between the North and South by a raid upon the Government arsenal of *Harper's Ferry*, which he captured and held until forced to surrender; and although he was hanged by the State of Virginia his object was eventually achieved by President Lincoln's *Emancipation Proclamation* of January 1, 1863. The *Secession of the Southern States* was followed by hostilities, which included many pitched battles, fought with astounding tenacity and prolific slaughter on both sides. Hostilities ceased soon after the surrender of *General Lee* at *Appomattox* on April 9, 1865, and the bitterness engendered by the war was buried in a lasting peace. By a careless observance of the Foreign Enlistment Act, Britain permitted the departure from Liverpool of the *Alabama*, which committed depredations upon United States shipping, and was also guilty of other acts of negligence, for which, under the *Treaty of Washington*, May 8, 1871, Britain was called upon to pay £3,250,000 damages to the United States. In the four years' war the Confederate (Southern) States lost over 200,000 men by death and disease, while the victorious Federal (Northern) States lost close on 350,000 from the same causes.

War with Spain.—The continuous misgovernment of the neighbouring island of *Cuba* brought America into conflict with Spain in 1898. A succession of revolts, which the Spanish forces were unable to suppress, left Cuba the prey to anarchy, and induced the United States to despatch to Havana the warship *Maine*. By accident or design that vessel was destroyed by an explosion (Feb. 15), and the United States declared war against Spain on April 25, 1898. The outcome of the hostilities was the freedom of Cuba and the acquisition by the United States of the Spanish possessions in the *Philippine Islands*, in addition to *Guam* (Pacific) and *Porto Rico* in the West Indies.

The Panama Canal.—On June 28, 1902, Congress appropriated the sum of $40,000,000 for the purchase of all outstanding rights in the work inaugurated on the *Panama Canal*, and on April 28, 1904, a further sum was granted for the purchase of a strip of territory on each side of the proposed waterway from the Republic of Panama. Operations were immediately undertaken, and the Canal was completed in 1913, and was opened to traffic with no inaugural ceremony on August 1, 1914.

Anglo-American Arbitration.—A Treaty of Arbitration between the United Kingdom and the United States was signed at Washington, August 3, 1911. The Treaty contained seven Articles (*see* 1912 Edition of WHITAKER'S ALMANACK). An Anglo-American Peace Commission Treaty was signed by Mr. Bryan and the British Ambassador on Sept. 15, 1914.

The World War.—On April 6, 1917, the United States, after fruitless endeavours to obtain guarantees from Germany that the rights of neutrals on land and sea would be observed, entered the World War on the side of France, Great Britain and the Allied and Associated Powers. The first shot by U.S. troops (Oct. 27, 1917) was followed by a full participation in the campaigns of the Allies, and the Armies of the United States contributed very largely to the defeat of the Central Powers. At the date of the *Armistice* (Nov. 11, 1918) 3,670,888 troops had been placed under arms, and 77,459 were numbered amongst the killed or died of disease, accident or other causes. U.S. troops also figured amongst the armies sent to the assistance of Russia against the Bolshevik *régime*, but these were withdrawn, in accordance with the plans of the Allies, in 1919.

GOVERNMENT.

The United States of America is a Federal Republic consisting of 48 States and 1 Federal District (of which 13 are Original States, 7 were admitted without previous organisation as Territories, and 28 were admitted after such organisation), and of 2 organised Territories.

THE CONSTITUTION.—By the Constitution of Sept. 17, 1787 (to which ten amendments were added on Dec. 15, 1791, and eleventh to nineteenth Jan. 8, 1798, Sept. 25, 1804, Dec. 18, 1865, July 28, 1868, March 30, 1870, Feb. 25, 1913, May 31, 1913, Jan. 29, 1919, and Aug. 26, 1920), the government of the United States is entrusted to three separate authorities—the Executive, the Legislative, and the Judicial.

THE EXECUTIVE.

The *Executive* power is vested in a President, who is elected every four years, and is eligible for re-election. The mode of electing the President is as follows:—Each State appoints, in such manner as the Legislature thereof directs (they are now elected by popular vote on the *first Tuesday after the first Monday in November* of the year preceding the year in which the Presidential term expires), a number of electors, equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives to which the State may be entitled in the Congress; but no Senator or Representative, or anyone holding office under Government, shall be appointed an elector. The electors for each State meet at their respective State Capitals on the *second Monday of the January* following, and there vote for a President by ballot. The ballots are then sent to Washington, and opened on the *second Wednesday of February* by the President of Senate in presence of Congress, and the candidate who has received a majority of the whole number of electoral votes cast is declared President for the ensuing term. If no one has a majority, then from the three highest on the list the House of Representatives elects a President, the votes being taken by States, the representation from each State having one vote. There is also a Vice-President, who, on the death of the President, becomes *ex officio* President for the remainder of the term. In case of the removal or death of both President and Vice-President, a statute provides for the succession of the Secretary of State, Secretary of the Treasury, Secretary of War, Attorney-General, Postmaster-General, Secretary of Navy, and Secretary of the Interior, so that the State can never be without a Head or Ruler.

The President must be 35 years of age and a native citizen of the United States. He receives a salary of $75,000, with a travelling allowance of $25,000. Executive duties:—

(1) He is Commander-in-Chief of the Army and of the Navy (and of the Militias when they are in Federal service), and he commissions all officers therein.

(2) With the consent of the Senate, he appoints the Cabinet officers and all the chief (and many minor) officials.

(3) He exercises a general supervision over the whole Federal Administration and sees that the Federal Laws are duly carried out. Should disorder arise in any State which the authorities thereof are unable to suppress, the aid of the President may be invoked.

(4) He conducts the Foreign Policy of the Republic, and, with the approval of the Senate, negotiates Treaties with Foreign Powers. The Declaration of War rests with Congress.

(5) He makes recommendations of a general nature to Congress, and when laws are passed by Congress he may return them to Congress with a veto. But if a measure so vetoed is again passed by both Houses of Congress by a two-thirds majority in each House, it becomes law, notwithstanding the objections of the President.

THE PRESIDENT.

President of the United States, Calvin Coolidge, of Massachusetts, *born* at Plymouth, Vermont, July 4, 1872; graduated from Amherst College in 1895; practiced law at Northampton, Mass.; councilman; city solicitor; clerk of courts; chairman Republican City Committee; member General Court of Massachusetts; Mayor of Northampton; member Massachusetts Senate; Lieutenant-Governor of Massachusetts 1916-18; Governor of Massachusetts 1919-20; elected Vice-President Nov. 2, 1920; became President (on the death of Warren G. Harding) Aug. 3, 1923. *Republican.*

THE CABINET.

(In order of succession to the Presidency.)

2. *Secretary of State*, Charles Evans Hughes, of New York (*born* 1862), *appointed* March 4, 1921.
3. *Secretary of the Treasury*, Andrew W. Mellon, of Pennsylvania (*born* 1855), *appointed* March 4, 1921.
4. *Secretary of War*, John Wingate Weeks, of Massachusetts (*born* 1860), *appointed* March 5, 1921.
5. *Attorney-General*, Harry M. Daugherty, of Ohio (*born* 1860), *appointed* March 5, 1921
6. *Postmaster-General*, Harry S. New, of Indiana (*born* 1858), *appointed* Feb. 27, 1923.
7. *Secretary of the Navy*, Edwin Denby, of Michigan (*born* 1870), *appointed* March 5, 1921.
8. *Secretary of the Interior*, Hubert Work, of Colorado (*born* 1860), *appointed* Feb. 27, 1923.

Secretary of Agriculture, Henry C. Wallace, of Iowa (*born* 1866), *appointed* March 5, 1921.

Secretary of Commerce, Herbert Clark Hoover, of California (*born* 1874), *appointed* March 5, 1921.

Secretary of Labour, James J. Davis, of Pennsylvania (*born* 1873), *appointed* March 5, 1921.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

(New York and Pennsylvania Aves., Washington, D.C.)

The *Department of State* has cognisance of all matters appertaining to Foreign Affairs, including correspondence with Representatives of the U.S., both diplomatic and consular, and with accredited Representatives of Foreign States in the U.S. The *Secretary of State* is the custodian of the Seal of the U.S., which is affixed by him to all proclamations, to various commissions, and to warrants of extradition; he is also the Custodian of the Laws of the U.S. and of Treaties made with Foreign Powers. He grants and issues Passports, and communicates to Congress reports made by Diplomatic and Consular officers of the U.S. He is the medium of correspondence between the President and the chief executives of the States of the Union.

Sec. of State, Charles E. Hughes, *N.Y.* ...	$12,000
Under Secretary, William Phillips, *Mass.*	7,500
Assistant Secretary, Leland Harrison, *Ill.*	5,000
Second do., A. A. Adee, *D.C.*	4,500
Third do., J. Butler Wright, *Wyo.*	4,500
Director of Consular Service, Wilbur Carr, *N.Y.*	4,500
Chief Clerk, Ben G. Davis, *Neb.*	3,000
Solicitor, Charles Cheney Hyde, *Ill.*	5,000
Chief, Division of Western European Affairs, William R. Castle, *D.C.*	4,500
Chief, Division of Eastern European Affairs, Evan E. Young, *Consular Service*	
Chief, Division of Latin American Affairs, Francis White (*Diplomatic Service*) ...	
Chief, Division of Political and Economic Information, Prentiss B. Gilbert, *N.Y.*	4,000
Chief, Division of Mexican Affairs, Matthew E. Hanna, *Diplomatic Service*	3,500
Chief, Division of Far Eastern Affairs, John Van A. MacMurray, *D.C.*	4,500
Chief, Division of Near Eastern Affairs, Allen W. Dulles, *Diplomatic Service*	
Chief, Division of Current Information, Stanley Hawke, *N.J.*	2,500
Chief, Diplomatic Bureau, Wortingthon E. Stewart, *Ohio*	2,500
Chief, Consular Bureau, Herbert C. Hengstler, *Ohio*	3,500
Chief, Bureau of Appointments, Miles M. Shand, *N.J.*	3,000
Chief, Division of Publications, Gaillard Hunt, *Va.*	4,500
Chief, Division of Passport Control, George L. Brist, *Iowa*	3,000
Chief, Bureau of Indexes and Archives, David A. Salmon, *Conn.*	3,500
Chief, Bureau of Accounts, William McNeir, *Mich.*	3,500
Chief, Visa Office, J. Preston Doughten, *Consular Service*	

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY.

(15th Street, Washington, D.C.)

The *Secretary of the Treasury* is charged by law with the management of the national finances. He prepares plans for the improvement of the revenue and for the support of the public credit; superintends the collection of the revenue, and directs the forms of keeping and rendering public accounts and of making returns; grants warrants for all moneys drawn from the Treasury in pursuance of appropriations made by law, and for the payment of moneys into the Treasury; and submits a report annually to Congress on the condition of the public finances and the results of activities under his supervision. He controls the construction, maintenance and operation of public buildings; the coinage and printing of money; the administration of the Coast Guard and the Public Health branches of the public service, and furnishes generally such information as may be required by either branch of Congress on all matters pertaining to the foregoing. He is *ex-officio* chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, created by Act approved December 23, 1913, known as the Federal Reserve Act; *ex-officio* chairman of the Federal Farm Loan Board, created by Act approved July 17, 1916, known as the Federal Farm Loan Act; Honorary chairman of the United States section of the Inter American High Commission; Chairman of the World War Foreign Debt Commission; Chairman of the Rock Creek and Potomac Parkway Commission; Member of the Board of Trustees, Postal Savings System; Member of the Board of Trustees, Smithsonian Institution; Member, Federal Narcotics Control Board; Chairman of the Board of Directors, War Finance Corporation.

Secretary of the Treasury, Andrew W. Mellon, *Pa.*	$12,000
Under Secretary, S. P. Gilbert, jr., *N.J.*	10,000
Private Secretary, John Kieley	
Assistant Secretaries, Eliot Wadsworth, *Mass.*; Garrard B. Winston, *Ill.*; and McKenzie Moss, *Ky.* ....each	5,000
Commissioner of the Public Debt, William S. Broughton, *Ill.*	6,000
Commissioner of Accounts and Deposits, Robert G. Hand, *Miss.*	6,000
Chief Clerk, Wilmer G. Platt, *Ind.*	4,000
Supervising Architect (vacant)	5,000
Director of the Mint (vacant)	5,000
Director, Bureau of Engraving and Printing, Louis A. Hill, *Pa.*	6,000
Register, Harley V. Speelman, *Ohio.*	4,000
Treas. of the U.S., Frank White, *N. Dak.*	8,000
Comptroller of the Currency, Henry M. Dawes, *Ill.*	5,000
Director, Bureau of the Budget, Brig.-Gen. Herbert M. Lord, *Me.*	10,000
Commissioner of Internal Revenue, David H. Blair, *N.C.* ...	10,000
Solicitor of Internal Revenue, Nelson T. Hartson, *Wash.*	5,000
Commandant, Coast Guard of the U.S., W. E. Reynolds, *Cal.*	5,000
Chief of the Secret Service, W. Herman Moran, *D.C.*	4,500
Surgeon-General Public Health Service, Hugh S. Cumming, *D.C.*	6,000
General Appraisers of Merchandise, Byron S. Waite, *Mich.*; Israel F. Fischer, *N.Y.*; Eugene G. Hay, *Minn.*; Wm. B. Howell, *N.J.*; Charles P. McClelland, *N.Y.*; George Stewart Brown, *Md.*; Jerry B. Sullivan, *Iowa*; William C. Adamson, *Ga.*; and George E. Weller, *N.Y.* ....each	9,000

Federal Reserve Board.

Governor, D. R. Crissinger, *Ohio*, term expires 1933; *Vice-Governor*, Edmund Platt, *N.Y.*, term expires 1928; A. C. Miller, *Cal.*, term expires 1924; Charles S. Hamlin, *Mass.*, term expires 1926; George R. James, *Tenn.*, term expires 1931; Edward H. Cunningham, *Ia.*, term expires 1933..........each $12,000

The Secretary of the Treasury and the Comptroller of the Currency, *ex officio*.

DEPARTMENT OF WAR.

(17th Street and Pennsylvania Ave., Washington, D.C.)

The *Secretary of War* prepares estimates of the expenses of the Department of War, and supervises the expenditure of all appropriations made by Congress for that Department. He also supervises the Military Academy at West Point, the National Cemeteries, the Board of Ordnance and Fortification, the improvement of rivers and harbours, and matters appertaining to navigation. He also approves the planning and construction of bridges over navigable waters as authorised by Congress.

Secretary of War, John W. Weeks, *Mass.*	$12,000
Private Sec., John W. Martyn, *Mass.*	2,500
Asst. Secretary, Dwight F. Davis, *Mo.*	10,000
Assistant and Chief Clerk, J. C. Scofield, *Ga.*	4,000
Chief of Staff, Gen. John J. Pershing, *Mo.*	13,500
Adjutant-General, Maj.-Gen. Robert C. Davis, *Pa.*	8,000
Inspector-General, Maj.-Gen. Eli A. Helmick, *Kans.*	8,000
Judge-Advocate-General, Maj.-Gen. Walter A. Bethel, *Ohio*	8,000
Quartermaster-General, Maj.-Gen. William H. Hart, *Dak.*	8,000
Surgeon-General, Maj.-Gen. Merritte W. Ireland, *Ind.*	8,000
Chief of Engineers, Maj.-Gen. Lansing H. Beach, *Iowa*	8,000
Chief of Ordnance, Maj.-Gen. Clarence C. Williams, *Ga.*	8,000
Chief Signal Officer, Maj.-Gen. George O. Squier, *Mich.*	8,000
Chief of the Bureau of Insular Affairs, Maj.-Gen. Frank McIntyre, *Ala.*	8,000
Chief of Coast Artillery, Maj.-Gen. Frank W. Coe, *Kans.*	8,000
Chief of Militia Bureau, Maj.-Gen. Geo. C. Rickards, *Pa.*	8,000
Chief of Field Artillery, Maj.-Gen. William J. Snow, *N.J.*	8,000
Chief of Infantry, Maj.-Gen. Charles S. Farnsworth, *Pa.*	8,000
Chief of Cavalry, Maj.-Gen. Willard A. Holbrook, *Wis.*	8,000
Chief of Chemical Warfare Service, Brig.-Gen. Amos A. Fries, *Ore.*	6,000
Chief of the Air Service, Maj.-Gen. Mason M. Patrick, *W. Va.*	8,000
Chief of Finance, Brig.-Gen. Kenzie W. Walker, *Tex.*	6,000
Chief of Transportation Service, Brig.-Gen. Albert C. Dalton, *Ind.*	6,000
Chief of Inland and Coastwise Waterways Service, Col. Thomas Q. Ashburn, *Ohio*	6,000

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

(K Street and Vt. Ave., N. W., Washington, D.C.)

The *Attorney-General* is the chief law officer of the Government and head of the Department of Justice. He advises the President and the chief executive officers on legal questions arising out of their administration, and generally supervises the U.S. attorneys and marshals in judicial districts. He provides special counsel when required to do so by a department of the Government of the U.S.

Attorney-General, Harry M. Daugherty, *Ohio*	$12,000
Private Sec., K. M. Carroll, *Ohio*	3,600
Special Assistant to Attorney-General, Warren F. Martin, *Pa.*	6,000
Solicitor-General, James M. Beck, *N.J.*	10,000
Assistant to Attorney-General, Augustus T. Seymour, *Ohio*	9,000
Assistant Attorneys-General, Robert H. Lovett, *Ill.*; Wm. D. Riter, *Utah*; Rush L. Holland, *Colo.*; Albert Ottinger, *N.Y.*; Mrs. Mabel W. Willebrandt, *Cal.*; John W. H. Crim, *N.J.* each	7,500
Solicitor, State Department, Charles Cheney Hyde, *D.C.*	5,000
Solicitor, Post Office Dept. (vacant)	5,000
Solicitor, Interior Dept., John H. Edwards, *Ind.*	5,000
Assistant A.G., Court of Customs Appeals, Wm. L. Hoppin, *N.Y.*	8,000
Solicitor of the Treasury, Richard R. McMahon, *Va.*	5,000
Solicitor of Internal Revenue, Nelson T. Hartson, *Wash.*	5,000
Solicitor, Dept. of Commerce, Stephen B. Davis, *N. Mex.*	5,000
Solicitor, Dept. of Labour, Theodore G. Risley, *Ill.*	5,000
Chief Clerk and Administrative Assistant, George E. Strong, *Kans.*	4,000
Attorney in charge of Titles, Horace H. Smith, *Utah*	5,000
Director, Division of Investigation, Wm. J. Burns, *N.Y.*	7,500
Chief, Division of Investigation, (vacant)	4,000
Chief, Division of Accounts, H. J. McClure, *N.Y.*	3,000
Disbursing Clerk, Don C. Fees, *Neb.*	2,750
Attorney in charge of Pardons, James A Finch, *N.Y.*	4,200
Supt. of Prisons and Prisoners, Heber H. Votaw, *Ohio*	4,000
Appointment Clerk, (*acting*) C. B. Sornborger, *Vt.*	2,500

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

Office of the Postmaster-General.

Postmaster-General, Harry S. New, *Ind.*	$12,000
Private Sec.,	2,500
Chief Clerk, Robert S. Regar, *Pa.*	4,000
Asst. Chief Clerk, Thomas J. Howell, *Mass.*	3,000
Confidential Clerk to Postmaster-General, Alice Mummenhoff, *Ind.*	2,000
Special Assistant to Attorney-General, Joseph Stewart, *Mo.*	6,000
Purchasing Agent, Thomas L. Degnan, *Pa.*	4,000
Chief Clerk, Alfred H. Keim, *D.C.*	2,000
Chief Insp., Rush. D. Simmons, *Wis.*	4,000
Chief Clerk, Daniel S. Shook, *Kans.*	2,000
Personnel Officer, Andus T. Davis, *Mo.*	3,200
Disbursing. Clerk, Louis A. Delano, *Mass.*	2,250
Solicitor (vacant)	5,000
Assistant Attorneys, Horace J. Donnelly, *D.C.*, $4,500; Walter E. Kelly, *Ohio*, $3,500; Calvin W. Hassell, *N.C.*, $2,750; (one vacancy), $2,750; Harold F. Jones, *Mass.*, $2,500; Will. L. Rhoads, *Pa.*	2,000

Bond Examiner, Stewart E. Blassingham, *Ind.*	$2,500
Chairman Board of Inspection, Michael K. Campbell, *Ill.*	2,000

Office of the First Assistant Postmaster-General.

First Asst. P.M.G., John H. Bartlett, *N.H.*	$5,000
Chief Clerk, Frank C. Staley, *Okla.*	2,500
Superintendent, Division of Post Office Service, William R. Spilman, *Kans.*	4,000
Asst. Superintendents, John R. Tullis, *Ohio*, $3,000; Edward B. Cranford, *D.C.*	2,750
Superintendent, Division of Postmasters' Appointments, Lorel N. Morgan, *W. Va.*	3,000
Asst. Supts., Division of Postmasters' Appointments, Raymond T. Bouton, *Mich.*; Simon E. Sullivan, *Md.* ...each	2,000
Superintendent, Division of Dead Letters, Charles N. Dalzell, *N.Y.*	2,500

Office of the Second Assistant Postmaster-General.

Second Assistant P.M.G., Paul Henderson, *Ill.*	$5,000
Chief Clerk, Earl B. Wadsworth, *Mass.*	2,500
Superintendent, Division of Railway Adjustments, William E. Triem, *Ohio*	3,000
Asst. do., George H. Grayson, *N.C.*, $2,250; Albert E. Barr, *W. Va.*	2,000
Superintendent, Division of Foreign Mails, Edwin Sands, *N.Y.*	3,000
Asst. do., Stewart M. Weber, *Pa.*	2,000
General Superintendent, Railway Mail Service, Walter H. Riddell, *Ill.*	4,000
Assist. do., Chase C. Gove, *Neb.*	3,500
Chief Clerk, Railway Mail Service, Henry A. Shore, *N.C.*	2,000

Office of the Third Assistant Postmaster-General.

Third Asst. P.M.G. Warren Irving Glover, *N.J.*	$5,000
Chief Clerk, Harvey Lovejoy, *Mo.*	2,500
Superintendent, Division of Stamps, Michael L. Eidsness, jr., *Iowa*	2,750
Superintendent, Division of Finance, Paul Freeman, *Ohio.*	2,250
Director, Division of Postal Savings, William E. Buffington, *Pa.*	4,800
Asst. Director, Charles L. Gable, *Pa.*	3,000
Chief Clerk, William T. S. Rollins, *Md.*	2,500
Clerk-in-charge, Administrative Section, William O. Firoved, *D.C.*	2,000
Superintendent, Division of Classification, William C. Wood, *Kansas*	2,750
Superintendent, Division of Registered Mails, Clarence H. Buckler, *Md.*	2,500
Superintendent, Division of Money Orders, Charles E. Matthews, *Oklahoma*	2,750
Chief Clerk, Division of Money Orders, Miss Juliette Ford, *D.C.*	2,250

Office of the Fourth Assistant Postmaster-General.

Fourth Assistant P.M.G., Harry H. Billany, *Del.*	$5,000
Chief Clerk, Harvey R Nichol, *Mich.*	2,500
General Superintendent, Division of Rural Mails, George L. Wood, *Md.*	3,700
Asst. Superintendent, Charles L. Davison, *Iowa*	2,000
Chief Clerk, Division of Rural Mails, Albert G. Ruff, *D.C.*	2,000
Superintendent, Division of Equipment and Supplies, George Landick, jr., *Ind.*	3,000
Chief Clerk, Division of Equipment and Supplies, John W. Haring, *Pa.*	2,000

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY.

(19th and B. Streets, Washington, D.C.)

The *Secretary of the Navy* superintends the construction, manning, equipment, armament, and employment of all vessels of the U.S. Navy, and executes such duties as may be assigned to him by the President of the U.S.

Secretary of the Navy, Edwin Denby, *Mich.*	$12,000
Assistant Sec., Theodore Roosevelt, *N.Y.*	5,000
Special Assistant, Joseph A. Carey, *Mich.*	4,000
Chief Clerk, Frank S. Curtis	4,000
Chief of Naval Operations, Rear-Adm. E. W. Eberle	10,000
Chief, Bureau of Navigation, Rear-Adm. A. T. Long	8,000
Chief of Bureau of Engineering, Rear-Adm. J. K. Robison	8,000
Chief of Bureau of Med. and Surg., Rear-Adm. E. R. Stitt	8,000
Chief of Bureau of Construction and Repair, Rear-Adm. J. D. Buret	8,000
Chief of Bureau of Yards and Docks, Rear-Adm. L. W. Gregory	8,000
Chief of Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Rear-Adm. D. Potter	8,000
Chief of Bureau of Ordnance, Rear-Adm. Claude C. Block	8,000
Judge-Advocate-General, Rear-Adm. J. L. Latimer	8,000
Director of Naval Intelligence, Capt. Luke McNamee	8,000
Commandant of Marine Corps, Maj.-Gen. John A. Lejeune	8,000

DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR.

(18th & F. Streets, Washington, D.C.)

The *Secretary of the Interior* deals with all business relating to the Territories of Hawaii and Alaska, including the construction and operation of the Alaska railroad, and to education, mines and mining, patents for inventions, pensions, public lands and surveys, Indians, the reclamation of lands and operation of irrigation works, the national parks and monuments, also certain eleemosynary institutions in D.C., &c.

Secretary of the Interior, Hubert Work, *Colo.*	$12,000
First Assistant Secretary, Edward C. Finney, *Kan.*	5,000
Assistant Secretary, Francis M. Goodwin, *Wash.*	4,500
Administrative Assistant, Ebert K. Burlew, *Pa.*	3,600
Special Assistant to the Secretary, William J. Donald, *Colo.*	3,600
Executive Assistant, Morgan R. Brock, *D.C.*	3,000
Assistant to the Secretary, John H. McNeely, *Ind.*	2,750
Solicitor, John H. Edwards, *Ind.*	5,000
First Assistant Attorney, C. Edward Wright, *N.H.*	3,000
Members, Board of Appeals, Geo. B. Gardner, *Ky.*; Wm. B. Newman, *Ala.*; Alvah W. Patterson, *Ore.* ...each	4,000
Chief Clerk, John Harvey, *Tex.*	4,000
Commissioners:—	
Land Office, William Spry, *Utah*	5,000
Asst. do., George R. Wickham, *Cal.*	3,500
Pensions, Washington Gardner, *Mich.*	5,000
Deputy do., Hays Haymaker, *Md.*	3,600
Education, John J. Tigert, *Ky.*	5,000
Indian Affairs, Charles H. Burke, *S. Dak.*	5,000
Asst. do., Edgar B. Meritt, *Ark.*	3,500

Patents, Thomas E. Robertson, *Md.*	$6,000
1st *Asst. do.*, Wm. A. Kinnan, *Mich.*	5,000
Asst. do., Karl Fenning, *Ohio*	5,000
Reclamation, David W. Davis, *Idaho*	7,500
Asst. do., Morris Bien, *Cal.*	4,800
Director of Geological Survey, George Otis Smith, *Me.*	6,000
Director, Bureau of Mines, H. Foster Bain, *Cal.*	6,000
Assistant do., (in charge of Research), Dorsey A. Lyon, *Cal.*	5,500
Director, National Park Service, Stephen T. Mather, *Ill.*	4,500
Assistant do., Arno B. Cammerer, *Wis.*	2,500
Superintendent, St. Elizabeth's Hospital, Wm. A. White, M.D., *N.Y.*	7,000
President, Howard University, J. Stanley Durkee, D.D., *D.C.*	4,050
Chairman, Board of Indian Commissioners, George Vaux, jr., *Pa.*	
Chairman and Chief Engineer, Alaska Railroad, Col. James G. Steese (*War Dept.*	
Vice-Chairman, Major John C. Gotwals (*War Dept.*)	

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

(The Mall, Washington, D.C.)

The *Secretary of Agriculture* is charged with the work of promoting Agriculture in its broadest sense, and exercises general supervision of public business in relation to agriculture.

Secretary of Agriculture, Henry C. Wallace, *Iowa*	$12,000
Asst. Secretary, Howard M. Gore, *W. Va.*	5,000
Director of Scientific Work, E. D. Ball, *Iowa*	5,000
Director of Regulatory Work, Walter G. Campbell, *Ky.*	5,000
Director of Extension Work, C. W. Warburton, *Iowa*	5,000
Solicitor, R. W. Williams, *Fla.*	5,000
Administrative Asst. and Budget Officer, W. A. Jump, *Md.*	4,500
Chief Clerk, Robert M. Reese, *D.C.*	3,500
Chief, Weather Bureau, C. F. Marvin, *Ohio*	5,000
Chief, Bureau of Animal Industry, John R. Mohler, *Pa.*	5,000
Chief, Bureau of Plant Industry, William A. Taylor, *Mich.*	5,000
Chief, Forest Service, W. B. Greeley, *Calif.*	5,000
Chief, Bureau of Chemistry, C. A. Browne, *Mass.*	6,500
Chief, Bureau of Soils, Milton Whitney, *Md.*	4,000
Chief, Bureau of Entomology, L. O. Howard, *N.Y.*	5,000
Chief, Bureau of Biological Survey, E. W. Nelson, *Ariz.*	4,000
Chief, Bureau of Public Roads, T. H. MacDonald, *Iowa*	6,000
Chief, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Henry C. Taylor, *Wis.*	5,000
Chief, Bureau of Home Economics, Louise Stanley, *Mo.*	5,000
Chairman, Federal Horticultural Board, C. L. Marlatt, *Kans.*	5,000
Chairman, Insecticide, and Fungicide Board, J. K. Haywood, *N.Y.*	4,500
Administration of Packers and Stockyards and Grain Futures Acts, Chester Morrill, *Tenn.*	6,500
Director, Fixed Nitrogen Research Laboratory, F. G. Cottrell, *Calif.*	6,000
Chief, Division of Accounts and Disbursements, A. Zappone, *D.C.*	$4,000
Librarian, Claribel R. Barnett, *N.Y.*	2,000
Publications, L. J. Haynes, *Iowa*	4,500

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE.

(19th Street and Pennsylvania Ave., Washington, D.C.)

The *Secretary of Commerce* is charged with the work of promoting the commerce of the United States and its mining, manufacturing, shipping, fishery, and transportation interests; the administration of the lighthouse service and the aid and protection to shipping thereby; the taking of the census, and the collection and publication of statistical information connected therewith; the making of coast and geodetic surveys; the collecting of statistics relating to foreign and domestic commerce; the inspection of steamboats, and the enforcement of laws relating thereto for the protection of life and property; the supervision of the fisheries as administered by the Federal Government; the supervision and control of the Alaskan fur-seal, salmon, and other fisheries; the jurisdiction over merchant vessels, their registry, licensing, measurement, entry, clearance, transfers, movement of their cargoes and passengers, and laws relating thereto, and to seamen of the United States; the regulation of the enforcement and execution of the Act of Congress relating to the equipment of ocean steamers with apparatus and operators for wireless communication; the custody, construction, maintenance, and application of standards of weights and measurements; the gathering and supplying of information regarding industries and markets for the fostering of manufacturing; and the formulation (in conjunction with the Secretaries of Agriculture and the Treasury) of regulations for the enforcement of the Food and Drugs Act of 1906 and the Insecticide Act of 1910.

Sec. of Commerce, Herbert Hoover, *Cal.*	$12,000
Private Secretary, Richard S. Emmet, *N.Y.*	2,500
Assistant to Secretary, William R. Snyder, *Tenn.*	2,750
Assist. Sec., J. Walter Drake, *Mich.*	5,000
Private Sec., Kenneth C. Macpherson, *Ill.*	2,100
Ch. Clerk and Supt., E. W. Libbey, *D.C.*	3,000
Disbursing Clerk, C. E. Molster, *Ohio*	3,000
Ch. of Appointment Div., C. Hastings, *Wash.*	2,500
Ch., Div. of Publications, T. F. McKeon, *N.Y.*	2,500
Ch., Div. of Supplies, Walter S. Irwin, *Miss.*	2,100
Director of the Census, William M. Steuart, *Mich.*	6,000
Director, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Julius Klein, *Mass.*	6,000
Dir. Bureau of Standards, George K. Burgess, *Cal.*	6,000
Comm. of Fisheries, Henry O'Malley, *Wash.*	5,000
Comm. of Lighthouses, G. R. Putnam, *Iowa*	5,000
Director, Coast and Geodetic Survey, E. Lester Jones, *Virginia.*	
Comm. of Navigation, David B. Carson, *Tenn.*	4,000
Supervising Inspector-General, Steamboat-Inspection Service, George Uhler, *Penn.*	5,000

BUREAU OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMMERCE.

Commercial Attachés.

London, England—Walter S. Tower.
Paris, France—Chester L. Jones.
Petrograd, Russia—(vacant).

Peking, China, and Manchuria—Julean H. Arnold.
Rio de Janeiro, Brazil—(vacant).
Japan—James F. Abbott.
Madrid, Spain—Charles H. Cunningham.
Buenos Aires, Argentine, Uruguay, and Paraguay—Edward F. Feely.
Rome, Italy—Henry C. MacLean.
Norway, Sweden and Denmark—(vacant).
Mexico City—(vacant).
Santiago, Chile—Ralph H. Ackerman.
Berlin, Germany—Charles E. Herring.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR.

(1712 G Street, N.W., Washington, D.C.)

The *Secretary of Labour* is appointed to foster, promote, and develop the welfare of the wage-earners of the U.S.; to improve their working conditions and to advance their opportunities for profitable employment; to administer the immigration and naturalisation laws, mediate in labour disputes, and investigate matters pertaining to the welfare of women and children.

Secretary of Labour, James J. Davis, *Pa.*	$12,000
Assist. Sec., Edward J. Henning, *Cal.*	5,000
2nd Asst. Sec., Robe Carl White, *Ind.*....	5,000
Solicitor, Theodore G. Risley, *Ill.*............	5,000
Chief Clerk, Samuel J. Gompers, *N.Y.*.......	3,000
Disbursing Clerk, George W. Love, *Ill.* ...	3,000
Comm.-Gen. of Immigration, William W. Husband, *Vt.*	5,000
Comm. of Naturalisatn., Raymond F. Crist, *N.Y.*	4,000
Commr. of Labour Statistics, Ethelbert Stewart, *Ill.*	5,000
Chief, Children's Bureau, Grace Abbott, *Neb.*	5,000
Director Gen., U.S. Employment Service Francis I. Jones, *N.J.*	5,000
Director of Conciliation, Hugh L. Kerwin, *Penn.*	5,000
Direc., Women's Bureau, Mary Anderson, *Ill.*	5,000
Director, Industrial Housing and Transportation, Robert Watson, *Mass.*	5,000

BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS,

Washington, D.C.

The Board of Indian Commissioners is appointed by the President, and its members serve without salary. The Board inspects all branches of the Indian Service and makes recommendations to the Secretary of the Interior as to policies and needs of administration of Indian Affairs. In 1922 the Indian population of the U.S., exclusive of Alaska, was 314,930 by blood (Oklahoma containing 93,171, Arizona 43,327 New Mexico 21,569, S. Dakota 23,448, California 17,725, Montana 12,648, North Carolina 11,853, Washington 10,920, and Wisconsin 10,498, and the 38 remaining States less than 10,000 each). Total disbursements authorised for the fiscal year ended 30 June, 1924, for Indian Service were $11,317,655. In addition to this the sum of $22,700,000 is to be paid over to the Indians from receipts for oil and other leases, interest on trust funds, &c. The total wealth of U.S. Indians under the nominal control of the Indian Bureau on June 30, 1922, amounted to $727,746,397, of which $198,065,171 was tribal, and $529,681,226 individual.

Members, George Vaux, jr., *Pa* (*Chairman*); Warren K. Moorehead, *Mass.*; Samuel A. Eliot, *Mass.*; Frank Knox, *N.H.*; Daniel Smiley, *N.Y.*; Hugh L. Scott, *N.J.*; Clement S. Ucker, *Ga.*; Flora Warren Seymour, *Ill.*; Walter George Smith, *Pa.*; Malcolm McDowell, *Ill.* (*Secretary*).

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION,

Washington, D.C.

The Civil Service Commission holds frequent examinations for the general public service in various parts of the country for more than 60 per cent. of the 560,000 positions in the Executive Civil Service.

President, William C. Deeming, *Wyo.*.......	$5,000
Commissioners, George R. Wales, *Vt.*; Helen H. Gardener, *Va.*...............each	5,000
Chief Examiner, Herbert A. Filer, *Md.*.......	3,500
Secretary, John T. Doyle, *N.Y.*....................	2,500

NATIONAL COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS,

Interior Dept. Building, Washington, D.C.

The Commission of Fine Arts was created by Congress 17 May, 1910, to advise generally upon the location, selection, and erection of statues, fountains, and monuments in the District of Columbia, and also to advise generally upon questions of art when required to do so by the President or by any committee of either House of Congress. Under this latter provision its functions have been enlarged by Executive Order to cover all works of Art with which the Federal Government is concerned, including designs of public buildings, public parks, within the D.C. An expenditure not exceeding $10,000 in any one year is authorised by Congress for travelling and other expenses. The members serve without remuneration.

Chairman, Charles Moore, *Detroit, Mich.*
Vice-Chairman, James L. Greenleaf, *N.Y.*
Members, James E. Fraser, *N.Y.*; Henry Bacon, *N.Y.*; Louis Ayres, *N.Y.*; H. Siddons Mowbray, *Conn.*; Milton B. Medary, jr., *Pa.*
Secretary and Executive Officer, H. P. Caemmerer.

UNITED STATES GEOGRAPHIC BOARD.

Washington, D.C.

By Executive order of August 10, 1906, the official title of the United States Board on Geographic Names was changed to United States Geographic Board and its duties enlarged. The Board passes on all unsettled questions concerning geographic names which arise in the departments, as well as determines, changes, and fixes place names within the United States and its insular possessions, and all names suggested by any officer of the Government shall be referred to the board before publication. The decisions of the board are to be accepted by all the departments of the Government as standard authority.

Chairman, Dr. C. Hart Merriam.
Secretary, Charles S. Sloane.

BUREAU OF RECLAMATION.

Commissioner, David W. Davis, Interior Dept. Building, 19th and F, N.W., Washington, D.C. Employees: Washington Office, 77; Field, 3,000 to 5,000. Expenditure per year about $10,000,000.

The Bureau of Reclamation was organised as a bureau of the Interior Department, under the Reclamation Act of June 17, 1902. It is engaged in the investigation, construction and operation of irrigation works in the 17 arid and semi-arid States of the far West. Twenty-five primary projects, comprising about 3,000,000 acres, and three Indian projects (384,000 acres) are under construction or operation, and the major works aid in serving an additional 1,100,000 acres under private canals that generally get stored water from the government reservoirs. The funds for this work have come chiefly from the sale of public lands, from repayments by the water users, and more recently from royalties from oil and gas-leasing and other mineral operations and Federal power permits, and the money expended is returned to the fund by easy payments of settlers, usually in twenty annual instalments without interest, in accordance with the Reclamation Extension Act of August 13, 1914.

The Service has built about 14.400 miles of canals, ditches and drains (including 125,500 canal structures), involving the excavation of 216,000,000 cubic yards of materials. In connexion with this work there have been constructed 100 storage and diversion dams with an aggregate volume of 15,500,000 cubic yards, including the *Arrowrock Dam* (349 feet high), Idaho, on the Boise River, and the *Elephant Butte Dam* (306 feet high), New Mexico, on the Rio Grande. The Bureau has built 103 tunnels, 1,000 miles of road, 83 miles of railroad, 3,280 miles of telephone line, 30 power plants and 1,150 miles of transmission lines. It is mining coal, and has manufactured over 1½ million barrels of cement and sand cement. The net construction cost to June 30, 1923, was $135,000,000.

Over 450,000 persons are living on the 33,000 farms irrigated by the Bureau, and in the project towns and cities. Of the 3,000,000 acres above referred to, water was furnished in 1922 to 1,227,900 acres, and of this area 1,169,100 acres were harvested in 1922, producing crops worth over $50,000,000, or an average of about $43 per acre. The additional lands using stored water yielded crops worth $33,000,000 more.

Public land farm units on the several projects are opened for settlement from time to time as canals are extended to make irrigation water available. Under present law, soldiers of the World War have a preference right to enter these farms, and at recent openings such soldiers have taken practically all units.

Information in regard to farms available for settlement may be obtained by addressing, Commissioner, Bureau of Reclamation Dept. of the Interior, Washington, D.C.

The Bureau issues the "Reclamation Record," an illustrated monthly publication, containing articles of interest to irrigation farmers and engineers. An annual report is also issued.

An engineering library of about 5,000 manuscript and printed volumes on the subject of irrigation is maintained in the Washington office of the Bureau. This library contains descriptions of the construction and operation of the projects, with numerous photographs and maps, plans, specifications, cost data and results of original experimental investigations, and is available for consultation by those interested.

GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE,

North Capitol Street, Washington, D.C.

The Government Printing Office of the United States was established by Congress in 1860 and has been in continuous operation since that time. The present buildings, having a floor space of 15 acres, together with the machinery and equipment which they contain, represent an expenditure of approximately $8,000,000. The annual cost of operation and maintenance is about $10,000,000. There are about 4,000 persons annually employed in the various divisions of the office at a total yearly compensation of $7,000,000. In addition to doing all of the printing and binding ordered for Congress, the office executes all the printing and binding required by the various executive departments and independent establishments of the U.S. Government. The office has the largest battery of type-setting machines in the world, including 100 linotype machines, 100 monotype key-boards and 126 monotype casting machines, which produced about 2,000,000,000 ems of type in fiscal year 1923. The 165 presses of the office are credited with 2,151,000,000 chargeable impressions, not including 180,000,000 on money order forms and 1,181,000,000 on postal cards. During the year the office handled approximately 80,000 separate jobs. In addition to the execution of all kinds of printing and binding, this office produced 11,353,000 square inches of electrotypes and stereotypes, and manufactured its own printing and writing inks, rollers, glue, type and type metal. It also has one of the largest industrial cafeterias and recreational rooms in the United States.

Public Printer, George H. Carter, *Iowa* .	$6,000
Deputy Public Printer, John Greene, *Mass.*	4,500
Production Manager, Elwood S. Moorhead, *Pa.*	3,600
Foreman of Printing, Henry W. Weber, *Ind.*	3,000
Foreman of Binding, Martin R. Speelman, *Mo.*	3,000
Foreman of Presswork, Bert E. Bair, *Mich.*	3,000
Foreman of Platemaking, Edward G. Whall, *Mass.*	3,000
Supt. of Accounts, James K. Wallace, *Ohio*	3,600
Supt. of Buildings, Walter R. Metz, *N.Y.*	3,600
Supt. of Documents, Alton P. Tisdel, *Ohio*	3,500
Supt. of Planning, William A. Mitchell, *N.O.*	3,000
Purchasing Agent, Ernest E. Emerson, *Md.*	3,600
Storekeeper, William H. Kervin, *N.Y.*	3,000
Chief Clerk, Henry H. Wright, *N.Y.*	2,750
Secretary, Mary A. Tate, *Tenn.*	2,500

INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION,

Washington, D.C.

The Interstate Commerce Commission has supervision over all common carriers engaged in interstate transportation of passengers or property wholly by railroad, or partly by railroad and partly by water, when both are used under common control, management, or arrangement for a continuous carriage or shipment, including express, sleeping and parlor car companies, telephone, cable, telegraph and wireless companies, also pipe lines.

Chairman, Balthasar H. Meyer	$12,000
Commissioners, Charles C. McChord, Henry C. Hall, Clyde B. Aitchison, Joseph B. Eastman, Mark W. Potter, John J. Esch, Johnston B. Campbell, Ernest I. Lewis, Frederick I. Cox, Frank McManamy ... each	12,000
Secretary, George B. McGinty, *Ga.*	7,500
Assistant Secretary, Alfred Holmead, *D.C.*	
Chief Clerk and Purchasing Agent T. Leo Haden.	

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

(National Library),

Capitol Hill, Washington, D.C.

The Library of Congress was established in 1800 and destroyed by fire in 1814. In 1815, purchase of Jefferson collection formed basis for a new collection. Partially destroyed by fire, 1851, and replenished in 1851-2. Since that date increased (1) by regular annual appropriations by Congress (now $100,000); (2) by deposits under the copyright law; (3) by gifts and exchanges; (4) by the exchanges of the Smithsonian Institution, the library of which (40,000 volumes) was, in 1866, deposited in the Library of Congress, with the stipulation that future accessions should follow it. The collection is now the largest in the Western Hemisphere and third in the world; it comprises 3,089,841 volumes (gain in 1922-23, 88,933). The floor space of the building (erected at the cost of $6,347,000, and first occupied in 1897) is 430,255 square feet, or nearly 10 acres. The book stacks, including the new stack built over the southeast interior court, contain about 103 miles of shelving, affording space for 3,540,000 octavo volumes and 84,000 volumes of newspapers. The library is maintained by Congress, the appropriation in 1923 being $928,790.

Librarian of Congress, Herbert Putnam, LL.D.	$7,500
Chief Assistant Librarian, Appleton P. C. Griffin	4,500
Chief Clerk, Allen R. Boyd	2,500
Secretary, Jessica L. Farnum	1,800

U.S. MILITARY ACADEMY,
West Point, N.Y.

The United States Military Academy for training cadets for commissions in the U.S. Army was founded at West Point, on the west bank of the Hudson River, in 1802.

Superintendent, Brig.-Gen. Fred W. Sladen, U.S. Army.

U.S. NAVAL ACADEMY,
Annapolis, Maryland.

The United States Naval Academy was founded in 1845 for the education of officers for the Navy. Students are called midshipmen, and must be citizens of the U.S. The course of instruction comprises four years at the Academy.

Superintendent, Rear-Adm. Henry B. Wilson, U.S. Navy.

THE LEGISLATURE.

The Legislative power is vested in two Houses, the Senate and the House of Representatives, the President having a *veto* power, which may be overcome by a two-thirds vote of each House. The Senate is composed of two Senators from each State, elected by the people thereof for the term of six years, and each Senator has one vote; and Representatives are chosen in each State, by popular vote, for two years. The number of Representatives for each State is allotted in proportion to its population—at present 1 for 211,877. The *Senate* consists of 96 members. The salary of a Senator is $7,500 per annum, with mileage at 20 cents per mile, coming and returning, for each regular session. The *House of Representatives* consists of 435 representatives and territorial delegates. The salary of a Representative is $7,500 per annum, with mileage as for Senators.

THE SIXTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.

President (pro tempore), Albert B. Cummins, Senator from *Iowa*	
Speaker of the House of Representatives, Frederick H. Gillett, *Mass.*	$12,000

THE JUDICATURE.

The *Federal Judiciary* consists of three sets of Federal Courts: (1) The *Supreme Court* at Washington, D.C., consisting of a Chief Justice and eight Puisne Judges, with original jurisdiction in cases affecting Ambassadors, &c., or where a State is a party to the suit, and with appellate jurisdiction from inferior Federal Courts. (2) The *Circuit Courts of Appeal*, dealing with appeals from District Courts, and consisting of the Justice of the Supreme Court for the Circuit and all the Circuit and District Judges within the circuit. (3) The *District Courts*, eighty-seven in number, each served by a District Court Judge.

THE SUPREME COURT
(The Capitol, Washington, D.C.).

Chief Justice, William Howard Taft, *Conn.*, *born* 1857, *apptd.* 1921 .... $15,000

Associate Justices (each $14,500).

Name.	Born.	Apptd.
Joseph McKenna, *Cal.*	1843	1898
Oliver W. Holmes, *Mass.*	1841	1902
Willis Van Devanter, *Wyo.*	1859	1910
James C. McReynolds, *Tenn.*	1862	1914
Louis D. Brandeis, *Mass.*	1856	1916
George Sutherland, *Utah*	1862	1922
Pierce Butler, *Minn.*	1866	1922
Edward T. Sanford, *Tenn.*	1865	1923

Supreme Court Officers.

Clerk, William R. Stansbury, *D.C.*	$6,000
Deputy Clerks, Philander R Stansbury, *Md.*, C. Elmore Cropley, *D.C.*	
Marshal, Frank K. Green, *D.C.*	4,500
Reporter, Ernest Knaebel, *Colo.*	8,500

DEFENCE.

The President is Commander-in-Chief of both Navy and Army, the former being controlled by a Secretary of the Navy, and the latter by a Secretary of War.

THE ARMY OF THE U.S.

Under the provisions of the Act of Congress, approved June 4, 1920, the enlisted strength of the Regular Army, including the Philippine Scouts, must not exceed 280,000, except in time of war or similar emergency, when the public safety demands it; the commissioned strength being placed at 17,726; however, recent legislation (Act of Congress of June 30, 1922) has limited the authorised enlisted strength, exclusive of the Philippine Scouts, to 125,000, and requires that the number of commissioned officers on the active list of the Regular Army and the emergency officers of the late war who are still in service undergoing treatment for physical reconstruction shall be restricted after Jan. 1, 1923, to 12,000. The actual strength of the Army of the United States on September 30, 1923, included 11,520 commissioned officers, 1,084 warrant officers, and approximately, 116,000 enlisted men, including the Philippine Scouts. The Army is made up entirely of volunteers.

PRINCIPAL WARS OF THE U.S.

Name of War.	Troops Engaged.
War of Independence, 1775–1784	300,000
North Western Indian, 1790–1795	8,983
War with France, 1798–1800	4,593
War with Tripoli, 1801–1805	3,330
War with Britain, 1812–1815	528,274
Creek Indian, 1813–1814	13,781

Name of War.	Troops Engaged.
Seminole Indian, 1817–1818	6,911
Black Hawk Indian, 1832	6,465
Cherokee Indian, 1833–1839	9,494
Seminole Indian, 1835–1842	41,122
Creek Indian, 1836–1837	13,418
War with Mexico, 1846–1848	107,631
Texas & New Mex. Indian, 1849–1855	6,465
Oregon Indian, 1851–1856	7,229
Civil War, 1861–1866	2,128,948
Confederate Troops	750,000
Spanish American, 1898–1899	280,564
Philippine Insurrection, 1899–1903	140,038
Chinese Relief Expedition, 1900–1901	6,913
World War, 1917–1918	4,060,000

U.S. WAR PENSIONS.

Year.	Number of Pensioners on Roll.			Total Payments.
	Invalids.	Widows, &c.	Total.	$
1900	752,510	241,019	993,529	138,462,130
1918	340,318	306,582	646,895	179,835,329
1919	313,140	311,287	624,427	222,159,292
1920	285,110	307,080	592,190	213,295,314
1921	267,629	298,424	566,053	258,715,843
1922	256,918	290,098	547,016	253,807,583
1923	253,686	286,070	539,756	263,012,500

The total disbursement in pensions since the War of Independence is $6,606,356,621, of which $6,224,106,631 has been paid on account of the Civil War. The cost of maintenance and expenses of administration in the fiscal year 1923, including the cost of medical examinations and special field examinations, amounted to $2,663,626.

World War Pensions.

Disbursements in claims arising out of service in the World War subsequent to Oct. 6, 1917, are not included in the above totals, as such claims are adjudicated in the U.S. Veterans' Bureau, which has jurisdiction over such matters. (*See* "Ordinary Expenditures" under "Finance," *post*.)

THE NAVY OF THE U.S.

No new construction has been authorised for the U.S. Navy since 1918. The three-year building programme initiated in the Act of August 29, 1916, provided for the following construction:—

	1916	1917.	1918.	Totals.
Battleships	4	3	3	10
Battle Cruisers	4	1	1	6
Scout Cruisers	4	3	3	10
Destroyers	20	15	15	50
Fleet Submarines	—	—	9	9
Coast Submarines	30	18	10	58
Fuel Ships	1	—	2	3
Repair ship	—	—	1	1
Transport	—	—	1	1
Hospital ship	1	—	—	1
Destroyer Tenders	—	1	1	2
Submarine Tender	—	1	—	1
Ammunition ships	1	—	1	2
Gunboats	1	—	1	2

Of the "all big gun" battleships the *Colorado* was completed during 1923. These ships carry eight 16-in. guns (with secondary batteries of 12 5-in. and eight 3-in. anti-aircraft guns), and are 624 ft. long, 97 ft. wide, and displace 32,600 tons; they are driven by four electric-drive turbines of 28,900 h.p. This leaves the *West Virginia* as the only remaining battleship under construction, as the other seven battleships will be disposed of in accordance with the terms of the *Washington Treaty* limiting naval armaments.

Of the vessels which were authorised in the 3-year programme, the following remain not ordered:—12 destroyers, 6 fleet submarines, and 1 auxiliary. Under the terms of the Naval Act of July 1, 1922, no part of the funds available may now be used toward the construction of these vessels. On July 1, 1922, the following vessels were under construction:—9 battleships, 6 battle cruisers, 10 light cruisers, 3 fleet submarines, 34 submarines, 1 gunboat, and 4 auxiliaries. Under the terms of the *Washington Treaty* limiting naval armaments work has been suspended on 7 of the battleships and 4 of the battle cruisers; the remaining 2 battle cruisers are being converted into aircraft carriers. The following were completed during the fiscal year ended July 1, 1923:—3 light cruisers, 13 submarines. Since July 1, 1923, 1 battleship, 1 light cruiser and 4 submarines have been completed. The following vessels, therefore, now remain under construction:—1 battleship, 2 aircraft-carriers, 6 light cruisers, 3 fleet submarines, 17 submarines, 1 gunboat, and 4 auxiliaries.

Information as to characteristics, costs, &c., available for publication concerning naval vessels, may be found in the *Ships' Data Book*.

EDUCATION.

State School Systems, 1919–1920.

In 1919–20 the total number of children in the United States 5 to 18 years of age was 27,728,788, of whom 21,578,316 (10,774,511 boys and 10,803,805 girls) were enrolled in public elementary and secondary schools, and 2,034,642 were estimated to be enrolled in private elementary and secondary schools, and in private commercial and business schools. The average daily attendance in the public schools was 16,150,035, the average length of school term was 161·9 days, and the average number of days attended by each pupil enrolled was 121·2 days. In 1919–20, 679,533 teachers (95,666 men and 583,867 women) were employed. The average annual salary of all teachers was $871. The total number of buildings used as school houses was 271,319, and the estimated value of all public school property was $2,409,719,120.

The total money received for school purposes, excluding balances on hand, was $1,155,506,640. Of this amount, $26,036,098 was received from permanent school funds and from the rent of school lands, $134,278,753 from State taxes or State appropriation, $758,896,551 from local tax or appropriation, $2,474,717 from the Federal Government, and $233,820,521 from all other sources, State and local. The total payments, excluding payments of bonds, were $1,036,151,209. This amount includes expenditures for general professional and business control aggregating $36,752,316; salaries of teachers, supervisors and principals, $590,119,516; text-books and other instruction supplies, $42,435,820; instruction in evening schools, $3,276,593; miscellaneous current expenses, $210,024,112 (composed of operation of school plant, $115,707,229; maintenance of school plant, $30,432,039; auxiliary agencies, $36,387,302; fixed charges, $9,285,711; and interest on indebtedness, $18,211,831); and outlays—sites, new buildings and equipment, $153,542,852.

Compulsory Attendance Laws, 1922.

Every State in the Union has a compulsory school attendance law. In general, children are obliged to attend school from 7 to 14 years of age, and those from 14 to 16 must attend school or secure employment certificates. The required attendance each year varies from eighty days in two States to the full term in thirty-six States. In all States there are, connected with the local administrative units, officers charged with enforcing the compulsory attendance law, known in the majority of States as the truant or attendance officers.

Universities, Colleges and Professional Schools, 1919–20.

Of the 670 universities, colleges, and professional schools, 153 were for men, 117 for women, and 400 were co-educational. There were 109 public institutions and 561 under private control or management. The total number of instructors in both private and public institutions was 42,882 (34,111 men and 8,771 women). The public institutions enrolled 156,626 undergraduate and graduate students (102,711 men and 53,915 women). The private institutions enrolled 200,068 undergraduate and graduate students (119,531 men and 80,537 women). In general engineering, 10,231 students were enrolled; in chemical engineering, 5,743; in civil engineering, 8,859; in electrical engineering, 9,469; in mechanical engineering, 11,789; and in mining engineering, 3,048.

The total number of baccalaureate degrees conferred in 1919–20 was 38,552 (23,272 men and 15,280 women); altogether 4,853 graduate degrees were conferred (3,457 men and 1,396 women); 989 honorary degrees were conferred.

The schools of theology enrolled 7,216 students and reported 588 graduates; law schools, 20,992 students and 3,273 graduates; schools of medicine, 14,242 students and 2,806 graduates; schools of dentistry, 8,809 students and 865 graduates; schools of pharmacy, 5,026 students and 1,023 graduates; and schools of veterinary medicine, 908 students and 219 graduates.

Teachers' Colleges and Normal Schools, 1919–20.

In 1919–20, 371 teachers' colleges and normal schools reported to the United States Bureau of Education. These schools are chiefly concerned with the training of elementary teachers. Of this number 138 are State institutions; 45 are teachers' colleges (schools granting a degree after four years' work beyond high school); 33 are city normal schools; 95 are county normal schools; and 60 are private normal schools. The 45 teachers' colleges were separated from the State normal schools, which accounts for the number of State normal schools in 1920, smaller than in 1918 when they were included. The total number of instructors in all teachers' colleges and normal schools was 9,587. The total number of students enrolled was 162,796 (29,149 men and 133,647 women). Of this total enrolment, 135,418 students are in normal training courses. The number of graduates from the normal training courses was 2,151 men and 18,861 women, making a total of 21,012. Practice or model schools are usually operated in connexion with these normal schools, or the public schools are used for this purpose. The total enrolment in these model schools, so far as reported, was 92,446. The total receipts for normal schools were $31,395,389. The total number of volumes in the libraries was 2,385,238.

Nurse Training Schools, 1919–20.

The number of nurse training schools has increased very rapidly since 1900. At that time 432 schools reported to the Bureau of Education. In 1920 the number of such schools reporting was 1,775. The number of pupils enrolled in these schools in 1920 was 54,953, and the number graduated 14,980. Of the schools reporting, 88 are in hospitals for the insane. The capacity of the hospitals in which all nurse training schools reporting are located, is 321,619 beds, and the average daily number of patients is 252,823. In 1920 a large majority of schools required a minimum age requirement for admission of only 18 or 19 years. In general hospitals 539 schools required 8 hours of duty daily, 474 schools required 9 hours of duty, and 439 schools required 10 hours of duty. In hospitals for the insane, the number of hours of duty required was usually 10 or more. Twenty-two schools required 12 hours of duty, and 9 required more than 12 hours.

The remuneration granted the pupils in general hospitals is usually less than $200. In the first year 54 per cent. of the schools pay under $100, and 41 per cent. pay from $100 to $199; in the second year 35 per cent. of the schools pay under $100, and 56 per cent. pay from $100 to $199; in the third year of the course 29 per cent. pay under $100, and 60 per cent. pay from $100 to $199. In the schools in hospitals for the insane the remuneration usually exceeds $400. In the first year of the course 76 per cent. of the schools pay $400 or more; in the second year of the course 79 per cent. of the schools pay $400 or over; in the third year of the course 81 per cent. of the schools pay $400 or more.

More than 85 per cent. of all the nurse training schools in general hospitals offer a three-year course. About 10 per cent. offer a two-year or two-and-one-half year course. In hospitals for the insane, more than 70 per cent. of the schools offer a three-year course, and the remaining schools offer a two-year course. Almost 43 per cent. of the general nurse training schools require one year of high school work for admission, 21 per cent. require two years of high school work for admission, 26 per cent. require a full high school course, and 10 per cent. require only the completion of the elementary grades for admission.

Of the nurse training schools reporting, 180 are affiliated with colleges or universities. By this co-operation an excellent opportunity is afforded to the training schools to secure for their pupils a high type of instruction in technical and academic subjects.

Public High Schools, 1919–20.

In 1919–20, 14,326 public high schools reported to the Bureau. The total number of teachers in these secondary schools was 97,654 (34,396 men and 63,258 women). The total number of pupils enrolled in these schools was 1,999,106 (891,469 boys and 1,107,637 girls). The total number of coloured pupils included in the preceding figures is 30,223. In the first year of the course 742,320 pupils were enrolled, in the second year 498,796, in the third year 346,684, and in the fourth year 269,355 pupils, including post-graduate and special pupils. In the 7th and 8th elementary grades organised as a part of junior high schools, 141,951 pupils were enrolled. The number of graduates reported by 12,326 schools was 230,902 (90,516 boys and 140,386 girls).

There were 10,821 high schools that reported a four-year curriculum. In these four-year high schools there are 80,864 teachers, and 1,678,823 pupils are enrolled (745,477 boys and 933,346 girls). In addition, in 402 three-year senior high schools, there are 3,651 teachers and 63,630 pupils (27,802 boys and 35,828 girls).

Private High Schools and Academies, 1919–20.

The number of pupils in private high schools and academies, in general, has increased slowly but steadily. The increase has been about proportional to the increase in population. In 1900 the number of students enrolled in these schools was 110,797. In 1919–20 the number enrolled was 184,153. The number of schools reporting in 1900 was 1,978, and the number reporting in 1920 was 2,093. The total number of instructors in these private high schools in 1920 was 14,946 (5,698 men and 9,248 women). In this group of schools more than any other, there is a tendency for the schools to be either for boys or girls exclusively, rather than co-educational. Of the 2,093 schools reporting in 1920, 385 were for boys only, 728 were for girls only, and 980 were co-educational. Altogether, about one-tenth of the schools had military drill in 1920, enrolling 24,056 students. Of this number 3,823 were girls. In 1916 the number of boys taking this work was 10,324. Within the past four years the enrolment in military drill in these schools has been doubled. The number of coloured students enrolled in these schools in 1920 was 9,526. The total number of graduates from private high schools and academies was 24,166. The average size of the faculty was 7·1. The average number of students to a school was 88·0. The average number of students to a teacher was 12·3.

The number of students enrolled in the first year of these private high schools was 36·1 per cent. of the total number; in the second year, 26·8 per cent.; in the third year, 20·5 per cent.; and in the fourth year, 16·6 per cent.

566 of these private schools were non-sectarian, and 1,527 were denominational (976 Roman Catholic).

Of the total number of students enrolled, 45·7 per cent. were boys and 54·3 per cent. were girls.

The number of Negro girls enrolled in these schools was about twice as large as the number of Negro boys; 6,341 coloured girls were enrolled, and 3,185 coloured boys.

Private Commercial Schools, 1919–1920.

In 1920 reports were received from 902 private commercial and business schools. These schools are of two types: (1) those which are non-denominational, and which are run on a commercial basis; (2) those which are maintained by certain denominations and by Young Men's Christian Associations. The private non-denominational schools reporting were 841, the denominational and Young Men's Christian Association schools reporting were 61. The total number of instructors in these 902 schools was 6,165 (2,976 men and 3,189 women). The number of students enrolled was 336,032 (139,551 men and 196,481 women). The average daily attendance in these schools was 164,662. Altogether 902 schools reported 214,606 students enrolled in day courses. In night courses 121,426 students were enrolled in the 675 schools which reported such courses. In the commercial or bookkeeping course 106,852 students were enrolled; stenographic, 126,055; combined courses, 53,430; telegraphic (wire), 2,804; (wireless), 2,384; accountancy, 11,889; secretarial, 23,073; and in the salesmanship course, 15,167.

In 755 schools in which shorthand was taught 130,927 students or 56 per cent. of the shorthand students reported studied the Gregg system of shorthand; 35 per cent. of the shorthand students, or 81,618 students, studied some Pitmanic system of shorthand.

Schools for Feeble-minded and Sub-Normal Children, 1917–18.

Nearly all States provide schools for feeble-minded children; 43 schools of this type reported in 1918; 32 private schools also submitted a report. Altogether 131 cities have organised classes for the teaching of sub-normal and backward children. The children in these schools are not usually feeble-minded, but are retarded in their school work. The number of instructors in State institutions was 425, in private institutions 121, and in public day school classes of city schools 1,134. The total number of inmates in State institutions was 35,968 (18,353 boys and 17,615 girls); in private institutions, 983 (467 boys and 516 girls); in public day school classes of city schools, 18,133 (11,937 boys and 6,196 girls).

In State institutions 11 per cent. of the pupils take music, 26 per cent. home economics, 19 per cent. manual training, 11 per cent. agriculture, and 13 per cent. trade training courses. In city day school classes, 90 per cent. of the pupils take music, 27 per cent. home economics, 86 per cent. manual training, 10 per cent. agriculture, and 12 per cent. trade training courses. In private schools 43 per cent. take music, 24 per cent. home economics, 34 per cent. manual training, 14 per cent. agricultural courses, and 4 per cent. trade training courses.

FINANCE.

ORDINARY RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES CHARGEABLE AGAINST ORDINARY RECEIPTS.

(On the basis of daily Treasury statements.)

Year.	Receipts.	Expenditures.
	$	$
1920	6,694,565,389	6,482,090,191
1921	5,624,932,961	5,538,209,189
1922	4,109,104,151	3,795,302,500
1923	4,007,135,481	3,697,478,020
1924 (est.)	3,638,000,000	3,668,000,000

ORDINARY RECEIPTS, 1922 AND 1923.

(On basis of daily Treasury statements.)

Receipts.	1922.	1923.
	$	$
Customs	356,443,387	561,928,867
Internal Revenue:		
Income & Profits Tax	2,068,128,193	1,678,607,428
Miscellaneous	1,145,125,064	945,865,333
Miscell. Receipts:		
Foreign Debts, princ.	48,673,555	31,656,908
,, ,, int.	26,548,513	201,332,248
Railroad Securities	...	99,297,348
All others	26,079,128	46,361,372
Trust Funds	42,113,438	26,862,670
Surplus Property	113,606,800	91,706,388
Panama Canal tolls	11,747,092	17,271,855
Other miscellaneous	270,638,981	306,245,055
Total	4,109,104,151	4,007,135,481

EXPENDITURES, 1922 AND 1923.

(On basis of daily Treasury statements.)

EXPENDITURES.	1922.	1923.
General Expenditures—	$	$
Legislative	17,088 113	14,165,244
Executive proper	218,690	349,380
State Dept.	9,666,572	15,463,276
Treasury Dept.	209,104,991	145,016,860
War Dept.	454,730,718	392,733,635
Dept. of Justice	17,888,829	23,521,486
Post Office Dept.	3,284,127	146,942
Navy Dept.	476,775,194	333,201,362
Interior Dept.	331,814,028	354,623,059
Dept. of Agriculture	142,695,844	128,745,677
Dept. of Commerce	21,688,015	21,783,509
Dept. of Labour	6,227,472	7,241,467
Veterans' Bureau[*]	376,749,664	461,719,434
Other Independent Offices and Commissions	43,871,656	28,712,285
District of Columbia	23,731,563	24,053,705
Total	2,135,635,475	1,951,477,322
Deduct unclassified items	*a*232,089	1,436,387
Total	2,135,867,564	1,950,040,935
Interest on Debt	991,000,759	1,055,923,690
Refunds—		
Customs	37,124,087	28,736,712
Internal Revenue	45,702,273	125,279,043
Postal deficiency	64,346,235	32,526,915
Panama Canal	3,025,421	4,316,961
Special Operations—		
Railroads	*b*139,469,451	100,618,067
War Finance Corpn.	94,428,001	*b*109,436,238
Shipping Board	87,205,732	57,023,838
Alien property	1,825,644	*b*1,365,555
Grain Corporation	32,000,000	—
Sugar Equalization	15,279,637	—
Purchase of Obligations of Foreign Governments	717,834	—
Loans to Railroads—	—	13,526,587
Investment of Trust Funds—		
Government Life Insurance Fund	24,599,341	26,672,162
Civil Service Retirement	9,283,139	8,991,417
D. C. Teachers' do.	230,959	190,518
Total Ordinary	3,372,607,900	3,294,627,529
Public Debt Retirements chargeable against Ordinary Receipts	422,694,600	402,850,491
Total Expenditures (Public Debt and Ordinary) chargeable against Ordinary Receipts	3,795,302,500	3,697,478,020
Other Public Debt Expenditures (Redemption and Retirements)	6,608,531,897	7,560,947,689
Total Expenditures.	10,403,834,397	11,258,425,709

PUBLIC DEBT.

The total interest-bearing Debt of the U.S. from 1916–1922 was as follows:

June 30.	Interest-bearing debt.	Interest paid during fiscal year (on basis of daily Statements of Treasury).
1916	$971,562,590	$22,900,869
1917	2,712,549,477	24,742,702
1918	11,985,882,436	189,743,277
1919	25,234,496,274	619,215,569
1920	24,061,095,361	1,020,251,622
1921	23,737,352,080	999,144,731
1922	22,711,035,587	991,000,759
1923	22,007,590,754	1,055,923,690

The Public Debt on June 30, 1923, was as follows:—

Bonds:—	
2 per cent. (1930)	$599,724,050
4 per cent. (1925)	118,489,900
2 per cent. Canal (1916–36)	48,954,180
2 per cent. do. (1918–38)	25,947,400
3 per cent. do. (1961)	49,800,000
3 per cent. Conversion (1946–47)	28,894,500
2½ per cent. Postal (1st to 24th)	11,860,200
1st Liberty Loan (1932–47)	1,951,764,200
2nd do. (1927–42)	3,199,036,800
3rd do. (1928)	3,407,787,250
4th do. (1933–38)	6,328,565,650
4¼ per cent. Treasury Bonds (1947–52)	763,954,300
Notes	4,104,195,150
Certificates	1,031,418,500
Saving Certificates	337,198,674
Total Interest-bearing Debt	22,007,590,754
Matured debt on which interest has ceased	98,172,160
Debt bearing no interest	243,924,844
Total Gross Debt	22,349,687,758
Matured Interest	176,085,461
	22,525,773,219
Less Cash in Treasury	369,886,816
Net Debt of U.S.A.	$22,155,886,403

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[*] During the fiscal year 1923 to date, allotments for veterans' relief have been made to the Treasury Department in the amount of $3,164,425·11, to the War Department in the amount of $4,889,241·91, and to the Navy Department in the amount of $2,652,303. Similar allotments in the fiscal year 1922 to the Treasury Department were $26,350,668·66, to the War Department $4,866,383·40, and to the Navy Department $529,237·84. Expenditures under these allotments, however, appear as expenditures of the respective departments and not of the Veterans' Bureau. In the fiscal year 1922, payments on account of veterans' relief made prior to August 11, 1921, by the War Risk Insurance Bureau are included under Treasury Department, while similar payments made prior to that date by the Federal Board for Vocational Education are included under other independent offices and commissions.

a Add.

b Deduct, excess of credits.

NOTE.—The analysis of expenditures for the fiscal year 1923 is on the same basis as the Budget, with necessary adjustments to cover receipts credited to appropriations, including particularly proceeds of railroad securities. The analysis for the fiscal year 1922 is on the Budget basis, without adjustment. The figures given for operations in special accounts are net figures, and make allowance for receipts and deposits credited to the account concerned.

OBLIGATIONS OF FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS HELD BY THE UNITED STATES TREASURY. INTEREST ACCRUED AND UNPAID THEREON UP TO AND INCLUDING THE LAST INTEREST PERIOD PRIOR TO AUGUST 24, 1923, AND INTEREST HERETOFORE PAID.

Country.	Principal amount of Obligations.	Interest accrued and unpaid as of the last interest paying dates.	Total Indebtedness.	Interest heretofore paid
	$	$	$	$
Armenia	11,959,917	2,303,279	14,263,196	—
Austria	24,055,709	3,608,356	27,664,065	—
Belgium	377,029,570	68,753,165	445,782,735	15,986,313
Cuba	—	—	—	2,287,252
Czechoslovakia	91,879,671	17,543,673	109,423,344	304,178
Esthonia	13,999,146	2,789,583	16,788,729	—
Finland	9,000,000	—	9,000,000	444,315
France	3,340,606,377	576,719,598	3,917,325,975	190,671,548
Great Britain	4,630,500,000	—	4,630,500,000	425,700,271
Greece	15,000,000	1,125,000	16,125,000	1,159,153
Hungary	1,685,836	303,450	1,989,286	—
Italy	1,647,997,050	325,882,084	1,973,879,134	57,598,853
Latvia	5,132,287	900,191	6,032,478	126,266
Liberia	26,000	4,169	30,169	861
Lithuania	4,981,628	996,326	5,977,954	—
Nicaragua	175,590	—	175,590	—
Poland	155,930,956	25,908,360	181,839,316	1,811,948
Rumania	36,128,495	7,090,384	43,218,879	263,314
Russia	192,601,297	44,640,757	237,242,054	7,726,068
Serbia	51,103,488	9,889,104	60,992,592	636,059
Total	$10,609,793,018	$1,088,457,478	$11,698,250,496	$704,716,400

NOTES.—Agreements have been concluded for the funding of the obligations of Great Britain and Finland into long-time Bonds in the amounts of $4,600,000,000, and $9,000,000, respectively. The Funded Bonds of Great Britain have been delivered to the Treasury. The remaining $30,500,000, due from Great Britain, represents balance due on obligations regarded as having been given for Pittman Silver advances which is to be paid in the spring of 1924.

Cuba has paid its indebtedness in full.

No interest due on Nicaraguan notes until maturity, as is also the case with certain Belgian obligations aggregating $2,284,151·40.

Payment of principal and interest on obligation of Austria extended for 20 years from June 1, 1923.

UNITED STATES MONEY.

On Sept. 1, 1923, the Stock of Money amounted to $8,707,407,229, made up as follows:—

Gold Coin and Bullion	$4,109,052,543
Gold Certificates	*826,369,469
Standard Silver Dollars	495,464,404
Silver Certificates	*408,876,947
Treasury Notes of 1890	*1,455,623
Subsidiary Silver	269,510,124
United States Notes	346,681,016
Federal Reserve Notes	2,698,808,330
Federal Reserve Bank Notes	18,946,000
National Bank Notes	768,944,812
Total (Sept 1, 1923)	$8,707.407,229
Total (Sept. 1, 1922)	$8.303.549.241
Total (April 1, 1917)	$5.3[illegible]2,109,272
Total (July 1, 1914	$3.738.288,871
Total (Jan. 1, 1879)	$1,007.084,483

Of the total Gold Coin and Bullion on Sept. 1, 1893, the United States Treasury held $3,424,847,782, the Federal Banks and Agents held $286,862,849, and $397,341,912 (or $3·56 *per capita*) was in circulation. Of the total money $3,885,524,249 was held in the Treasury, $1,280,678,208 by the Federal Reserve Banks and Agents, and $4,777,906,811 (or $42·85 *per capita*) was in circulation. Gold certificates are secured dollar for dollar by gold held in the Treasury for their redemption; silver certificates are secured dollar for dollar by standard silver dollars held in the Treasury for their redemption; United States notes are secured by a gold reserve of $152,979,025.63 held in the Treasury. This reserve fund may also be used for the redemption of Treasury notes of 1890, which are also secured dollar for dollar by standard silver dollars, held in the Treasury. Federal reserve notes are obligations of the United States and a first lien on all the assets of the issuing Federal reserve bank. Federal reserve notes are secured by the deposit with Federal reserve agents of a like amount of gold or of gold and such discounted or purchased paper as is eligible under the terms of the Federal Reserve Act. Federal reserve banks must maintain a gold reserve of at least 40 per cent., including the gold redemption fund which must be deposited with the United States Treasurer, against Federal reserve notes in actual circulation. Federal reserve bank notes and National bank notes are secured by United Government obligations, and a 5 per cent. fund for their redemption is required to be maintained with the Treasurer of the United States in gold or lawful money.

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* Not included in the total, as the money held in trust against them is included under Gold Coin and Bullion.

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY.

Agriculture.—The total land surface, excluding Island possessions and Alaska, is 1,903,215,360* acres, of which in 1920 955,883,715 were farms (503,073,007 acres improved). The total number of farms in 1920 was 6,448,343, of which 2,456,107 are between 100 and 500 acres, 1,474,745 between 50 and 100 acres, and 1,503,732 between 20 and 50 acres. The gross value of farm products of the United States in 1919 was $21,425,623,614, as compared with $8,494.230.307 in 1909. Crops in 1919 were valued at $14,755,364,894, live-stock products (including animals sold or slaughtered) at $6,178,122,273, and miscellaneous products at $492.136,447.

Wool.—The total number of animals shorn in 1919 was 31,591,840, producing 228,795,354 lb.

Minerals.—The total value of metallic minerals produced in 1922 was estimated at $985,800,000 (pig iron, $608,144,858; copper, $127,443,000; gold, $49,096,000, and silver, $55,510,859), and of non-metallic minerals the total value was $3,662,500,000 (bituminous coal, $1,294,000,000; Pennsylvania anthracite, $273,700,125; petroleum, $900,200,000); in 1922 the production of oil was 551,197,000 barrels, as against 472,183,000 barrels in 1921; clay products (1921), $270,397,754; stone, $118,500,000; natural gas, $196,000,000; cement, $208,464,028; and mineral paints (lead and zinc pigments), $22,205,400. The exports of bituminous coal sent to Europe in 1921 amounted to 4,924,472 tons (of 2,240 lb.) while 11,961,405 tons went to Canada.

Manufactures.—The manufacturing establishments enumerated at the biennial Census of 1921 numbered 196,267, the value of their products being $43,653,282,833, as compared with a value in 1919 of $62,418,078,773. The figures for 1921 do not include data for 53,999 establishments with products valued at $136,926,075, each establishment reporting products under $5,000 in value, but such data were included in 1919. The leading manufacturing States are New York, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Ohio, and Massachusetts. The principal industrial centres are New York (clothing, printing and publishing, bread and other bakery products, millinery and lace goods, tobacco, slaughtering and meat packing, sugar-refining); Chicago (slaughtering and meat packing, printing and publishing, clothing); Philadelphia (textiles, printing and publishing, clothing, sugar refining, petroleum refining); Boston (printing and publishing, sugar refining, clothing, confectionery and ice-cream, foundry and machine-shop products, boots and shoes); Pittsburg (iron and steel, slaughtering and meat packing); Detroit (automobiles, automobile bodies and parts, printing and publishing); St. Louis (slaughtering and meat packing, boots and shoes, tobacco); Cleveland (automobiles, iron and steel, electrical machinery, apparatus and supplies); Baltimore (clothing, smelting and refining copper, slaughtering and meat packing, printing and publishing, fertilizers); Cincinnati (slaughtering and meat packing, clothing, printing and publishing); Buffalo (flour-mill and grist-mill products, automobiles, slaughtering and meat packing); Minneapolis (flour-mill and grist-mill products, automobiles, printing and publishing); San Francisco (printing and publishing, automobiles, coffee and spice).

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* Decrease in land area due to building of Pathfinder and Shoshone Reservoirs in Wyoming and several reservoirs in connexion with irrigation projects in Montana.

ACREAGE AND CROP PRODUCTION, 1923. [Preliminary estimates; revised to Sept. 10, 1923.]

Crop.	Acreage, 1923.		Production.		Country Prices Sept. 1.
	Total.	Per cent. of 1922.	Average yield per acre.	1922, indications September 1.	
Corn ... bushels	103,112,000	100·7	29·8	3,075,786,000	$0·866
Winter wheat ... do.	39,750,000	94·4	14·3	568,386,000	...
Spring wheat ... do.	18,503,000	94·9	11·9	.220,841,000	...
All wheat ... do.	58,253,000	94·5	13·5	789,227,000	·887
Oats ... do.	40,768,000	101·1	32·2	1,311,687,000	·373
Barley ... do.	7,980,000	108·0	25·0	199,337,000	·507
Rye ... do.	5,234,000	84·3	12·4	64,774,000	·562
Buckwheat ... do.	772,000	98·3	17·5	13,505,000	·985
Potatoes ... do.	3,892,000	89·9	101·1	389,674,000	1·190
Sweet potatoes ... do.	1,007,000	90·2	92·9	93,527,000	1·337
Flaxseed ... do.	2,285,000	182·7	8·5	19,407,000	2·048
Rice ... do.	883,000	83·7	36·9	32,617,000	...
Tobacco ... pounds	1,762,000	102·1	880·1	1,550,716,000	...
Hay, tame ... tons	60,253,000	98·4	1·36	81,871,000	12·71
Hay, wild ... do.	15,778,000	99·6	1·02	16,137,000	*a*8·97
All hay ... do.	76,031,000	98·7	1·29	98,008,000	12·08
Cotton ... bales	38,287,000	112·6	*b*134·8	10,788,000	·241
Clover seed ... bushels	767,000	68·1	1·7	1,292,000	*a*1·046
Apples, total crop ... do.	...	...	...	189,787,000	1·114
Apples, com'l crop ... barrels	...	...	...	33,390,000	...
Cranberries ... do.	25,000	100·0	23·4	585,000	...
Peaches ... bushels	...	...	...	45,381,000	*a*1·718
Pears ... do.	...	...	...	14,561,000	*a*1·683
Peanuts ... pounds	925,000	93·8	708·1	655,034,000	*a*·067
Beans, dry ... bushels	1,255,000	120·3	11·9	14,905,000	*a*3·29
Grain sorghums ... do.	5,541,000	109·8	18·3	101,333,000	*a*1·022
Sugar beets ... tons	732,000	138·1	8·92	6,532,000	...
Broom corn ... do.	508,000	197·7	*d*295·1	74,800	*a*194·82
Sorghum, for syrup ... gallons	402,000	89·7	82·5	33,177,000	...
Hops ... pounds	15,700	67·1	1,016·1	15,952,000	...

a Price Aug. 15, 1923. *b* Pounds of lint. *c* Price per pound. *d* Pounds.

Automobile Industry.—The value of the cars and lorries manufactured in 1921 was $1,671,386,976, of parts and accessories, $408,016,532, and of tyres and tubes, $446,075,960. The number of cars produced was 1,406,257, of lorries, 106,988, while 27,884,034 tyres were also manufactured in 1921. The automobile factories gave employment to 248,027 persons, who received $406,491,414 in 1921. The number of automobile vehicles registered in 1921 in the U.S.A. was 10,465,995. The petrol produced in 1920 amounted to 4,882,546,699 gallons, and that consumed to 4,256,428,005 gallons. The taxes levied on the motor industry amounted to $316,720,000. The number of motor vehicles exported in 1921 was 30,776.

FEDERAL EMPLOYMENT BUREAUS.

The following figures show the work done by the Federal Employment Bureaus during the past six fiscal years ending June 30 :—

Statistics for the years ended June 30.	Number of applications for help.	Number of persons applied for.	Number of applicants for places.	Number referred to employment.	Number actually employed.
1917	189,491	418,810	413,649	363,189	283,799
1918	750,472	2,993,798	2,381,392	2,112,139	1,890,593
1919	...	10,701,447	5,166,447	5,646,353	4,267,813
1920	...	3,165,559	2,589,145	2,458,809	2,018,258
1921	...	1,900,740	2,444,723	1,672,096	1,406,909
1922	...	1,810,490	[illegible],874,785	1,734,503	1,458,746

EXTERNAL TRADE.

*Year.	Imports of Merchandise.			*Year.	Exports of Merchandise.		
	Free.	Dutiable.	Total.		Domestic.	Re-exports.	Total.
	$	$	$		$	$	$
1914	1,127,502,699	766,422,958	1,893,925,657	1914	2,329,684,025	34,895,123	2,364,579,148
1915	1,033,526,675	640,643,065	1,674,169,740	1915	2,716,178,465	52,410,875	2,768,589,340
1916	1,492,647,350	705,236,160	2,197,883,510	1916	4,272,177,579	61,305,306	4,333,482,885
1917	1,848,840,520	810,514,665	2,659,355,185	1917	6,227,164,050	62,884,344	6,290,048,394
1918	2,118,599,372	827,056,031	2,945,655,403	1918	5,838,652,057	81,059,314	5,919,711,371
1919	2,230,222,808	865,497,260	3,095,720,068	1919	7,081,461,938	150,820,748	7,232,282,686
1920	3,405,233,003	1,833,119,111	5,238,352,114	1920	7,949,309,106	159,679,557	8,108,988,663
1921	2,137,440,504	1,517,018,842	3,654,459,346	1921	6,385,883,676	130,626,357	6,516,510,033
1922	1,598,888,618	1,009,190,390	2,608,079,008	1922	3,699,909,375	71,247,114	3,771,156,489
1923	2,168,229,200	1,613,029,944	3,781,259,144	1923	3,886,554,506	70,523,427	3,957,077,933

* Fiscal Year ended June 30.

TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES, 1922-23.

Country.	Imports from.	Exports to.
Europe—	$	$
United Kingdom	436,985,907	823,398,503
England & Wales	373,312,434	760,926,140
Scotland	36,562,844	43,898,393
Ireland	27,110,629	18,573,970
Austria	7,548,249	1,764,037
Belgium	62,355,692	103,665,066
Czecho Slovakia	15,279,910	1,292,652
Denmark	6,567,095	37,394,108
Finland	9,359,772	10,904,100
France	151,752,920	269,045,174
Germany	142,885,762	293,131,640
Greece	19,838,969	12,704,619
Italy	83,025,887	173,422,000
Netherlands	78,040,840	113,606,647
Norway	18,437,870	32,049,328
Poland	3,119,835	12,550,965
Portugal	4,333,844	8,4[illegible]7,187
Russia	965,280	10,355,948
Spain	32,816,131	62,096,015
Sweden	38,841,107	35,996,750
Switzerland	34,870,445	5,026,237
Turkey	10,799,575	6,236,768
North America—		
Canada	411,254,192	658,204,375
Newfoundland	2,261,305	7,284,512
West Indies	401,639,667	215,816,914
Central States	37,560,312	50,431,827
Cuba	374,885,908	163,514,748

Country.	Imports from.	Exports to.
South America—	$	$
Argentina	131,591,656	109,384,460
Brazil	137,677,253	46,543,229
Chile	92,991,757	27,841,635
Colombia	40,102,941	23,794,645
Peru	15,964,184	16,178,826
Uruguay	26,724,028	13,483,761
Venezuela	13,898,909	10,277,240
Asia—		
British India	121,668,786	27,943,964
Straits Setts.	139,356,405	6,782,111
Hong Kong	20,216,496	19,057,913
China	169,619,408	96,851,718
Japan	372,507,833	212,975,967
Netherlands' Ind	48,575,781	9,976,430
Philippines	74,757,909	44,054,419
Turkey	7,867,686	719,060
Australasia—		
Australia	54,727,517	96,310,785
New Zealand	15,367,149	23,795,208
Africa—		
Brit. W. Africa	14,897,266	7,626,052
Brit. S. Africa	15,203,259	25,599,052
Egypt	46,530,482	6,584,256

TRADE BY CONTINENTS, 1922–23.

Continent.	Imports from.	Exports to.
	$	$
Europe	1,161,746,625	2,035,306.462
Asia	996,485.063	436.900,667
Africa	91.765,814	58,815,351
North America	987,978,621	1,045.606.524
South America	470,842.764	258,684.390
Australasia	72,440,257	121,764.539
The World	$3,781,259,144	$3,957,077,933

PRINCIPAL DOMESTIC EXPORTS.

Articles.	1922.*	1923.*
	$	$
Cotton, unmanufact'd	596,378,864	658,982,855
Iron and Steel manufs.	181,377,620	199.848,561
Machinery and Vehicles	345,862,847	422,607,563
Grains & preparations	591,299,059	451,341,734
Copper and manufs.	101,602,596	113 379,128
Mineral Oils	320,614,947	344,750,432
Wood and manufs.	88,975,074	119,772,940
Animals and products except wool and hair	429,863,360	440,884,324
Coal	100,116,264	138,215,110
Cotton, manufactures of	122,935,340	145,360,208
Tobacco and manufs.	180,832,737	171,019,644
Fruits and Nuts	66,628,812	72,665,236
Oil Cake and Meal	22,770,683	22,718,707
Vegetable Oil	13,445,912	12,732,429
Naval Stores	15,215,291	22,922,174
Chemicals	50,422,549	54,189,202

PRINCIPAL IMPORTS.

Articles.	1922.*	1923.*
	$	$
Coffee	148,502,658	181,639,414
Sugar, Cane	200,774,011	365,100,576
India-Rubber and Gutta-Percha, crude	88,839,362	171,995,254
Hides and Skins, other than Fur Skins	78,899,320	140,391,767
Chemicals, Drugs, Dyes	39,900,719	45,897,331
Wool, unmanufactured	45,648,860	162,094,897
Silk, unmanufactured	307,282,883	413,567,373
Cotton, manufactures of	88,196,434	93,376,020
Wood, and manufs.	78,129,367	116,360,417
Tin in Bars, Blocks, &c.	28,979,660	53,399,980
Fruits and Nuts	80,431,116	70,562,779
Diamonds and other precious Stones	47,232,364	81,837,128
Tobacco, and manufs.	63,248,919	78,462,972
Art Works	22,341,098	27,058,623
Copper, and manfctrs of	45,017,868	89,073,057
Silk, manufactures of	40,337,844	39,552,608
Iron and Steel manufs.	17,875,143	39,101,367
Furs, and manufs.	52,466,830	87,277,230
Oil Seeds	37,488,607	67,325,846
Cotton, unmanufactured	43,957,891	60,639,913
Cocoa, crude	27,348,879	34,547,284
Jute and manufs.	50,661,555	83,702,652
Flax & Hemp & manufs.	45,487,281	48,304,438
Paper base stock	55,738,666	87,488,013
Mineral Oil	85,801,407	75,583,699
Vegetable Oils, expressed, and Fats	55,028,245	64,478,617
Grains and preparations	26,276,522	26,362,663

* Fiscal years ending June 30.

TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES WITH GREAT BRITAIN.

Year ended June 30.	Exports to U.K.			Imports from U.K.				Excess of exports to U.K.
	Domestic.	Foreign.	Total.	Free.	Dutiable.	Total.	Per cent. free.	
	$	$	$	$	$	$		$
1902	542,001,128	6,547,349	548,548,477	55,792,250	109,954,310	165,746,560	33·67	382,801,917
1903	516,986,416	7,276,246	524,262,656	58,727,562	131,294,096	190,021,658	30·91	334,240,998
1904	530,849,224	6,491,375	537,340,599	57,109,521	108,675,847	165,785,368	34·45	371.555,231
1905	518,105,398	5,291,454	523,396,852	61,705.743	114,106,175	175,811,918	35·10	347,584,934
1906	578,023,505	5,066,618	583,090,123	77,073,161	132,956,276	210,029,437	36·70	373,060,686
1907	602,132,813	5,650,442	607,783,255	90,846,161	155,265,886	246,112,047	36·91	361,671,208
1908	574,439,726	6,223,796	580,663,522	65,609,474	124,746,001	190,355,475	34·47	390,308,047
1909	509,676,577	4,950,788	514,627,365	74,070,752	134,542,006	208,612,758	35·51	306,014,607
1910	496,077,726	9,475,145	505,552,871	116,533,119	154,496,653	271,029,772	43·00	234,523,099
1911	567,813,119	8,800,855	576,613,974	122,726,434	138,562,672	261,289,106	46·97	315,324,868
1912	558,964,832	5,407,354	564,372,186	137,132,816	135,807,884	272,940,700	50·24	291,431,486
1913	542,554,127	4,443,784	546,997,911	147,625,214	104,844,023	252,469,237	58·47	294,528,674
1914	545,060,138	3,581,261	548,641,399	161,488,084	132,173,220	293,661,304	54·99	254,980,095
1915	901,963,649	9,831,305	911,794,954	142,687,565	113,664,110	256,351,675	55·66	655,443,279
1916	1,520,930,516	5,754,585	1,526,685,102	181,674,395	126,768,828	308,443,223	58·90	1,218,211,879
1917	2,041,165,774	5,646,904	2,046,812,678	170,704,005	136,970,848	307,674,853	55·48	1,860,461,769
1918	1,989,812,491	6,050,806	1,995,863,297	79,948,478	110,133 978	190,082,456	42·06	1,805,780,841
1919	2,135,874,304	13,375,452	2,149,249,756	......	......	157,107,578	...	1,992,142,178
1920	2,125,783,013	25,332,415	2,151,115,428	......	......	525,400,493	...	1,625,714,935
1921	1,296,913,562	29,474,255	1,326,387,817	......	......	327,786,474	...	998,601,343
1922	830,665,319	13,212,204	843,877,523	......	......	270,353,653	...	573,523,870
1923	813,654,141	9,744,362	823,398,503	......	......	436,985,907	...	386,412,596

COMMUNICATIONS.

RAILWAYS OF THE U.S.

Data pertaining to Class I., II. and III. Carriers and their nonoperating subsidiaries:—

	1921.
Capital Stock actually outstanding	$8,889,920,728
Funded Debt actually outstanding	11,357,766,232
Total Railway capital actually outstanding	20,247,686,960
Dividends declared	456,482,092
Interest accrued	577,373,586
Total dividends and interest	1,033,855,678
Railway operating revenues	5,632,665,331
Railway operating expenses	4,668,997,935
Number of passengers carried earning revenue ... *No.*	1,061,130,762
Number of tons carried earning revenue	1,768,397,731
Number of passenger-train cars in service	56,843
Number of freight-train cars in service	2,393,914
Number of cars in company service	106,636
Total cars in service	2,557,393

Year.	Miles Operated.	Year.	Miles Operated.
1902	202,471	1912	258,033
1903	207,977	1913	261,036
1904	213,904	1914	263,547
1905	218,101	1915	264,738
1906	224,363	1916	266,031
1907	229,951	1917	266,059
1908*	240,846	1918	264,233
1909	244,084	1919	265,707
1910	249,992	1920	263,821
1911	254,732	1921	262,544

* Since 1908 mileage of switching and terminal companies has been excluded.

NAVIGABLE STREAMS OF U.S.

Outflow of Streams.	Number of Streams.	Miles Navigable.
Atlantic Ocean	148	5,365
Gulf of Mexico (not including the Mississippi River)	53	5,212
Mississippi River and branches	54	13,912
Canada	2	315
Pacific Ocean	38	1,606
	295	26,410

PUBLIC ROADS.—On Dec. 31, 1922, the total length of public roads was 2,930,000 miles, approximately 415,000 miles of which were surfaced roads. In 1922 the total expenditures for construction and maintenance were approximately $900,000,000.

SHIPPING.—On June 30, 1923, the mercantile marine of the U.S. consisted of 818 sailing vessels of 1,029,049 gross tons; 2,826 steam vessels of 12,322,247 gross tons, a total of 3,644 vessels of 13,351,296 gross tons. In the year ended June 30, 1923, sailing and steam vessels of 66,888,096 tons entered at the various ports of the U.S.; of this total 30,702,396 tons were American and 36,185,700 tons foreign. The tonnage cleared from the various seaports was 66,601,435, of which 30,591,002 tons were American and 36,010,433 tons foreign.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.—On July 1, 1923, there were 51,613 post offices in the U.S. dealing (in 1922) with 22,578,894,140 "pieces" of mail matter of all kinds (letters, postcards, newspapers, packets, &c.). The telegraphs and telephones are not operated by the U.S. Government.

WEIGHTS, MEASURES, AND CURRENCY.

The *Weights and Measures* in common use are shown on page 429. The Metric System of Weights and Measures is permissive, but is little used. The unit of *currency* is the *dollar* of 100 *cents*. The rate of exchange on certain dates in 1922 will be found on p. 426.

LARGEST CITIES OF U.S.

CENSUS OF 1910 AND 1920.

City.	Population.	
	1910.	1920.
WASHINGTON, D.C.	331,069	437,571
New York, N.Y.	4,766,883	5,620,048
Manhattan	2,331,542	2,284,103
Bronx	430,980	732,016
Brooklyn	1,634,351	2,018,356
Queens	284,041	469,042
Richmond	85,969	116,531
Chicago, Ill.	2,185,283	2,701,705
Philadelphia, Pa.	1,549,008	1,823,779
Detroit, Mich.	465,766	993,678
Cleveland, Ohio	560,663	796,841
St. Louis, Mo.	687,029	772,897
Boston, Mass.	670,585	748,060
Baltimore, Md.	558,485	733,826
Pittsburg, Pa.	533,905	588,343
Los Angeles, Cal.	319,198	576,673
Buffalo, N.Y.	423,715	506,775
San Francisco, Cal.	416,912	506,676
Milwaukee, Wis.	373,857	457,147
Newark, N.J.	347,469	414,524
Cincinnati, Ohio	363,591	401,247
New Orleans, La.	339,075	387,219
Minneapolis, Minn.	301,408	380,582
Kansas City, Mo.	248,381	324,410
Seattle, Wash.	237,194	315,312
Indianapolis, Ind.	233,650	314,194
Jersey City, N.J.	267,779	298,103
Rochester, N.Y.	218,149	295,750
Portland, Ore.	207,214	258,288
Denver, Col.	213,381	256,491
Toledo, Ohio	168,497	243,164
Providence, R.I.	224,326	237,595
Columbus, Ohio	181,511	237,031
Louisville, Ky.	223,928	234,891
St. Paul, Minn.	214,744	234,698
Oakland, Cal.	150,174	216,261
Akron, Ohio	69,067	208,435
Atlanta, Ga.	154,839	200,616
Omaha, Neb.	124,096	191,601
Worcester, Mass.	145,986	179,754
Birmingham, Ala.	132,685	178,806
Syracuse, N.Y.	137,249	171,717
Richmond, Va.	127,628	171,667
New Haven, Conn.	133,605	162,537
Memphis, Tenn.	131,105	162,351
San Antonio, Texas	96,614	161,379
Dallas, Texas	92,104	158,976
Dayton, Ohio	116,577	152,559
Bridgeport, Conn.	102,054	143,555
Houston, Texas	78,800	138,276
Hartford, Conn.	98,915	138,036
Scranton, Pa.	129,867	137,783
Grand Rapids, Mich.	112,571	137,634
Paterson, N.J.	125,600	135,875
Youngstown, Ohio	79,066	132,358
Springfield, Mass.	88,926	129,614
Des Moines, Iowa	86,368	126,468
New Bedford, Mass.	96,652	121,217

LARGEST CITIES OF U.S.—*continued.*

City.	Population.	
	1910.	1920.
Fall River, Mass.	119,295	120,485
Trenton, N.J.	96,815	119.289
Nashville, Tenn.	110,364	118.342
Salt Lake City, Utah	92,777	118,110
Camden, N.J.	94,538	116,309
Norfolk, Va.	67,452	115,777
Albany, N.Y.	100,253	113,344
Lowell, Mass.	106,294	112,759
Wilmington, Del.	87,411	110,168
Cambridge, Mass.	104,839	109,694
Reading, Pa.	96,071	107,784
Fort Worth, Texas	73,312	106,482
Spokane, Wash.	104,402	104,437
Kansas City, Kansas	82,331	101,177
Yonkers, N.Y.	79,803	100,176

BRITISH REPRESENTATIVES IN U.S.

EMBASSY,

Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C.

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at Washington, His Excellency the Rt. Hon. Sir Auckland Geddes, G.C.M.G., K.C.B. (1920) £17,000

Couns. of Embassy, H. G. Chilton, C.M.G.

1st Secs., Hon. J. F. A. Cecil; Hon. H. W. Brooks ....

2nd Sec., G. H. Thompson ....

3rd Sec., A. H. Hamilton Gordon ....

Naval Attaché, Capt. F. L. Tottenham, C.B.E., R.N. ....

Asst. Naval Attaché, Engineer-Comdr. H. A. Brown, R.N. ....

Military Attaché, Col. C. E. C. G. Charlton, C.M.G., D.S.O. ....

Air Attaché, Group Captain M. G. Christie, C.M.G., D.S.O., M.C. ....

Commercial Counsellor, J. J. Broderick ...

Commercial Secretary, Capt. E. C. Buxton

Archivist, G. D. Baker ... .

Sec. to Ambassador, H. V. Tennant ....

CONSULAR REPRESENTATIVES.

Baltimore, Md.—Consul, H. A. Ford ......
„ *V.-Cons.*, ...
„ *Pro-Consul*, Ira C. Hopkins ....
Newport News—V.-Cons., R. C. Thompson
Norfolk, Va.—Consul, James Guthrie ...
Richmond, Va.—Vice-Cons., A. P. Wilmer
Boston, Mass.—Cons.-Gen. E. F. Gray ......
„ *Vice-Cons.*, Arthur H. Marlow
„ „ James A. Brannen
Portland, Me.—Consul, Lieut.-Col. J. B. Keating ....
Providence, R.I.—V.-Cons., H. J. Dubois
Chicago, Ill.—Consul-General, Herbert A. Richards ....
„ *Vice-Cons.*, John G. Lomax, M.C.
„ „ H. C. Sillery Vale ...
Detroit—Consul, H. G. Meredith ....
Duluth—Vice-Consul, Colin Thomson ...
Minneapolis—Vice-Cons.,
Omaha—Vice-Cons., M. A. Hall............

STATES AND TERRITORIES.

States and Territories.	Date of Admission	Gross Area.	Population. 1920, White and Coloured.
ORIGINAL 13 STATES.		sq. m.	
New Hampshire (N.H.)		9,341	443,083
Massachusetts (Mass.)		8,266	3,852,356
Rhode Island (R.I.)		1,248	604,397
Connecticut (Conn.)		4,965	1,380,631
New York (N.Y.)		49,204	10,385,227
New Jersey (N.J.)		8,224	3,155,900
Pennsylvania (Pa.)		45,126	8,720,017
Delaware (Del.)		2,370	223,003
Maryland (Md.)		12,327	1,449,661
Virginia (Va.)		42,627	2,309,187
North Carolina (N.C.)		52,426	2,559,123
South Carolina (S.C.)		30,989	1,683,724
Georgia (Ga.)		59,265	2,895,832
OTHER STATES.			
Kentucky (Ky.)	1792	40,598	2,416,630
Vermont (Vt.)	1791	9,564	352,428
Tennessee (Tenn.)	1796	42,022	2,337,885
Maine (Me.)	1820	33,040	768,014
Texas (Tex.)	1845	265,896	4,663,228
West Virginia (W.Va.)	1863	24,170	1,463,701
Ohio	1803	41,040	5,759,394
Louisiana (La.)	1812	48,506	1,798,509
Indiana (Ind.)	1816	36,354	2,930,390
Mississippi (Miss.)	1817	46,865	1,790,618
Illinois (Ill.)	1818	56,665	6,485,280
Alabama (Ala.)	1819	51,998	2,348,174
Missouri (Mo.)	1821	69,420	3,404,055
Arkansas (Ark.)	1836	53,335	1,752,204
Michigan (Mich.)	1837	57,980	3,668,412
Florida (Fla.)	1845	58,666	968,470
Iowa	1846	56,147	2,404,021
Wisconsin (Wis.)	1848	56,066	2,632,067
California (Cal.)	1850	158,297	3,426,861
Minnesota (Minn.)	1858	84,682	2,387,125
Oregon (Oreg.)	1859	96,699	783,389
Kansas (Kan.)	1861	82,158	1,769,257
Nevada (Nev.)	1864	110,690	77,407
Nebraska (Nebr.)	1867	77,520	1,296,372
Colorado (Colo.)	1876	103,948	939,629
North Dakota (N.Dak.)	1889	70,837	646,872
South Dakota (S.Dak.)	1889	77,615	636,547
Montana (Mont.)	1889	146,997	548,889
Washington (Wash.)	1889	69,127	1,356,621
Idaho	1890	83,888	431,866
Wyoming (Wyo.)	1890	97,914	194,402
Utah	1896	84,990	449,396
‡Oklahoma (Okla.)	1907	70,057	2,028,283
New Mexico (N.Mex.)	1912	122,634	360,350
Arizona (Ariz.)	1912	113,956	334,162
TERRITORIES.			
Hawaii	1898	6,449	255,912
Alaska	1867	590,884	55,036
Dist. of Columbia (D.C.)	1791	70	437,571
Total	......	*3,026,789	†105,710,620

* Exclusive of Alaska and Hawaii.

† In 1910 the total was 91,972,266.

‡ Oklahoma, formed in 1907 from former territories of Oklahoma and Indian Territory.

Galveston, Tex.—Cons., J. Douglas Scott
,, *Vice-Cons.*, S. W. Barnes
El Paso, Tex., Vice-Cons., Osborne W. Borrett
Laredo, Tex.—V.-C., Thomas O'Connor
Port Arthur, Tex.—Vice.-Cons., W. Crossland
Honolulu (Hawaii)—Cons., W. M. Royds
Los Angeles (Cal.)—Consul, G. A. Fisher
Manila—Cons.-Gen., T. J. Harrington
,, *Vice-Cons.*, E. H. de Bunsen (*acting*)
,, *Pro-Cons.*, Clive Kingcome
Cebu—Vice-Consul, G. McPherson
Iloilo—Vice-Cons., Harold Walford (*actg.*)
Zamboanga—Vice-Consul, W. J. Adam (*acting*)
New Orleans, La.—Consul General
,, *Vice-Cons.*, A. H. W. King
,, ,, W. E. Belton
,, *Pro-Consul*, W. P. T. Nurse
Birmingham (Ala.)—V.-C., Cyrus P. Orr
Jacksonville, Fla.—Con., W. Mucklow
Key West, Fla.—V.-C., Wm. J. H. Taylor
Miami, Fla.—V.-Cons., Lt.-Col. F. H. Jenkins, O.B.E., M.C.
Mobile, Ala.—V.-Con., T. M. Ross
Pensacola, Fla.—V.-Con., W. D. Howe
Tampa, Fla.—Vice.-Con., Peter Taylor
New York, N.Y.—Consul-General, Sir Henry Gloster Armstrong, K.B.E.
,, *Consuls*, F. Watson, O.B.E.; L. E. Bernays
,, *Vice-Cons.*, J. Bowering, L. A. H. Parish, F. E. Evans (*acting*), H. E. Beard (*acting*), J. S. Goodreds (*acting*), John C. Curtis (*acting*)
,, *Pro-Consuls*, Walter F. James and R. B. Yorke
Buffalo—Vice-Consul, W. H. J. Cole
Hartford (Conn.)—Vice-Consul, W. L. Urquhart
Philadelphia, Pa.—Consul-Gen., W. H. M. Sinclair
,, *Vice.-Con.*, J. M. Vibert
,, ,, E. W. Wilson
,, ,, Theodore H. Fox (*temp.*)
,, *Pro-Cons.*, Samuel R. Manley
Cleveland—Vice-Consul, Maj. H. F. Chisholm
Pittsburg—Consul, C. E. E. Childers
Portland, Oregon—Cons., J. E. Bell
,, *Vice-Con.*, (vacant)
Astoria, Oregon—Vice-Cons., E M. Cherry
Seattle—Consul, Bernard Pelly
Skagway (Alas.)—V.-Cons., G. Herman Miller
Tacoma, Washington—V.-Con., J. F. Lyon
Porto Rico (San Juan)—Consul, A. H. Noble
,, *Vice-Cons.*, T. G. I. Waymouth
Arecibo—Vice-Consul, W. H. A. Denton
Humacao, Naguabo and Fajardo—Vice-Consul, Antonio Roig
Mayaguez—V.-Con., T. Boothby, jr.
Ponce—Vice-Consul, Fernando M. Toro
St. Louis, Mo.—Cons., G. E. P. Hertslet
,, ,, *Vice-Cons.*, W. K. Small, M.B.E.
,, ,, *Pro-Cons.*, C. Greenhouse
Denver (Colo.)—Vice-Consul, H. Crebbin
Kansas City, Mo.—Vice-Consul, R. T. Davidson
St. Thomas & Ste. Croix—Cons., C. B. Stewart.
,, *Pro-Cons.*,
Frederiksted—V.-Cons., R. L. Merwin
San Francisco, Cal.—Consul-General, Gerald Campbell, C.M.G.
,, *Vice-Consuls*, C. H. Cane, Donald C. C. Grant
,, *Pro-Consul*, T. E. K. Cormac, O.B.E.
Douglas, Ariz., Vice-Consul, Alexander Baird
San Diego, Cal.—V.-Con., J. A. Heap
Savannah, Ga.—Con., W. M. Gurney
,, *Vice-Cons.*,
Brunswick, Ga.—V.-C., A. M. Ross
Charleston, S.C.—V.-Cons., James C. Roach, Commr. S. H. Ray, R.N. (*temp.*)
Darien—Vice-Consul, R. Manson
Wilmington (N.C.), Vice-Consul, W. P. Sprunt

BRITISH EMPIRE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Office, Cunard Building, 25 Broadway, New York City.

U.S. REPRESENTATIVES IN BRITISH EMPIRE.

EMBASSY.

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary in London, His Excellency Hon. F. B. Kellogg ... $17,500
Office of Embassy, 4 Grosvenor Gardens, S.W. 1.
Counsellors, Post Wheeler; Frederick A. Sterling ... 4,000
1st Secretaries, Frederic R. Dolbeare; Herbert S. Goold ... 3,625
3rd Secretary, Percy A. Blair ... 2,500
Special Attaché, Boylston A. Beal
Commercial Attaché, Walter S. Tower
Asst. do., Alexander V. Dye
Naval Attaché, Capt. Chas. L. Hussey, U.S.N.
Assistants to Naval Attaché, Commr. F. J. Cleary, U.S.N.; Commr. John H. Towers, U.S.N.; Lieut.-Commr. Thaddeus A. Thomson, U.S.N.
Military Attaché, Maj. O. N. Solbert, U.S.A.
Assistants to Military Attaché, Capt. Douglas H. Gillette, U.S.A.; Maj. Howard C. Davidson, U.S.A.; Maj. Stewart O. Elting, U.S.A.
Special Disbursing Officer, Neal D. Borum.
Despatch Agent, R. Newton Crane, 6 Grosvenor Gardens, S.W. 1.
Office of the Consulate-General, 18 Cavendish Sq., W. 1.

CONSULAR REPRESENTATIVES.

England:—
Birmingham—Consul, John F. Jewell ... $5,000
Bradford—Consul, Wallace J. Young ... 4,500
Bristol—Consul, Robertson Honey ... 3,500
Hull—Consul, John H. Grout ... 4,000
Leeds—Consul, Percival Gassett ... 3,500
Liverpool—Consul-General, Horace Lee Washington ... 8,000
London (Consular Office, 18 Cavendish Square, W. 1.)—*Consul-General*, Robert P. Skinner ... 12,000
,, *Consuls*, Maurice C. Pierce ($3,500); Eliot B. Coulter; Robert B. Macatee ($3,000); Leslie E. Reed ($4,000) ... 3,000
,, *Vice-Consuls*, Howard Donovan ($2,750); Charles L. de Vault; Russell H. Rhodes; John F. Claffey; Ollis B. Ferguson; William C. Young; Frank H. Larned; Daniel Miller ...each 2,500
Manchester—Consul, Ross E. Holaday ... 6,000

Newcastle-on-Tyne—Consul, (vacant)	$3,000
Nottingham—Consul, Samuel T. Lee	5,000
Plymouth—Consul, Ralph C. Busser	4,500
Sheffield—Consul, W. J. Grace	3,500
Southampton—Consul, John M. Savage	4,000
Stoke-on-Trent—Consul, William F. Doty	3,500
Wales :—	
Cardiff—Consul, Edgar C. Soule	3,000
Swansea—Consul, A. B. Cooke	3,500
Scotland :—	
Dundee—Consul, Henry A. Johnson	3,000
Dunfermline—Consul, H. D. Van Sant	3,000
Edinburgh—Consul, Hunter Sharp	5,000
Glasgow—Consul, G. E. Chamberlin	5,000
Ireland :—	
Belfast—Consul, Henry P. Starrett	5,000
Dublin—Consul, Charles M. Hathaway	4,500
Queenstown—John A. Gamon	5,000
„ *Vice-Consul*, John S. Richardson, Jr.	
Channel Islands :—	
Jersey—Agent, A. E. Ereaut.	
Europe :—	
Gibraltar—Consul, R. L. Sprague	3,500
Malta—Consul, Mason Mitchell	4,000
Asia :—	
Aden—Consul, Raymond Davis	3,000
Bombay—Consul, Wilbur Keblinger	4,500
Calcutta—Consul-General, A. W. Weddell	6,000
Colombo—Consul, M. M. Vance	3,000
Hong Kong—Con.-Gen., W. H. Gale	6,000
Karachi—Consul, A. M. Warren	4,000
Madras—Consul, Hooker A. Doolittle	3,000
Penang—Consul, T. W. Chilton	3,000
Rangoon—Consul, James P. Moffit	3,500
Singapore—Cons.-Gen., E. L. Harris	5,500
„ *Vice-Consul*, H. S. Miller	2,500
Africa :—	
Cape Town—Consuls, C. J. Pisar, £3,500; John R. Minter	3,000
Durban—Consul, Lewis V. Boyle	3,000
Johannesburg—Consul, Geo. K. Donald	4,000
Nairobi—Consul, W. L. Jenkins	4,000
Port Elizabeth—Consul, Monnett B. Davis	3,000
„ „ *Vice-Consul*, Richard R. Callahan	
North America :—	
Canada—	
Calgary—Consul, S. C. Reat	3,500
Campbellton, N.B.—Consul, G. C. Woodward	3,000
Charlottetown, P.E.I.—	3,000
Cornwall, Ont.—Cons., Thos. D. Edwards	$2,500
Fernie, B.C.—Cons., N. F. Brand	2,500
Fort William and Port Arthur, Ont.—Consul, D. G. Dwyre	3,500
Halifax, N.S.—C.-Gen., E. N. Gunsaulus	6,000
Hamilton, Ont.—Consul, J. de Olivares	4,500
Kingston, Ont.—Consul, F. S. S. Johnson	3,000
London, Ont.—Consul, C. R. Taggart	3,500
Moncton, N.B.—Consul, B. M. Rasmusen	4,000
Montreal—Cons.-Gen., Albert Halstead	8,000
„ *Consul*, H. Merle Cochran	3,000
„ *Vice-Consul*, W. J. Jackson	2,750
Niagara Falls—Consul, James B. Milner	3,000
Ottawa—Consul-General, J. G. Foster	8,000
„ *Vice-Consul*, Gilson G. Blake, jr.	2,500
Prescott—Consul, Frank C. Denison	2,500
Prince Rupert, B.C.—Cons., E. A. Wakefield	3,500
Quebec—Consul, E. H. Dennison	5,000
Regina, Sask.—Vice-Consul, E. Eugene Herbert	
Riviere du Loup, Quebec—Vice-Consul, A. B. Giroux	2,500
St. John, N.B.—Consul, H. S. Culver	5,000
St. John's, Newfoundland—Consul, Jas. S. Benedict	3,000
St. Stephen, N.B.—Consul, Alonzo B. Garrett	2,500
Sarnia—Consul, Henry Diederich	3,000
Saulte Ste. Marie—Consul, Drew Linard	3,000
Sherbrooke, Que.—Consul, E. L. Adams	4,000
Sydney, N.S.—Consul, C. M. Freeman	4,500
Toronto—Consul, Chester W. Martin	5,000
Vancouver, B.C.—Consul-General, F. M. Ryder	5,500
Victoria, B.C.—Consul, R. B. Mosher	4,500
Windsor, Ont.—Consul, A. A. Winslow	5,500
Winnipeg—Cons.-Gen., J. I. Brittain	5,500
Yarmouth, N.S.—Cons., John N. McCunn	4,500
West Indies :—	
Barbados—Consul, J. J. C. Watson	4,000
Hamilton, Bermuda—Cons., W. P. Kent	5,000
Kingston—Consul, Charles L. Latham	4,000
Nassau—Consul, L. A. Lathrop	3,500
Trinidad—Consul, Henry D. Baker	3,500
South America :—	
Belize—Consul, W. W. Early	3,000
Georgetown—Consul, Gaston Smith	3,500
Oceania :—	
Adelaide—Consul, H. Balch	4,500
Melbourne—Cons.-Gen., Thos. Sammons	8,000
Newcastle—Consul, Romeyn Wormuth	3,000
Sydney—Consul, E. M. Lawton	5,000
Wellington—Consul-General, (vacant)	6,000
„ *Vice-Consuls*, John E. Moran; Joel C. Hudson	each 2,500

Dependencies of the U.S.A.

THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

are situated between 4° 40′–21° 10′ N. lat. and 116° 40′–126° 34′ E. long., and are distant about 500 miles from the south-east coast of the continent of Asia. Their total land area is 115,026 square miles, of which total 94,946 square miles are contained in the eight largest islands, the 3,130 other islands having a combined area of 14,572 square miles. At the Census of 1918 the population was ascertained to be 10,314,310, almost all of Malayan stock, of whom 7,790,937 are Roman Catholic, 1,417,448 are Aglipayan, 124,575 are Protestant, 443,037 are Muhammadan, 508,596 are Pagan, 24,263 are Buddhists, and all others 5,454. Of the foreign-born residents about three-quarters are Chinese, and of the white population over one-half are from the United States (6,931 in 1921).

The Philippine Islands were discovered in 1521 by the Portuguese navigator Magellan, who was slain by the natives of Mactan. In 1542 Spain undertook the conquest of the islands, which were named "Filipinas," after the son of the King of Spain, and in 1571 the city of Manila was founded by the conquistador Legaspi, who subdued the inhabitants of almost all the islands, their conversion from barbarism and paganism being undertaken by the Augustinian friars in Legaspi's train. In 1762 the capital of the Spanish colony was occupied by a British force, but in 1764 the newly-acquired territory was restored to Spain. In the nineteenth century there were frequent disturbances in the islands, and at the outbreak of the Spanish-American War of 1898 a rebellion under Aguinaldo, a native leader, had just died down. Aguinaldo was deported, but on his return his assistance was accepted by Admiral Dewey, the commander of the American Pacific fleet, after the annihilation of the Spanish vessels in Manila Bay on May 1, 1898. Manila was captured by the American troops under General Wesley Merritt on Aug. 13, 1898, and the Islands were ceded to the United States by the *Treaty of Paris* of Dec. 10, 1898.

Sept. 1, 1923, the Philippine Scouts, which form a part of the United States regular Army, consisted of 104 officers (28 being citizens of the Philippine Islands), and 7,010 enlisted men. On the same date the regular Army in the Philippines (oher than the scouts), consisted of 500 officers and 4,071 enlisted men, many of these officers being on duty with the scouts. The Philippine constabulary, which is under the Philippine Government, in Sept., 1923, consisted of 376 officers and 5,642 enlisted men. All enlisted men in the scouts and constabulary are natives of the Islands, while almost all the constabulary commissioned personnel are Filipinos.

In 1921 the income of the Philippine Government was $34,001,101 and the bonded indebtedness $34,750,000. The expenditure on education in 1921 amounted to $7,058,502.64; the University had an enrolment of 4,718 students, and there were 943,364 pupils enrolled in the public schools. The principal exports are hemp, coconut oil, sugar and tobacco; the imports being cotton manufactures, and iron and steel manufactures. During 1922 the trade was valued at $95,583,298 for exports, and at $80,197,645 for imports, 56 per cent. of the imports being from U.S. and 67 per cent. of the exports being taken by the U.S. Sugar was the principal article of export in 1921, being valued at $25,013,310, Manila hemp $19,540,915, coconut oil $15,734,186, and leaf tobacco $2,273,117.

Towns.—Capital, Manila, in the island of Luzon; population (Dec. 31, 1918), 283,613. The next largest towns are Cebú (63,500), Albay (53,105), and Iloilo (49,808); there are several others with populations from 25,000 to 40,000.

GUAM.

Guam, the largest of the Ladrone or Marianne Islands in the North Pacific Ocean, lies in 13° 26′ N. lat. and 144° 39′ E. long., at a distance of about 1,506 miles east of Manila, the capital of the Philippine Islands, and forms a naval station between that dependency and the United States. The area of the island is estimated at 225 square miles, with a population on July 1, 1923, of 16,224, of whom 14,911 are classed as native, 811 of the naval station, and 502 other than native. The natives are of Chamorro stock, mingled with Filipino and Spanish blood. The language is a Malay dialect containing many Spanish words, but English is fast becoming the language of the island.

CAPITAL, Agaña. Port of entry, Apra.

Governor, Capt. H. B. Price, U.S.N.

PUERTO RICO.

Puerto Rico (Rich Harbour) is an island of the Greater Antilles group in the West Indies, and lies between 17° 50′–18° 30′ N. lat. and 65° 30′–67° 15′ W. long., with a total area of 3.435 square miles and a population of 1,299,809 at the census of 1920. Almost all the inhabitants are Roman Catholics. The island is about 100 miles from west to east, and 40 miles from north to south at the western end, narrowing towards the eastern extremity. The capital is 1,400 miles distant from New York, and 982 miles from Key West. Sugar is grown in the low-lying districts, and tobacco and coffee on the slopes of the hills; fruits, cotton, maize, sweet potatoes, rice, and yams are also grown. The trade is principally with the U.S. About 460 miles of railroad were in operation in June, 1922, and there are good harbours at San Juan and Ponce. The capital, San Juan, had 71,443 inhabitants in 1920, other towns being Ponce (41,912), Mayaguez (19,124), Arecibo (10,039), Bayamon (10,411), and Caguas (12,149). The legislative functions are vested in a legislature which consists of 2 elective houses; the Senate, composed of 19 members (2 from each of the 7 senatorial districts and 5 senators at large), and the House of Representatives, composed of 39 members (1 from each of the 35 representative districts and 4 elected at large). The term of the Legislature is 4 years.

Governor, Horace M. Towner..............$10,000

TUTUILA, AMERICAN SAMOA.

Under an agreement between Great Britain, the United States and Germany* (proclaimed Feb. 19, 1900), the first-named Power abandoned all claims to the islands of the Samoan Archipelago, which were then divided between the United States and Germany, the islands east of 171° W. long. being taken over by the U.S. The territory thus acquired consists of the island of Tutuila, Aunuu, Ofu, Olosega, Tau, and Rose Islands, with a total area of about 56 square miles and a population of 8,058 in 1920.

Tutuila, the largest of the group, has an area of about 40 square miles and a population of 6,185, and contains a magnificent harbour at Pago Pago, the capital and seat of government. The remaining islands have an area of about 16 square miles and a population of about 2,000, Rose Island being uninhabited. Copra is the only export of importance.

Governor, Captain E. S. Kellogg, U.S.N.

WAKE AND JOHNSTON ISLANDS.

The flag of the U.S. was hoisted on Wake Island in 1899, and three other islands in the Pacific have been annexed (Johnston, Palmyra, and Medway).

ALEUTIAN ISLANDS.

The *Aleutian Islands*, or Catherine Archipelago (also known as the Santa Barbara group), lie westward of the district of Alaska, and consist of four groups of islands (Fox, Andreanof, Rat, and Near Islands) between 52°–53° N. lat. and 172° E.–163° W. long. They have a population estimated at 2,000. The principal settlement is at Iliuliuk, on Unalaska Island. The group forms a part of the district of Alaska, and was transferred to the U.S. by Russia in 1867.

VIRGIN ISLANDS.

The three islands, St. Thomas, St. John, and St. Croix, in the Virgin Island group, West Indies, formerly the possessions of Denmark, were purchased by the United States from Denmark for the sum of $25,000,000, and proclaimed, January 25, 1917. The total area of the islands is 132 sq. miles, with a population in 1917 of 26,051. *St. Thomas* (28 sq. miles) has a population of 10,191; *St. Croix* (84 sq. miles) has a population of 14,901, the capital being Christianstäd (or Bassin): *St. John* (20 sq. miles) has a population of 960, the capital being Cruz Bay. St. Croix exports sugar and cotton.

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* Under the *Treaty of Versailles*, 1919, the German Samoan Islands were allocated to New Zealand.

The revenue is derived from customs, income tax, ground and building tax, trade tax, &c. The estimated revenue for year ending June 30, 1924, Francs 1,370,000. There is a regular weekly service from New York to St. Thomas, and from Porto Rico to St. Thomas and St. Croix. The islands of St. Thomas and St. Croix possess wireless installations.

CAPITAL, St. Thomas, contains one of the finest harbours in the West Indies, accommodating vessels of large draught, and has a large coaling and oil refueling station.

Governor of the Virgin Islands, Capt. Philip Williams, U.S.N.

THE PANAMA CANAL.

The first suggestion for a canal across the Isthmus of Panama was made by a Spanish engineer in 1530, and surveys were actively engaged upon by various private companies between the years 1825 and 1890. In 1876 a concession for the construction of a canal was granted to a French promotion corporation, which conducted surveys during a period of two years, and reported to an international congress held at Paris in May, 1879, over which Ferdinand de Lesseps presided. This congress advised the construction of a canal at sea-level, and in 1881 the work was undertaken by the Universal Interoceanic Panama Canal Company, of which de Lesseps was nominal head. After two years of preparatory work, the first excavation was made on January 20, 1882. The amount of work to be accomplished proved to be greater than was estimated, and the conditions under which it was carried on more embarrassing. Sickness, interference of local officials, and mismanagement by the administration in Paris, resulted in the failure of the company, and a receiver was appointed in 1889. Under direction of the French courts a new company was formed to carry on the work, and, after a period of surveys, excavation was resumed in 1894. This was continued until May 4, 1904, when the United States Government took possession of the effects of the French company in Panama.

The interest of the United States in a canal across the Isthmus dates from 1825, and surveys under the auspices of that Government, or of companies organised in the United States, have been made at every available point between the Isthmus of Tehuantepec and the Atrato River. Actual construction, by an American company, of a canal across Nicaragua was begun in 1890, and abandoned in 1893, when the company failed for lack of funds. The failure of this company influenced the United States Government to take an active interest, and a commission was appointed in 1895 to make further studies and investigations. As a result of these investigations, the Congress of the United States authorised the President in 1902 to purchase the effects of the French company in Panama for $40,000,000. Meanwhile, a treaty was negotiated with the Government of Colombia for the cession, upon payment of $10,000,000, of the territory through which the canal was to be constructed. The failure of the Colombian Government to ratify this treaty led to the secession of Panama on November 3, 1903. The new Government was immediately recognised by the United States, and a treaty was signed on February 26, 1904, in which rights of sovereignty over a strip of land ten miles in width, extending across the Isthmus, were ceded to the United States. The canal is built through the centre of this territory. In 1922 a treaty between Colombia and the U.S. provided for the payment to Colombia of $25,000,000 in satisfaction of all claims arising out of the Canal controversy. The independence of Panama was recognised by this treaty.

Two years were spent by the United States Government in sanitation, the assembling of plant, and organisation and housing of a labour force; after which operations on a large scale were begun on all parts of the canal.

Including the purchase of rights, payments to Panama, and construction and operation of the canal and its adjuncts, the total appropriations by Congress to June 30, 1923, were $458,992,097. Tolls and other revenues, from its opening until June 30, 1923, amounted to $75,063,503. During the past two years they have averaged approximately $14,353,015 a year, or about $1,196,084 a month.

The canal is fifty statute miles long (43·84 nautical miles), and the channel is from 300 to 1,000 feet wide at bottom. The least width is in Culebra Cut, and the greatest in Gatun Lake, where the channel can be made much broader at any time by the cutting down of trees and a small amount of dredging. The water depth when the surface of Gatun Lake is at 85 feet above sea-level varies from 85 feet in some parts of Gatun Lake to 41 feet in the Atlantic entrance. The depth through Culebra Cut is 45 feet.

There are three essential parts: a lake formed by damming the Chagres River, and two channels leading from the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans to this lake. The surface of the lake is normally at 85 feet above sea-level, and the channels connecting it with the sea are at sea-level. Ships are lifted from the sea-level channels to the lake, or lowered from the lake to sea-level in locks. These locks have a usable length of 1,000 feet, width of 110 feet; least depth of water over the sills when lake is at normal level, 41⅓ feet. These dimensions limit the size of ships using the canal. The dam which forms the lake is situated at Gatun, about seven miles inland from the Atlantic. It is built of earth, with an impermeable core of fine sand and clay, and is 1½ miles long, half a mile wide at bottom, and 100 feet at the top, which is 105 feet above sea-level. The lake is known as Gatun Lake, and is 164 square miles in area. At its southern end is Culebra Cut, the channel through the continental divide. This is the most extensive excavation ever made. The French canal builders dug about 18,600,000 cubic yards out of this section of the canal, and the Americans have completed an excavation that amounts to over 130,000,000 yards. The total excavation from the canal prism is about 262,000,000 cubic yards, about 130,000,000 yards of which have been excavated in the dry and the balance by dredges. The amount of concrete used in the locks is 4,500,000 cubic yards.

The administrative organisation for the canal is known as "The Panama Canal," with the Governor of the Panama Canal (Col. Jay J. Morrow, U.S.A., retired) at its head. The Governor reports to the President, who has delegated the Secretary of War to have supervision over the canal for him. The Governor of the Panama Canal is President of the Panama Railroad.

In connexion with the construction and operation of the canal, extensive terminal and supply facilities have been constructed at both the Atlantic and Pacific entrances. These include marine and general repair shops, foundries, dry docks, five 1,000-foot steel and concrete piers, and a number of wharves, slaughter-houses, cold storage plants, ice plants, laundries, hospitals, coaling plants, fuel oil tanks and delivery plants, waterworks, commissary stores, storehouses of spare materials and ships' chandlery stores, and other accessories of great modern ports. An extensive transfer of cargo goes on at the Atlantic terminus of the canal, between ships plying the Atlantic and the Caribbean and ships which pass through the canal to or from Pacific ports. The 1,000-foot dry dock, with adjacent repair shops, at Balboa is an important assistance to shipping throughout the American tropics as well as a base for repairs for vessels of the Navy.

Health conditions are excellent, while the scenery is varied and attractive, with ruins of old Spanish towns and fortifications. Gatun Lake is studded with islands and surrounded by mountains. Shooting and tarpon fishing are excellent. The U.S. Government operates hotels at Colon and Ancon.

The number of commercial vessels passing through the canal in both directions in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1923, was 3,967, with a cargo tonnage of 19,567,875 tons, of 2,240 pounds. The total of commercial ships passing through the canal in the first seven years of its operation, from August 15, 1914, to June 30, 1923, was 19,802, of 74,671,519 net tons, Panama Canal measurement, carrying 80,916,281 tons of cargo.

From New York to Various Points:

	Viâ Panama.	*Viâ* Suez.	*Viâ* Cape Town.
Yokohama	9,996 (*a*)	13,566	—
Manila	11,548 (*a*)	11,589	—
Hong Kong	11,691 (*a*)	11,673	—
Melbourne	10,392	13.385	13,162
Sydney	9,811	13,960	13,742
Wellington	8,851	14,441 (*c*)	14,333
Colon	1,981	—	—
Valparaiso	4,630 (*b*)	—	—
San Francisco	5,299	—	—
Puget Sound	6,074	—	—

(*a*) *Viâ* San Francisco. (*b*) *Viâ* Strait of Magellan 8,461. (*c*) *Viâ* Strait of Magellan 11,344. New York to Honolulu 400 miles longer than by San Francisco and Great Circle.

From Liverpool to Various Points:

	Viâ Panama.	*Viâ* Suez.	*Viâ* Cape Town.
Colon	4,720 (*a*)	—	—
Colon	5,034 (*b*)	—	—
Valparaiso	7,369 (*g*)	—	—
Sydney	12,406 (*c*)	12,036	12,040
Wellington	12,261	12,949	13,853
Melbourne	12,749 (*d*)	11,461	12,365
Yokohama	12,197 (*e*)	11,640	—
Yokohama	12,330 (*r*)	—	—
Manila	14,300 (*e*)	9,677	—
Hong Kong	14,483	9,731	—

(*a*) *Viâ* Jamaica. (*b*) *Viâ* New York. (*c*) *Viâ* Tahiti. (*d*) *Viâ* Welling on. (*e*) *Viâ* San Francisco. (*f*) *Viâ* Honolulu. (*g*) Liverpool to Valparaiso *viâ* Strait of Magellan 8,830.

SHAKESPEARE AND STRATFORD-ON-AVON.

OVER 200,000 visitors, from all climes and countries, yearly visit Stratford-on-Avon. High street still appears mediæval, and many oak-timbered houses attest the town's great age and dignity.

Shakespeare's Birthplace (April 23, 1564), at Stratford on-Avon, has been for over 200 years the goal of pilgrims. It was bought for £3,100 in 1847 and given to the nation. (Restored in 1857.) Managed by 26 Trustees (16 *ex-officio*). Holds library of rare editions, pictures, and relics. In the garden are many trees and plants named by the poet.

Clopton Bridge, built of stone, on 19 arches, about 1490 by Sir Hugh Clopton, Stratford native, and Lord Mayor of London.

Guild Chapel and Guildhall.—Built A.D. 1296. In the old hall young Shakespeare could witness strolling companies performing (mentioned in Records). In chapel were discovered beneath whitewash, 1804, mural allegorical paintings, done by mediæval priests.

Hall's Croft.—Unaltered old-timbered residence of Susanna, poet's daughter, wife of Dr. John Hall, churchwarden and poet's executor.

Harvard House. — Built 1596 by Alderman Thomas Rogers, whose descendant (John Harvard) founded Harvard University, U.S.A.

Hathaway Cottage.—At Shottery, one mile from Stratford, is the little thatched farmstead, the undisturbed birthplace of Anne Shakespeare, poet's wife, who bore him three children, Susanna, Hamnet, and Judith. Contains curious Tudor and Jacobean furniture. National property, controlled by Birthplace Trustees.

King Edward VI. School.—Founded by Thomas Jollyffe, priest, in Henry VI. reign; incorporated by Edward VI. Here Shakespeare acquired his "little Latin, less Greek," and matchless English.

The Shakespeare Memorial.—Mainly due to munificence of C. E. Flower (1830–92) and his wife. Group comprises *Library*, with 10,000 volumes of Shakespeare editions and ana including rare Wm. Jaggard collection. *Gallery* of pictures (including unique "Droeshout" portrait). *Museum* of antiques and relics (including Irving collection). *Lecture rooms*. Tower, affording views of 50 miles. *Gardens*, and *Statuary* (Lord Ronald Gower's gift). *Theatre* (800 seats) holding recurring festivals of the poet's dramas with varying programme daily. Recently nine different plays were given in six days. Special celebrations and performances, with floral procession to tomb, mark the birthday, April 23, each year.

New Place.—Site of the poet's retirement. Shakespeare bought this estate in 1597; retired to it about 1610; died there April 23, 1616. House was rebuilt about 1700, and demolished by Francis Gastrell, the iconoclast, 1759.

The Cage.—For 36 years the home of Judith, poet's younger daughter, who married Thomas Quiney, vintner.

Town Hall.—Erected 1633; rebuilt 1768. Contains details of the unbroken sequence of Bailiffs and Mayors since A.D. 1292 (including the poet's father, John Shakespeare). Exhibits: Gainsborough portrait of Garrick; four Corporation Maces, gilt silver of 15–16th Century, and ancient Corporate Sword.

Trinity Church.—Dates from A.D. 692. Of cathedral-like proportions. Shelters remains of poet and family.

The following Articles have been revised under the direction of the various Governments or of the British Representatives at Foreign Courts, to whom the Editor desires to express his warmest thanks. The Editor is also greatly indebted to the Embassies, Legations, and Consulates-General in London for various corrections and additions.

The Salaries and Allowances of Officers of H.M. Diplomatic, Commercial and Consular Services are fixed in accordance with the scale shown below:—

Salaries and Allowances.

Rank.	Salary.	Representation Allowances.	House Rent Allowance.
Diplomatic Service.	£	£	£
Counsellors	1,200–1,500	300–1,100	300–700
1st Secretaries	800–1,000	250–700	200–700
2nd Secretaries 3rd Secretaries	300–600	150–550	150–400
Commercial, Diplomatic and Consular Services.			
Commercial Counsellors	1,700	300	250
Commercial Secs., Grade I.	1,200–1,500	300	250
Insp.-Gen. of Consulates		400	250
Consuls-General		300	250
Commercial Secs., Grade II. Consuls	800–1,000	250	200
Commercial Secs., Grade III.	600–800	100	100–200
Vice-Consuls	300–600	100–150	100–200

ABYSSINIA or ETHIOPIA.

Empress, Waizeru Zauditu (daughter of late Emperor Menelek), *born* 1876; *elected* Sept. 27th, 1916.

Heir, H.H. Ras Taffari Makonnen, G.C.M.G. (Cousin of the Empress), *born* 1891.

The area of Abyssinia and its dependencies is estimated at 350,000 square miles, with an estimated population of 10 to 11 millions, of whom about one-half are Abyssinians and the remainder Gallas, negro tribes on the west and south frontiers, and Danakils and Somalis on the east. The political neighbours are the Sudan, the Italian colony of Massowah (Eritrea), the French colony of Djibuti, British Somaliland, Italian Somaliland, Kenya Colony and the Uganda Protectorate.

Abyssinia is volcanic and mountainous. It contains some mineral wealth; iron and coal are not uncommon, and gold is washed in various streams, while salt, saltpetre, and sulphur are also procurable. The lower country and deep valley gorges are very hot; the higher plateaus are well watered, with a genial climate. In the hotter regions, sugar-cane, cotton, coffee, rubber, &c., flourish; in the middle zone maize, wheat, barley, wild oranges and other fruit trees, tobacco, potatoes, &c., are cultivated; and above 6,000 feet are excellent pastures with some corn cultivation. There are two seasons in the year, a dry winter and a rainy summer from June to September. The chief river is the Blue Nile, issuing from the Tsana lake; the Atbara and many other tributaries of the Nile also have their rise in the Abyssinian highlands. Horses, mules, donkeys, oxen, goats, and sheep, and camels in the lowlands, form a large portion of the wealth of the people. Domestic slavery is general and has legal recognition.

The Abyssinians are Christian (a branch of the Coptic Church), and their rulers claim descent from Menelek, the son of Solomon by the Queen of Sheba. The form of government is a feudal despotism. There is no popular literature, and little education. The potential army numbers at least 300,000, armed with rifles. The principal pursuits are agriculture and cattle breeding. The chief exports are coffee, civet, wax, hides, rubber, ivory, and gold. The total trade is valued at about £2,000,000 for imports and exports, but it continues to suffer severely from the prevalent depression. The import duty on all goods at Gambela is 10 per cent. *ad valorem*, and at Dire-Dawa and Harrar 8 per cent. *ad valorem*; in the interior the duty is variable, and 3 per cent. addition is imposed on goods brought to the capital. A railway (495 miles) has been built under French auspices from Jibuti to the capital, *viâ* Dire Dawa. The posts and telegraphs are under French management. The principal towns besides Addis Ababa, are Adwa (the capital of Tigré), Gondar, Debra-Markos, Saiyu, Aksum, Antalo, Ankober, Goré, Dembecha, Ijubé, Jimma, and Harrar. There are ancient architectural remains at Aksum, Gondar, and Ankober; modern architecture is very poor.

Capital, Addis Ababa (population fluctuates, but is ordinarily about 50,000). Harrar, in Eastern Abyssinia, has a population of about 45,000.

Imports from U.K. (1921)	£54,207
Exports to U.K. (1921)	4,800

Flag: Green, red, yellow.

British Legation.

Envoy Extraordinary, Minister Plenipotentiary and Consul-General, C. F. W. Russell (1920) £3,150

Oriental Secretary, Ph. P C. Zaphiro, C.M.G.

Secretary to Minister, E. W. Thomas.

British Consular Officers.

Addis Ababa—Consul, G. H. Bullock.

Jibuti—Vice-Consul, Glen Billing.

Harar—Consul, C. H. F. Plowman.

N.W. Ethiopia (Dangila)—Consul, A. D. Home.

Southern Ethiopia (Mega)—Consul, Maj. A. T. Miles, D.S.O.

Western Ethiopia (Gore)—Consul, Craven H. Walker, O.B.E.

S.W. Ethiopia (Magi)—Consul, Arnold W. Hodson, C.M.G.

Adis Ababa is 500 miles from Zaila, *viâ* Harar; letters from London are from 20 to 24 days in transit if the mail connects with steamer service from Aden; train from Djibouti takes 3 days; caravans take from 35 to 45 days.

AFGHANISTAN (*see* p. 634).

ALBANIA.

(Shkiperia.)

Regents, Refik Toptani; Sotir Peci; Djafer Ypi; G. Tchoba.

President of the Council of Ministers (Dec. 4, 1922), Ahmed Zogu.

Minister of Foreign Affairs, Pandeli Evangheli.

Minister in London, H.E. Mehmed Konitza, 8 Onslow Gardens, S.W. 7.

Consul-General, Capt. H. Lyon Thomson, 34, St. James's Street, S.W. 1.

Albania (the former Turkish Province of Scutari and parts of Kossovo and Yanina,) lies on the west of the Balkan peninsula of south-eastern Europe, the western boundary being the Adriatic; total area about 20,000 sq. miles; total population estimated (1922) at 1,000,000. The political neighbours are, on the north and east Yugo-Slavia, and on the south-east and south Greece. Albania was declared independent by a National Assembly at Valona, Nov. 28, 1912, and its independence was confirmed by the *Treaty of London* of Dec. 20, 1912. The first King of Albania (Prince William of Wied) abandoned the throne in Sept. 1914, and during the Great War the country was invaded by troops of the Central Powers and of the Allies. After the Armistice (Nov. 11, 1918) a National Council at Durazzo established a provisional government. The independence of the country was guaranteed by the Supreme Council of the Allies. The government is exercised by Regents, representative of the various religious bodies, the executive being entrusted to a council of Ministers, responsible to the elected diet. Cattle rearing and agriculture (grain and tobacco) are the principal industries and there is some mineral wealth.

CAPITAL, Tirana (pop. 12,000); other centres are Scutari (pop. 32,000); Elbasan (pop. 13,000); Berat (pop. 8,500); Korytza (pop. 18,000); Durazzo (pop. 5,000); and Valona (pop. 7,000).

British Envoy Extraordinary, Minister Plenipotentiary and Consul-General, Harry Charles Augustus Eyres (1922), Durazzo. (*And local allowance*, £600) .... £1,200.

Durazzo—Vice-Consul, Robert Parr (*acting*).

ANDORRA.

A miniature Republic in the Pyrenees, with an area of 175 sq. miles, and a population of 5,500; it is under the joint suzerainty of France and Spain. There is a Council of Twenty-four, elected by certain of the inhabitants, a judge, and two lay vicars appointed by France and the Spanish Bishop of Urgel.

ARABIA.

Arabia is a peninsula in the south-west of the Asiatic continent, forming the connecting link between Asia and Africa, and lies between 30° 30′—60° E. long. and 12° 45′—34° 50′ N. lat. The north-western limit is generally taken from Akaba, at the head of the Gulf of Akaba, to a point in the Syrian Desert about 150 miles north-east, and thence northwards to a point about 50 miles due east of Damascus. The remaining land boundaries are in the form of a horse-shoe, encompassing the Syrian Desert, and descending in a south-easterly direction to the head of the Persian Gulf, and thus excluding the whole of Mesopotamia and the Euphrates Valley. The other boundaries of Arabia are the Red Sea and Gulf of Aden, the Arabian Sea, and the Persian Gulf and Gulf of Oman. Generally speaking, the peninsula consists of a plateau sloping from south-west to north-east towards the Euphrates Valley, except that the broad south-eastern promontory, which encloses the Persian Gulf, contains a coastal range in the Sultanate of Oman.

The total area is estimated at 1,200,000 sq. miles (of which nearly one-half is occupied by the Syrian, Nafud, and Dahna deserts), and the total population is believed to be about 5,000,000.

The organisation of the Native States of Arabia is to be developed under British auspices, the principal rulers (the King of the Hejaz and the Imam of Yemen) being subsidised under certain conditions (control of foreign relations by British advisers and maintenance of internal peace by native rulers). The various Arab States are shown below:—

THE KINGDOM OF THE HEJAZ.

King of the Hejaz, El Hussein ibn Ali.

On June 5, 1916, the Grand Sherif of Mecca (hereditary Keeper of the Holy Places) threw off the Turkish allegiance and declared the independence of the former vilayet of Hejaz. In concert with the British Imperial forces under General Allenby, the armies of the King of the Hejaz (under the leadership of the Emir Feisal) penetrated northward, through the districts E. of the Jordan, to Damascus, and the territories of the new kingdom extend from Asir (*see* below) in S. to Palestine and Syria in N., and from the Red Sea, the Gulf of Akaba, and Palestine in the W. to the ill-defined boundaries of Central Arabia.

Parallel with the Red Sea coast runs the Tehama range (Jebel Shar, or Mount Seir, 7,000 feet, and Jebel Radhwa, 6,000 feet). On the coast are the small ports of Muwela, Damgha el Wijh, Yambo, Rabigu and Jeddah (the chief port of the country and the pilgrims' port), which contains the reputed "tomb of Eve, the mother of mankind"; and inland are many settlements through which runs the Hejaz Railway. The *Oasis of Khaibar*, east of the railway, contains a considerable population, descendants of former negro slaves, with a Jewish centre at Kasr el Yahudi. The importance of the Kingdom of the Hejaz depends upon the pilgrimages to the holy cities of Medina and Mecca. *Medina* (*Al Medina*, "The City"), 820 miles by rail from Damascus, and the present terminus of the Hejaz Railway, has a permanent population of about 20,000, and is celebrated as the burial place of Muhammad, who died in the city on June 7, 632 (12 Rabia, A.H. 11). The Mosque of the Prophet (500 feet in length and over 300 in breadth) contains the sacred tomb of Muhammad. *Mecca*, the birthplace of the Prophet, is 55 miles east of the seaport of Jeddah, by road, and about 200 miles south of Medina, and has a fixed population estimated at 60,000. The city contains the great mosque surrounding the *Kaaba*, or sacred shrine of the Muhammadan religion, in which is the black stone "given by Gabriel to Abraham," placed in the south-east wall of the Kaaba at such a height that it may be kissed by the devout pilgrim. *Jeddah*, the principal port, has a considerable trade in hides, mother-of-pearl, coffee and carpets.

The *Hejaz Railway* runs from Medina in S. through the Syrian Desert to Damascus and Beirut, and is connected with the projected Baghdad Railway at Aleppo. The total area under the rule of the King of the Hejaz is about 112,500 sq. miles, with a population of from 350,000 to 400,000, including many nomad tribes.

CAPITAL, Mecca (pop. 60,000).

THE EMIRATE OF NEJD AND HASA.

Emir, Abd-el-Aziz es Saud, K.C.I.E.

This former vilayet was in the 18th century an independent Empire of the Wahabites, and has reasserted its autonomy under a representative of the former dynasty. It is known as "the true home of the Arab," and extends across the oases of Central Arabia, from the eastern boundary of Hejaz to the Persian Gulf. During military operations in 1913, the Emir of Nejd captured Hufuf (the capital of El Hasa), and extended his rule over the former Turkish province of El Hasa. The capital, Riyadh, is a station on the Pilgrims' trans-Arabian caravan route from El Hasa to Mecca, and contains a large mosque, the "Westminster Abbey" of the Wahabi Moslems. The principal trading centre is Anaiza in the central province of Qasim (Nedj). The principal port on the Persian Gulf is El Katif, on Bahrein Bay (El Hasa).

THE PRINCIPALITY OF KUWEIT.

Ruler, Sheikh Ahmad al-Jabir as-Subah, C.I.E.

Kuwait (or Koweit) has been semi-independent for many years, and is in treaty relation with British India. It extends along the shore of the Persian Gulf from Mesopotamia to Nejd (El Hasa). The important harbour and gulf port of Kuweit, the capital (pop. 50,000), is an entrepôt for goods for the interior, and for the export of horses, pearls, wool, &c. It was designated as the terminus of the Berlin–Constantinople–Baghdad railway as originally projected in 1903.

Political Agent, Major J. C. More, D.S.O.

THE SULTANATE OF OMĀN.

Sultan, Seyyid Taimur bin Faisal, *born* 1886, *suc.* 1913.

Omān (area 82,000 sq. miles, estimated pop. 550,000) is a Muhammadan State in S.E. Arabia with a coast-line of about 1,500 miles along the Persian Gulf, the Gulf of Omān, and the Arabian Sea from El-Katar to Ras Sair. The country, much of which is arid and desert, attains in Jebel Akhdhar an elevation of 10,000 feet. The population is chiefly Arab, but includes also a considerable foreign element—Indians, Persians, Baluchis and Swahili negroes. The Sultan is in treaty relations with, and subsidised by, the Government of India, who have a political agent at his capital. In 1913, at the end of the reign of the last Sultan, the tribes of the Interior rose in rebellion, and, having elected their own Iman or Spiritual Ruler, have since administered the whole of Omān proper, the efforts of the Sultan to establish his control having been, up to date, unsuccessful. This rebellion has, with the war, interfered with the prosperity of the country. The Sultan is pledged not to cede territory to any Power but the British Government. Muscat has a considerable trade, amounting in 1916–17 to £408,046, and in 1917–18 to £323,915, a decrease owing to interior disturbances due to the war. Dates are the chief export, and rice, wheat, coffee, cotton and silk goods the chief imports. The capital, Muscat, has an estimated population of 24,000.

Muscat—British Consul and Political Agent, R. E. L. Wingate............*per mensem* Rs. 2,250

THE EMIRATE OF JEBEL SHAMMAR.

Emir, Abdullah ibn Mitab er Rashid.

Jebel Shammar is a Bedouin community of Central Arabia, extending across the oases from Hejaz on the west to Kuweit on the east, with Nejd as a southern neighbour. Its boundaries are indeterminate, and the total population in allegiance to the Emir is believed to be about 200,000. The capital is Hail, between the two Shammar ranges (Jebel Aja and Jebel Salma) with a population of about 12,000.

THE IMAMATE OF ASIR.

Imam, Ali ben Muhammad, *succeeded* March 21, 1923.

The territory of the Idrisi (who claims the Imamate of Asir and part of Yemen), extends along the Red Sea littoral, approximately from Hali Point to Loheia. It includes part of Asir, part of Yemen and the Farsan Islands, and extends inland to the Dahna Desert. The maritime lowland is interspersed with fertile areas near the wadis, which afford pasturage and bear grain. The capital is Sabia, a small inland town.

THE IMAMATE OF YEMEN.

Imam of Sana'a, Yahya Muhammad Hamid ed-Din.

Yemen occupies the S.W. corner of the Arabian peninsula, between the Imamate of Asir and the British dependency of Aden, with an estimated area of 74,000 sq. miles and a population of 600,000 to 700,000. It was formerly divided into the vilayets of Sana'a, Taiz, Asir and Hodeida, and it extends inland to the Dahna Desert and to the tribal territories of Hadramut. Part of Yemen is now included in the territories of the Idrisi (Imam of Asir), and of the remainder the greater part is under the rule of the Imam of Sana'a. On the plateau between the coast and the Dahna Desert (a district known as *El Jebel*) are the most fertile parts of Arabia, where wheat, barley, millet and coffee are extensively grown. The sea port of *Mocha* has become associated with the coffee export trade, but in this trade (and in all others) it is of secondary importance to *Hodeida*. The trade of Yemen probably exceeds that of the remainder of Arabia. The capital is the walled city of Sana'a (pop. 20,000), and about 70 miles to the S. of the capital is Dhamar, an ancient seat of learning, and the headquarters of the Zaidi sect of the Muhammadans.

THE HADRAMUT TRIBES.

The coastal region of Southern Arabia, between Yemen and Aden on the west and Oman on the east, and extending inland (northwards) to the Dahna Desert, contains a coastal strip of some 550 miles. Parallel with the coast (at a distance of 50 miles from the Arabian Sea) is an extensive plateau inhabited by the Hadarim, an ancient people of Arabian stock (Hadoram was the son of Joktan, *Genesis* x., 27). There are many settlements on the coast and in the interior, but the latter are being steadily enveloped by the sand of the northern desert. There are sacred shrines near Kasm (Kabr Hud) and Shibām (Kabr Sālih). The eastern districts, known as Mahra and Gara, are very sparsely populated. The estimated area of Hadramut is 82,000 sq. miles, and its Muhammadan population, of independent Arab tribes, is estimated at 150,000. The most important Coastal Chief is the *Sultan of Shakr and Mokalla*, K.C.I.E., who is in treaty relations with Great Britain. Inland, the most important tribe is the Kathiri, whose chief towns are Sey yem and Terim. The Kathiri are noted as travellers and traders, and many of them are settled and carry on commerce at Singapore and Java. A long-standing feud between the Kathiri and the Ka'iti (by whom the former were expelled from the coast) was settled by treaty in 1919 on the initiative of the Aden Government. Under this Treaty the Ka'iti *Sultan of Mokalla* permits access to the port of Mokalla on the part of Kathiri traders. Agriculture and cattle raising are the principal industries, together with the cultivation of dates, indigo and tobacco.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

(República Argentina.)

President (1922–28), Dr. Marcelo T. de Alvear, *assumed office*, Oct. 12, 1922......$96,000
Vice-Pres. (1922–28), Dr. Elpidio Gonzalez 36,000

Minister of the Interior, Dr. José Nicolás Matienzo.
Foreign Affairs, Dr. Angel Gallardo.
Finance, Dr. Rafael Herrera Vegas.
Justice and Public Instruc., Dr. Celestino Marco.
Agriculture, Dr. Tomás A. Le Breton.
War, Col. Agustin P. Justo.
Marine, Adm. M. Domecq-García.
Public Works, Dr. Eufrasio S. Loza.

Minister in London, Señor Dr. J. Evaristo Uriburu, 26 Park Lane, W. 1.
First Secretary and Counsellor of Legation (and Chargé d'Affaires ad interim), Señor Don Paulino Llambi Campbell.
First Secretary and Counsellor of Legation, Señor Don Luis Dominguez.
Second Secretary, Señor Don Carlos Miguens.
Naval Attaché, Capt. Diego G. Garcia.
Military Attaché, Lt.-Col. Mones Ruiz.
Financial Secretary, Señor Don Carlos Dominguez.
Consul-General, Dr. Sergio Garcia Uriburu, 7 Gower Street, W.C. 1.
Asst. Consul, Don Horacio Fernandez Beschtedt.

There is a Consulate-General at *Dublin*, and there are also Consulates at *Liverpool*, *Southampton*, *Cardiff*, *Manchester*, *Newcastle-upon-Tyne*, *Newport*, and *Glasgow*; and Vice-Consulates at *Aberdeen*, *Belfast*, *Bristol*, *Hull*, and *Swansea*.

Argentina is a wedge-shaped country, occupying the greater portion of the southern part of the South American Continent, and extending from Bolivia to Cape Horn, a total distance of nearly 2,300 miles; its greatest breadth is about 930 miles. It is bounded on the north by Bolivia, on the north-east by Paraguay, Brazil, and Uruguay, on the south-east and south by the Atlantic, and on the west by Chile, from which Republic it is separated by the Cordillera de los Andes. On the west the mountainous Cordilleras, with their plateaus, extend from the northern to the southern boundaries; on the east are the great plains, those in the north are thickly wooded and are known as *El Gran Chaco*, and further south lie the treeless pampas, which together constitute *La Plata*, extending from the Bolivian boundary in the north to the Rio Negro; and south of the Rio Negro are the vast plains of Patagonia. Argentina thus contains a succession of level plains, broken only in Cordoba by the San Luis and Cordoba ranges, and in the north-western states by the eastern spurs of the Andes. The Paraná River, formed by the junction of the Upper Paraná with the Paraguay River, flows through the north-eastern states into the Atlantic, and is navigable throughout its course; the Pilcomayo, Bermejo, and Salado del Norte are also navigable for some distance from their confluence with the Paraná. In the Province of Buenos Aires the Salado del Sud flows south-east for some 300 miles into Samborombon Bay (Atlantic). In the south the Colorado and Rio Negro rise in the extreme west and flow across the pampas into the Atlantic, many similar streams in Patagonia (notably the Chubut and Santa Cruz) traversing the country from the Andes to the Atlantic.

The Republic is composed of 14 provinces and 10 territories, comprising in all about 1,132,000 square miles, with a population of 8,698,516 in 1921. Immigration is encouraged, and comes principally from Spain and Italy, but legislation, introduced in 1919, requires intending immigrants to produce certificates of good character and ability to work. In 1920 the immigrants numbered 155,322 and the emigrants 104,711, a net influx of 50,611. The climate is moderate and healthy. Spanish is the language of the country.

Government.—The estuary of La Plata was discovered in 1515 by Juan Diaz de Solis, but it was not until 1534 that Pedro de Mendoza founded Buenos Aires. In 1810 Spanish rule was overthrown, and in 1818 the independence of Argentina was complete, although not acknowledged by Spain until 1842. In 1853, after more than thirty years of disturbances and civil wars, the country settled down, and is now a well-governed and progressive Republic. The constitution dates from 1853 (revised 1859) and is modelled on that of the U.S. of America, but each province enjoys practically complete autonomy. The executive is in the hands of the President, who selects his Cabinet. The National Congress consists of a Senate of 30 members and of a House of Deputies of 160 members. Members of Congress receive $9,000 *per annum*.

Production.—Of the total area about one-third is suitable for agriculture and cattle raising, and vast tracts are held by the Federal Government for sale or lease to colonists. The principal productions are wheat, maize, oats, linseed, sugar, wine, wool, hides, cattle, sheep, and horses. The yield of the harvest of 1921–22 was 4,600,000 tons of wheat, 910,000 tons of linseed, and 478,600 tons of oats; there were in 1920 27,392,126 cattle, 45,303,419 sheep, 9,366,455 horses, 600,000 mules, 4,670,130 goats and 3,227,346 pigs. The export of frozen beef and mutton is an important industry. The exports are made up entirely of pastoral and agricultural products, with the exception of quebracho, copper, manganese, and wolfram. In 1920, there were 4,500 registered wine presses, handling about 600,000 tons of grapes, the output in 1919 being over 4,000,000 hectolitres (88,212,000 gallons). The export of wine to neighbouring South American States is increasing annually, and the importation of wine has almost ceased.

Communications.—There were (1922) 21,935 miles of railroad open. The railroads are almost entirely in the hands of British companies, and absorb about £234,000,000* of British capital. Telegraphs about 43,153 miles, mostly Government lines. There are 22 wireless stations, of which one is reserved for communication between England and the Argentine. There are several aeroplane services between Argentine centres, and an air mail service between Buenos Aires and Monte Video, Uruguay. The principal ports are Buenos Aires, Rosario, La Plata, and Bahia Blanca. The number of steam and sailing merchant vessels from oversea ports which entered Argentine ports in 1921 was 1,308 of a total tonnage of 4,381,200.

Defence.—The Navy consists of 2 super-Dreadnought battleships, 2 river monitors, 4 armoured cruisers, 3 cruisers (old), 4 torpedo gunboats, 7 destroyers, and 2 first class and 6 second class torpedo boats. Strength about 5,000 men. There is a naval post at Bahia Blanca. The National Militia has a peace footing of about 30,000, with reserves of 250,000; on a war footing the Army would comprise 5 divisions of 20,000 each.

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* A total of about £400,000,000 British capital is invested in the Argentine.

Education.—Primary Education is secular, free and nominally compulsory from the ages of 6 to 14, but only some 45 per cent. of attendances are secured. *Secondary* Education is controlled by the Federal Government in lyceums and normal schools, with an average attendance of 6,000. There are also *Special Government Schools*—1 naval, 1 military, 1 mining, and 1 agricultural. There are *National Universities* at Cordoba and Buenos Aires, and *Provincial Universities* at La Plata, Santa Fé, and Paraná.

	1922.	1923.
Revenue	£48,600,000	£37,600,000
Expenditure	52,800,000	52,500,000
Internal debt* (July 31, 1922) paper		$698,235,344
External debt (July 31, 1922) paper		$561,537,346
Floating debt (June 30, 1922) paper		$628,836,663

	1920.	1921.
Total Imports	£170,820,000	£155,301,000
Total Exports............	201,360,000	132,936,000
Exports to U.K..........	128,046,279	68,260,656
Imports from U.K. ...	43,841,651	27,622,024

CAPITAL, Buenos Aires. Pop. (1922), 1,721,500. Other large towns are Rosario (270,000), Cordoba (160,000) and La Plata (160,000).

NATIONAL COLOURS: Blue and White (War Flag: 3 horizontal bands, blue, white, blue, with rising sun on white band).

BRITISH LEGATION.

(314, Reconquista, Buenos Aires.)

British Minister, Sir Beilby Francis Alston, K.C.M.G., C.B. (1922)..............£5,600
2nd Secretary, J. H. Leche, O.B.E.
Commercial Sec. (1st Grade), H. O. Chalkley, C.B.E.
Naval Attaché, Capt. G. Wells, R.N.
Asst. Naval Attaché, Engr. Comm. H.A. Brown, R.N.
Air Attaché, Wing Comm. A. V. Bettington, C.M.G.
V.-Cons. and Translator (with local rank of 2nd Sec.), C. F. A. Bristow.
Archivist, Edward Lamb.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Buenos Aires—Consul-General, H. W. Wilson, C.B.E.
,, *Vice-Consuls*, L. Pearle Cross; R. J. Knox; H. E. Slaymaker.
Bahia Blanca—Vice-Consul, George H. Walsh.
,, *Pro-Consul*, Harold McRobbie.
Comodoro Rivadavia—V.-Cons., M. M. Venter.
Gallegos—Cons. Agent, Duncan M. Aitchison.
La Plata—Vice-Consul, S. H. Puleston.
,, *Pro-Consul*, W. Puleston
Mendoza—Vice-Consul, A. J. Bruce-Taylor.
Port Madryn—Vice-Consul, C. T. Alt.
San Julian—Vice-Consul, Robert Patterson.
Santa Cruz—Vice-Consul, L. A. Harris.
Tucuman—V.-Cons., Maj. R. G. A. Lloyd, D.S.O.
Rosario—Consul, H. W. W. Bird.
,, *Vice-Consul*, A. S. Nolan.
Parana—Vice-Consul, William Y. Mackinnon.
Santa-Fé—V.-Cons., R. H. Smiles.
Villa Constitucion—V.-Cons., F. W. Darch.

BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, Calle Reconquista, 46, Buenos Aires.

Buenos Aires is 7,160 miles from Southampton; transit, 22 days.

ARMENIA. *See* Russia.

AUSTRIA.

(Oesterreich.)

President of the Federation, (Nov. 20, 1920), Dr. Michael Hainisch.
Federal Chancellor, Monsignore Dr. Ignaz Seipel.
Foreign Affairs, Dr. Alfred Grünberger.
Vice-Chancellor and Interior, Dr. Felix Frank.
Education, Dr. Emil Schneider.
Finance, Dr. Victor Kienböck.
Justice, Dr. Leopold Waber.
Agriculture and Forestry, Rudolf Buchinger.
Social Welfare, Richard Schmitz.
Commerce and Communications, Dr. Hans Schürff.
War, Karl Vaugoin.

Minister in London, Baron George Franckenstein, 18 Belgrave Square, S.W. 1.
Counsellor, Adolph Kunz
Attaché, Walter Bräunl.
For Debt Clearing, Dr. Felix Weiser.

Prior to the War the Austrian Empire, joined to the Kingdom of Hungary by the identity of sovereigns, was the largest Empire, next to Russia, on the continent of Europe, situated between 42°–51° N. lat. and 9° 30′—26° 20′ E. long. It embraced an area of 240,456 sq. miles, and a population (1914) of nearly 53,000,000, and included Upper and Lower Austria; Bohemia; Bukovina; Carinthia, Carniola, Dalmatia, Görz and Gradiska, Istria, Moravia, Salzburg, Silesia, Styria, Trieste, Tyrol and Vovarlburg; with Bosnia and Herzegovina as administered territories. At the conclusion of the War, the territories of the Austrian Republic comprised an area of 31,756 square miles, with a population (1920) of 6,067,000.

On June 28, 1914, the assassination of the Austrian Archduke Francis at Serajevo (Bosnia) was presumed to be the outcome of a plot fostered by Serbia, and after negotiations an ultimatum was presented by the Empire to the Serbian Government (July 23), and non-compliance with its terms led to the European War of 1914–18. Before the armistice of Nov 11, 1918, Hungary had seceded from the "Dual Monarchy," and a Republic was declared Nov. 12, 1918, the throne being abdicated by the Emperor Karl (Nov. 28, 1918).

Under the *Treaty of St. Germain* (Sept. 10, 1919) the political neighbours of the Austrian Republic are the Republics of Germany and Czecho-Slovakia on the N.; the Kingdom of Italy, and the Yugo-Slav Kingdom on the S.; Switzerland on the W., and Hungary on the E.

Under the new Constitution (Nov., 1920), Austria became a Republican Federation of eight Provinces:—Lower Austria and Vienna, Upper Austria, Carinthia, Styria, Salzburg, Tyrol, Vorarlberg and Burgenland (West Hungary); the Bundesrat and Nationalrat were constituted; a government formed, and a President elected. The elections resulted in a majority for the *Christian Socialists* over the *Social Democrats*, the *Pan-Germans* coming next in order. In June, 1921, the Ministry resigned in favour of a non-party Government, which gave way (May, 1922) to a Christian Socialist Pan-German

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* There is also a debt of some £50,000,000 consisting of short-term loans, &c.

Coalition Government under Doctor Seipel (a priest). There is a considerable body of opinion in favour of the inclusion of Austria in the German Reich and, on the other side, for a close alliance with Hungary.

Complete religious liberty is one of the fundamental laws of the new Republic. In 1915 the prevailing religion of the German-speaking people was Roman Catholic.

Finance.—The finances of Austria went from bad to worse for four years after the Armistice, owing to heavy deficits and incessant inflation. The deficit on the State Budget was estimated in July, 1922, at considerably more than one billion crowns, and by Oct., 1922, the exchange value of the crown had sunk to about one-fifteen-thousandth of its nominal value, £1 being equal to 325,000 crowns (in place of 24·22). The circulation on Sept. 30, 1922, was over two billion crowns. In September and October, 1922, the League of Nations worked out a scheme for the restoration of the Austrian finances within two years under the control of a High Commissioner appointed by the League, the Governments of Great Britain, France, Italy, and Czecho-Slovakia agreeing to guarantee four-fifths of a loan of 520,000,000 gold crowns (about £25,000,000) in order to fill the deficit in the Budget during the two years. The guarantees for the remainder were given by other powers and a short term loan of £3,500,000 was issued in March, 1922. In the following June the big League of Nations loan was successfully floated, nearly one-half in London, about £5,000,000 in New York, and the rest in various continental capitals. The sum actually received amounted to over £26,500,000. About £11,000,000 was used to repay the previous short term loans made in 1922 and 1923. The remainder of the big loan will, it is expected, be sufficient to cover the diminishing deficit until the end of 1924. The High Commissioner, Dr. Zimmermann, appointed by the League of Nations to supervise the carrying out of their scheme for the reconstruction of Austria, entered on his office in Dec., 1922. Great progress has been made since in reducing Government expenditure and increasing the revenue. Thus nearly 50,000 superfluous officials were dismissed or pensioned off by the end of June, 1923. The issue of uncovered bank-notes was stopped on Nov. 18, 1922, and the Austrian crown has been stabilised at about Crs. 320,000 = £1. Since the Armistice (Nov. 11, 1918), the British Government has advanced about £10,000,000 to the Republic.

The following apportionment of the pre-War Debts of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy has been suggested :—

To.	Austrian Debt.	Hungarian Debt.
Austria	36·5	1·5
Czecho-Slovakia	41·5	16·6
Fiume	...	0·7
Hungary	...	45·6
Italy	4·7	...
Poland	13·5	...
Rumania	1·5	21·5
Serbia	2·3	14·1
Total	100·0	100·0

Industries.—The principal industry is agriculture, the chief products being wheat, barley, oats, rye, maize, and potatoes. Forestry and stock raising are important. The forests are principally coniferous trees. The live-stock includes horses, cattle, sheep, pigs, and goats. The vine is extensively cultivated. The most important mineral production is that of iron ore, magnesite, and salt; there are also lead, zinc, copper, common and brown coal, and graphite. The principal manufactures are woollens, cottons, steel, wood-work, brewing, and machinery.

Communications.—In Sept., 1919, there were about 3,800 miles of railway (exclusive of narrow gauge lines). The mercantile marine was considerable in 1914 but the new Republic is land-locked.

Defence.—During the War of 1914–18 about 5,000,000, all ranks, were passed into the common Army of Austria-Hungary. The total casualties exceeded 2,500,000, of whom over 700,000 were returned as killed. Under the *Treaty of St. Germain* the military, naval and air forces were demobilised and reduced to minimum requirements and all warships were surrendered to the Allies, those under construction being broken up. Service in the Republican Army is by voluntary enlistment for twelve years.

	1922.
Total Imports	£66,344,000
Total Exports	£43,950,000
Imports from U. K.	£1,450,000
Exports to U. K.	£1,582,000

CAPITAL, Vienna, on the River Danube. Pop. (1920) 1,841,326; other large towns are Gratz (160,000), Linz (93,000), and Innsbruck (60,000).

FLAG: Three horizontal bands, red, white, red.

BRITISH LEGATION.

Legation, 3 Metternichgasse, Vienna.

British Minister, Hon. Aretas Akers-Douglas, C.M.G. (1921) £4,400

1st Secretary, Edward A. Keeling.

2nd Secretary, E. O. Coote.

Honorary Attaché, T. Cottrell-Dormer.

Commercial Secretary (*2nd Grade*), O. S. Phillpotts, O.B.E.

Chaplain, Rev. A. P. Hill.

Archivist and Pro-Consul, G. B. Taylor.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Vienna—*Vice-Consul*, J. D. C. Wilton.
,, *Pro-Consul*, George B. M. Spence.

Vienna is distant 955 miles from London.

AZERBAIJAN. *See* Russia.

BELGIUM.

(Royaume de Belgique.)

King of the Belgians, Albert, *born* 8 April, 1875; *succeeded his uncle*, Leopold II., 17 Dec., 1909; *mar.* Oct., 1900, the Duchess Elizabeth of Bavaria, and has issue two sons, (1) the Heir Apparent; (2) Charles Theodore, *b.* 10 Oct., 1903; and a daughter, Marie-José, *b.* 4 Aug., 1906.

Heir Apparent, H.R.H. Prince Leopold, Duke of Brabant, *born* 3 Nov., 1901.

MINISTRY.

Premier and Minister of Finance, M. Theunis.
Justice, M. Masson (*Liberal*).
Foreign Affairs, M. Jaspar (*Catholic*).
Economic Affairs, M. Van de Vyvere (*Catholic*).
National Defence, M. Forthomme (*Liberal*).
Railways, M. Neujean (*Liberal*).
Science and Art, M. Nolf (*Liberal*).
Industry and Labour, M. Moyersoen (*Catholic*).
Agriculture and Public Works, Baron Ruzette (*Catholic*).
Colonies, M. Franck (*Liberal*).

Ambassador in London, Baron Moncheur, 23 Belgrave Square, S.W. 1; *Chancelry*, 10 Lowndes Square, S.W. 1. (Victoria 1725).
Counsellor, M. Pol Le Tellier.
1st Secretary, Prince Reginald de Croy.
2nd Sec., Baron Jules Guillaume.
Military Attaché, Lt.-Col. Maton, C.B.
Asst. do., Maj. H. Nerincx; Comdt. Hemeleers.
Aviation Attaché, Lieut. Chevalier Willy Coppen, D.S.O., M.C.
Chancellor, M. F. G. Lockem.
Consul-Gen., M. E. Pollet, 37, Bedford Sq., W.C. 1.
Consul, Glasgow, P. S. Dunn, C.B.E.

A Kingdom of Central Europe, with a total area (1920) of 11,392 square miles and a population (Census of 1919) of 7,577,027. Belgium is bounded on the N. by the Kingdom of the Netherlands, on the S. by France, on the E. by Germany and Luxemburg, and on the W. by the North Sea. The kingdom formed part of the "Low Countries" (Netherlands) from 1815 until Oct. 14, 1830, when a National Congress proclaimed its independence, and on June 4, 1831, Prince Leopold of Coburg was chosen hereditary king. The separation from the Netherlands and the neutrality and inviolability of Belgium were guaranteed by a Conference of the European Powers, and by the *Treaty of London* (April 19, 1839), the famous "Scrap of Paper," signed by Austria, France, Great Britain, Prussia, The Netherlands, and Russia. On Aug. 2, 1914, the Germans invaded Belgium and ultimately overcame the resistance of the fortresses and overran almost the whole country. In revenge for the heroism of its defenders the Germans sacked and destroyed many cities, burning Louvain (with its library), Termonde, and other places, and established a reign of terror. They levied a war contribution on Belgium of close on £100,000,000, apart from enormous fines on localities, firms, and private persons. On Friday, Nov. 15, 1918, at the great turn of the tide, Antwerp was reoccupied by the victorious Belgian army, and Brussels and the remainder of Belgian soil a few days later. About 10,000 persons were added in 1919 by the cession of Moresnet and part of Malmédy by Germany, and the district of Eupen, with the remainder of the district of Malmédy, were ceded by Germany and annexed by Belgium (Sept. 20, 1920) after a plebiscite, thus adding a further 50,000 to the inhabitants.

French and Flemish are the joint official languages, but while French is the language of the upper classes, Flemish is spoken by the majority, preponderating in Flanders, Limburg, and Brabant, including Antwerp. Nearly all the inhabitants are, at least nominally, Roman Catholics.

Belgium has a frontier of 831 miles, and a seaboard of 42 miles. The Meuse and its tributary the Sambre divide it into two distinct regions, that in the west being generally level and fertile, whilst the table-land of the Ardennes, in the east, has for the most part a poor soil. The "polders" near the coast, which are protected by dikes against floods, cover an area of 193 sq. miles. The highest hill, Baraque Michel, rises to a height of 2,230 feet, but the mean elevation of the whole country does not exceed 536 feet. The principal rivers are the Schelde (Escaut) and the Maas (Meuse). Brussels has a mean temperature of 50° F. (summer 65°, winter 37°).

GOVERNMENT.—The constitution jointly vests the legislative power in the King, the Senate, and the Chamber of Representatives. The 120 senators (with the exception of 27 elected by the provincial councils) and 186 representatives are elected by the people, the former for eight, the latter for four years. Universal male suffrage, with plural voting up to three votes by property and educational qualifications, was introduced by the Electoral Law of 1894, proportional representation being secured by an Act of 1900. In April, 1919, the Belgian Parliament decided as an emergency measure to hold 1919 elections on a "one man one vote" basis for Senate and Chamber. (Unmarried widows of soldiers killed before Jan. 1, 1919, or failing widows, the mothers; widows or mothers of civilians shot by enemy; women imprisoned by enemy for patriotic acts, also voted.)

This Parliament, anomalous, and unconstitutionally elected, was required to make constitutional the machinery by which it was elected; *i.e.*, to revise article 47 of the Constitution. This has not yet been done (Oct. 1920), but it is unlikely that the outworn method of plural voting will ever again be resorted to.

Deputies receive 4,000 francs a year and a free pass over the railways. There are in addition representative Provincial and Communal Councils, elected on a somewhat more liberal franchise.

PRODUCTION.—Agriculture and forestry are important industries, the chief crops being oats, rye, wheat, potatoes, barley and sugar-beet. Under Annex IV. of the *Treaty of Versailles* Germany undertook to deliver to Belgium certain live stock to replace the animals seized or destroyed during the War of 1914–1918. Belgium is essentially a manufacturing country, and it is largely dependent upon foreign supplies for its food. The mineral kingdom yields coal, iron, zinc, lead, and copper. The leading industries are collieries, quarries, and metallurgic (Mons, Charleroi, Liège, Namur, Hainaut, and Brabant), glass, textiles (Verviers), lace (Brussels, Mechlin, Bruges, &c.), flour and starch mills, sugar, distilleries, breweries, &c.

DEFENCE.—In 1914 the *Army* on a peace footing consisted of about 50,000, all ranks. In the War of 1914–1918 over 500,000 passed into the armies, which were reorganised on French territory during the defensive period of the campaigns. An organised force of 200,000 co-operated with the Allies during the decisive offensive of the autumn of 1918. Those returned as dead or missing, during the War, numbered 102,382. Belgium has no *Navy*.

EDUCATION.—Schools are maintained by communal taxation, with provincial and State grants, while many are under ecclesiastical control, Roman Catholic largely predominating. There are 134 State high schools, including 44 for girls, and numerous private institutions. Special schools abound. The Universities of Ghent and Liège are maintained by the State; those of Brussels and Louvain are free institutions. Louvain University is to be rebuilt. A Flemish University was opened at Ghent in 1923, after considerable opposition.

	1922.
Revenue	*Francs* 2,573,178,913
Expenditure	3,468,143,961
Debt (Dec. 31, 1922)	37,790,665,862
Imports (1921)	402,057,000
Exports (1921)	285,593,000
Imports from U.K. (1922)	£24,831,350
Exports to U.K. (1922)	23,657,000

The imports in 1921 were: manufactured articles (2,725,367,000 francs), raw materials (4,003,102,000), foodstuffs and beverages (3,185,293,000), and live animals (137,673,000); the exports were: raw materials (3,153,803,000 francs), manufactured articles (3,002,709,000), and foodstuffs and beverages (932,825,000).

COMMUNICATIONS.—In 1919 there were 4,649 kilometres of railway, almost the whole length destroyed during the War having been repaired or relaid. In 1919 there were 15,160 miles of telegraph wire and 2,295 offices. The navigable rivers and canals have a length of 1,231 miles (1919), and there are 6,177 miles of roads. Most of the maritime trade of Belgium is carried on in foreign bottoms, the mercantile marine only consisting (1920) of 193 vessels (335,201 tons), in addition to which there were 453 fishing boats. In 1920, 7,698 foreign vessels entered at Belgian ports (tonnage 10,852,341). The principal port and commercial entrepôt is Antwerp, on the River Scheldt. Other ports are Ostend, Ghent, Bruges, Nieuport, Blankenburg and Zeebrugge (blocked by the British Fleet April 23, 1918, and since reopened for traffic). The vexed question of the Scheldt, of which the right bank is in Netherlands territory and the left in Belgium, appears likely to be settled by negotiation between the respective Governments. The navigation is to be free to both countries, from the mouth to Antwerp, and the Netherlands war vessels are to be removed from the river.

The Capital, BRUSSELS, had a population in 1921 of 775,039 (with suburbs). Other towns with over 100,000 inhabitants are Antwerp, the chief port (304,124); Ghent (165,910), which has large cotton and flax spinning mills, and is the second port of importance after Antwerp, while its flower shows are famous; and Liège (165,117) the centre of the iron industry. Brussels is 224 miles from London; transit, 8 hrs.

FLAG: 3 vertical bands, black, yellow, red.

BRITISH EMBASSY, 2, Rue de Spa, Brussels.

British Ambassador, His Excellency the Right Hon. Sir George Grahame, G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G. (1920) £5,500
Counsellor, C. J. F. R. Wingfield.
1st Sec., Hon. T. A. Spring-Rice, M.V.O.
2nd Secretary, Adrian Holman, M.C.
Hon. Attaché, Capt. C. A. F. Wingfield.
Commercial Secretary (*1st Grade*) (8, Rue Belliard, Brussels), J. Picton Bagge.
Naval Attaché, Commander E. B. C. Dicken, D.S.O., R.N.
Military Attaché, Col. H. W. Needham, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Archivist, C. F. O. Gibson ....

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Antwerp—Consul-Gen., M. C. Gurney, C.M.G., M.V.O.
,, *Vice-Con.*, V. V. Cusden; A. E. Yapp; H. C. Miller (*acting*); Capt. A. G. Clayton-Barker (*acting*); W. V. C. Manning (*acting*).
,, *Pro-Consul*, Alfred Caris.
Brussels—Vice-Consuls, M. A. B. Denton-Thompson; Capt. S. L. Robertson (*actg.*).
,, *Pro-Consul*, F. Hauchard.
Ghent—Vice-Consul, H. B. Bancroft-Livingston.
,, *Pro-Consul*, Edgar Ide.
Luxemburg—Consul, Nobert le Gallais.
Ostend—Vice-Consul, E. R. Templer.
,, *Pro-Consul*, Alfred H. Golder.
Liège—Consul, J. Pyke.
,, *Pro-Consul*, J. Mullany.
Charleroi—Vice-Consul, S. Brooke-Booth.
,, *Pro-Consul*, James Milliken.

BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, 44A, Rue du Trône, Brussels.—*President*, A. P. F. Hayman. *Secretary*, E. F. Satchell.

THE BELGIAN CONGO.

Governor-General, His Excellency Maurice Lippens, G.C.V.O.

The Independent State of the Congo became a Belgian Colony by a law of Oct. 18, 1908.

The total area amounts to 909,654 sq. miles, with a native population estimated at 5,000,000 to 7,000,000. The total European population (Jan. 1920) was 6,971, of whom 3,588 were Belgians, 818 were British, 239 Americans, 298 Italians, 657 Portuguese, 87 Swedes, 53 Russians, 153 French, 183 Dutch, 75 Swiss, 308 Greeks, 22 Luxemburgers, 21 Danes, 14 Norwegians, and 11 Spaniards.

The Congo River is navigable for large vessels from its mouth at Banana to Matadi (95 miles), where the European steamers discharge and recharge their cargo; but between that place and Leopoldville, on Stanley Pool, there occur rapids and falls which have been avoided by a railroad 249 miles in length. A narrow-gauge line runs from Lukula to Boma, the cocoa planting district of Mayumbe. Above Leopoldville the river and its numerous affluents are navigable by steamer for about 5,000 miles, the falls on the Upper River being avoided by a metre-gauge line from Stanleyville to Ponthierville (125 kilometres), and another from Kindu to Kongolo (355 kilometres). Another line from Kabalo to Albertville on Lake Tanganyika (273 kilometres) was completed in 1916, connecting the West Coast of Africa with Belgian East Africa and the East Coast. The Katanga Railway reached Bukama in May, 1918, thus linking up the Rhodesian Railway system with the steamers plying on the Upper Congo River, connecting with both the East and the West Coast. Within eight years, 450 miles of railway have been constructed, 200 of which have been laid during the war. It is now possible to travel by train direct from Cape Town to the river Congo, a distance of 2,650 miles. Work has been started on the Stanleyville-Lake Albert Railway, which will run between the Congo River and the Nile, providing the last link to direct river and rail communication between the Cape and Cairo. Two new lines will run from the copper mining district of Katanga towards the West Coast, one of them reaching Lobito Bay (Portuguese Angola), the other linking the Katanga Railway with the Matadi-Leopoldville Railway. A telegraph line connects Banana to Coquilhatville (895 miles); Boma with Tshela (85 miles); Stanleyville with Ponthierville (79 miles); Kasongo with Uvira (265 miles); Kindu with Kongolo (219 miles); Kabolo with Albertville (169 miles); and Sakania with Bukama (448 miles), a total length of 2,160 miles. There is telegraphic communication with Europe. Fifteen wireless stations connect the West Coast with the principal Government stations throughout the Colony. A great inter-Continental wireless station is being erected at Kanga to communicate direct with Brussels. The West Coast District has a rather scanty rainfall (40 inches), but on the Maiumbe Hills and in the whole interior the rainfall averages between 60 and 80 inches, and the country is very fertile and productive. Sleeping sickness, once very prevalent and destructive, is now decreasing. Extensive forests cover the central districts; oil palms are plentiful everywhere, and supply an ever-increasing trade in palm-oil and palm-kernels. Wild rubber and wild coffee are common; coffee, cocoa, Pará and Ceara rubber and cotton are successfully planted. Mines are very extensive. The copper district of Katanga has enormous deposits of copper ore, and the melters at the Lubumbashi produced about 23,000 tons of copper in 1919. A rich tin-belt extends from Bukama towards Lake Tanganyika. The gold-bearing districts of North-eastern Congo are being prospected by the Government, and contain both alluvial and reef gold. Diamond-bearing gravels are worked in the south. The total imports during the year 1919 were valued at 85,681,000 francs: the exports (204,146,254 francs in 1919) are mostly palm-kernels and palm-oil, ivory, rubber, gum-copal, cocoa, copper, gold and diamonds. Capital, Leopoldville (Leopoldsville-Kinshasa). Principal towns, Boma (pop. 500 whites, 2,000 natives); Elisabethville (Katanga) (pop. 1,000 whites, 6,000 natives); Stanleyville (200 whites, 8,000 natives); Coquilhatville.

Revenue (1921)	£2,700,425
Expenditure (1921)	3,304,422
Debt (1919)	14,000,000
Imports (1920)	9,501,390
Exports (1920)	12,609,820
Imports from U.K. (1920)	1,006,487
Exports to U.K. (1920)	724,155

By the *Anglo-Belgian Agreement* of July, 1919, the districts of Ruanda and Urundi, portions of the former territory of German East Africa (*see* "Tanganyika Territory"), which adjoin the Belgian Congo on the E., were assigned by Great Britain to Belgium. *Ruanda* and *Urundi* formed the N.W. corner of German East Africa from 5° S. lat. to the S. borders of (British) Uganda and have an area of about 15,000 square miles, with an estimated population of 3,000,000. They lie W. of the Victoria Nyanza and N.E. of Lake Tanganyika, through which are their respective outlets. The soil is poor, and the only exports are live stock and hides. The administrative capitals are Niansa (Ruanda) and Kitega (Urundi), the commercial capitals being Kigali (Ruanda) and Usumbura (Urundi).

Boma (Congo)—Consul, C. K. Ledger.
Kasai District—Vice-Consul,
Elisabethville—V.-Con., J. P. MacGregor.
Leopoldville—Vice-Consul (closed).
Stanleyville—Vice-Cons., Edward H. Tritton.

BHUTAN,

See "Countries within the Indian Sphere of Influence" (p. 635).

BOKHARA. *See* Russia.

BOLIVIA.

(República Boliviana.)

President (1921-25), Bautista Saavedra.

MINISTRY.

Foreign Affairs, Dr. Román Paz.
Interior and Justice, Dr. Francisco Iraizós.
Finance, Dr. Carlos Zálles.
War and Colonization, Dr. Juan M. Sainz.
Development, Posts and Telegraphs, Dr. A. Flores.
Education and Agriculture, Dr. Gabino Villanueva.

Envoy Extraordinary, Minister Plenipotentiary in London, Señor Don Albert Gutierrez, 54 Holland Park, W. 11.
Secretary of Legation, Señor Don Mamerto Urriolagoitia.
Consul-General, 20 Copthall Avenue, E.C. 2.

The Republic of Bolivia extends between lat. 8° and 23° S. and long. 57° 30′ and 73° W., and its area is about 597,460 square miles[*], with an estimated population of 2,825,439. The Republic was formerly comprised in the Spanish Vice-Royalty of *Alto-Peru*, and derives its present name from its liberator, Simon Bolivar, (born 1783, died 1830).

The chief topographical feature is the great central plateau (6,500 square miles) over 500 miles in length, at an average altitude of 12,000 feet above sea level, between the two great chains of the Andes, which traverse the country from south to north, and contain, in Illampu (Sorata), and Illimani, two of the highest peaks of the western hemisphere. The total length of the navigable streams is about 12,000 miles, the principal rivers being the Itenes, Beni, Mamoré, and Madre de Dios.

Mining and agriculture are the principal industries, the mineral productions being very valuable. The ancient silver mines of Potosi are now worked only for tin, but gold, partly dug and partly washed, is obtained on the Eastern Cordillera of the Andes; the tin output is, after that of the Straits Settlements, the largest in the world, while copper, antimony, wolfram, bismuth, salt, and sulphur are also found. Its agricultural produce consists chiefly of rice, barley, oats, maize, cotton, coca, indigo, india-rubber, cacao, potatoes, cinchona bark, medicinal herbs, &c. Manufactures are in a very undeveloped state. The principal exports are tin and silver ores, crude rubber, copper ores, bismuth, lead ores, wolfram, wool, coca, hides, and antimony; the chief imports are iron and steel products, textiles, machinery, sugar, flour, and coal. There are about 1,175 miles of trunk lines of railways in operation, and 205 miles under construction; and 4,000 miles of telegraph wire. There are wireless services between Riberalta, La Paz, Cobija, Capitandi (Chaco). There is direct railway communication to the sea at Antofagasta (2 days), Arica (1 day), and Mollendo (2 days), and also (with a gap of 125 miles) to Buenos Aires (5 days); branch lines run from Oruro to Cochabamba, and from Rio Mulato to Potosi. Construction on the railway between La Quiaca (on the Argentine frontier) and Atocha (in Bolivia), which, when completed, will allow through railway communication with Buenos Aires, is, after many delays, now being pushed forward by an American corporation. The gap between Tupiza and La Quiaca is crossed by an automobile service, taking six hours. Communication with Peru is effected by rail to Guaqui and thence by steamer across Lake Titicaca to the railroad at Puno. The principal line is the Antofagasta and Bolivia railroad (719 miles), and a line from La Paz to the province of Yungas (the first section of which is open) may eventually connect with the steamers on the rivers Beni, Mamoré, and other tributaries. A line from Potosi to Sucre, the legal capital, is under construction, and trains run to Betanzos.

Bolivia is without a sea-coast, having been deprived of the ports of Tocopilla, Cobija,

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[*] The country has not been completely surveyed, and the area is officially estimated at 594.460 square miles; other estimates give an area of 708,195 square miles.

Mejillones, and Antofagasta by the "Pacific War" of 1879-1882 (*see* Chile). The Peace Army amounts to about 5,000, all ranks, the War Effective being about 105,000.

Actual revenue (1922)	Bs.22,530,000
Interior debt (Dec. 1922)	12,676,145
Floating debt (Dec. 1922)	8,288,512
External debt (Dec. 1922)	88,377,519
Exports (1921)	66,919,445
Imports (1921)	70,853,152
Imports from U.K. (1921)	9,068,766
Exports to U.K. (1921)	26,086,021

English sovereigns are legal tender at Bs. 12·50 to the £1.

Spanish is the language of the country.

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT, La Paz. Pop., 111,000; other large centres are Cochabamba (30,818), Potosi (29,977), Santa Cruz (25,807), Sucre (29,000), Tarija (12,755), and Oruro (32,369).

NATIONAL COLOURS: Red, yellow, green.

BRITISH LEGATION.

British Envoy Extraordinary and Min. Plen. and Consul-General, William E. O'Reilly (1919), £2,500

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Cochabamba—Vice-Consul, Quintus D. Pictor.
Concepcion de Velasco—Vice-Consul, C. G. McEwen.
La Paz—Vice-Consul, Douglas G. Rydings.
Oruro—Consul, William Gray, M.B.E.
Potosi—Vice-Consul, John Davidson.
Santa Cruz—Vice-Consul, H. E. Bloomfield.
Sucre—Consul, Ernest F. Moore.

Sucre, 8,386 miles from London; transit, *viâ* Buenos Aires 28 (*viâ* New York 35 to 40) days.

BRAZIL.

(Estados Unidos do Brazil.)

President (1922-26), Dr. Arthur da Silva Bernardes, *assumed office* Nov. 15, 1922.
Vice-President, Dr. Estacio Coimbra.

MINISTRY.

Foreign Affairs, Felix Pacheco.
Justice & Interior, Dr. Joao Luis Alves.
Communications & Public Works, Senhor Dr. Francisco Sá.
Agricul., Industry & Commerce, Dr. M. Calmon.
Finance, Dr. Sampaio Vidal.
War, General Setembrino Carvalho.
Marine, Admiral Alexandrino Faria de Alencar.

Ambassador in London, Senhor Dr. Domicio da Gama.
Offices of Embassy, 19 Upper Brook Street, W.1.
1st Secretary, Senhor L. A. Gurgel do Amaral.
Secretaries of Embassy, A. Camillo Filho; Hector Lyra.
Naval Attaché, Commr. Americo de Aranjo Pimentel.
Commercial Attaché, J. Barboza Carneiro.
Consul-General in London, Augusto Sarmento Pereira Brandão, Coventry House, 20 South Place, Finsbury, E.C. 2.
Consul-Gen. in Liverpool, Dario Freire.

Brazil, the most extensive State of South America, discovered in 1500 by Pedro Alvares Cabral, Portuguese navigator, is bounded on the north by the Atlantic Ocean, the Guianas, Colombia and Venezuela; on the west by Peru, Bolivia, Paraguay, and Argentina; on the south by Uruguay; and on the east by the Atlantic Ocean; and extends between lat. 5° 10′ N. and 33° 45′ S. and long. 34° 40′ and 73° 15′ W., being 2,600 miles from north to south, and 2,500 from west to east; with a coast-line on the Atlantic of 3,700 miles. The Republic comprises an area of 3,298,870 square miles, with a population (Census 1920) of 30,635,605.

The northern States of Amazonas and Pará are mainly wide, low-lying, forest-clad plains. The central state of the Matto Grosso is principally plateau land and the eastern and southern States are traversed by successive mountain ranges interspersed with fertile valleys. In the extreme south, towards the interior, the land rises by gentle gradations to the height of 2,000 to 5,000 feet above sea level. The principal ranges are *Serra do Mar* in Sao Paulo; the *Serra do Mantiqueira* (Itatiaiassu, 9,000), and the *Serra do Espinhaço* (Itacolumi, 6,000 feet), in the south-east of Minas Geraes; the *Serra do Paranán*, between Goyaz and Minas Geraes, the *Serra dos Aymores*, which divide Espirito Santo from Minas Geraes; and the *Serra da Gurgueia, Branca* and *Araripe*, which envelop Piauhý.

Brazil is unequalled for the number and extent of its rivers. The *Amazon*, the largest river in the world, has tributaries which are themselves great rivers, and flows from the Peruvian Andes to the Atlantic, with a total length of some 4,000 miles. Its northern tributaries are the *Rio Branco*, *Rio Negro*, and *Japurá*; its southern tributaries are the *Juruá*, *Purus*, *Madeira* and *Tapajos*, while the *Xingu* meets it within 100 miles of its outflow into the Atlantic. The *Tocantins* and *Araguaya* flow northwards from the Plateau of Matto Grosso and the mountains of Goyaz to the Gulf of Pará. The *Parnahyba* flows from the encircling mountains of Piauhý into the Atlantic. The *São Francisco* rises in the South of Minas Geraes and traverses Bahia on its way to the Eastern coast, between Alagoas and Sergipe. The *Paraguay*, rising in the south-west of Matto Grosso, forms a boundary with Bolivia on its way through Paraguay to its confluence with the *Paraná*, which rises in the mountains of that name and divides Brazil from Paraguay. On the Iguassu, which unites with the Uruguay at the Argentine boundary, are the majestic *Falls of the Iguassu*, and on the Sao Francisco are the no less famous falls of *Paulo Affonso*.

GOVERNMENT.—Brazil was colonised by Portugal in the early part of the sixteenth century, and in 1822 became an independent empire under Dom Pedro, son of the refugee King João VI. of Portugal, the centenary of Brazilian independence being celebrated by an International Exhibition at the capital (Sept. 7, 1922, to July 2, 1923). On Nov. 15, 1889, Dom Pedro II., second of the line, was dethroned and a republic was proclaimed. The constitution rests on the fundamental law of Feb. 24, 1891, which established a federal republic under the name of *Estados Unidos do Brazil*. The President and Vice-President are elected for 4 years by the direct votes of all male Brazilians over 21 years who can read and write; they are ineligible for the succeeding term. They are aided, as an executive, by a Council of Ministers, who are responsible to the President and not to the legislature. Congress consists of a Senate of 63 members and of a Chamber of Deputies of 212 members; members of both houses are paid. The language of the country is Portuguese, foreign languages being read and spoken in the following order :—French, Italian, English, German and Spanish.

PRODUCTION.—The minerals are very considerable and valuable, comprising gold, silver, iron, diamonds, topazes, and other precious stones. The immense iron deposits have been scarcely touched. Manganese is exported, and there are important deposits of monozite sand. Low-grade coal deposits are in the south. Its agricultural produce is abundant and its forests are immense. Cattle-raising is an important industry, the number being 34,270,324 (Census of 1920). The chief products of the country are coffee, sugar, raw cotton, hides and skins, cocoa, oleaginous fruits, herva maté, rubber and tobacco: the rubber comes from the more northern provinces, especially the valley of the Amazon, and is shipped from Pará and Manáos; coffee coming chiefly from São Paulo. Tobacco and cocoa are grown largely, especially in Bahia. Cotton is being largely cultivated. Sugar-cane is grown in large and increasing quantities in the northern provinces, Pernambuco being the centre of the sugar-producing zone. The exports include also meat, hides, maize, beans, and *Herva-maté* (tea). The imports consist principally of every description of manufactured articles, but the annual production of home industries is estimated at £45,000,000, of which about half were textiles (1922). Foreign capital to the amount of £200,000,000 has been invested in Brazilian undertakings in the ten years 1908-1917. The protective duties were again increased in 1887, 1893, 1896, 1906, and 1916. In 1922 the exported merchandise was classified: (1) animals and their products, £5,398,269; (2) minerals and their products, £1,060,076; (3) vegetables and their products, £62,119,265.

In 1921 the foreign trade of Brazil was shared as under:

Exports to:	
Europe—	
France	£7,572,000
U.K.	6,812,000
Italy	3,744,000
Belgium	1,936,000

Exports to:	
America—	
U.S.A.	£26,457,000
Uruguay	2,447,000
Argentina....	4,694 000
All countries	£68,577,610

DEFENCE.—The peace effective of the Army is about 50,000 all ranks. The Navy consists of 2 Dreadnoughts, 2 old battleships, 5 protected cruisers, 2 scouts, torpedo boats, and some small vessels and aircraft.

EDUCATION.—*Primary* education is carried out by private initiative and at the cost of municipalities and States, in some cases with a Federal subsidy; there were over 1,000,000 pupils in 1920. *Secondary and Technical* education is carried out by Federal, State and Municipal authorities, with 42,000 pupils in Federal schools and 40,000 in State and Municipal institutions in 1920. Higher education (12,000 students in 1920) is carried out by Federal and State governments at the State *University* of Rio de Janeiro, and at the University colleges at Manáos (Amazones) and Curityba (Paraná) and other private colleges.

COMMUNICATIONS.—In December, 1921, there were 28,828 kilometres of railway open, and 2,273 under construction. Length of telegraph wires, 79,791 kilometres. In 1921 steam and sailing vessels of 23,113,156 tons (of which 5,852,595 were under the British flag) entered Brazilian ports, the principal harbours being Manáos, Pará, Maranhão, Pernambuco, Maceio, Bahia, Victoria, Rio de Janeiro, Santos, and Rio Grande.

	1919.	1920.
Revenue	£37,730,400	£41,155,429
Expenditure	40,817,887	40,686,815
External Debt (Dec. 31, 1920)		117,571,596
Internal Debt (Dec. 31, 1920)		67,144,050
Floating Debt (Dec. 31, 1920)		90,351,700
	1921.	1922.
Total Imports	£60,468,156	£48,641,000
Total Exports	58,586,898	68,578 000
Imports from U.K....	12,337,337	12,545,000
Exports to U.K......	4,073,912	6,812,000

CAPITAL, Rio de Janeiro. Population (1920), 1,157,873. Other large centres are São Paulo, 579,033; Bahia, 283,422; Recife, 238,843; Belem, 236,402; Porto Alegre, 179,263; Nictheroy, 86 238; Fortaleza, 78,536; Manáos, 75,704; Maceio, 74,166.

NATIONAL COLOURS, Green, yellow.

BRITISH EMBASSY.

British Ambassador, Rt. Hon. Sir John Anthony Cecil Tilley, K.C.M.G., C.B. (1921) £7,000
Counsellor of Embassy, W. A. Stewart.
3rd Sec., Henry Dobinson.
Commercial Sec. (*1st Grade*), Ernest Hambloch.
Naval Attaché, Capt. G. A. Wells, R.N.
Asst. do., Engineer Comm. H. A. Brown, R.N.
Archivist, T. J. F. Kenny.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Rio de Janeiro—Consul-Gen., Errol MacDonell, C.M.G.
" *V.-Cons*, F. S. Gibbs; H. T. V. Mills (*acting*).
" *Pro-Consul*, N. C. Robinson.
Bello Horizonte—Consul, Dr. E. Britto.
Morro-Velho—V.-Cons., Dr. John Spear.
Victoria—Vice-Consul, A. Emslie (*acting*)
Bahia—Consul, F. J. Patron.
" *Vice-Consul*, (vacant).
Aracaju—Vice-Consul, Thales Ferraz.
Ilheos—Vice-Consul, Col. F. R. Hull.
Pará—Consul, A. B. Wilson (*acting*).
" *Pro-Consul*, A. P. de Franca.
Manáos—Vice-Consul, Alex Macfarlane.
Maranham—Vice-Consul, C. V. Reade.
Porto Velho—Vice-Consul, W. J. Knox-Little.
" *Pro-Consul*, Charles H. Howe.
Pernambuco—Consul, A. E. R. Browne.
" *Pro-Consul*, M. J. da Costa Carvalho.
Alagoas—Vice-Consul, K. C. Macray.
Ceará—V.-Consul, Dr. William Studart.
Maceio—Vice-Consul, Kenneth C. Macray.
Parnahyba—V.-Consul, Robert V. Kerr.
Piauhy—Vice-Consul, C. E. Clissold.
Rio Grande do Norte—Vice-Consul, Russell Bilton.
Porto Alegre—Consul, Dr. T. C. Dillon, O.B.E.
Rio Grande do Sul—Consul, Vivian Wigg.
São Paulo—Consul, Arthur Abbott.
" *Vice-Consul*, Cyril Lynch.
" *Pro-Consul*, R. W. Morgan.
Curitybá—Vice-Consul, H. C. Withers.
Santa Catarina (*Florianopolis*)—*Vice-Consul*, J. Williamson (*acting*).
Santos—Vice-Conul, W. H. S. Bernard.
" *Pro-Consul*, H. McCardell.
São Francisco—V.-Con., R. O'N. Addison.

BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE IN BRAZIL, Rua Visconde de Inhaúma, 91, Rio de Janeiro. Branches at *Bahia*, *Pernambuco* and *Pará*.)

BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF SAO PAULO AND SOUTHERN BRAZIL, Rua 15 de Novembro 26, Sao Paulo. (Branches at Santos and Porto Alegre.)

Rio de Janeiro, 5,750 miles distant; transit, 17 days.

BULGARIA.

(Blgariya.)

Tsar, Boris III., *born* Jan. 30, 1894, *succeeded* (on the abdication of his father) Oct. 4, 1918.

MINISTRY (Sept. 30, 1923).

Prime Minister & Education (*ad interim*), M. Tsankoff.
Foreign Affairs, M. Kalfoff.
War, General Vulkoff.
Interior, General Rousseff.
Finance, M. Todoroff.
Commerce & Labour, M. Bobochevski.
Railways, M. Dimo Kazassoff.
Agriculture, M. Molloff.
Justice, (vacant).
Public Works, M. Stoentcheff.

Minister in London M. D. Stancioff; 51 Queen's Gate, S.W. 7.
1st Sec. of Legation, M. Petroff-Tchomakoff.

The Kingdom of Bulgaria is bounded on the north by Rumania, on the west by Yugo-Slavia and Greece, on the east by the Black Sea, and on the south by Greece. The total area is stated at 40,000 square miles, with a population (1922) of 4,861,439. The prevailing religion of the Bulgarians is the Orthodox Greek Church, with a Gregorian (Western) Calendar (since 1916).

A Principality of Bulgaria was created by the *Treaty of Berlin* (July 13, 1878), and in 1885 Eastern Roumelia was added to the newly-created principality. In 1908 the country was declared to be an independent kingdom, the area at that date being 37,202 square miles, with a population of 4,337,500. In 1912–13 a successful war of the *Balkan League* against Turkey increased the size of the kingdom, but in August, 1913, a short campaign against the remaining members of the League reduced the acquired area, and led to the surrender of about 2,000 square miles to Rumania. On Oct. 12, 1915, Bulgaria entered the War on the side of the Central Powers by declaring war on Serbia. She thus became involved in the defeats of 1918, and on Sept. 29, 1918, made an unconditional surrender to the Allied Powers. On Nov. 29, 1919, she signed the *Treaty of Neuilly*, which ceded the S. Dobrud to Rumania and E. and W. Thrace to Greece.

GOVERNMENT.—The executive power is vested in the Tsar, and is exercised by a Council of Ministers, appointed by him. The legislature is a single chamber National Assembly or *Sobranyé* of 246 representatives, elected for a maximum term of four years by adult manhood suffrage. Metropolitan members receive 15 *leva*, and others 20 *leva*, a day and travelling expenses.

PRODUCTION.—Agriculture is the principal industry of the people and employs over half the population, the principal crops being wheat, rye, barley, oats, tobacco and fruit. The live stock includes sheep, goats, cattle, pigs, horses, asses and mules. Coal of good quality is mined at Pernik and Trevna, and stone, iron, gold, silver, lead, manganese and copper are worked, but the mineral development is in its infancy. The chief manufactures are woollens, cottons and cigarettes. The exports consist principally of cereals (especially wheat), live stock, essence of roses, woollens, skins, cheese, eggs, timber, cocoons, and tobacco; the principal imports being textiles, metal goods and machinery, colonial wares, leather, building materials, petroleum and other oils, paper, salt fish, rice, and coal.

DEFENCE.—Before the War of 1914–1918 service in the Army was universal and compulsory, and on a peace footing it numbered about 58,000, all ranks. During the War (Oct. 1915-Sept. 1918) about 560,000 passed into the ranks of the Army, and of those over 250,000 became casualties. By the *Treaty of Neuilly* the Bulgarian Army is limited to 20,000 all ranks.

EDUCATION is free and compulsory and the proportion of attendances is good; the number of illiterates in Bulgaria is very small. There are few technical schools. Sofia has a University.

COMMUNICATIONS.—There were 1,845 miles of railway open in 1919 and about 250 miles under construction; 4,000 miles of telegraph line and 1,254 of telephone line. In 1914 there were 2,515 post offices and 438 telegraph offices. The principal Black Sea ports are Varna and Bourgas; and Rustchuk, Sistor and Vidin on the Danube. In 1913, 11,755 vessels (3,132,481 tons) entered and 11,710 vessels (3,108,505 tons) cleared at Bulgarian ports.

	1922-23.		
	leva.		£
Budget revenue	4,033,120,000	=	5,931,058
Budget expenditure...	*3,970,670,997	=	5,836,279
Public debt (Jan. 1, 1923)	†27,027,524,003		

	1919.	1921.
Total Imports	£3,860,000	£6,491,398
Total Exports	2,209,000	4,927,618

CAPITAL, Sofia, at the foot of the Vitosha Range, on the River Isker, about 340 miles from the Black Sea port of Varna, and 125 miles from Lom-Palanka, on the Danube. Sofia is the most modern city in the Balkan Peninsula, and an important station on the Vienna-Constantinople railway, with a population (1920) of 154,431; other towns are Philippopolis (63,418), Varna (50,819), Rustchuk (41,574), Slivno (28,695), Plevna (27,779), Shumla (23,975), Stara Zagora (25,491), Burgas (22,272), Jamboi (19,921), Hascovo (19,458), and Pazardjik (19,452).

FLAG: Three horizontal bands, white, green, red.

BRITISH LEGATION.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary and Consul-General, Hon. W. A. F. Erskine, M.V.O. (1921) £3,500
2nd Secretary, B. H. Barber, M.C.
3rd *Secretary*, C. B. P. Peake, M.C.
Archivist and Pro-Consul, T. H. Todd.
Naval Attaché, Comm. R. T. Down, D.S.O., R.N.
Military Attaché, Col. A. W. F. Baird, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICERS.

Sofia—Vice-Consul, L. H. Hurst.
Bourgas—Vice-Consul, A. C. Kendall.
Philippopolis—Vice-Consul (vacant).
Rustchuk—Vice-Consul (vacant).
Varna—Vice-Consul, B. J. Gilliat-Smith.

CHILE.

(República de Chile.)

President (1920–1925), Arturo Allesandri, *assumed office* Dec. 21, 1920 ....$60,000

MINISTRY (July 26, 1923).

Prime Minister and Minister of Interior, Don Domingo Amunátegui Solar.

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* To this must be added *leva* 144,500,000 for execution of Peace Treaty.

† Exclusive of War Indemnity of £100,000,000 under Treaty of Neuilly, Nov. 1919.

Foreign Affairs, Don Emilio Bello Codesido.
Justice and Public Instruction, Don A. Roldán.
Finance, Don Guillermo Subercaseaux.
War and Marine, Gen. Don Luis Altamirano.
Railways, Industry and Public Works, Don Francisco Mardones.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in London, Señor Don Agustin Edwards.
Legation, 22 Grosvenor Square, W. 1.
1st Secretary, Don Manuel Salinas.
Advisers, Don Luis Waddington; Don Alejandro Alvaréz.
Commercial Counsellor, Don Jorge Buchanan.
Secs., Don Jorge Silva; Don Santiago de Ossa.
2nd Sec., Don Sergio Montt.
Nav. Attaché, Com. Don Edgardo von Schroeders.
Military Attaché, Major Don Juan Negrete.
Attachés, Don J. Bittencourt; Don S. Monk; Don A. R. Edwards.
Consul, Vicente Echeverria L., 94 Gracechurch Street, E.C. 3.

A State of South America, of Spanish origin, lying between the Andes and the shores of the South Pacific, extending coastwise from the Rio Sama to Cape Horn south, between lat. 17° 15′ and 55° 59′ S., and long. 66° 30′ and 75° 48′ W. Extreme length of coast-line about 2,485 miles. Its extreme length is about 2,800 miles, with an average breadth, north of 41°, of 100 miles. The great chain of the Andes runs along its eastern limit, with a general elevation of 5,000 to 15,000 feet above the level of the sea; but numerous summits attain a great height—the highest being, in Aconcagua Provincia, 7,019 metres (23,025 feet) with many others over 20,000 feet. The chain, however, lowers considerably towards its southern extremity. There are no rivers of great size, and none of them are of much service as navigable highways. In the north the country is arid. Chile is divided into 23 provinces and 1 territory, the aggregate area of which is estimated at 289,798 square miles.

The population (June, 1923) was 3,843,951. Included in the population are four distinct racial divisions; (*a*) the Spanish settlers and their descendants; (*b*) the indigenous Araucanian Indians, Fuegians, and Changos; (*c*) mixed Spanish-Indians; and (*d*) European immigrants, who were represented in 1910 by 20,000 Spaniards, 15,000 Italians, 14,000 British and Irish, 11,000 Germans, and 10.000 French. In 1922, the births numbered 150,797 (39·4 per 1000); marriages, 25,392 (6·6 per 1000); and deaths, 116,205 (30·4 per 1000).

GOVERNMENT.—Chile was discovered by Spanish adventurers in the 16th century, and remained under Spanish rule until 1810, when a revolutionary war, culminating in the *Battle of Maypu* (April 5, 1818) achieved the independence of the nation. The present constitution bears the date of May 25, 1853. The President is chosen by indirect vote. The National Congress consists of a Senate of 37 members and a Chamber of Deputies of 118 members, elected by direct vote every three years. There is universal adult male suffrage for those who can read and write. From 1879 1882 Chile was at war with Peru and Bolivia, and Peru renewed her application for the return of the provinces of Tacna and Arica which were taken from her by Chile in the "Pacific War." Bolivia also demands an outlet to the Pacific. In 1922 Chile and Peru signed a treaty to submit the Tacna-Arica question to arbitration.

PRODUCTION, &C.—Agriculture and mining are the principal occupations. Wheat, maize, barley, oats, beans, peas, lentils, wines, tobacco, flax, hemp, Chile pepper, and potatoes are grown extensively; the vine and all European fruit-trees flourish; the exportation of fruit to the United States is still in the experimental stage. The live stock includes (1919) 2,163.140 cattle, 4,500,190 sheep, 450,000 horses, 290,000 goats, and 292,431 pigs. The mineral wealth is considerable, the country being extremely rich in copper-ore and iron-ore; the production of copper in 1922 was 128,596 metric tons, or 17 per cent. of the world production. The rainless north yields more especially nitrate of soda, iodine, borate of soda, gold and silver, a large number of mines yielding both being in actual work in Tarapacá, Guanaco, and Cachinal in Atacama, and Caracoles in Antofagasta; the centre, copper and silver; and the south, iron and coal (1,046,378 metric tons of coal were mined in 1922, and 202,351 tons of foreign coal were imported). In 1922 the production of nitrate was 1,035,000 metric tons; sales for 1923 are expected to amount to over 2,000,000 metric tons. There are smelting-works for copper and silver, tanneries, corn and saw mills, starch, soap, biscuit, rope, glassware, paints, mineral waters, boot and shoe, hosiery, hat, cloth, cheese, furniture, candle, match, brush, cordage and paper factories, breweries and distilleries; and the domestic industry furnishes cloth, embroideries, baskets, and pottery. The many ports favour commerce, and 13 lines of steamers connect the country with Panama and the Magellan Strait direct with Europe, a passage to Liverpool occupying from 30 days. The staple articles of export are nitrate of soda, iodine, &c., copper bars and ores, silver ores, corn, flour, hides, wool, barley, honey and beans. The imports include silks, woollens and other textiles, food, and agricultural and mining machinery.

INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS.—Official statistics are—No. of industrial establishments 8 148, employing 81,991 persons, wage bill $1,035,564, capital invested $955,718,840, industrial production $1,035,564,048, consumption of raw materials $1,640,177,402 (including fuel), wealth created $395,386,646, of which 40 per cent. went in salaries and wages, and 60 per cent. in expenses and profits.

COMMUNICATIONS.—There were (1921) about 5,600 miles of railway, of which 1,383 miles are British controlled. In April, 1922, a convention was signed by Chile and the Argentine for the construction of two more Trans-Andine lines. In 1922 there were 30,174 kilometres of telegraph, 986 post-offices, and 79,305 kilometres of telephone, some worked by English companies, with 4 public wireless stations. The commercial marine numbers (1922) 101 steamers (66,790 tons) and 26 sailing vessels (9,252 tons). In 1922, 3.019 vessels (9,512,903 tons) entered Chilean ports from abroad, and 14,000 coasting vessels (6,609,365 tons); legislation was passed in February, 1922, reserving the coasting traffic to vessels of the Chilean mercantile marine.

DEFENCE.—All able-bodied male citizens from 20th to 45th year must serve in the militia. The peace effective of the active army is 24,962. The Air Force has a peace strength of 2 squadrons, with 60 pilots and 200 mechanics. The navy consists of 1 battleship, 1 ironclad, 6 cruisers, 12 destroyers, 5 torpedo-boats, and 6 submarines, with a complement of 6,560, all ranks.

EDUCATION is free, and in July, 1920, elementary education was made compulsory, and 77 per cent. of the children attended the 3,084 schools in 1923. There is a State University at Santiago. The National Library contains 293,085 volumes. The language of the country is Spanish and the State religion is Roman Catholic.

	1922.	
	Gold.	Paper.
Revenue (Actual) ...	$144,565,263	$362,166,450
Expenditure	140,823,300	377,172,635
External Debt (Dec. 31, 1922)		£34,739,995
	Gold.	Paper.
Internal Debt	$154,714,000	$250,841,641
Conversion Funds (Dec. 31, 1922):—		
In England ...... gold	$21,502,780	
In Treasury	93,218,999	
Total	$114,721,780	
(Gold $ = 1s. 6d.)		

	1921.	1922.
Imports ....gold	$381,302,506	$237,181,578
Exports	433,758,629	338,587,033
Imports from U.K.	£102,771,205	£57,019,585
Exports to U.K. ...	67,524,549	39,350,178

Average Exchange for 1922, $35 currency=£1 sterling; surcharge on gold, 190 per cent.

Amount to be remitted during 1923 for service of Foreign Debt, £4,127,721.

CAPITAL, Santiago. Population (1920), 498,931; other large towns are:—Valparaiso (191,000), Concepcion (86,144), Talca (39,312), Iquique (44,290), Chillan (39,000), Antofagasta (56,000), and Temuco (25,000).

FLAG: 2 horizontal bands, white, red; in top quarter a white star on blue square, next staff.

BRITISH LEGATION.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Arthur Cuninghame Grant-Duff (1922) £4,000
Second Secretary, C. H. Bateman, M.C.
Commercial Secretary (*2nd Grade*), Walter F. Vaughan Scott.
Naval Attaché, Capt. G. Wells, R.N.
Assist. Naval Attaché, Engineer Commander H. A. Brown, R.N.
Military Attaché, Col. G. R. V. Kinsman, C.M.G., D.S.O.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Santiago—Vice-Consul, Thomas C. Sargent.
Antofagasta—Consul, J. B. Browne.
,, *Vice-Consul*,
Arica—Vice-Consul, Bertram S. Fry.
Caldera—Vice-Consul, D. J. Mackenzie.
Caleta Buena—Vice-Consul, T. W. Pye.
Caleta Caloso—Vice-Consul, A. E. Danks
Chañaral—Cons. Agt., William Sheriff.
Copiapó—Cons. Agent, G. R. Pearson.
Iquique—Vice-Consul, J. C. Hardie (*acting*).
Junin—Vice-Consul, D. S. Henderson.
Mejillones—Vice-Cons., Lawrence J. M. Hawke.
Pisagua—Vice-Consul, J. B. Howden.
Tacna—Vice-Consul, C. M. Eliot.
Taltal—Vice-Consul, John Turpie.
Tocopilla—Vice-Consul, C. W. Nicholls.
Valparaiso—Consul-Gen.,
,, *Vice-Consul*, F. G. Coultas.
,, *Pro-Consul*, Herbert J. Mundy.
Chiloé—Consular Agent, Albert E. Trim.
,, *Pro-Consul*, N. Gilchrist.
Concepción—Consul, Edward Cooper.
Coquimbo—Cons. Agent, A. V. Goudie.
,, *Pro-Consul*, A. Chellew.
Coronel—Consul, Edward Cooper.
Puerto Montt—Cons. Agent, A. E. Trim.
Punta Arenas—Vice-Consul, T. B. Wildman.
Talca—Cons.-Agent, C. A. Stringfellow.
Talcahuano—Vice-Consul, C. S. Coke.
Temuco—Cons. Agent,
Valdivia & Corral—Cons.-Agent, Henry Allen.

BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE IN THE REPUBLIC OF CHILE, Valparaiso.

Valparaiso is distant 9,000 miles *viâ* Panama, and 11,000 *viâ* the Strait; transit 34 to 39 days. *Viâ* Buenos Aires and Andes, transit 19 to 25 days.

CHINA.

(Chung-Hua Min-Kuo.)

President of the Chinese Republic, Tsao Kun, *assumed office* Oct. 10, 1923.

CABINET MINISTERS:—

Foreign Affairs, Dr. Vi K. Wellington Koo.
Interior, Kao Ling-lei.
Finance, Chang Hu.
Navy, Adm. Li Ting-Hsin.
Justice, Ch'êng K'o.
Communications, Wu Yü-lin.
Agriculture and Commerce, Yuan Ni-Kuan.
Education, Huang Fu.

Envoy Extraordinary & Minister Plenipotentiary in London (not yet appointed).
49 Portland Place, W. 1.
Counsellor and Chargé d'Affaires (*with rank of Min. Plen.*), Chao-Hsin Chu.
Counsellor, Sir John M'Leavy Brown, C.M.G.
2nd Secretary, Wei Wen Ping.
3rd Secretaries, T. L. Sun; T. Hsu.
Attachés, K. V. Dzung; Y. C. Tsao; K. S. Fu.
Consul-General, London, Wu Huang, 31 Eaton Square, S.W. 1.

AREA AND POPULATION.

Territory.	Square miles.	Population.
China Proper	1,501,000	402,000,000
Manchuria	360,000	11,000,000
Mongolia..................	1,076,000	3,000,000
Tibet	750,000	3,000,000
Eastern Turkestan ...	600,000	2,000,000
Total	4,287,000	421,000,000

China proper (or the Eighteen Provinces) contains an area of over 1,500,000 square miles. Its length from north to south is 1,860 miles, and its breadth 1,520 miles, and its population, according to Chinese estimates for 1923 (*exclusive* of Mongolia, Tibet and special areas), exceeds 442,800,000.

China became a Republic on Feb. 12, 1912, with a President and Vice-President and an Executive Ministry, and a Legislature of a Senate (*Tsan Yi Yuan*) of 264 members and a House of Representatives (*Chung Yi Yuan*) of 596 members. The government of the 18 provinces is entrusted to civil and military governors, the latter (*Tuchun*) ranking first and holding practically all the powers of government; under them each province is subdivided into circuits superintended by *Taoyins* or intendants, and again into districts. All the territorial officials are appointed by the central Government, and the provincial governors, though free to act independently in many matters of local detail and finance, are responsible to the central Government at Peking in all important questions, and especially so in foreign affairs. The *Treaty of Kiakhta*, 1915, between China, Russia, and Outer Mongolia recognises the Hutukhta Khan as Ruler of Outer Mongolia, while China, as the Suzerain Power, appoints Residents at Urga and three other towns. *Mongolia* has since developed into an independent self-governing republic, and is in alliance with the *Soviet* Government at Moscow. The civil government of the three Manchurian provinces and of Turkestan is now similar to that of the province of China proper. The exact status of Tibet is still unsettled.

FOREIGN RELATIONS with the Chinese Empire have existed for many centuries. In the 13th century the Venetian merchant-adventurer Marco Polo resided in Cambaluc (the present Peking), and was employed by the Mongol Emperor Kublai Khan as adviser. In the 17th century Jesuit missionaries had attained considerable influence, but their power aroused jealousy, and they were expelled. The Dutch and Portuguese traders had for centuries maintained commercial dealings with the port of Canton, but towards the end of the 18th century they were largely displaced by the British East India Company, and when the Company's monopoly was withdrawn, in 1833, the position of British merchants in Canton became a national question, and contributed towards the first Chinese War of 1840. A treaty was signed at Nanking, as the result of these operations, ceding Hong Kong to Great Britain and opening five ports to foreign trade and residence; but the principle of extra-territoriality was maintained, and foreigners remained amenable only to the laws of their own countries. The continued exclusiveness of the Chinese Government led by a long chain of events to the war of 1860, when British and French troops captured Peking and burnt the Summer Palace. From this date the development of foreign trade began to be most important. In 1894 China fought a disastrous war with Japan, resulting in the loss of Formosa and the establishment of Corea as an independent state. An abortive attempt was made, in 1898, by the Emperor to introduce administrative reforms, but his reactionary ministers persuaded the Dowager Empress (his aunt) to reassume the reins of government. Under her rule a plot was hatched to rid the country of foreigners; and in the summer of 1900 the Legations in Peking and the foreign settlements in Tientsin were fiercely attacked and bombarded for many weeks. The situation was relieved at its most critical moment by the arrival of an allied army despatched by nearly all the Treaty Powers, and Tientsin and Peking were captured. The Imperial Court fled, and remained in voluntary exile until early in 1902. Meanwhile, a Peace Protocol was signed between the Envoys of the Treaty Powers and the Chinese Plenipotentiaries, Prince Ch'ing and the late Li Hung Chang. This provides for an indemnity of $325,000,000, to be paid within the next 39 years. Subsequent negotiations resulted in 3 new commercial treaties—(1) between the U.K. and China (5 Sept., 1902); (2) U.S. and China (8 Oct., 1903); and (3) Japan and China (9 Oct., 1903). Under the two last Mukden, Tatungkow, Chang-sha, and Antung in Manchuria, were made Treaty ports.

On the conclusion of the war between Russia and Japan in 1905, a Treaty and Additional Agreement relating to Manchuria were entered into between Japan and China. By the former the Chinese Government consented to all the transfers and assignments made by Russia to Japan in Manchuria; and by the latter the following cities and towns in Manchuria were opened as places of international residence and trade:—Feng-huang-ch'eng, Liao-yang, Hsinmintun, Tung-chiang-tzu (on the Liao River), and Fa-ku-men in Fengtien Province; Ch'ang-ch'un, Kirin, Harbin, Ninguta, Hunch'un, and Sansing in the Kirin Province; and Tsitsihar, Hailar, Aihun and Manchuli in the Heilungchiang Province.

In October, 1911, a revolution broke out in Hankow, which resulted finally in February, 1912, in the abdication of the Manchu Dynasty in favour of a Republican form of Government. In 1913, a second revolution, engineered by the Southern Party, was successfully put down by President Yuan Shih-kai. Since that date the Central Government has been gradually consolidating its position, and bringing about a centralisation of power in Peking. In May, 1915, a new treaty with Japan was concluded by which additional privileges are granted to Japanese in Manchuria and Mongolia. Towards the end of 1915 President Yuan Shih-kai engineered a campaign to revert to a Monarchical form of government, and, as the result of elections held all over the country, was invited to ascend the throne as Emperor. The Southern Provinces, however, immediately rose in revolt, and the attempt failed and finally ended with the death of Yuan Shih-kai in May, 1916. The Vice-President, Li Yuan-hung, succeeded to the Presidency, and all traces of the Yuan Shih-kai *régime* were rapidly abolished. The first Republican Parliament reassembled, and the government reverted to the Republican form adopted after the overthrow of the Manchu Dynasty in 1912. Both Houses of Parliament are elected by a system of limited franchise, and the government of the country is vested in them. The President, who is elected by Parliament, is assisted by a Premier and a Cabinet of Ministers, whose appointments have to be approved by Parliament, and to whom they are responsible for their actions. An abortive attempt to restore the Monarchy was suppressed in June, 1917, after which Parliament was again dissolved, and government carried on by the Cabinet and President Feng Kuo-Chang, Li Yuan-hung having resigned. The Anfu party was crushed by the Chihli party and Chang Tso-lin combined in the war of 1920, and in that year a revolt in South China culminated in the declaration of an independent Republic of South China (with its capital at Chung King) including the former provinces of Yunnan, Kwei Chow, Sze Chuen and Honan, but this Republic has not yet been recognised, and internal and external discussions appear to threaten its existence. This has since (1921) dissolved into a sort of loose federation, Tsuchuan, Yunnan, Kwangsi, Kwangtung, Kweichou, and Hunan all not owning allegiance to the central Government. The old M.P.'s, after the second dissolution of Parliament in 1917, to the number of about 150, met at Canton and elected Sun Yat Sen as President of China. The election of Hsü Shih Ch'ang in 1918 by the "Tuchün's" Parliament was held by them to be illegal. There were thus two "Presidents" in a divided China, one in Canton and one in Peking. The recent war of May, 1922, has helped to make prospects of reunification brighter by the defeat of Chang Tso-lin by Wu Pei-fu on the one hand, and the expulsion of Sun Yat-sen by the latter's ally, Ch'en Chuing-ming, on the other. Li Yuan-hung has resumed the Presidency, and summoned the members of the old Parliament to meet in Peking to discuss and settle the long-deferred question of the Constitution. During 1923 the situation changed again, Li Yuan-hung being expelled from Peking as the result of a *coup d'état* by the Northern Military Party; Sun Yat Sen also expelled Ch'en Chiung-ming and re-established himself at Canton. On Oct. 10, Tsao Kun, one of the successful generals, was declared President of the Chinese Republic, and the situation appeared to be stabilised under a firm and energetic ruler.

The estimated foreign population of China was as follows in 1921: British, 9,298; Japanese, 144,434; Russian, 68,250; American, 8,230; Portuguese, 3,493; German, 1,255; French, 2,453; the total being 240,769. Out of a total of 3,421 foreign firms in China, 534 were British, 1,237 Russian, 955 Japanese, 273 German, 136 American and 113 French.

DEFENCE.—The army is undergoing reorganisation. The total strength of all forces in August 1913, just after the Rebellion of that year, was estimated at 500,000, but no authenticated statistics are obtainable. An Air Force is being organised, the assistance of a British officer (Group-Capt. F. V. Holt, C.M.G., D.S.O.) having been obtained until June 1922. The Navy consists of 2 protected cruisers built in 1911 (2,750 tons), 4 older protected cruisers (4,300-3,000 tons), 3 torpedo gunboats (850 tons), 11 gunboats (750-550 tons), 4 destroyers (400 tons), and 8 small torpedo boats (120 tons).

EDUCATION.—Many changes in administration and development are under discussion, including a proposal to establish universal compulsory primary education. In 1918-19 there were 134,000 schools in operation, with 4,500,000 pupils. There is a University in Peking. In 1922 there were upwards of 1,250 Chinese newspapers and magazines, published at regular periods, in Pekin, Shanghai, Tientsin, and the other large centres, in addition to English and other Foreign daily newspapers.

COMMERCE.—The net trade of the open ports is stated as follows, in *Haikwan taels* (in 1921 the *Haikwan tael*=3*s*. 11½*d*.)

Year.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
1914	569,241,382	356,226,629	925,468,011
1918	554,893,082	485,883,031	1,040,776.113
1919	614,647,365	599,268,939	1,213,916,304
1920	762,250,230	541,631,300	1,303,881,530
1921	906,122,439	641,255,537	1,507,377,976

The import of Indian opium is now prohibited.

External Trade, 1921.
Haikwan Taels.

Country.	Imports from.	Exports to.
Japan	210,359,237	172,110,728
Hong Kong	231,138,080	152,875,077
U.S.A.	175,789,652	89,541,816
Great Britain (1920)	131,719,952	45 804,536
(1921)	150,000,000	31,000,000
France	9,639,138	23,945,151
Straits Settlements	8,031,246	19,461,388
Germany	13,348,856	6,773,917

COMMUNICATIONS. — *Railways.* — About 7,000 miles were open in Jan. 1922, inclusive of the Manchurian lines, while 2,500 miles more are projected or under construction.

Shipping.—The China Merchants Steam Navigation Co. have a fleet of 31 ships of an aggregate tonnage of 60,000. Besides this, there are a large number of small vessels engaged in the coasting trade and on the Yangtse. In 1921 the total tonnage of the 215,000 vessels entered and cleared at Chinese ports was 114,500,000. Of these ships 38,855 (42,200,000 tons) were British, 139,000 (31,800,000 tons) Chinese, and 25,200 (31,600,000 tons) Japanese, 5,500 (4,400,000 tons) U.S.A. In June, 1918, a vessel of 14,750 tons, constructed at the Kiangnau Dock and Engineering Works at Shanghai, was launched and supplied to the order of the United States Shipping Board.

Telegraphs are being rapidly constructed by the Central Government, and Peking is in communication overland with Europe and Tibet, the line being extended to Lhasa. In 1922 there were about 50,000 miles of land lines and several high-power wireless installations.

CUSTOMS AND POSTS.—The Chinese Maritime Customs is the controlling service; this body consists of nearly 1,000 Europeans, a large proportion of them British subjects, all under the control of the *Inspector-General.* By an Imperial Decree of May, 1906, the Maritime Customs Dept. was transferred from the Foreign Board to the Board of Revenue, and two Chinese Administrators-General were appointed. But the change has not materially affected the powers hitherto exercised by the Inspector-General. In addition to the collection of dues at the Treaty Ports, this service manages the lighting and navigation thereof, and keeps a small fleet of cruisers to enforce its regulations. The Chinese Post Office, formerly a branch of the Customs, was transferred in 1911 to the Ministry of Communications, and a Foreign Co-Director General, with a considerable foreign staff, was appointed; letters can be sent all over the 18 provinces at a uniform rate of 3 cents for 20 grammes. The number of Chinese post offices is 10,470 (1920), 401,000.000 postal packets and 4,200,000 parcels were handled in 1920.

BUDGET (July 1919-June 1920).

Ordinary Revenue	*Taels*	400,838,001
Extraordinary Revenue		80,581,785
Total		490,419,786
Ordinary Expenditure	*Taels*	271,289,205
Extraordinary Expenditure		224,473,681
Total		495,762,888

Chinese Debt (Jan., 1920).

War Loans outstanding	£30,000,000
Boxer Indemnity do.	48,000,000
Railway Loans do.	40,000,000
General Loans do.	50 000 000
Japanese Loans do.	30 000 000
Short term Loans do.	17,000,000
	£215,000,000

About 10*s*. 2*d*. per head of the population.

At the end of September, 1922, according to the official statement of the Ministry of Finance, the total debt was *taels* 1,906,000,000, or less than 5 *taels* (11*s*.) per head of the Chinese population.

Included in the expenditure is the sum of 214,000,000 *taels* towards repayment of debt.

MANCHURIA lies to the north of China Proper, and has a total area of about 360,000 square miles, with a population estimated at 11,000,000. The capital is Mukden (pop. 250,000), a station on the Manchurian railroad and connected with the Russian system. Indigo, opium, cotton, tobacco, and various cereals are grown, and there is great mineral wealth.

MONGOLIA has a total area of 1,076,000 square miles and a population estimated at about 3,000,000, the desert of Gobi being within its borers. Outer Mongolia, by the Treaty of Kiakhta of 1915, is an autonomous state under Chinese suzerainty, with seat of government at Urga. Its ruler (Khan) has lost practically all political power and Mongolia has become a self-governing Republic, in alliance with the Soviet government at Moscow. A Bolshevik garrison is now maintained at Urga. The principal industry is cattle and sheep raising and the provision of transport animals.

TIBET (area, 750,000 square miles; pop. 3,000,000) borders on British India, *see* p. .

CHINESE TURKESTAN (or *Sinkiang*) has a total area of 600,000 square miles and a population estimated at 2,000,000. It includes Zungaria and Chinese Tartary, and provides sheep, cattle, and transport animals for the caravan routes. The chief centres are Kashgar and Urumchi.

CAPITAL OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC, Peking. Population (1921), 1,300,000. The population of the principal ports in 1919 is estimated as follows:—Amoy, 400,000; Canton, 1,370,000; Changshá, 1,272,000; Chingkiang, 500,000; Chungking, 1,011,600; Foochow, 1,500,000; Hangchow, 729,950; Hankow, 290,000; Harbin, 365,000; Ichang, 450,000; Kiukiang, 380,000; Kiungchow, 590,000; Nanking, 900,000; Ningpo, 2,200,000; Shanghai, 1,600,000; Soochow, 1,100,000; Tientsin, 838,000; Tsingtau, 310,000; Wanhsien, 752,000; Wenchow, 1,750,000; Wuchow, 350,000.

FLAG: Five horizontal bands, red, yellow. blue, white, black.

BRITISH LEGATION.

British Minister, Sir J. W. R. Macleay, K.C.M.G. (1922)	£5,000

Counsellor of Embassy, E. Teichmann (*acting*).
2nd *Secretary*, G. G. M. Vereker, M.C.
3rd ,, A. D. F. Gascoigne.
Hon. Attachés, E. L. Cockell; Eric Allden, C.B.E.
Commercial Counsellor, H. H. Fox, C.M.G.
Chinese Secretary, E. Teichmann (*acting*).
Assist. Chinese Sec., H. I. Prideaux Brune (*actg.*).
Commercial Sec. (Peking), H. J. Brett.
Naval Attaché, Capt. R. M. Colvin, O.B.E., R.N.
Military do., Lieut.-Col. H. B. H. Orpen-Palmer, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Physician, Lieut.-Col. G. Douglas Gray, O.B.E., M.D.
Chaplain, Rt. Rev. F. L. Norris, D.D.
Archivist, A. T. Cox.
Constable, Thos. Pearson.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Amoy—Consul, A. E. Eastes.
Canton—Consul-Gen., Sir James W. Jamieson, K.C.M.G.
,, *Vice-Consul*, J. W. O. Davidson (*acting*).
,, *Pro-Consul*, F. A. Wallis.
Changsha—Consul, E. G. Jamieson (*acting*).
Chefoo—Consul, C. C. A. Kirke.
Chengtu—Consul, W. M. Hewlett, C.M.G.
Chinkiang—Vice-Consul (vacant).
Chungking—Consul, P. Grant Jones (*acting*).
Foochow—Consul, W. J. Clennell.
,, *Pro-Consul*, C. R. Lee.
Hangchow—Consul, G. A. Coombe.
Hankow—Cons.-Gen., H. Goffe, C.M.G.
,, *Vice-Cons.*, G. S. Moss, M.B.E.
,, *Pro-Consul*, K. W. Tribe.
Harbin—Consul, H. Porter.
,, *Pro-Consul*, S. L. Burdett.
Ichang—Consul, J. B. Affleck (*acting*).
Kashgar—Consul-General, Lieut.-Col. P. T. Etherton, I.A.
,, *Vice-Consul*, H. I. Harding.
Kiu-kiang—Consul, G. A. Combe.
Kiungchow and Pakhoi—Consul, H. H. Bristow.
Mukden—Consul-General, F. E. Wilkinson, C.M.G.
Nanking—Consul, J. T. Pratt.
Newchwang—Consul, H. Phillips, O.B.E.
Ningpo—Vice-Consul, V. L. Savage.
Pagoda Island—Cons.-Agent, John McGregor.
Peking—Consul, A. G. Major.
Shanghai—Judge of Supreme Court, Sir Skinner Turner.
,, *Consul-General*, S. Barton, C.M.G.
,, *Assist. Judge*, Peter Grain.
,, *Consul*, C. F. Garstin.
,, *Vice-Consuls*, S. Wyatt Smith; A. D. Blackburn; W. Stark Toller.
,, *Crown Advocate*, H. P. Wilkinson.
,, *Registrar*, G. W. King.
,, *Chief Clerk*, David R. Cooke.
,, *Archivist*, A. B. Lang.
,, *Assist. Clerk*, Reginald F. le Mesurier.
,, *Usher*, W. A. Sims.
Swatow—Consul, H. F. King.
Tengyueh—Consul, O. R. Coales.
Tientsin—Consul-General, W. P. Ker, C.M.G.
,, *Vice-Consul*, W. Russell Brown.
,, *Pro-Consul*, A. A. L. Tuson.
Tsinan-fu—Consul-Gen., R. Giles, C.M.G.
Tsingtao—Consul, W. P. W. Turner.
Wuchow—Pro-Consul, J. M. Groves.
Yunnan-fu—Consul-General, H. E. Sly, C.M.G.

BRITISH CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE IN CHINA AT *Canton, Changsha, Chefoo, Foochow, Hankow, Harbin, Mukden, Newchwang, Peking, Shanghai, Swatow, and Tientsin.*

Peking, distant 11,770 miles; transit, 39 days (or by Siberian Railway 13 to 14 days).

COLOMBIA

(Républica de Colombia).

President (1922–1926), General Pedro Nel Ospina. *assumed office* Aug. 7, 1922.
Foreign Affairs, Dr. Jorge Velez.
Finance, Dr. Aristóbulo Archila.
Treasury, Dr. Gabriel Posada Villa.
War, Dr. Alfonso Jaramillo.
Instruction, Dr. Arroyo Diaz.
Agriculture and Commerce, Dr. Antonio Paredes.
Interior, Dr. José Ulyses Osorio.
Public Works, Dr. Aquilino Villegas.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in England, Señor Dr. Don Luis Cuervo Marquez, 10 De Vere Gardens, Kensington, W. 8.
Secretary, Señor Dr. Don Jesus M. Yeres.
Consul-General, Señor Don Joaquin Orrantia, 7 Sicilian Avenue, Southampton Row, W.C. 1.
Consul in Liverpool, Señor Don Genaro Payan.

The Republic of Colombia lies in the extreme north-west of South America, having a coast-line on both the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. It is situated between 2° 40′ S. to 12° 25′ N. lat. and 68° to 79° W. long., with an estimated area of 461,606 square miles, and a population estimated at 5,475,000, of whom more than one-half are whites and half-castes. The country is intersected by three great ranges of the Andes, known as the Western, Central, and Eastern Cordilleras; the second contains the highest peaks, but the latter is the more important, as it consists of a series of vast table-lands, cool and healthy. This temperate region is the most densely-peopled portion of the Republic.

The principal rivers are the Patia, Cauca, Magdalena, Caquetá and Putumayo. The Patia flows through the famous *Minima Gorge* of the Western Cordilleras, and one of its tributaries (the Carchi, or Upper Guiatara) is spanned by the Rumichaca Arch, or *Inca's Bridge*, of natural stone. On the Funza is the Great *Fall of Tequendama*, 480 feet in height.

The Colombian coast was visited in 1502 by Christopher *Columbus*, and in 1536 a Spanish expedition under Queseda established a government of certain coastal communities under the name of New Granada, which continued under Spanish rule until the revolt of the Spanish-American colonies of 1811-1824. In 1819 *Simon Bolivar* (born 1783, died 1830), established the Republic of Colombia, consisting of the territories now known as Colombia, Panama, Venezuela and Ecuador. In 1829-1830 Venizuela and Ecuador withdrew from the association of provinces, and in 1831 the remaining territories were formed into the Republic of New Granada. In 1858 the name was changed to the Granadine Confederation and in 1861 to the United States of Colombia. In 1886 the present title was adopted. In 1903 Panama seceded from Colombia, and is now a separate Republic.

The Colombian forests are extensive; among the trees are mahogany, cedar, fustic, and other dye-woods and medicinal plants. The mineral productions are emeralds, gold, silver, platinum, copper, iron, lead, and coal; petroleum is available in large quantities but is unworked. The principal agricultural products are coffee, cotton, plantains, and bananas, and in some parts tobacco, wheat and other cereals. Manufactures, for home consumption, consist of woollen and cotton stuffs. The chief exports are coffee, precious metals, hides, india-rubber, and bananas. All religions are tolerated.

The standing army consists of about 6,000 men; the navy has been nearly abolished. Railroads are in their infancy, about 750 miles being open in 1920, with 8,680 (1907) miles of telegraph. There is a bi-weekly passenger and mail aeroplane service (German) between Barranquilla and Girardot, the transit to the coast from Bogotá being thus reduced to two and a half days; a similar service, by same company, is in operation between Cartagena and Barranquilla. The rate of exchange is about \$5 gold = £1 (approximately).

Spanish is the language of the country.

	1920–21.	1923.
Revenue (estimate) gold	\$27,058,530	\$21,900,800
Expenditure (est.) ,,	34,792,525	21,500,000
Foreign debt (June 1, 1922)...............		3,783,530
Internal debt ,, ...		15,481,322
	1920.	1921.
Total imports	£18,845,054	\$33,068,317
Total exports	14,074,349	63,042,132
Imports from U.K. (1920)	6,248,625	£1,410,504
Exports to U.K. (1920)...	2,688,661	2,850,177

CAPITAL, Bogotá. Population, about 130,000; other large centres are Medellin (80,000), Barranquilla (65,000), Cartagena (52,000), Manizales (45,000), and Cali (45,000).

FLAG: Three horizontal bands, yellow (twice the width of the others), blue, red.

BRITISH LEGATION.

British Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, and Consul-General, W. Seeds (1923) £2,500

Naval Attaché, Capt. G. Wells, R.N.

Asst. do., Eng.-Commr. H. A. Brown, R.N.

Archivist, F. V. Jelpké.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Bogotá—Vice-Consul, C. C. A. Lee.
Cali—Vice-Cons., Valentine Burrowes.
Honda—Consular Agent, E. I. Hughes.
Medellin—Vice-Consul, C. M. Davidson.
Pasto—Vice-Consul, Alfred Hodges.
Barranquilla—Consul, George Pycroft.
Buenaventura—Cons. Agent, G. McCabe.
„ *Pro-Consul*, Valentine Burrows.
Cartagena—Vice-Cons., W. J. B. Butterfield (*acting*).
Santa Marta—Vice-Cons., F. G. Maidment.

Distant 6,200 miles; transit, to Bogotá, 48 days.

COSTA RICA.

(República de Costa Rica.)

President, Julio Acosta, *assumed office* May 8, 1920.
Minister of Foreign Affairs, Miguel Obregon (*ad interim*).
Treasury, Tomas Soley Guell.
Interior (*ad interim*), Aquiles Acosta.
Education, Miguel Obregon.
Works, Narciso Blanco.
Public Safety, Aquiles Acosta.

Minister in London (vacant).
Consul-General, Percy G. Harrison, 7 Crosby Square, E.C. 3.

The Republic of Costa Rica, the most southern State of Central America, extending across the isthmus, between 8° 17′ and 11° 10′ N. lat. and from 82° 30′ to 85° 45′ W. long., contains an area of about 23,000 English square miles, and a population (1922) of 485,113.

For nearly three centuries (1530-1821) Costa Rica formed part of the Spanish-American dominions, the seat of government being at Cartago. In 1821 the country joined in the War of Independence, and from 1824-1839 it was one of the United States of Central America.

The principal agricultural products are coffee, bananas, rice, maize, sugar-cane, potatoes, cocoa and beans, the soil being extremely fertile. The chief exports (1922) are coffee (£1,373,892), bananas (£1,029,419), sugar, gold and silver bullion cacao, hardwoods, vegetables, skins, and hides. The imports are dry goods, hardware, provisions, railway materials, machinery, paints, and general merchandise (in 1922, 61 per cent. from United States, 14 from United Kingdom, 4 per cent. from Germany, 6 from Central America, and 7 from Hispano-America.

The chief ports are Limon, on the Atlantic coast, through which passes the whole of the important banana trade with the U.S. and U.K., as well as by far the larger part of the other exports and imports; and Puntarenas on the Pacific coast. In 1922, 601 foreign vessels (848,775 tons) entered at Costa Rican ports. About 405 miles of railroad were open in 1922. In 1922 there were 299 post offices, dealing with 5,585,084 packets, and 147 telegraph offices (one wireless), with 2,140 miles of telegraph and telephone line. A considerable amount of English capital is embarked in the Republic. Spanish is the language of the country.

	1921.	1922.
Public income	£1,051,792	£998,998
Public expenditure	1,045,041	911,594
Foreign debt	1,549,860	1,516,460
,, ,,	Frs.33,056,500	Frs.32,672,500
Internal debt	£2,371,423	£2,109,048
Total imports	2,040,021	1,716,840
Total exports	2,641,545	2,926,533
Imports from U.K.	345,487	240,962
Exports to U.K.	662,016	1,017,951

Average exchange, 1922, 379·88%. £=18·99½ *colones.*

CAPITAL, San José; pop. (1922), 40,347 (with suburbs, 54,129); Heredia, 12,573; Limon, 11,123; Alajuèla, 12,376; Cartago, 18,599; Puntarenas, 4,992; Liberia, 2,685.

FLAG: Five horizontal bands, blue, white, red, white, blue (the red band twice the width of the others).

BRITISH LEGATION.

British Minister, Major C. Braithwaite Wallis (1923) (resident at Panama, *q.v.*).

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

San José—Consul, Frank N. Cox.
,, *Vice-Consul*, Alex. Murray.
Port Limon—Consul, Frederick Gordon.

San José is 5,687 miles from London; transit direct 18 days; *viâ* New York, 20 days.

CUBA.

(República de Cuba.)

President of the Republic (1921-5) Dr. Alfredo Zayas (*assumed office*, May 20, 1921).
Vice-President, Señor Francisco Carrillo.
Foreign Affairs, Dr. C. M. de Céspedes.
Justice, Erasmo Regüeiferos.
Finance (*ad int.*), Dr. C. M. de Céspedes.
Public Works, Aurelio Sandoval.
Interior, Rafael Ituralde.
Sanitation, Dr. Enrique Porto.
Public Instruction, Dr. E. Gonzales-Manet.
Agriculture, Gen. Betancourt.
War and Marine, Brigadier Armando Montes.

Minister in London, General Carlos Garcia Velez, K.B.E., 30 York Terrace, Regent's Park, N.W. 1.
1st Secretary, Dr. R. Rodriguez Altunaga.
2nd Secretary (*and Chargé d'Affaires ad int.*), Dr. P. Rodriguez Capote.
Chancellor, Señor Domingo Govantes.
Consul, Dr. Rafael Cerviño, 46 Kingsway, W.C. 2.

The island of Cuba (the largest of the "West India" Islands) lies between 74° and 58° W. long., and 19° and 23° N. lat., with a total area of 44,178 sq. miles and a population of 2,889,004 (Nov. 1919).

The island of Cuba was visited by Christopher Columbus, during his first voyage, on October 27, 1492, and was then believed to be part of the Western mainland of India. Early in the 16th century the island was conquered by the Spaniards, to be used later as a base of operations for the conquest of Mexico and Central America, and for almost four centuries Cuba remained under a Spanish Captain-General. The slave trade was abolished early in the 19th century, and the slaves were emancipated from 1880-1886. The government of Spain was marked by a generally corrupt administration, complicated by internal unrest fomented by external influences, and the various attempts at independence met with severe military repression. The separatist and autonomous agitation culminated in the closing years of the 19th century in a fierce and bloodthirsty war, and although a conciliatory movement was evinced by the Madrid authorities in 1897, the struggle was continued by the party of separation in the island. In 1898 the government of the United States put into execution a threat of interference by the despatch of the battleship *Maine* to Havana harbour, and in February of that year the vessel was sunk by an explosion, the cause of which appears likely to remain an unsolved mystery. On April 20, 1898, the U.S. Government demanded the evacuation of Cuba by the Spanish forces, and a short Spanish-American war led to the abandonment of the island, which was occupied by U.S. troops. From Jan. 1, 1899, to May 20, 1902, Cuba was under U.S. military rule, and reforms of the widest and most far-reaching character were instituted. On May 20, 1902, an autonomous government was inaugurated with an elected President, and a legislature of two houses. The island was, however, again the prey of revolution from July to Sept., 1906, when the U.S. Government resumed control. On Jan. 28, 1909, a republican government was again inaugurated.

Of the total area of 28,000,000 acres, only about 1,375,000 acres are cultivated, 50 per cent. of these being under sugar cane and 30 per cent. under tobacco, sweet potatoes and bananas. Rice, coffee, cocoa and maize are also grown and tropical fruits (oranges, coco-nuts, pine apples, &c.) flourish. The chief agricultural products of the island are tobacco and sugar (sugar crop in 1921–2, 4,047,236 tons; 1922–3, 3,601,056 tons); the chief product of the forests is mahogany, while cedar is also used for boxing the tobacco crop. The live stock includes about 4,500,000 cattle and 600,000 horses, the vast savannahs of Central Cuba being particularly suitable for cattle ranges.

3,600 miles of railroad are open and about 6,000 miles of telegraph line; there are about 1,500 miles of roads.

Spanish is the language of the island.

	1921–22.	1922–23.
Revenue	$57,205,284	$68,500,000
Expenditure		61,672,169
External Debt (Sept. 1923)		94,759,500
Internal Debt (do.)		37,000,000
		1919–20.
Imports		£434,188,630
Exports		855,138,341
Imports from U.K. (1922)		$9,102,135
Exports to U.K. (1922)		37,964,250

Note.—Both U.S. and Cuban currency are legal tender, Cuban currency being of the same fineness and value as that of the U.S. There is no Cuban *paper* currency.

CAPITAL, Havana (pop. Dec. 31, 1922, 363,506); other towns are Santiago (62,083), Camaguey (41,909), Matanzas (41,574), Cienfuegos (37,241), and Cardenas (24,000). In 1922 there were 128,177 immigrants.

FLAG: Five horizontal bands, blue and white (blue at top and bottom) with red triangle, close to staff, charged with silver star.

BRITISH LEGATION.

Chargé d'Affaires and Consul-General, G. D. N. Haggard, O.B.E. (1921) ……………… £2,800
Naval and Asst. Naval Attachés (*see* U.S.A.).

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Havana—Vice-Consul, D. St. Clair Gainer.
Santiago—Consul, E. P. V. Brice.
,, *Pro-Consul*, George MacCormack.
Antilla—Vice-Consul, W. L. Macdonald.
Camaguey—Vice-Consul, Francis Matthews.
Cienfuegos—Vice-Consul, J. Greentree.
Nuevitas—Vice-Consul, F. L. Patten.
Puerto Padre—Vice-Consul, J. A. Tannock.

CZECHO-SLOVAKIA.
(Ceskoslovenská Republika.)

President, Professor T. G. Masaryk, *born* 1850, *assumed office*, Nov. 14, 1918; *re-elected* May 27, 1920.

MINISTRY (Oct. 8, 1922).

Premier, Antonin Svehla.
Foreign Affairs, Dr. Eduard Benes.
Education, Rudolf Bechyne.
Finance, B. Becka.
National Defence, Frantisek Udrzal.
Interior, Jan Malypetr.
Justice, Dr. Josef Dolansky.
Posts, Alois Tucny.
Agriculture, Dr. Milan Hodza.
Social Welfare, Gustav Habrman
Food, Dr. Emil Franke.
Public Works, Antonin Srba.
Commerce, Ladislav Novák.
Railways, Jiri Stribrny.
Unification, Dr. J. Markovic.
Health, Dr. Jan Srámek.
Slovakia, Dr. Josef Kallay.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Dr. Vojtech Mastny, 9 Grosvenor Place, S.W. 1.
Legation, 8, Grosvenor Place, S.W. 1.
Counsellor, Jan Broz.
Secretary, Dr. Max Lobkovic.
Attaché, Dr. Jan Simák.
Commercial Attaché, L. K. Neumann.
Military Attaché, Col. Sylvestr Bláha.
Secretaries on Special Mission, Dr. Jaroslav Cisar; Rev. T. B. Kaspar.
Consul, Dr. Frantisek Pavlasek.

Part of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy declared its independence on Oct. 18, 1918, as the Czecho-Slovak Republic, and ten days later the *Národni Výbor* (National Council) of Czecho-Slovakia took over the administration of the independent territories. The political neighbours of the Republic are the Austrian and Hungarian Republics on the S., the German and Polish Republics on the N., the German Republic on the W., and the Ukraine Republic on the E. Within these limits are the former Austrian Provinces of Bohemia and Moravia and part of the Province of Silesia; and Northern Hungary from the Danube (at Pressburg, on the Austrian frontier) to the Carpathians (at the headwaters of the Ung River in the eastern slope of Mt. Vereezka)—a total area of about 54,877 sq. miles, with a population (Census of 1921) as under:—

Bohemia	6,781,936
Moravia	2,633,027
Slovakia	2,926,824
Silesia	650,442
Ruthenia	596,601
Total	13,588,830

Moravia and Silesia, and at 3,605,371 for Slovakia and Ruthenia, of whom 6,000,000 are Czechs, 3,700,000 Germans, 1,700,000 Slovaks, 1,200,000 Magyars, 300,000 Ruthenians and 250,000 Poles. The new State was recognised by Austria in 1918 and by Hungary on March 10, 1919. The National Assembly, consisting of a Senate and a Chamber of Deputies, is elected by universal adult suffrage of both sexes. The executive power is exercised by a Council of Ministers, appointed by the President. In 1919 the Democrats, Agrarians and Slovaks were in the ascendancy, Socialists 28, Clericals 28 and Progressives 6 being in the minority of the 260 members. The Constitution guarantees religious and political freedom, and the Church will be separated from the State. About 75 per cent. of the people are Roman Catholics.

As regards both natural resources and industrial development, Czecho-Slovakia is one of the richest territories in Europe. By the Peace Treaty it has acquired about 80 per cent. of the whole industry of the former Austrian Empire. It has several rich coalfields, and possesses valuable mineral resources which, notably in Slovakia, have not yet been fully developed. Radium, gold, silver, iron, graphite and lead, are all mined successfully, while the whole country is abnormally rich in mineral and thermal springs. Oil is found in Slovakia, and Bohemia has rich deposits of clay, kaolin and sand. The whole country is well farmed, and agricultural production is on a very high level of excellence. In foodstuffs, however, the country is not self-supporting. Thirty-three per cent. of the total area of the country is forest land, and both in the productiveness of the forests and the quality of the timber the forest wealth of the Republic is enormous. In its industrial development Bohemia may be compared to Belgium. In Bohemia, Moravia and Silesia, which have a total population of ten millions, more than four million people are engaged in industry. The various industries are well organised, and as regards both machinery and modern improvements the factories are as well equipped as any in Europe. Outside of Slovakia illiteracy is almost unknown, and both the German and Czech elements which compose the working-class population are hard-working and in many cases highly skilled. The new Republic possesses, therefore, many valuable economic advantages, and after the first two and a half years of its existence it is no exaggeration to state that Czecho-Slovakia is in a far more flourishing state than most of its neighbours.

Czecho-Slovakia has no direct access to the sea, but has a right of access over the Elbe and Oder to Hamburg and Stettin, for which purpose the Government proposes to canalise the Upper Elbe in order to connect it with the Oder and the Danube. If this proposal is carried out, the country will be traversed by a waterway affording a communication from the North Sea and Baltic, *viâ* the Danube, to the Black Sea.

Revenue (Budget):—	
Ordinary	*Kc. 17,960,953,348
Extraordinary	851,437,512
	18,812,390,860
Expenditure (Budget) 1923:—	
Ordinary	13,605,075,905
Extraordinary	5,772,804,734
	19,377,880,639
Debt (Dec. 31, 1922):—	
Internal Debts	*Kc. 15,082,274,583
Currency Debts	6,971,302,114
External Debts	4,813,165,276
Peace Treaty Debts	15,000,000,000
Total Imports (1921)	*Kc. 22,433,293,319
Total Exports (1921)	27,311,585,557
Imports from U.K. (1921)	1,341,597,601
Exports to U.K. (1921)	2,104,016,535

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* The National Currency is the Czecho-Slovak *Crown* or *Koruna* (Kč.), replacing the former *Austrian* crown, and worth about 1½*d*. (Oct. 1923).

CAPITAL, Prague (Praha), on the Moldau (Vltava), the former capital of Bohemia, with a population estimated in 1923 at 676,657; other large towns are Brünn (Brno) in Moravia (pop. 221,758); Pilsen (Plzen), the brewing centre in Bohemia (pop. 88,419); Pressburg (Bratislava), where the Danube forms the S. boundary of the Republic (pop. 93,189); and Kaschan (Kosice) in Eastern Slovakia (pop. 52,898).

FLAG: White, blue, red.

BRITISH LEGATION.

British Envoy Extraordinary, Minister Plenipotentiary, and Consul-General, Sir George Clerk, K.C.M.G., C.B. (1919) £4,500
1st Secretary, M. D. Peterson.
3rd Sec., J. D. Greenway.
Commercial Sec. (1st grade), E. C. D. Rawlins.
Mil. Attaché, Lt.-Col. J. M. Blair, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Archivist, W. P. Dawkins, M.B.E.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Prague—Vice-Consul, J. W. Taylor.
„ *Pro-Consul*, F. A. E. M. Lonergan.
Bratislava—Consul, R. T. Smallbones, M.B.E.
„ *Vice-Consul*, A. E. Dowden.

DANUBE COMMISSIONS.

The *International Danube Commission*, with its present headquarters at Bratislava (Pressburg), Czecho-Slovakia, was created by the Treaty of Versailles (1919), the States represented under the Treaty being Bavaria, Great Britain, Hungary, France, Italy, Yugo-Slavia, Czecho-Slovakia, Bulgaria, Austria, Rumania and Württemburg. The Commission controls the navigation of the Danube from Ulm (Württemburg) to Braila (Rumania), obtaining funds for improvements and administrative expenses from shipping dues. From Braila to Sulina (the mouth of the Danube), the navigation is controlled by the *European Commission of the Danube*, created by the Treaty of Paris 1856, after the Crimean War; the representation on this Commission is confined to France, Great Britain, Italy and Rumania. The river is connected by canals with the Main, a tributary of the Rhine (Ludwig Canal); this canal will be deepened to permit the passage of larger craft than at present, thus linking up the whole Rhine and Danube systems across Europe from the North Sea to the Black Sea. The total length of the river is about 1,738 miles, and ocean-going vessels reach Braila, where transshipment into river barges is necessary. A pilotage service is maintained by the International Commission at the Iron Gates (headquarters, Orsova).

The chief towns on the Danube are the Black Sea port of Sulina, with Galatz (confluence of the Sereth), Braila, Turnu-Severin and Orsova (Iron Gates), in *Rumania*; Russchuk, Vidin and Lom Palanka, in *Bulgaria*; Belgrade, the capital of *Yugo-Slavia*; Buda-Pest. the capital of *Hungary*; Bratislava (the present seat of the Commission), in *Czecho-Slovakia*; Vienna, the capital, and Linz and Passau, in *Austria*; Ratisbon (Regensberg), in *Bavaria*; and Ulm, in *Württemburg*.

THE INTERNATIONAL DANUBE COMMISSION.

British Delegation, Adm. Sir E. Troubridge, K.C.M.G., C.B., M.V.O. (*Delegate*); R. T. Smallbones, M.B.E., H.B.M. Consul, Bratislava (*Asst. Delegate*); Robert Thompson (*Secretary*).

EUROPEAN DANUBE COMMISSION.

British Delegate, Col. J. G. Baldwin, C.M.G., Minister Plenipotentiary.

DANZIG.

(Freie Stadt Danzig.)

Under Articles 100 and 102 of the *Treaty of Versailles*, the City of Danzig with the surrounding territory (constituting a total area of about 580 sq. miles, with a population estimated at 356,700) was declared to be a Free City, under the protection of the League of Nations. The Free City was constituted Nov. 15, 1920, with an executive Senate and an elected Legislature of 120 members. The harbour is administered by a mixed board of Poles and Danzigers under a neutral President, and the League of Nations is represented by a resident High Commissioner. The principal exports are timber, sugar and eggs, and the imports herrings, coal, textiles, machinery, fats and foodstuffs. The former shipbuilding industry shows signs of revival. The tonnage of ships entered in 1922 was 1,423,129 tons, and of those cleared 1,428,820 tons.

Danzig — High Commissioner of League of Nations, Lt.-Col. Mervyn Sorley Macdonnell, O.B.E. (March 1, 1923).

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Danzig—Consul, B. H. Fry.
„ *Vice-Consul*, D. W. Keane (*acting*).

DENMARK.

(Kongeriget Danmark.)

King, Christian X., *born* Sept. 26, 1870; *suc.* May 14, 1912; *married*, April 26, 1898, Princess Alexandrine of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, and has issue 2 sons.

Heir Apparent, H.R.H. Prince Frederik (Crown Prince), *b.* March 11, 1899.

CABINET (May 4, 1920).

Premier and Minister of Finance, M. Niels Neergaard.
Foreign Affairs, C. M. T. Cold.
Agriculture, Th. Madsen-Mygdal.
Interior and Commerce ad int., D. O. C. Kragh.
Defence, M. S. Brorsen.
Worship, I. C. Christensen.
Education and Worship, Jac. Appel.
Justice, S. V. Rytter.
Traffic, M. Slebsager.
Without Portfolio, M. Kl. Bernsten.

Envoy Extraordinary and Min. Plen. in London, Count Preben F. Ahlefeldt-Laurvig, 1, Cadogan Square, S.W. 1.
Legation, 29 Pont Street, S.W. 1.
1st Sec., M. V. U. Malthe Bruun.
2nd Sec., M. Oscar O. Oxholm.
Attaché, Baron P. J. Bertouch-Lehn.
Naval Attaché, Comm. C. Evers.
Press Attaché. M. C. E. Aagaard.
Chancellor, M. Carl Jacobsen.
Hon. Legation Sec., M. Torben Bille.
Consul-Gen. in London, M. Ch. M. Rotböll, 8, Byward Street, Great Tower Street, E.C. 3.
Vice-Consul, Poul Scheel.
Consul-General—Leith, G. Davidsen.
Consulates at Hull, Liverpool, Manchester, Belfast, Falmouth, Guernsey, and Newcastle-on-Tyne.

A Kingdom of Northern Europe, and the smallest of the Northern States, consisting of the islands of Zeeland, Fünen, Lolland, &c., the peninsula of Jutland, and the outlying island of Bornholm in the Baltic. Denmark is situated between 54° 34′—57° 44′ N. lat. and 8° 5′—12° 40′ E. long., with an area of 15,042 square miles, and a population (July 1, 1921) of 3,283,000, an increase of 210,000 since 1920 (164,500 being due to the inclusion of Slesvig). Nearly one-half of the population live exclusively by agriculture, and one-fourth by manufactures and trade.

In 1864 Denmark was attacked by Prussia and Austria and deprived of Schleswig-Holstein (Prussia taking the whole territory after a further war with Austria in 1866). At the conclusion of peace between the Central Powers and the Allies in 1919, the question of Schleswig-Holstein was subjected to a plebiscite of the inhabitants, and North Schleswig is now part of Denmark.

The common products are wheat, rye, oats, barley, potatoes, cattle, horses, pigs, sheep, and butter. Its manufactures are, for the most part, for home consumption. Its principal imports are coals, manufactured goods (woollens, silks, cottons), iron, hardware, wine, fruit, tea, maize, and colonial produce. In 1918, 1,070,000 hectares were under corn crops, 387,600 ha. sugar and other beets, and 787,200 ha. hay crop. In July, 1918, the live stock numbered 544,900 horses, 2,123,400 cattle, 470,000 sheep, and 620,800 swine. The crops in 1918 included 4,120,400 qrs. of oats, 2,364,400 of barley, 1,507,500 rye, 2,003,900 mixed corn and 766,000 qrs. of wheat. Its chief exports are agricultural produce, including wheat and barley, bacon, hams, flour, butter, eggs, hides, skins, corn-meal and oil-cake, horses, and cattle. There is a sea-going mercantile marine of 399 steamers, with a tonnage of 341,835. There are (1917) 2,645 miles of railway and 8,437 miles of telegraph line.

DEFENCE.—The Army consists of about 14,000 trained men, the vote for 1918–19 amounting to Kr. 85,000,000 (including supplementary estimates of Kr. 69,000,000). The Navy consists of 4 coast-defence ironclads and 1 launched, 2 small cruisers, 27 torpedo-boats (built and building), 10 submarines (built or building). Vote, 1918–19, Kr. 33,000,000.

EDUCATION is free and compulsory, the schools being maintained by local taxation. Special schools are numerous, horticulture and agriculture predominating. The University is at Copenhagen.

	1921–22.	1922-23.
Revenue	Kr. 417,940,819	Kr. 407,700,000
Expenditure	506,767,221	426,500,000
	1920.	1921.
Public debt	Kr. 934,493,514	Kr. 1,084,230,212
Imports	£174,561,000	£90,835,000
Exports	87,497,000	76,855,000
Imports from U.K.	34,983,923	10,046,380
Export to U.K.	31,165,965	41,366,727

CAPITAL, Copenhagen. Population (1921), 561,344 (with suburbs, 666,159). Other centres are Aarhus 74,256; Aalborg 71,613; Odense 49,469; Horsens 27,588; and Randers 26,495.

FLAG: Red, with white cross.

BRITISH LEGATION.

British Minister, The Rt. Hon. Earl Granville, G.C.V.O. (1921) £4,500
Legation, Bredgade, 26, Copenhagen.
1st Secretary, R. C. Parr.
3rd Secretary, Arthur V. Burbury, M.C.
Commercial Sec., R. M. A. Turner, O.B.E.
Naval Attaché, Capt. W. de M. Egerton, D.S.O., R.N.
Military Attaché, Col. W. Robertson, D.S.O.
Chaplain, Rev. M. E. Kennedy, M.A., C.V.O.
Archivist, J. M. Turner.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Copenhagen—Consul for Denmark, R. Erskine.
,, *Vice-Consul*, Capt. Thos. T. Somerville.
Aalborg—Vice-Consul, Wm. F. Godbey.
Aarhus—Vice-Consul, C. G. E. von der Hude.
Bandholm—Vice-Consul, H. C. L. Hovmand.
Elsinore—Vice-Consul, Albert Wright.
Esbjerg—Vice-Consul, C. L. Okholm.
Fredericia—Vice-Consul, C. Loehr.
Frederikshavn—Vice-Consul, Sophus Korup
Horsens—Vice-Consul, Peter Nielsen.
Kastrup—Vice-Consul, Silvio Alfred Fugl.
Kolding—Vice-Consul, Christian F. Eff.
Korsöer—Vice-Consul, Harald Fischer.
Lemvig—Vice-Consul, L. Kier.
Nyborg—V.-Consul, Capt. E. B. de Merrall
Odense—Vice-Consul, Laurids B. Muus.
Randers—Vice-Consul, Victor H. Nisted.
Svendborg—Vice-Consul, A. Nielsen.
Thisted—Vice-Consul, Sören M. Zacho
Faröe (Thorshavn)—Consul, V. Lutzen.

The outlying possessions and colonies of Denmark have an area of about 50,000 square miles, with close on 35,000 inhabitants. They include the FARÖE, or Sheep Islands (515 sq. m., pop., 1916, 19,600); GREENLAND (ice-free portion about 50,000 sq. m., total area about 830,000 sq. m., population, 1911, 13,460), the trade of which is a Government monopoly. (The three islands in the West Indies—ST. CROIX, ST. THOMAS, and ST. JOHN—were sold to the U.S.A. in 1917, the price paid being stated as $25,000,000.)

Copenhagen, distant 728 miles; transit, 36 hours.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.

(República Dominicana.)

Provisional President (until Dec. 31, 1923), Juan Bautista Vicini Burgos.
Interior and Police, War and Marine, Manuel Jesus Troncoso de la Concha.
Foreign Affairs, Angel M. Morales.
Finance and Commerce, Agustin Acevedo.
Justice and Public Instruction, C. Armando Rodriguez.
Public Works and Communications, Octavio Acevedo.
Agriculture and Immigration, Pedro A Perez.

Consul-General in London, Eduardo Cazeaux, 19 St. Dunstan's Hill, E.C. 3.
Consul, Octavio Ventura.
Vice-Consul, A. M. Ventura.

The Republic of Santo Domingo, formerly the Spanish portion of the island of that name, is the oldest settlement of European origin in America, having been founded in 1496 by Bartolomeo Columbus, who named it Hispaniola. The island was peopled by the Spaniards with imported African slaves, who soon exterminated the "Indian" tribes. In 1821 an independent republic was proclaimed and the Spaniards abandoned the country. The present republic of San Domingo broke away from Haiti in 1844 and its independence is secured under a law of Nov. 6, 1844. The Dominican Republic comprises an area of 19,322 square miles, with a population of 897,405.

On 29 Nov., 1916, a military Government by U.S. officers was proclaimed, but on Oct. 21, 1922 a provisional Dominican government was installed, to be followed by a constitutionally elected government after Dec. 31, 1923, when the U.S. military forces of occupation will evacuate the island. The Customs are administered temporarily by officials appointed by the United States Government, under a Treaty by which the U.S. collects the Customs, assists the Government to maintain peace, and acts as intermediary between the Republic and its foreign creditors. Since 1907 not less than 55 per cent. of the Customs Collections has been deposited in a New York Bank to pay the interest and sinking fund charges of the Foreign Loan.

Sugar and cocoa are the most important crops, and coffee and tobacco are grown in fair quantities, the other products being mahogany, furniture woods, cotton, wax, honey, logwood, turtleshell, hides, and divi-divi. There are about 150 miles of public railroad, and telegraphic (3 wireless stations) and telephonic communication has been established throughout the Republic, which is connected by cable with North and South America, New York, Curaçao, and Porto Rico. Since Jan. 1, 1922, about 280 miles of first-class roads have been constructed and opened. In May, 1922 a highway was opened across the island, from Santo Domingo to Monte Cristy, and an extensive road-making programme is now being actively pursued.

Of the import trade in 1922, 72 per cent. came from U.S. and 7 per cent. from Great Britain. British trade is hampered by the insufficiency of direct maritime communication and by the absence of direct service with the largest ports, which are on the south coast, the ships of the R.M.S.P.Co. calling at the northern ports only.

	1921. (U.S. $)	1922. (U.S. $)
Revenue	$3,085,517	$12,164,142
Expenditure	1,798,401	12,353,686
Imports	24,595,727	14,317,497
Exports	20,743,448	15,231,355
Debt (Dec. 31)	12,000,000	14,800,203
Imports from U.K.	645,069	976,327
Exports to U.K.	334,165	2,085,055

CAPITAL, Santo Domingo, on the Ozama, founded in 1496 by Bartolomeo (brother of Christopher) Columbus; population (1921) 38,000; other centres are Santiago (17,000) and San Pedro (14,000).

FLAG: Red and blue, with white cross

BRITISH LEGATION.

British Chargé d'Affaires, Darrell Wilson.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Santo Domingo—Consul, Darrell Wilson.
,, *Vice-Consul*, H. H. Gosling.
Sanchez—Vice-Consul, Major S. A. Court.
San Pedro de Macoris—Vice-Consul, Rev. A. H. Beer.
La Romana—Consular-Agent, D. A. Wetherall.
Puerto Plata—Vice-Consul, G. Whitfield Smith.

Santo Domingo is distant 4,600 miles; transit, 21 to 25 days.

ECUADOR.

(República del Ecuador.)

President (1920–1924), José Luis Tamajo, *assumed office* Sept. 1, 1920.
Foreign Affairs, Señor Dr. N. Clemente Ponce.
Interior, Señor Dr. Francisco Ochoa Ortiz.
Finance, Señor Dr. Alfonso B. Larrea.
Public Instruction, Señor Dr. Pablo A. Vasconez.
War and Marine, Señor Octavio G. Icaza.

Minister in London, Senor Don Gonzalo Zaldumbide.
Consul-General in London, Señor Don Guillermo H. Wright, 23 College Hill, Cannon St., E.C. 4.
Consuls at Liverpool, Birmingham, Southampton, Glasgow, and *Cardiff*.

An equatorial State of South America, extending from lat. 1° 38′ N. to 6° 5′ S., and between 60° 20′ and 81° W. long. (according to the Ecuadorian geography, but there are boundary disputes with Peru), comprising an area of 276,000 English sq. miles.

The former *Kingdom of Quito* was conquered by the Incas of Peru in the latter part of the 15th century. Early in the 16th century *Pizarro's* conquests led to the inclusion of the present territory of Ecuador in the Spanish Vice-Royalty of Peru. The independence of the country was achieved in a revolutionary war which culminated in the battle of Mount Pichincha (May 24, 1822).

The Republic of Ecuador is divided into 17 provinces and one territory. It has a population of about 2,000,000, mostly descendants of the Spaniards, aboriginal Indians, and Mestizoes. The territory of the Republic extends across the Western Andes, the highest peaks of which are Chimborazo (20,702 ft.), Iliniza (17,405 ft.), Carihuairazo (16,515 ft.), Cotocachi (16,301 ft.), and Pichincha (16,000 ft.) in the Western Cordillera; and Cotopaxi (19,498 ft.), Antisana (18,864 ft.), Cayambe (19,160 ft.), Altar (17,730 ft.), Sangay (17,464 ft.), Tungurahua (16,690 ft.), and Sincholagua (16,365 ft.) in the Eastern Cordillera. Ecuador is watered by the Upper Amazon, and by the rivers Guayaquil, Mira, Santiago, Chones, and Esmeraldas on the Pacific coast. There are extensive forests, and the cinchona bark tree is common.

Its chief products are cocoa, vegetable ivory, cotton, coffee, india-rubber, sugar, orchella weed, straw hats and hammocks, bark, yams, tobacco, fruits, sarsaparilla, wheat, &c. Its minerals consist of gold, quicksilver, lead, iron, and copper; emeralds and rubies are occasionally met with, and sulphur is found in many parts. The chief exports are cocoa, caoutchouc, vegetable ivory and gold, cinchona bark, Panama hats, coffee, and cattle; the chief imports are textiles and other manufactured goods. A railroad connecting Guayaquil and Quito was opened in 1908. The *Galápagos* (Tortoise) *Islands* (2,870 square miles) belong to Ecuador.

The language of the country is Spanish.

	1922.
Revenue	£1,867,391
Expenditure	2,379,553
External Debt (Dec. 31)	3,752,848
Internal Debt (Dec. 31)	3,257,293
	1921.
Imports	2,348,618
Exports	3,396,890
Imports from U.K.	693,857
Exports to U.K.	109,590

CAPITAL, Quito. Population, 80,000; Guayaquil is the chief port (population, 1920, about 100,000); other centres are Cuenca, 30,000; and Riobamba, 12,000.

FLAG: Three horizontal bands yellow, blue and red (the yellow band twice the width of the others).

BRITISH LEGATION.

British Minister, Lord Herbert Hervey (*see* Lima, Peru).

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Quito—Consul-General and Chargé d'Affaires, R. C. Michell.
,, *Vice-Consul*, Alfonso Teran.
Guayaquil—Consul, Wm. C. Graham.
,, *Vice-Consul*, Wm. S. Urquhart.
,, *Pro-Consul*, John D. Rennie.

Bahia de Caraquez—Cons. Agent, Pierre Discomps.
Cuenca, Vice-Consul, E. Malo.

Quito, 6,560 miles; transit, 30 days.

EGYPT.

King of Egypt, His Majesty **FUAD I.**, G.C.B. (Ahmad Fuad); *born* March 26, 1868; *succeeded his brother as Sultan,* October 9, 1917; *proclaimed King of Egypt,* March 16, 1922; *married,* May 24, 1919, to the daughter of Abdel Rahim Sabri *Pasha.*

Crown Prince, H.R.H. Prince Faruk, son of the King, *born* Feb. 11, 1920.

Ministry (March 15, 1923).

Premier and Interior, Yehia Ibrahim *Pasha.*
Foreign Affairs, Mohammed Tewfik Rifaat *Pasha*
Communications, Mahmoud Shukri *Pasha.*
Justice, Ahmed Zulfikar *Pasha.*
Public Works, Hafez Hassan *Pasha.*
Waqfs, Ahmed Ali *Pasha.*
Finance, Ahmed Hechmat *Pasha.*
Agriculture, Fawzi Gorgy el Mutei *Bey.*
War and Marine, El Farik Mahmud Azmy *Pasha.*
Public Instruction, Ahmed Zaki Abul Seoud *Pasha.*

Financial Adviser, R. S. Patterson, C.B.E.
Financial Under Secretary, Abdel Hamid Moustafa *Pasha.*
Foreign Under Sec., Hassan Anis *Pasha.*
Director-Gen., Foreign Affairs, Sadek Wahba *Pasha.*

Egyptian Minister in London, Abdel Aziz Ezzat *Pasha.*
Counsellor, Mahmoud Fahmy Hussein.
1st Sec., Mahmoud Sabit *Bey.*
2nd Sec., Mohamed Kamel Moursy *Bey.*
3rd Sec., Abdel Rahman Fikry *Effendi.*

Egypt lies between 22° and 32° N. lat. and 24°–37° E. long. The northern boundary is the Mediterranean, and in the south Egypt is conterminous with the Sudan. The western boundary runs from a point on the east, N. of Sollûm (long. 25° E.), inland in a south-westerly direction for some distance and then turns S. along a meridian line approximately in long. 24° E. until it meets the parallel of 22° N. lat., which forms the N. boundary of the Sudan. The E. boundary follows a line drawn from Rafa on the Mediterranean (34° 15′ E. long.) to the head of the Gulf of Aquaba, from which point the remainder of the E. boundary is washed by the waters of the Gulf of Aquaba and the Red Sea. Within these boundaries is enclosed an area of about 363,181 sq. miles, with a population (1917) of 12,718,255.

The Nile Valley.—The river Nile runs through cliffs, which, with the exception of a stretch of granite in the neighbourhood of Aswan, are chiefly of sandstone from Wadi Halfa to near Esna, while further north from Luxor to Cairo limestone predominates. The valley varies in width from less than half a mile in the southern granitic region to over 10 miles in the northern limestone region, and the cliffs in some places rise to heights of over a thousand feet above the river. The fertile lands, on which the prosperity of the country depends, occupy the floor of the valley between the river and the bounding cliffs, while to the north of Cairo they spread out into the irregular fan-shaped formation of the Delta which comprises the six provinces of Lower Egypt, with the richest soil in the country. The Nile has a total length of 3,470 miles from the Victoria Nyanza to its mouths. In the 960 miles of its course through Egypt it receives not a single tributary stream. The river has a regular yearly rise and fall, attaining its maximum level about the middle of September and its minimum about the end of May. At Cairo the average rise and fall is about 13 feet.

The Libyan Desert.—Westward from the Nile Valley into Tripoli stretches the vast limestone plateau of the Libyan Desert. Though as a whole it constitutes one of the most arid and inhospitable regions of the world, the Libyan Desert contains a number of depressions wherein wells and springs furnish water in sufficient quantity to irrigate small areas and to support populations of several thousands. These depressions are the *Oases*, of which the principal from S.E. to N.W. are known as Kharga, Dahkla, Farafra, Baharia, and Siwa. On the eastern edge of the Libyan Desert, a few miles south-west of Cairo, stand the Pyramids of Giza, of which the highest, the *Great Pyramid*, is 451 feet high. Close to the pyramids is the *Great Sphinx*, 189 feet long.

The Eastern Desert of Egypt.—In the Eastern Desert a great back-bone of high and rugged mountains, mostly of the igneous and metamorphic rocks, extends north-westward from Abyssinia to near Suez, and reappears as a detached mass in the Peninsula of Sinai. The principal peaks of the Egyptian portion of this mountain chain are (from N. to S.) *Gebels* (Mounts) Gharib 5,760 feet, Abu Dokhan 5.450 feet, Sheyib 7,150 feet, Hamata 6,490 feet, Faraid 4,480 feet, Gerf 4,650 feet, Shendib 6.271 feet, and Elba 4,680 feet. Flanking this mountain chain on the west, between the axis of the range and the Nile are plateaux of sandstones and limestones, dissected by wadis (dry water-courses), often of great length and depth, with some wild vegetation and occasional wells and springs. The roads follow the course of the main *wadis* from well to well, and here and there are to be found small encampments of wandering Arabs.

The Sinai Peninsula.—The north (Mediterranean) coast of Sinai is flat and sandy like that of Egypt. Inland, the ground gradually rises into a highly dissected limestone plateau, which extends southward for about 150 miles and terminates in the great scarp of El Tih; in some parts this scarp rises to over 5,000 feet above the sea-level. South of El Tih the character of the country abruptly changes, the southern third of the peninsula being formed of rugged granitic mountains intersected by deep ravines. The highest peaks of these mountains, such as *Gebels* (Mounts) Katherina, 8,680 feet, Um Shomer, 8,530 feet, Eth Thebt, 8,030 feet, are higher than any of those in Egypt proper. Springs and wells occur in fair abundance, mostly in the *wadis*, and running water (mostly brackish) is found at a few points.

Native Population.—There are three distinct elements in the native population of Egypt. The largest, or "Egyptian" element, is a Hamito-Semite race, known in the rural districts as *Fellahîn* (*fellâh*=ploughman, or tiller of the soil). The *fellahîn* have been mainly Muhammadans since the conquest of the country in the 7th century, but 834,474 Coptic Christians are enumerated in the towns and villages. These Egyptian townsmen and peasantry numbered 12,404,893 in the total of the Census of 1917. A second element is the *Bedouin*, or nomadic Arabs of the Libyan and Arabian deserts (32,663 Bedouins and 107,364 Sudanese and Berbarin), of whom about one-seventh are real nomads, and the remainder semi-sedentary tent-dwellers on the outskirts of the cultivated land of the Nile Valley and the Fayûm. The third element is the *Nubian* of the Nile Valley between Aswân and Wadi-Halfa, of mixed Arab and negro blood. The Bedouins and Nubians are Muhammadans.

Foreign Population.—At the Census of 1917 the foreign residents were 205,998, of whom 30,797 were Turks 56.731 Greeks, 40,198 Italians, 24,354 British, 21,270 French and Tunisians, 2,789 Austro-Hungarians, 4.225 Russians, 157 Germans, 23,981 other Europeans, and 1,496 Persians.

Religions.—At the Census of 1917 there were 11,623,753 Muhammadans, 1,026,107 Christians, 59,581 Jews and 8,814 other religions.

Government.—From B.C. 30 to A.D. 639 Egypt was a province of the Roman Empire, but in A.D. 640 the Christian inhabitants were subjugated by Moslem invaders, and Egypt became a province of the Eastern Caliphate. In 1517 the country was incorporated in the Ottoman Empire, and was governed by pashas sent from Constantinople until the beginning of the 18th century, when for about 100 years the ruler was chosen from among the Mamelukes, or bodyguard. From 1798-1801 French troops occupied the country, with the ostensible object of suppressing the Mamelukes and restoring the authority of the Sultan, and after their forced evacuation of the country *Mohammed Ali*, who was proclaimed *Pasha* in 1805, exterminated the Mamelukes in 1811, and was eventually made hereditary governor of Egypt and the Sudan by a *firman* from the Sultan of June 1, 1841. Mohammed Ali was succeeded before his death by his son *Ibrahîm* (1848), whose nephew *Abbâs I* ruled from 1848–1854. During the reign of *Said* (1854–1863), a son of Mohammed Ali, the concession for the Suez Canal was obtained, and his successor, *Ismail* (1863-1879), a son of Ibrahim, was granted (by *firman* of May 14, 1867) the title of KHEDIVE, the previous rulers having held the title of *Vali*, or Governor. In the early years of Ismail's reign the Egyptian dominions were very largely extended, until in 1875 its territories comprised an area of nearly 1,500,000 sq. miles, with a population of about 16,000,000. The wild extravagance of Ismail drove him to raise enormous loans in Europe, which plunged the country into such financial embarrassment that the Governments of France and Great Britain intervened and forced Ismail to abdicate, appointing his son *Tewfik* (1879–1892) to succeed him. By a Khedivial decree of November 10, 1879, two Comptrollers-General were appointed for the reorganisation of the administration and re-establishment of financial equilibrium, Major Evelyn Baring being the British and M. de Blignières the French representatives. The Dual Control governed Egypt for two years, and a series of reforms was initiated, but further progress was interrupted by a military revolt, headed by an officer of the Egyptian Army (Ahmed Arâbi *Pasha*). The revolt assumed alarming proportions, but the French Government declined to intervene, and a British expedition was despatched to re-establish the authority of the Khedive. The Dual Control was abolished by a decree of the Khedive (January 18, 1883), and a British financial adviser was appointed in place of the Comptroller-General. In January, 1884, Sir Evelyn Baring (who had previously served as Comptroller-General) was appointed Consul-General for the United Kingdom, and the British expeditionary force, sent to quell the rebellion of 1882, remained in the country as an army of occupation. Meanwhile a revolt had broken out in the southern provinces, headed by Sheikh Mohammed Ahmed, of Dongola, who proclaimed himself a *Mahdi* of Islam. In 1892 Tewfik was succeeded by his elder son *Abbâs II.*, who declared himself an adherent of the Central Powers and was deposed in 1914, Hussein Kamil *Pasha* being appointed in his stead. On November 18, 1914, a British Protectorate was declared over Egypt, which was therefore taken from the suzerainty of the Sultan of Turkey, and the Khedive assumed the title of Sultan. Sultan Hussein Kamil died October 9, 1917, and was succeeded by his brother, the present King. In March, 1922, Egypt was declared to be an independent kingdom.

Local Government.—The chief towns constitute governorships (*muhâfzas*), and the remainder of the occupied country is divided into provinces (*mudirias*), which are subdivided into districts (*markaz*), each under a *mamûr*, who controls the head man (*omda*) of each village in his district. By the law of 1883 provincial councils were instituted, consisting of two representatives from each *markaz*, under the presidency of the *mudîr* (or governor) of the province. These councils were reorganized in 1910 and were made the elementary education authority for the province, with certain restricted powers of local government.

Defence. — Service in the *Egyptian Army* is nominally compulsory on all Egyptian subjects between the ages of 19 and 27, the recruits required each year being chosen by ballot; but certain classes (professors, students, Government employees, &c.) are exempt, and exemption may also be purchased for £E20, if paid before the ballot. Natives of the Sudan are enlisted voluntarily for service in the Egyptian Army, which consisted of 984 officers and 20,997 men in 1922.

There is no *Navy* in the proper sense of the term; there are 3 small cruisers belonging to the Coast Guard and Fisheries service, and 4 vessels under the Ministry of Communications, while the different Government Departments possess steamers on the Nile for inspection purposes.

The *Egyptian Police* (under the Ministry of the Interior) consists of City and Provincial Police, the former comprising 306 officers (75 Europeans), 476 European constables, and 6,585 men, the latter 369 officers and 6,162 men. There are also 60,859 *ghafirs*, or native night-watchmen.

Education on native lines has long been given in elementary vernacular schools. The native system of education is completed by the more promising pupils at the Azhar University in Cairo, the principal University of the Moslem world. In 1921–2 there were 142 *Elementary Schools* (*Maktabs*) under Government supervision, with 21,270 pupils and 3,541 *Maktabs* under inspection for grants-in-aid with 268,664 pupils; there were also 52,886 pupils in other elementary schools. The government primary schools give a 4-years' course and prepare for admission to secondary, agricultural and other special schools. There were also 1,148 Egyptian institutions with 111,935 pupils and 569 foreign institutions with 50,916 pupils. There are *Colleges* of Medicine, Law, Education, Engineering, Commerce, Veterinary Science and Agriculture at Cairo. Much assistance is given to education by private enterprise and benevolence and foreign schools abound. A National University was founded in 1908 at Cairo.

Agriculture.—The total area of Egypt is estimated at approximately 222,400,000 English acres, of which about 8,450,000 acres are formed of the alluvium brought down by the Nile from the Abyssinian hills, the remainder being chiefly limestone desert. Only the former are cultivable, and only that portion of them which can be irrigated from the waters of the Nile—this portion amounts at present to 5,400,000 acres (1919), and is capable of extension (to 7,600,000 acres) by the improvement of water storage facilities and means of distribution. By these works, and by the construction of a vast network of canals with controlling masonry works, a small part of the excess waters of the river have been stored and distributed at all seasons of the year, and perennial irrigation has been extended throughout Middle and Lower Egypt. The increase in the value of the land has been enormous, and some 2 million acres have been added to the cultivable land of Egypt. Although nearly the whole population is directly or indirectly connected with agriculture, the total given in the census return of 1917, under the headings of proprietors, tenants and labourers, &c., amounts to 4,012,000 persons employed, representing only 30·5 per cent. of the population. In 1921 the land was held as to 5,023,013 *feddâns* by 1,887,202 native owners, and as to 551,487 *feddâns* by 7,165 Europeans. The agricultural land is of two kinds. The first is that which is under the basin irrigation system, by which the land receives one watering only. This watering consists of a flooding at high Nile: as the flood decreases, the seeds of the various crops are sown, and the basin fields are left without further watering. Harvests of wheat, barley, beans, clover, vetches and lentils are gathered in due course. The second kind of land is that which is perennially irrigated by means of canals, and receives waterings according to rotations laid down by the Irrigation Department. In these lands, which are for the most part in Lower Egypt, cotton, maize, wheat, rice, beans, barley, sugar cane, clover, vegetables and fruit are the chief crops.

Cotton.—In 1922 there were 1,800,000 feddans under cotton, the crop being estimated at 4,353,000 kantars, against 1,291,889 feddans and 3,450,000 kantars in 1921. In 1922 the cotton exports were 6,479,372 kantars, valued at £E39,714,845, of which Great Britain took 2,906,515 kantars (£E17,874,228), U.S.A. 1,492,562 kantars (£E9,059,488) and France 731,916 kantars (£E4,504,893).

Live Stock.—In 1922 the cattle numbered 584,823, buffaloes 616,487, horses 34,942, mules 20,892, donkeys 613,726, and pigs 18,453.

Minerals.—The riparian districts of the lower Valley of the Nile are ill-provided with workable mineral deposits, with the exception of abundant building materials. The mineral resources of Egypt, therefore, are situated in its otherwise barren deserts. Known deposits are chiefly situated at great distances from one another and from the Nile. This fact has retarded exploration and development, but of late years considerable progress has been made. Owing to lack of knowledge of mining, consequent upon their pursuit being entirely agricultural, the local industrial classes have had very little hand in the existing enterprises, whose capital and organisation is chiefly foreign.

Manufactures and Industries.—The principal articles of Egyptian manufactures are cotton and woollen fabrics, silks, embroideries, brass, silver and copper ware, leather goods, rugs, pottery, alcoholic beverages, sugar, perfumery, and cigarettes. The principal Egyptian Industries are dyeing and tanning.

Railways.—The principal lines radiate from Cairo to Alexandria (and on to Rosetta), Damietta, and Ismailia (continuing northwards to Port Said and southward to Suez). From Cairo the line runs southwards for a distance of 554 miles to Shellal, the First Cataract. At this point a steamer connexion runs to Wadi Halfa, connecting the Egyptian State system with the Sudan Government Railways. Westwards from Alexandria (and close to the coast) runs a line, which it is hoped to extend eventually to the frontier at Sollûm, thus joining Tripoli to Egypt. The total length of the Egyptian State Railways (excluding the Auxiliary Railways of Upper Egypt and the Western Oases Railway) on March 31, 1922, was 1,590 miles. 27,342,000 passengers and 4,055,000 metric tons of merchandise were carried during 1921–2, the net receipts being £E1,359,346. The gauge is standard (4 ft. 8½ in.), with the exception of 138 miles between Luxor and Shellal, which are 3 ft. 6 in. gauge. There are two other State-owned lines in Egypt, namely, the Auxiliary Railways of Upper Egypt, consisting of 282 miles of standard gauge, and the Western Oases Railways, a length of 141 miles (75 centimetre gauge) connecting the oases of Kharga with the Nile Valley. In addition to the Government lines, there are 818 miles of light railways exploited by public companies.

Caravan Routes.—The principal caravan routes lead to the Oases of the Libyan Desert (though Kharga can now be reached by train), whence there is a route, known as the Darb el 'Arbain, leading to Dar Fûr and the south of the Sudan. There are many well-known routes across the Arabian Desert to the Red Sea, that from Qena to Qoseir being probably the most frequently used.

Shipping.—Apart from the three great seaports of Alexandria, Port Said, and Suez, Egypt has but few harbours and anchorages adapted for large craft; the principal are those of Sollûm and Matruh on the Mediterranean, Tor, Abu Zenima, Zeitia, Jemsa and Hurghada in the Gulf of Suez, and Safaga, Qosseir and Halaib on the Red Sea. The Khedivial Mail Steamship Line (which is under British management) has its headquarters at Alexandria and a depôt at Suez; the majority of the Egyptian pilgrims to Mecca now travel by it. The principal port is Alexandria, where 1,468 vessels (2,776,193 tons) entered and 1,445 vessels (2,759,496 tons) cleared in 1921. The traffic through Port Said amounted in 1921 to 626 vessels entered and 633 cleared, the remainder being dealt with *viâ* Suez.

Posts and Telegraphs.—There were in 1921 2,909 post offices and stations, dealing with a total inland correspondence of 72,340,000 (including letters, post-cards, newspapers, &c.), and a total foreign correspondence of 33,751,000. There were on March 31, 1921, 88,898 miles of telegraph and telephone lines, with 109,111 miles of wire. A system of savings banks has been introduced, under the control of the Post Office, the actual deposits being collected in rural districts by the *sarrâf* (village tax-collector).

	1922–23.	1923–24.
Revenue …………	£E35,766,238	£E34,905,000
Expenditure ……	28,247,171	34.355,000
	1921.	1922.
Total Imports …	£E55,507,984	£E43,333,938
Total Exports …	42,483,956	48,716,418
Imports from U.K.	16,937,839	14,731,622
Exports to U.K.	17,045,830	23,035,915

Debt.—The *Caisse de la Dette*, a body representing the creditors of the Egyptian Treasury, has considerable powers and special privileges. The *Caisse*, appointed during an era of bankruptcy, succeeded in protecting the interests of the bondholders, but as Egypt became solvent and prosperous, its stringent regulations prevented the development of the country out of surplus revenue, a large part of which was held in suspense as contingent security for the service of the debt. Though the *Caisse* still exists, its duties are now limited to receiving the revenues necessary for the interest and for the payment of the coupons as they become due, while it also holds a considerable reserve fund, the interest on which reduces the amount of the Treasury contribution. The Egyptian debt was stated as follows (in £ sterling) on April 1, 1921 and 1922:—

Debt.	1921.	1922.
	£	£
Guaranteed Debt, 3 per cent. ………………	5,872,000	5,661,800
Privileged Debt, 3½ per cent. ………………	31,127,780	31,127,780
Unified Debt, 4 per cent. ………………	55,971,740	55,971,960
Total …………	92,971,740	92,761,540

The *Cost* of the Debt (in the Budget for 1922–23) is exclusive of £E664,826 assigned to the service of the Ottoman Loans of 1855, 1891 and 1899, which were guaranteed on the Egyptian Tribute.

CAIRO, the capital (population about 800,000), stands on the E. bank of the Nile, about 14 miles from the head of the Delta. Its oldest part is the fortress of Babylon in old Cairo, with its Roman bastions and Coptic churches. The earliest Arab building is the Mosque of ‘Amr, dating from A.D. 643, and the most conspicuous is the Citadel, built by Saladin towards the end of the 12th century. The bazaars are always interesting, especially the Khân-el-Khalili, the Hamzâwi, and the Brass Bazaar, though the Muski, which leads to them, is fast losing its oriental character.

ALEXANDRIA (population about 450,000), founded B.C. 332 by Alexander the Great, was for over 1,000 years the capital of Egypt. Its great Pharos, or lighthouse, was one of the "Seven Wonders of the World" (*see* p. 90). It now contains two royal palaces, Ras-el-Tin and Montaza, while almost the entire cotton trade of the country is here controlled by the big dealers and brokers. At the census of 1917 the towns of Tanta (74,195), Port Said (75,192) and Assiut (51,431) also exceeded 50,000 inhabitants.

CAPITAL, Cairo.

FLAG: Red, with 3 white crescents (with convex sides to flagstaff) each with a 5-pointed white star between the horns.

British Diplomatic and Consular Officers.

High Commissioner (*Mandub es Sami*), His Excellency Field Marshal Viscount Allenby, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., D.S.O. (1919) £12,000

Minister Plenipotentiary, Hon. E. S. Scott, C.M.G., M.V.O.

1st Secretary, A. J. Clark Kerr.

2nd Secretaries, A. F. H. Wiggin; C. M. Patrick; P. S. Scrivener.

Hon. Attaché, R. R. Glen.

Commercial Agent, E. H. Mulock.

Oriental Secretary, R. A. Furness (*acting*).

Egyptian Govt. Official (seconded) H. H. Gardiner, M.C.

Liaison Officer, Major O. M. Tweedy.

Archivist, A. R. Craig, M.B.E.

CONSULAR OFFICERS.

Alexandria—Consul-Gen., A. D. Alban, O.B.E.

,, *Vice-Consul*, C. H. Summerhayes (*acting*).

,, *Pro-Consuls*, V. J. H. Laferla; P. Cassar.

Crown Prosecutor, A. S. Preston, O.B.E.

Chaplain, Rev. G. M. Mackie, D.D.

Surgeon, Arthur A. Morrison, M.D.

Cairo—Consul, H. L. Rabino, O.B.E.

,, *Vice-Consul*, T. C. Rapp.

,, *Pro-Consul*, Gabriel Farwagi.

,, *Medical Adviser*, F. C. Madden, O.B.E., M.B.

Port Said—Consul, William Hough.

,, *Vice-Consuls*, D. J. Footman; S. D. Stowe (*acting*).

Suez—Vice-Consul, G. E. A. C. Monck-Mason.

Zagazig—Consular Agent,

H.B.M. SUPREME COURT

(sitting at Cairo, Alexandria and Port Said).

Judge, His Hon. Judge Bernard Platt (also Judge of H.B.M. Prize Court, Alexandria, and of Courts for Germans, Austrians and Czecho-Slovaks.

BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF EGYPT, 6 Rue de l'Ancienne Bourse, Alexandria, and Savoy Chambers, Cairo.

CAIRO is 2,520 miles from London; transit *viâ* Trieste, 5 days; *viâ* Marseilles, 6 days.

ESTHONIA.

(Eesti Wabariik.)

President-Premier, Constantine Paets.

Foreign Affairs, F. Akel.

Minister in London, Dr. Oskar Kallas, 167 Queen's Gate, S.W. 7.

1st Secretary and Consul, R. A. Möllerson.

2nd Sec., E. Kirstar.

The most northerly of the Baltic provinces, is bounded on the N. by the Gulf of Finland, on the S. by Latvia, on the W. by the Baltic Sea and on the E. by Lake Peipus and *Soviet* Russia (along a line roughly parallel with the eastern shore of the lake). The islands of Dago, Osel and other smaller islands in the Baltic form part of the Republic. It has an area of about 17,953 sq. miles (within the boundary settled by agreement with *Soviet* Russia), with a population (1920) of about 1,250,000. A large portion of the surface consists of forests, moors, and small lakes. Agriculture is the chief industry, rye, oats, barley, and flax being the chief crops, and dairy farming is carried on. There are important manufactures, including distilling, oil pressing, woollen, cotton, tobacco, cork, soap, and petroleum. There were (1923) 684 miles of broad gauge and 482 miles of narrow gauge railway in operation.

Legislature consists of a single-chamber Assembly (Riigikogu) of 100 members elected for 3 years by universal adult suffrage. The executive is entrusted to a council of Ministers, the Prime Minister being Regent of the Republic.

	Esthonian Marks. 1922.	1923.
Ordinary Revenue ...	4,680,000,000	5,682,000,000
Extraordinary do. ..	870,000,000	364,000,000
Ordinary Expenditure	4,635,000,000	5,348,000,000
Extraordinary do.	1,168,000,000	1,406,000,000
Internal Debt (Jan. 1, 1923)	2,517,000,000	
External Debt do.	6,432,000,000	
Total imports (1921) ...	£3,236,796	
Total exports (1921)......	1,657,713	

CAPITAL, Reval (Tallinn, pop. 1922, 125,000), an important Baltic port, connected by railway with Petrograd; other towns are Dorpat (50,000), the seat of the University; Narva (35,000), the chief manufacturing centre; and Parnu (25,000), on the Gulf of Riga.

FLAG: Blue, black, white.

BRITISH LEGATION.

British Minister to Latvia, Lithuania and Esthonia, John Charles Tudor Vaughan, C.M.G., M.V.O. (1922) ....£

2nd Secretary, P. Leigh-Smith.

Naval Attaché, Capt. W. de M. Egerton, D.S.O., R.N.

Military Attaché, Maj. R. B. Goodden, O.B.E.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Reval—Consul (with personal rank of Consul-General), H. Montgomery-Grove.

" *Vice-Consuls*, W. J. Sullivan (*acting*); S. C. J. Steers (*acting*).

Pernau—Vice-Consul, J. Dicks.

FINLAND.

(Suomen Tasavalta.)

President, Kaarlo Juho Stahlberg, *born* 1865, *assumed office* July 25, 1919 ......Marks 600,000

Premier, K. Kallio.

Foreign Affairs, Dr. J. H. Vennola.

Minister in London, Monsieur Ossian Donner, 2 Moreton Gardens, S.W. 5.

1st Sec., M. Hugo Valvanne.

2nd Sec., M. Kaarlo Ruuskanen.

Consul-General, Capt. L. Norrgren, 57 Gordon Square, W.C. 1.

A country situated on the gulfs of Finland and Bothnia, which was conquered by Russia from Sweden, and annexed in 1808. Resulting from the revolution in Russia, Finland proclaimed its independence in 1918, and is now an independent Republic. The area is 145,588 square miles, with a population (1922) of 3,402,582 of whom about 3,000,000 are Finns, 300,000 Swedes, and 2,000 Laps, leading a nomadic life in the north. Nearly all the inhabitants are Lutherans. There is a university at Helsingfors, with 2,770 students, of whom 737 are women, in addition to the Polytechnic and the (reopened) Swedish University at Abo. The leading crops are rye, barley, oats, potatoes. Saw mills, wood pulp, cellulose and paper manufacture provide the chief industry, and the forests are a great source of wealth, immense quantities of timber being prepared for export; dairy produce is also exported. There are (1923) 2,788 miles of railroad; and a merchant fleet of 4,691 vessels (mostly small), of which 636 are steamers. Railway connexion with Sweden was completed in 1919.

The country was formerly governed by the Finnish Senate, of 22 members, with a Diet of 4 estates elected by the people, but under the Constitution of Jan. 1, 1907, there is a single Chamber elected by universal suffrage of both sexes, women being likewise eligible for election to the Chamber. Finland was thus the first country to concede woman suffrage and representation, and it is noteworthy that it was gained without agitation.

The *Aland Archipelago*, a group of some 300 small islands at the entrance to the Gulf of Bothnia was wrested from Sweden by Russia in 1809, and was incorporated in the government district of Finland. The total area of the archipelago is about 210 square miles, with a population of about 17,000, of whom about two-thirds inhabit Aland (the largest island).

	§ Marks.
Revenue (1923)	2,465,280,300
Expenditure (1923)	2,633,555,140
Debt (Dec. 31, 1922).........................	1,877,900,000

	1921.	1922.
Imports	3,585,673,078	3,953,087,853
Exports	3,389,441,537	4,461,084,815
Imports from U.K. ...	708,970,952	852,160,903
Exports to U.K.	1,106,464,320	1,615,121,737

CAPITAL, Helsingfors. Population (1922) 200,208; other towns are Abo (60,000), Tammerfors (48,000), Viborg (31,000), Vasa (24,000), and Uleaborg (22,000).

FLAG: white with blue cross.

BRITISH LEGATION.

British Minister, Ernest A. Rennie, M.V.O. (1921)

2nd Secretary, D. MacKillop. [£3,250.

Naval Attaché, Capt. W. de M. Egerton, D.S.O., R.N.

Chaplain, Rev. Frank North, C.B.E. (*hon.*).

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Helsingfors—(Consul for Finland), C. H. Mackie.

" *—Vice-Cons.*, G. E. Hilton (*tempy.*).

Abo—Vice-Cons., W. J. B. Wilson.

Björneborg—Vice-Cons., C. Rosenlew.

Brahestad—Vice-Consul, Alvar Wilén.

Gamla Karleby—Vice-Cons., W. Smedlund.

Hangö—Vice-Cons., U. V. C. Cairenius.

Kotka—Vice-Cons., H. G. Godfrey.

Kristinestad—Vice-Cons., A. W. Starck.

Kuopio—Vice-Cons., L. Hallman.

Lovisa—Vice-Cons., A. Gjörding.

Tammerfors—Vice-Cons., W. Cooke.

Tavastehus—Vice-Cons., A. G. Skogster.

Uleåborg—Vice-Cons., B. F. Hagg.

Viborg—Vice-Cons., V. Laapas.

Wasa (Nicolaistad)—Vice-Cons., K. Kurten.

FIUME.

(Free City of Fiume.)

Military Governor, Gen. Gaetano Giardino.

By the *Treaty of Rapallo*, the Free City of Fiume was recognized by Italy and by Yugo-Slavia; but until the Treaty is carried out in its entirety the city is occupied by Italian military forces and the Military Governor exercises legislative and executive power. The area is about 8 square miles with a population of 50,000, of whom about 10,000 inhabit the surrounding country, and 40,000 the city itself.

British Consul, Fiume—Alan Napier.

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§ *Finnish Mark.*—The *mark* is the same nominal value as the *franc*; the average exchange Jan.-Sept. 1923 was about 166 = £1 sterling.

FRANCE.

(République Francaise.)

President of the Republic (1920–1927), Alexandre Millerand, *born* 1859, *assumed office* Sept. 23, 1920........................(£1=50 francs) £40,000

MINISTRY.

Premier and Minister for Foreign Affairs, M. Raymond Poincaré.
Minister of Justice, M. Maurice Colrat.
Minister of War and Pensions, M. André Maginot.
Minister of the Interior, M. Maurice Maunoury.
Minister of Finance, M. Ch. de Lasteyrie.
Minister of Marine, M. Raiberti.
Minister of Commerce and Industry, M. Dior.
Minister of Public Works, and Posts and Telegraphs, M. Le Trocquer.
Minister of Public Instruction and Fine Arts, M. Bérard.
Minister of the Colonies, M. Albert Sarraut.
Minister of Labour, M. Albert Peyronnet.
Minister of Liberated Regions, M. Charles Reibel.
Minister of Agriculture, M. Henry Cheron.
Minister of Hygiene, M. Paul Strauss.

Ambassador in London, Monsieur le Comte de Saint Aulaire, Albert Gate House, Hyde Park, [S.W. 1.
Counsellor, M. de Montille.
1st *Secs.*, M. Roger Cambon; M. Adrien Thierry.
3rd *Secretaries*, Comte Jean de Bourgignon de Saint-Martin; M. Jean Vergé.
Attaché, M. F. Knobel.
Military Attaché, Gen. Vicomte de la Panouse, K.C.M.G., C.B., C.V.O.
Asst. do., Lt.-Col. Fagalde, C.M.G., D.S.O.; Capt. Coulon.
Naval Attaché, Capt. de Frégate, Comte de Ruffi de Pontavèo-Gevaudan, D.S.O.
Asst. do., Capt. J. H. Aubert.
Air Attaché, Capt. Sablé.
Commercial Attaché, Vicomte du Halgouët.
Financial Attaché, M. Pouyanne.
Consul-General (attached to the Embassy), M. J. Knecht.
Secretary Archivist, Comte La Combe.
Consulate General, 51, Bedford Square, W.C. 1.
Consul-General, M. Lucien Louis Bonzon.
Consul at Liverpool, M. Goiran.

There are also Consuls at Southampton, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Cardiff, Glasgow, Dublin, and in Jersey.

The most westerly State of Central Europe, extending from 42° 20′ to 51° 5′ N. lat., and from 7° 45′ E. to 4° 45′ W. long., bounded on the north by the English Channel and Straits of Dover (Pas de Calais), which separate it from England. Its circumference is estimated at about 3,000 miles, and its area (in 1914) at 207,076 square miles, divided into 87 departments, including the island of Corsica, in the Mediterranean, off the west coast of Italy. The territory ceded by the *Treaty of Frankfort* (May 10, 1871) amounted to 5,602 square miles; that regained by the *Treaty of Versailles* (June 28, 1919) to 5,819 square miles, making the present area of France (exclusive of Algeria) 212,895 square miles, with a population (census of March 6, 1921) of 39,209,666 (inclusive of Alsace and Lorraine). In 1922 there were 759,846 births, 383,220 marriages, 27,684 divorces, and 689,257 deaths; in 1920 the excess of women over men was 2,500,000.

France has always been attractive to foreigners, of whom (1921) 1,550,449 were resident there, including 470,873 Italians, 415,546 Belgians, 303,141 Spanish, 55,456 British, 34,027 Russians, and 30,948 Americans.

GOVERNMENT.—The monarchical system of government was overthrown by the *French Revolution* (1789–1793), and the First Republic endured until the Great Napoleon (born Aug. 15, 1769, died May 21, 1821) founded the First Empire in 1804. The monarchy was restored in 1814, and also after the "Hundred Days" of Napoleon (March 20–June 29, 1815), until the Second Republic of 1848, which became the Second Empire on Nov. 22, 1852. On Sept. 4, 1870, the Emperor Napoleon III. (nephew of the Great Napoleon) was deposed, and the Third Republic was set up. The head of the Republic is the President, elected for 7 years by the National Assembly of the two houses of the Legislature, the *Senate* of 300 members (elected by indirect vote for 9 years, one-third being renewable every 3 years) and the *Chamber of Deputies* of 597 members (elected by direct vote for 4 years). Members of the legislature receive 15,000 francs a year and travelling facilities over the railways.

PRODUCTION.—The chief agricultural products are wheat, barley, rye, maize, oats, potatoes, beetroot (for the manufacture of sugar), hops, &c. Fruit trees abound, and are very productive, the principal being the olive, chestnut, walnut, almond, apple pear, citron, fig, plum, &c. The agricultural production in 1913, 1921 and 1922 is shown in the following table:—

	Production.		
Crop.	1913. Quintals.	1921. Quintals.	1922. Quintals.
Wheat......	86,919,050	88,034,290	64,000,000
Rye	12,714,750	11,276,110	9,500,000
Barley......	10,437,600	8,342,850	8,600,000
Oats	51,826,010	35,482,950	35,500,000
Potatoes...	125,859,652	83,096,550	83,000,000

The extent of land completely devastated by artillery fire in France was 3,306,350 hectares, comprising 4,329 communes. There were 794,000 dwellings destroyed or damaged, of which on Oct. 10, 1922, about 408,000 had been reconstructed. Forestry is an important industry, the principal forests being those of the Ardennes, Compiègne, Fontainebleau, and Orléans, consisting chiefly of oak, birch, pine, beech, elm, chestnut, and the cork-tree in the south. The vine is cultivated to a very great extent (69,250,000 hectolitres of wine were produced in 1922), as the names Bordeaux, Burgundy, Champagne, &c., universally testify; cider-making is also an important industry, and the production in 1921 amounted to 482,986,573 gallons. The live stock (1921) included 13,343,440 cattle, 9,599,560 sheep, and 5,166,080 pigs. The mineral resources include coal, pig iron, copper, lead, silver, antimony, and salt. Under Article 50 of the *Treaty of Versailles*, the coalfields of the *Saar Basin* are ceded to France for 15 years, at the end of which time the inhabitants are to decide by a *plébiscite* whether they will remain French, return to Germany, or become a self-governing community. The coalfields abut on Lorraine, and have an area of 217 square miles, with a population of 640,000, and they include the towns of Saarbrück (60,000), Saarlouis (16,000), and Merzig (10,000), on the River Saar. In 1911 the mines of France produced 30,000,000 tons, but in spite of the damage done to them it reached 25,000,000 in 1921, to which must be added over 3,500,000 tons from the Moselle basin and 9,500,000 tons from the Sarre. Payments already made for the reconstruction of war damage of all kinds amount to 98,000,000,000f., and it is reckoned that another 84,000,000,000f. will be necessary to complete the cost of compensation and reconstruction. Under Annex V. of the Treaty, Germany also undertakes to deliver to France 7,000,000 metric tons of coal annually for 10 years, and to make good any deficiency due to War causes in the production of coal in the departments of Nord and Pas de Calais. The most important manufactures are of metals, watches, jewellery, cabinet-work, carving, pottery, glass, chemicals, dyeing, paper making, woollens, carpets, linen, silk, and lace. Glass manufacture and pottery are also important, and the sardine fisheries and the culture of oysters are a source of wealth.

DEFENCE.—The *National Army* of France consists of the Metropolitan Army, the Colonial Army, the Gendarmerie, and Republican Guard, and of the partly native armies of Algeria, Morocco, and Tunis. These forces had a total strength on a peace footing (in 1914) of 633,733 all ranks. In the War of 1914–1918 over 20 per cent. of the French people were mobilised, and 9,717,000 all ranks passed into the Armies of France (exclusive of troops from Algeria, Tunis, and Morocco). Of this total over 1,500,000 were returned as killed or missing. By law of 1919, the French Army will consist in future of 350,000 all ranks on a peace footing, and of 1,300,000 on a war footing, with a reserve (including Territorials) of 2,000,000 all ranks. The *French Navy* was manned in 1920 by 56,000 officers and other ranks, and consisted in 1923 of 6 Dreadnought and 3 Pre-Dreadnought battleships, 6 cruisers, 5 light cruisers, 51 destroyers, and 47 submarines, 20 airships and 98 aeroplanes.

ARMISTICE MONUMENT.—In the Forest of Compiègne is a *Carrefour de l'Armistice*, from which the *Clairière de la Victoire* leads to the Armistice Monument, unveiled Nov. 11, 1922. The monument marks the spot where the Germans signed the armistice terms presented by Maréchal Foch, and bears the inscription *Ici le 11 Novembre 1918 succomba le criminel orgueil de l'Empire Allemand vaincu par les peuples libres qu'il prétendait asservir.*

EDUCATION.—The educational system is highly developed. *Central Administration* comprises (*a*) Ministry of Public Instruction; (*b*) Superior Educational Council, charged with the actual administration; (*c*) Consultative Committee (advisory); (*d*) Educational Bureaux and Inspecting Staffs, whose heads report direct to the Minister. *Local Administration* comprises (*a*) Territorial Academies, with inspecting staffs for all grades, and (*b*) Departmental Councils, presided over by the *préfet*, charged especially with *primary* education. By the Law of July, 1904, all congregationist institutions are to be suppressed within 10 years, and many were at once closed, some re-opening under lay management. (i.) *Primary: Secular, comp.* and *free.* Age 6–13. Schools include (*a*) infants; (*b*) lower primary; (*c*) higher do. Supplementary courses, and courses for adults. Lower and higher primary certificates granted. Numerous private courses are aided from local funds. Schools are for boys, for girls, or mixed. (ii.) *Secondary:* State lycées, communal colleges, and many private establishments, 7-yrs. course, either (*a*) purely classical; (*b*) purely modern; (*c*) Latin and sciences; or (*d*) Latin and modern languages. Degree of Bachelor conferred on completion. For females, a similar organisation, course 5–6 yrs. Sèvres school and the Sorbonne Association well-known. (iii.) *Special Schools* are very numerous, many public institutions being dependent on ministries other than that of Public Instruction. (iv.) *Universities* (State universities alone grant degrees, but numerous private faculties and private institutions further higher education): Aix, Algiers, Angers, Bordeaux, Caen, Clermont, Dijon, Grenoble, Lille, Lyon, Marseilles, Montauban, Montpelier, Nancy, Nantes, Paris, Poitiers Rennes, and Toulouse.

COMMUNICATIONS.—The principal rivers of France are the Seine, Loire, Garonne, and Rhône; the navigable waterways having a length of 4,214 miles, with 3,263 miles of canals. The system of railroads in France is very extensive; they are almost entirely *concédés*, and become State property after the expiration of the concession. The length of lines of general interest, inclusive of local lines, open for traffic on 31 December, 1921, was 27,683 miles, the total receipts from passenger and goods traffic, &c., being £126,299,380 (£1 = 50 fr.). In 1922 there were 50 fatal accidents on French railways, with 96 killed and 544 injured; in 1921, 72 accidents with 137 killed and 656 injured; and in 1920, 142 accidents with 122 killed and 1,064 injured. The length of telegraph wires is 118,129 miles, and of telephone lines 99,514 miles.

Shipping.—The gross tonnage of the French mercantile marine in 1922 was 3,560,000 gross tons, of which 366,000 gross tons were sailing vessels. Under the Armistice clause France has received 109 ex-German vessels (445,543 gross tons). During the year 1920 the tonnage of French and foreign vessels entering French ports amounted to 28,790,399 tons, of which 7,426,723 tons were French, while the total clearings amounted to 16,947,025 tons, of which 5,291,395 tons were French. The chief ports are Marseilles, Rouen, Bordeaux, Le Havre, Calais, Boulogne, Dunkirk, and Cherbourg. A bill was passed by the Chamber in 1921 for the canalisation of the Rhone, which will make the river navigable for 1,200 ton vessels from the sea to Switzerland, and will also provide electric power and irrigation to the surrounding departments.

COMMERCE.—The principal imports are wool, cotton, coal, silk, oleaginous fruits and seeds, machinery, raw skins, cereals, timber, caoutchouc, copper, petroleum oils, coffee, and wines. The principal exports are cotton tissues, silk tissues, wool, woollen tissues, wines, smallwares, automobiles, &c., silks, raw skins, millinery and artificial flowers, dressed skins, tools and metal goods, machinery, pig iron, butter, table fruits, refined sugar, brandy and liqueurs, fish, and cheese.

French Budget (*Francs*).

	1922.	1923.
Revenue:—		
Ordinary	19,831,334,912	18,060,459,387
Extraordinary ..	3,550,000,000	1,225,000,000
Total...	23,381,334,912	19,285,459,387
(*) Special	10,559,855,000	10,148,000,000
Expenditure:—		
Ordinary	23,334,128,894	21,903,234,209
Extraordinary ..	1,353,830,054	1,276,442,078
Total...	24,687,958,948	23,179,676,287
(*) Special	10,558,534,377	10,000,000,000

French Debt (Aug. 31, 1922).

Internal Funded .... *francs*	159,818,000,000
Internal Floating............	93,634,000,000
External Funded	45,473,000,000
External Floating............	37,679,000,000
Total	336,604,000,000

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* "Special" Revenue is that recoverable under the Peace Treaties.

French Foreign Trade (1922).

	Francs.
Imports :—	
Food and Drink	5,800,000,000
Raw Materials	14,048,000,000
Manufactures	4.052,000,000
Total	23,900,000,000
Exports :—	
Food and Drink	1,921,000,000
Raw Materials	5.444,000,000
Manufactures	13.277,000,000
Total	20,642,000,000

Percentage of Imports and Exports, 1922.

Country.	Exports to.	Imports from.
U.K.	18·7	14·2
Algeria	8·3	4·1
Argentine	1·5	3·3
Belgium	18·4	7·2
Germany	8·5	5·4
Italy	3·6	3·4
Morocco	2·7	0·3
Spain	2·5	1·5
Switzerland	4·9	2·3
Tunis	1·2	0·8
U.S.A.	9·6	16·1

Alsace-Lorraine. — *High Commissioner*, M. Mirhan (1920). Alsace-Lorraine, formerly a part of the Holy Roman Empire, was ceded to France in 1648 at the Peace of Westphalia, and was ceded to Germany by the *Treaty of Frankfort* (May 10, 1871), after the Franco-Prussian War. At the close of the War, 1914–1918, the Provinces were regained by France under the *Treaty of Versailles* (June 28, 1919). They embrace the fertile plain between the Rhine and the Vosges, and stretch beyond these mountains as far as Luxemburg. Wine, tobacco, hops, iron, and coal are among the leading productions, and the cotton industry is most flourishing. The area is 5,605 square miles; the population in March, 1921, was 1,709,749. Principal towns, Strassburg (pop. 166,767), Mülhausen, and Metz.

Algeria.—The three departments of Algeria—Algiers, Oran, and Constantine—form an integral part of France, under a Governor-General, assisted by a Consultative Council. These departments lie between 4° 36′ W. to 6° 16′ E. longitude, 37° 6′ N. to an undetermined S. limit, about 30° N., covering an area estimated at 222,120 square miles, with a population (1921) of 5,806,090, of whom 829 were Europeans and 4,976,262 natives. The revenue in 1922 was estimated at *francs* 707,047,499, and the expenditure at *francs* 707,326,774. The bulk of the trade is with France, the exports to France amounting in 1920 to *francs* 934,715,000 (total exports *fr.* 1,355,372,000), and the imports from France to *fr.* 2,291,005,000 (total imports *fr.* 3,072,707,000). The exports consist mainly of wine, wheat and other cereals, sheep and oxen, skins, fruits, zinc and iron ores, olive oil, phosphates (372,019 metric tons in 1921), cork wood, esparto grass, manufactured tobacco, and vegetables. The principal imports from the U.K. were coal and patent fuel, machinery, cotton oil, cotton tissues, tin plates, clothing, and prepared skins. Iron, copper, quicksilver, zinc, and lead mines are being worked. In 1919 there were 2,228 miles of railroad open for traffic; and in 1921 the number of ships engaged in foreign trade entering and clearing Algerian ports was 4,067, of a net tonnage of 7,685,111 tons. The principal town is Algiers, the capital (population, 1921, 551,949), a most important coaling station and much frequented as a health resort; other large towns are Oran, Constantine, Bône, and Tlemnçe. *Governor-General*, M. Théodore Steeg.

CAPITAL, Paris, on the Seine. Population (1921), 2,906,472; there are 82,127 houses and 1,149,366 families according to the census of March 1921. Fourteen other cities exceed 100,000 — Marseilles 586,341, Lyons 561,592, Bordeaux 267,409, Lille 200,952, Nantes 183,704, Toulouse 175,434, St. Etienne 167,967, Strasbourg 166,767, Nice 155,839, Le Havre 163,374, Rouen 123,712, Roubaix 113,265, Nancy 113,226, and Toulon 106,331. Mulhouse, Amiens and Limoges exceed 90,000, and 30 others exceed 50,000.

FLAG: The "tricolour," three vertical bands, blue, white, red (blue next to flagstaff).

BRITISH EMBASSY.

Embassy, 39 Faubourg St. Honoré.

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency The Most Hon. Marquess of Crewe, P.C., K.G. (1922) ……£16,500
Minister Plenipotentiary, E. C. E. Phipps, C.M.G., C.V.O.
1st Sec., O. G. Sargent.
" H. Knatchbull-Hugessen, C.M.G.
" R. S. Hudson.
2nd Secretary, V. F. W. Cavendish-Bentinck.
Hon. Attachés, Capt. A. Paget; Capt. G. J. Sandys; H. M. G. Jebbe.
Commercial Counsellor, J. R. Cahill.
Commercial Sec., A. H. S. Yeames.
Naval Attaché, Comm. E. B. C. Dicken, D.S.C., R.N.
Military Attaché, Maj.-Gen. Hon. Sir C. J. Sackville-West, K.B.E., C.M.G.
Asst. do., Lt.-Col. Lord Douglas Graham, D.S.O., M.C.
Air Attaché, Squadron Leader J. P. C. Sewell, O.B.E.
Secretary to H.M. Ambassador (temporary), Hon. G. Chichester.
Archivist, W. D. Cuthbertson, M.B.E.
" (*Assistant*), E. J. Moignard.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Paris—Cons.-Gen., H. G. A. Mackie, O.B.E.
" *Vice-Consuls*, C. F. W. Andrews, H. W. Reid Brown (*actg.*).
" *Pro-Consuls*, Horace J. Dorey; John W. M. Gray; F. H. Wyborn.
Reims—Vice-Cons., G. H. Olliver.
Algiers—Cons.-Gen., Basil S. Cave, C.B.
" *Vice-Consuls*, W. H. Gallienne; B. G. Chamberlain.
" *Pro-Consul*, H. A. R. Fry.
Arzew and Mostaganem—V.C., J. Madden.
Bône—Vice-Con., G. C. Bowker.
Bougie—Vice-Consul, L. F. Lajeunesse.
Oran—Vice-Consul, T. N. L. Barber.
" *—Pro-Consul*, Gordon H. Reynolds.
Philippeville—V.-Cons., Major A. J. D. Simey.
" *Pro-Consul*,
Antananarivo—Consul, P. Helyar.
" *Vice-Consul*, J. Helm Smith.
Majunga—V.-Cons., J. F. Spence.
Tamatave—Vice-Consul, C. Bang.

Bordeaux—Consul, F. Gordon Rule.
,, *Vice-Consul*, Albert E. W. Murphy.
Arcachon—Vice-Consul (vacant).
,, *Pro-Consul*, Alfred Audap.
Bayonne—Vice-Consul, Paul Schoedelin.
Biarritz—Vice-Cons., Capt. R. Paget.
La Pallice—Vice-Consul, F. Link.
Limoges—V.-Consul, G.S. Boddy (*acting*).
Pau & Tarbes—Vice-Cons., H. T. H. Hewetson.
,, *Pro-Consul*, A. C. Thompson.
Pauillac—V.-Cons., Maurice Adde.
Sables d'Olonne—Cons. Agt., F. Maillard.
Tonnay Charente—Vice-Consul, E. Rizat.
Toulouse—V.C., G. W. Huggins.
,, *Pro-Consul*, H. H. Wilkie.
Brest—Consul, R. P. F. Edwards, D.S.O.
,, *Pro-Consul*, A. Mignon.
Cayenne—Vice-Consul, Rev. W. L. Kissack, M.A.
Nickerie—Vice-Consul, C. Spence.
Congo—Consul, C. K. Ledger.
Libreville—V.-C., A. Leonard Smith, M.C.
Dakar—Con.-Gen., R. C. F. Maugham.
,, *Vice-Con.*, M. H. C. Kelham.
,, *Pro-Consul*,
Lome—Vice-Consul, Herbert H. Edis.
,, *Vice-Consul*, Frank Dobson (*actg.*).
Duala—Consular Agent, Vincent Teale.
Porto Novo—Pro-Consul, B. Gibbs.
,, *Consular Agent*, A. F. Sykes (*actg.*)
Havre—Consul, R. H. Gerald Shepherd.
,, *V.-Cons.*, John P. Beecher (*temp.*).
,, *Pro-Cons.*, Harry Bullock.
,, *Caen—Vice-Consul*, Alex. G. B. Bax.
,, *Pro-Consol*, Adrien Duclos.
Cherbourg—V.-C., Capt. C. D. Beresford, M.B.E.
Lille—Consul, J. R. Murray, M.B.E.
,, *Pro-Consul*, W. Lees.
Amiens—V.-Consul, William Sutcliffe.
,, *Pro-Consul*, Eli Sutcliffe.
Boulogne—V.-Consul, H. S. Bradbrook
,, *Pro-Consul*, A. Mentet.
Calais—Vice-Cons., A. M. Simpson.
Croix—Vice-Consul, A. Faulkner.
,, *Pro-Cons.*, J. Gemmell ; N. H. Crothers.
Dunkirk—Vice-Consul, Stanley H. Gudgeon.
,, *Pro-Consul*, H. W. F. Whiting.
Lyons—C.-Gen, Francis E. Drummond-Hay, M.V.O.
,, *Pro-Consul*, E. G. King.
Grenoble—V.-Consul, Alfred J. Swannell.
Marseilles—Consul-General, Spencer S. Dickson.
,, *Vice-Cons.*, J. J. Drumm (*acting*); A. C. Routh (*actg.*); F. N. Cook (*acting*).
,, *Pro-Consul*, H. C. Miller.
Ajaccio—Cons., Maj. W. Follett Routley.
,, *Pro-Consul*,
Bastia—Vice-Consul, A. Bezert.
Cette—Vice-Consul, Norman B. R. Brown.
Hyères—Vice-Consul, Jesse Hook.
,, *Pro-Consul*, L. J. Pascotto.
Toulon—Vice-Consul, Brig.-Gen. L. D. Fraser, C.B., C.M.G.
,, *Pro-Consul*, Capt. E. T. Acfield.
Martinique—Consul, Henry J. Meagher.
Guadaloupe—Vice-Consul, J. E. Devaux.
Nantes—Consul, H. C. V. Bosanquet.
,, *Pro-Consul*, Frank P. Bush.
Lorient—Cons. Agent, Henry Joubert.
St. Malo—V.-Con., Sir George Curtis, K.C.S.I.
,, *Pro-Consul*, Thomas Sankey.
St. Nazaire—V.-Con., S. A. McIntosh.
New Caledonia—Cons., T. Johnston (*actg.*).
,, *Vice-Consul*, T. Johnston.
Nice—Consul, J. W. Keogh, O.B.E.
,, *Vice-Consul*, Chas. Beale (*actg.*).
Cannes—Vice-Consul, J. G. Taylor.
Mentone—V.-Cons., John C. Churchman.
,, *Pro-Consul*, F. Dona.
Monaco—Consul, J. W. Keogh, O.B.E.
,, *Vice-Consul*, Col. H. P. Meares, O.B.E.
Pondicherry (India) — Consul, Capt. H. G. Tranchell, I.A.
,, *Pro-Consul*, G. Samuel Pillai.
Réunion—Consul, John T. Piat.
,, *Vice-Consul*, J. A. Mancini.
Rouen—Consul, H. E. Bowle.
,, *Vice-Consul*, Capt. G. J. Neill.
Dieppe—Vice-Cons., P. U. Allen.
,, *Pro-Consul*, Brig.-Gen. Philip J. Miles, C.B., C.M.G.
Tréport and Eu—Cons. Agent, G. Gignon.
Saigon—Consul-General, F. G. Gorton.
,, *Vice-Consul*, Alexander Denholm.
Haiphong—V.-Cons., J. J. A. Giqueaux.
St. Pierre and Miquelon—Consul,
Strasburg—Cons.-Gen., Sir J.O. Wardrop, K.B.E., C.M.G.
,, *Vice-Consul*, J. K. V. Dible.
Tahiti—Consul, W. J. Williams (*acting*).
,, *Vice-Consul*, Isaac Walker.
Tunis—Cons.-Gen., ~~J. M. MacLeod (*actg.*)~~
,, *V.-Cons.*, R. Schembri.
Bizerta—Cons., Major W. H. Fox
,, *V.-Consul*, P. Haccoum (*actg.*).
Gabes—Cons. Agent, Edouardo Cini.
Gerba & Zarzis, Cons. Agent, F. Farrugia.
Mehdiah—Cons. Agent G. Violante.
Monastir, Cons. Agent, Carmelo Diacono.
Sfax—Vice-Consul, Silvio Leonardi.
Susa and Kairouan—Vice-Con., Harry Engerer.
,, *Pro-Consul*, Jules Engerer.
Tahibi—Vice-Consul, J. Walker.

BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, 6 Rue Halevy, Paris, IXème. *President*, John Laurier.

There are also British Chambers of Commerce at 2, Rue Beauvau, Marseilles, and 4, Avenue Massena, Nice.

Paris is distant from London 267 miles ; transit, 7 to 8 hours.

FRENCH COLONIES.

Colony, &c.	Area.	Population.
Indo-China	257,000	18,000,000
Asia Minor	150,000	4,500,000
Africa	4,100,200	43,550,000
America	33,200	500,000
Oceania	10,000	100,000
Total	4,550,400	66,650,000

In ASIA.—*French India* includes Pondicherry, on the Coromandel coast ; Chandernagore, on the Hooghly ; Karikal, in the Cauvery delta ; Yanaon, in the Godavery delta ; and Mahé, on the Malabar coast—the total area being 200 square miles with an estimated population of 277,700. *French Indo-China* comprises the possession of Cochin-China and the four protectorates of Cambodia, Annam, Tonkin, and Laos. In 1898–9 the port of Kwang-Chow-Wan was also acquired on lease from China. The capital is Hanoi, in Tonkin, and the total area is 309,979 square miles, with a population (1912) estimated at 16,600,000.

In ASIA MINOR.—The French mandatory sphere of *Syria, Cilicia* and *Lebanon* has a total area of about 150,000 square miles, with an estimated population of 4,500,000 (*see* also pp. 833 4).

In AFRICA.—*Algeria* (*see* above) is an integral part of France. *Morocco* (*see* p. 809–10) is a French (and partly Spanish) protectorate.

Tunis (*Bey of Tunis*, Sidi Mohammed ed Habib, *acceded* 1922) has been a French protectorate since 1881. It lies between Algeria and Tripoli, and extends southwards to the Sahara, with a total area of about 45,000 sq. miles and an estimated population of 2,000,000, of whom about 600,000 are Berbers and 500,000 Arabs. The valleys of the northern region support large flocks and herds, and contain rich agricultural areas, in which wheat, barley, and oats are grown. The vine and olive are extensively cultivated. The principal minerals are coal, copper, lead, zinc and iron, and phosphates and marble are also worked. The chief exports are phosphates, olive oil, wheat, esparto grass, barley, beans, blankets, sponges, and dates; the chief imports are textiles and other manufactures, iron, steel, machinery and provisions. Eighty per cent. of the trade is with France and Algeria. Tunis, the capital, has a population of 230,000; other towns are Sfax (84,000), Bizerta (30,000), Susa (30,000), Kairwan (22,000), Gabes (16,000), and Monastir (6,000). *French West Africa* extends from Mauritania to Dahomey, and has a total area of 1,509,733 square miles, and a population of 11,344,076. It consists of *Senegal* (74,000 sq. miles, pop. 1,250,500), capital, St. Louis; *Upper Senegal Niger* (304,000 sq. miles), and the *Niger Military Territory* (533,000 sq. miles), which have a total population of about 6,036,200; *French Guinea* (92,600 sq. miles, pop. 1,737,350); *Ivory Coast* (126,100 sq. miles, pop. 1,216,300); and *Dahomey* (38,000 sq. miles, pop. 878,500); adjoining Dahomey is the French Sphere of the former German colony of *Togoland* (23,400 sq. miles, pop. 800,000); while the hinterland of these colonies forms the *French Sahara*, which has an estimated area of 924,160 sq. miles and a population of about 450,000. *French Equatorial Africa* consists of the *French Congo* (513,000 sq. miles., pop. 9,000,000) and of the French Sphere in the former German territory of *Cameroon* (267,000 sq. miles, pop. 2,750,000). *French East Africa* consists of the *Somali Coast* (46,300 sq. ms., pop. 208,000) and of the large island of *Madagascar* (226,000 sq. miles, pop. 3,153,500) with its dependencies (Nossi Bé, Sainte Marie, Réunion, and the Mayotte-Comoro Islands, and St. Paul, Amsterdam, and Kerguelen Islands). Agriculture and cattle raising are the principal industries; the minerals include gold, silver, iron, copper, lead, and zinc. The chief exports are gold, cattle, bark, manioc (for arrowroot), beans, hides, skins, fibre, rice, timber and rubber; the chief imports are cottons, metal manufactures, wines and spirits, coal, clothing, lime and cement. The capital, Antananarivo, has a population of 75,000; other towns are Tamatave (the chief port), Majunga, Diego-Suarez, Mananjary, Tuléar, Andevoranto and Vohémar. Off the south-east coast are the uninhabited islands of St. Paul, Kerguelen and Amsterdam. There is now direct communication across French and British territory in Africa, with posts on the Atlantic and Indian ocean.

In AMERICA.—Off the south-east coast of Newfoundland are two small groups of islands, of which the largest are St. Pierre and Miquelon. In the West Indies, Martinique and Guadaloupe, with Basse Terre, Marie Galante, Ile des Saintes, Petite Terre, St. Bartholomew, and St. Martin; and in South America, Cayenne or French Guiana. The total area of French possessions in North and South America is 35,320 square miles, with a population of 428,850.

In AUSTRALASIA.—New Caledonia (7,200 sq. ms., pop. 50,500) is a large island with many dependencies, and the Society Islands (Tahiti, &c.) and other islands have a total area in the Pacific Ocean of 8,378 square miles, with a population estimated at 81,100. The New Hebrides are under joint Franco-British administration.

GERMANY.

(Deutsches Reich.)

President of the German Republic, Herr Friedrich Ebert, *born*, Feb. 4, 1870, *assumed office*, Feb. 11, 1919.

MINISTRY.

Chancellor, Dr. Stresemann.
Vice-Chancellor and Minister for Reconstruction, Dr. Robert Schmidt.
Foreign Affairs, Dr. Stresemann.
Interior, (vacant).
Labour, Dr. Brauns.
Justice, (vacant)
Finance, Dr. Luther.
Food (vacant).
Communications, Herr Oeser.
Defence, Dr. Gessler.
Posts, Dr. Hoefle.
Industry, Herr Koeth.
Ministry for Occupied Territory, Dr. Fuchs.

Ambassador in London, Dr. Friedrich Sthamer, 9 Carlton House Terrace, S.W. 1.
Consular Dept. of the Embassy, 21A Bedford Place, W.C. 1.

The area of Germany is approximately 172,270 square miles, with a population on Oct. 8, 1919 of 59,858,284, of whom 28,498,891 were males and 31,359,393 were females. The population on Dec. 1, 1910 was 64,925,993. Births in 1920 numbered 1,651,593 and deaths 985,235, births being 26·7 per 1,000 of population, deaths 15·9 per thousand.

Religious confessions in the present area were in 1910:—Protestants 38,117,501, Roman Catholics 19,326,396, Jews 538,912, others 472,132.

There are 43 large towns with over 100,000 inhabitants, and of these 29 are in Prussia, 4 in Saxony, 3 in Bavaria, 2 each in Baden and Hesse, 1 each in Württemburg and Brunswick, and three Hanse Towns.

At the outbreak of war, Aug., 1914, "Germany" was a Confederate League, bearing the name "German Empire," under the hereditary presidency of the King of Prussia, holding the title of "German Emperor."

By the *Treaty of Versailles* the "Reichsland" of Elsass-Lothringen and the Saar coal basin (temporarily) were ceded to France; parts of Posen and West Prussia to the newly-formed Republic of Poland; North Schleswig to Denmark; and Moresnet and Malmédy to Belgium. Plebiscites held in June 1920 in parts of East and West Prussia yielded majorities for Germany. A plebiscite to decide the fate of Upper Silesia, which was held under the Peace treaty, resulted in division between Poland and Germany. Memel City with adjoining territory has been ceded to Lithuania.

The Colonial possessions of the German Empire extended over 1,035,086 sq. miles in Africa, 96,210 sq. miles in the Pacific, and 2,943 sq. miles in Asia—a total of 1,134,239 sq. miles, with a population estimated in 1914 at 15,000,000. By the *Treaty of Versailles* Germany renounced her overseas possessions, with all rights and titles therein, and the delegates to the International Council at Paris allocated Togoland and Kamerun to Great Britain and France; German East Africa to Great Britain; German S.W. Africa to the Union of South Africa; the German Pacific possessions N. of the Equator to Japan; and those S. of the Equator to Australia and New Zealand.

On Nov. 9, 1918, the German Emperor abdicated, and the Government of the country was taken over by the Council of the People's Commissioners in Berlin. On Nov. 11, 1918, Germany was granted an armistice, and on June 28, 1919, peace was signed at Versailles. In Jan. 1919, elections were held to a National Assembly on the basis of universal adult suffrage (male and female), and on Feb. 11, 1919, the first President of the German Versammlung was elected at Weimar. Under the new Constitution of August 11, 1919, the federal legislature consists of a *Reichstag* representing the whole nation and elected by popular suffrage (male and female), with proportional representation, and a *Reichsrat* representing the separate States. The people possess the right of initiative and the referendum. Bills dealing with economical questions or social issues arising thereout must first be submitted to the new advisory Economical Council (*Reichswirtschaftsrat*).

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY.—Germany, up to the commencement of the War, was becoming more and more a manufacturing country. In 1907, 32·6 per cent. of the population were supported by agriculture, 37 per cent. by industry and mining, 11·5 per cent. by trade and communications. Of the total area in 1907, 78,632,140 acres were under cultivation, and 34,272,141 acres were woods and forests. The Live Stock (Dec. 1, 1921) included 3,683,252 horses, 16,850,584 cattle, and 15,879,223 pigs; Germany supported about nine-tenths of her population by her own produce in 1914. The mineral produce was valued in 1912 at £592,250,000, and included 190,109,440 tons of coal, 87,233,084 of lignite, and 28,607,903 of iron ore; potash, rock-salt, lead-ore, gold and silver ore, graphite, asphalt, petroleum, Epsom-salts, boracite, tin-ore, quicksilver-ore, antimony-ore, cobalt-ore, nickel-ore, arsenic-ore, manganese-ore, bismuth-ore, uranium-ore, wolfram-ore, pyrites, vitriolic-ore, and alum-ore are also worked. Crefeld, Elberfeld-Barmen, Chemnitz, Augsburg, and the provinces of Westphalia and Silesia are the great centres of the textile industries. By laws of 1919 and 1920, all coal, heavy iron and steel, potash and coal-tar producing concerns were compulsorily fused into All-German Syndicates, governed by assemblies representing Producers, Traders and Consumers, with equal representation for Employers and Employed.

Under the stimulus of the falling mark exchange, which favoured competition abroad and induced the home public to convert its depreciating currency into solid goods, Industry has flourished almost uninterruptedly since 1919. Unemployment has been very slight, and in Sept. 1922 touched the lowest figure recorded. Production of all industrial goods has recovered, but in most cases remains below that of 1913. Bankruptcies have almost disappeared. In 1913 bankruptcies totalled 9780; in the first half of 1923, 183. Currency reform or stabilisation is expected to cause a decline in industrial activity

OLD AGE AND INFIRMITY INSURANCE.—The German scheme of social legislation gives all subordinate bread-winners in Germany a legal right to pecuniary subvention when unfitted for work through sickness, accident, premature infirmity, or old age. Insurance is compulsory. This National Insurance is based on mutual insurance and self-administration. The Infirmity Insurance Act came into force Jan. 1, 1900. The insured include all persons working for wages or salary as workpeople, artisans, journeymen, apprentices, domestic servants, laundresses, dressmakers, sempstresses, housekeepers, charwomen; overseers, foremen, engineers, assistants, clerks and apprentices in merchants' offices (excepting assistants and apprentices in chemists' shops), schoolmasters, schoolmistresses, tutors and governesses, including foreigners working in Germany under these categories. Pensions for premature infirmity are given to insured persons when unfit for work; old age pensions to all insured persons on attaining the age of 70, though still capable of work. A comprehensive project of reform of the State insurance legislation became law in 1911. The new law codified previous legislation, established new Insurance Authorities, reduced working-class influence in the Accident Insurance organisations, provided pensions for widows and orphans, and made other changes of importance. Another Bill extending Insurance benefits to private officials, clerical employés and others above the class of manual workers, became law in 1911. A Bill establishing Federal Unemployment Insurance for industrial workers (not farm labourers or domestic servants), clerks, actors and orchestra musicians, and a Bill providing a Federal Labour Exchange Organization, are before the Reichstag. The income limits within which social insurance is compulsory are being constantly changed owing to the currency depreciation. In late 1923 many social insurance organisations were reported to be in financial difficulties.

DEFENCE.—By Article 160 of the *Treaty of Versailles* the German *Military Forces*, as from March 31, 1920, must not comprise more than seven divisions of infantry and three divisions of cavalry, a total force of 100,000 all ranks. By Article 181 of the Treaty, the German *Naval Forces* must not exceed 6 battleships of the Deutschland or Lothringen class, 6 light cruisers, 12 destroyers, and 12 torpedo boats. No submarine vessels are to be included in the naval forces, and all war vessels in excess of the above numbers are to be broken up or devoted to commercial purposes. Under the terms of the Armistice of Nov. 11, 1918, the German High Sea Fleet surrendered to the Allies (Nov. 21, 1918) and was interned in Scapa Flow, manned by German naval crews. It was scuttled by its crews in Scapa Flow, while in custody, on June 21, 1919. In consequence of this breach of the Armistice agreement by the German crews the Allies (Nov. 10, 1919) called upon the government to surrender 5 light cruisers, and certain floating docks, cranes, and dredgers, in addition to the previous naval surrenders. By Article 198 of the Treaty the armed forces of Germany must not include any military or naval *Air Forces*, and no dirigible balloons, aeroplanes, sea-planes or flying boats.

COMMUNICATIONS.—The total length of the *Railroads* at end of 1919 was 55,950 kilometres, of which all except 3,623 kilometres belong to the

Republic. The number of registered automobiles and motor cycles (July 1, 1921) was 90,390. Length of *Telegraph Lines* (1920) 223,300 kilometres (length of wires, 2,385,600 kilometres); telegrams handed in, 74,736,000; post offices, 36,497; telegraph offices, 47,485; wireless stations, 162; telephone call-stations, 40,146; letters delivered, 4,550,100,000; cash on delivery orders, 9,895 million marks; money orders, 15,055 million marks; telegrams despatched, 74,736,000; telegrams received, 76,554,000. The number of employés in the service of posts, telegraphs, and telephones was 444,453. The State postal services were taken over by the Federal Government in 1920. In addition to some 6,000 miles of navigable rivers there are over 1,500 miles of canals and 1,600 miles of ship canals. At the outbreak of the War of 1914–1918 Germany ranked second to Britain in the list of maritime countries. On January 1, 1913, the Mercantile Marine consisted of 2,098 sea-going steamers of 17·65 register tons and upwards (4,380,348 tons gross register), and of 2,420 sailing vessels (447,870 tons gross register); number of seamen, 77,746. As a result of the War and of the Peace Treaty shipping in 1919 sank to 419,000 tons, but there has since been a rapid recovery, due mainly to native building, but partly to purchases from abroad. Finished new constructions of vessels exceeding 100 gross tons were in 1919, 134,535 tons, 1920 241,985 tons, 1921 509,064 tons, 1922 575,264 tons. On December 31, 1922, shipping had increased to 2,175,969 tons. Recovery was helped by the establishment of eleven new yards during the War. The chief ports of Germany are Hamburg, on the Elbe; Bremen, on the Weser; Stettin, on the Oder; Königsberg, on the Pregel; Kiel, on the Baltic (connected with the Elbe by the Kaiser Wilhelm Canal); and Lübeck, on the Baltic. Kiel is being converted into a free port. Under the Peace Treaty Danzig became a Free State, subject in its foreign affairs to the Polish Republic. Traffic in the chief ports has increased since the War at a great rate, and now exceeds that of 1913. Arrivals at Hamburg were: 1913, 14,195,496 net tons, 1919 1,870,000 tons, 1920 4,485,833 tons, 1921 9,532,801 tons, 1922 13,005,089 tons, first six months of 1923 7,517,312 tons against 6,927,560 tons in same months of 1913. Bremen shipping traffic in the first half of 1923 also exceeded that of before the War.

FINANCE.—Under Articles 248–263 of the *Treaty of Versailles* the German Government undertook to pay the cost of the Armies of Occupation from Nov. 11, 1918, until they shall be withdrawn, the occupied area extending to the Rhine (with "bridgeheads" on the right bank) from Eiten, on the Netherland's frontier, in the north, to the junction of the German–Lorraine frontiers, in the south. The amount of the reparations due by Germany under the Treaty was fixed in January, 1921 (by the Financial Council of the Allies at Brussels) at 132 milliards of gold marks (£6,600,000,000) payable in bonds, to be redeemed by annual payments of 2 milliard gold marks, together with a sum equivalent to 26 per cent. of German exports. Of the amounts thus payable the various shares from 1921–1929 were apportioned to France 52 ninety-second parts, Great Britain 22, Italy 10 and Belgium 8 ninety-seconds; from 1929–1932 the shares are varied to France 130 two hundred and thirtieth parts, Great Britain 55, Italy 25 and Belgium 20 two hundred and thirtieths; and for the succeeding 31 years France 156 two hundred and seventy-six parts, Great Britain 66, Italy 30 and Belgium 24 two hundred and seventy-six parts.

German federal Finances are in a state of complete chaos. Since the Armistice, Finances have been in close association with the depreciating mark exchange. The best period of post-war Finances was reached in June, 1922, when over 70 per cent. of Expenditure (including Reparations) was covered by revenue from taxation. In the second accountancy period of August, 1923 only 0·7 per cent. of Expenditure was covered. The fall in mark exchange and the consequent price rise rapidly increased the Expenditure, while receipts from taxes, railways and posts increased relatively slowly. As a result of this the mark collapse led to a complete disproportion between Expenditure and Revenue, and current deficits had to be covered by increasing the Floating Debt of discounted Treasury Bills, against which the Reichsbank printed unsecured notes, thereby again depreciating the currency and reducing the value of the tax yield. The movements of mark exchange and the Debt accumulation have been as follows:

	Marks to the £1	Total Debt. In Millions of Marks.
Mar. 31, 1914 ……	20·43	4,918
Sept. 30, 1920 ……	214	242,699
June 30, 1921 ……	280	292,659
June 30, 1922 ……	1,394	375,993
June 30, 1923 ……	711,775	24,990,423
Sept. 30, 1923 ……	723,187,500	46,844,781,444

The Reichsbank's note circulation rose from 2,593 million marks on Dec. 31, 1913 to 1,280,095 millions on Dec. 31, 1922, and 8,627,729,773 millions on Sept. 22, 1923. Only 64 milliards of the Debt is funded. Owing to the fact that the currency depreciated even more rapidly than the Debt accumulated, the gold burden of the Debt has decreased, being approximately £1,000,000,000 on June 30, 1921, £233,000,000 on June 30, 1922, and £7,000,000 on August 31, 1923. The Republic's Debt to the states incurred as compensation for the federalised railways had fallen on Sept. 30, 1923 to under £40.

Budget 1923–24.

	Marks.
General Administration Ordinary Expenditure ……………	731,955,751,000
General Administration Ordinary Revenue ……………	731,955,751,000
General Administration Extraordinary Expenditure…………	84,597,763,000
General Administration Extraordinary Revenue…………	18,776,637,000

Adding 449,327 milliards estimated subsidies to cover state undertakings deficits, and the deficit on the separate Reparations Budget, the estimated total deficit was 621,961 millions. This Budget will have no resemblance to the realised Budget, a deficit exceeding 350 billions having been incurred in the first five months of the Financial Year, April 1923—March 1924.

German Trade.

	1913.	1922.
Total Imports ………	11,654 mill. gold marks.	6,200 mill. gold marks.
Total Exports ………	10,891 mill. gold marks.	3,970 mill. gold marks.
Imports from U.K.…	£60,499,693	£49,062,000
Exports to U.K. ……	80,411,052	26,524,000

GERMAN FEDERATED STATES.

PRUSSIA.

GOVERNMENT (April 28, 1921).

President, Herr Braun.
Interior, Herr Severing.
Finance, Herr Richter.
Agriculture, Herr Wendorff.
Trade and Commerce, Herr Siering.
Instruction and Worship, Herr Boelitz.
Minister of Justice, Herr am Zehnhoff.

The Republic of Prussia comprises the larger portion of Germany, with a total area in 1919 of 113,750 sq. miles and a population on Oct. 8, 1919 of 36,094,272 (Saar district excluded).

Of the total population 17,250,644 were males and 18,843,608 females. The number of births in 1921 was 1,001,473, against 1,209,500 in 1913. The number of deaths in 1921 was 529,870, against 656,490 in 1913. Marriages were 462,107 against 323,709. The surplus of births over deaths in 1921 was 438,897 or 11·29 per 1000 inhabitants.

Prussia possesses a large number of navigable rivers intersecting the country—viz., the Pregel, Oder, Elbe Weser, and Rhine. The coasts of the Baltic and North Seas form a number of gulfs and bays. The principal mountains are the Harz and the Giant Mountains, the latter reaching an altitude of 5,255 feet. The forests are extensive, occupying an area of 18,053,000 acres, chiefly consisting of fir. Minerals consist of coal, iron, copper, lead, potash, alum, nitre, zinc, cobalt, sulphur, nickel, arsenic, baryta, amber, agate, jasper, onyx, &c., and, to a small extent, silver. Salt (from the brine springs of Prussian Saxony) is abundant. Metallic ores, coal, salt, precious stones belong partially, and amber totally, to the Crown. Agriculture and the rearing of cattle are the industries employing the largest number of persons, but Prussia has long ceased to be a mainly agricultural State. Wheat, rye, oats, barley peas, millet, rape-seed, maize, linseed, flax, hemp, tobacco, sugar-beet, hops, &c., are extensively cultivated. Prussia's manufactures comprise practically all branches. The cotton works are extensive, and there are numerous manufactories of silk, woollen, mixed cotton and linen fabrics, including shawls, carpets, &c., and woollens, with leather, earthenware, glass, paper, and tobacco manufactures, as well as metallurgical works of great importance and large output. Brewing is a business of great importance.

	Marks.
Revenue (Estimate) 1921–22	16,776,716,736
Expenditure do.	16.776,716,736
Total debt, 1920	5,900,000,000

The whole of the old Funded Debt of Prussia has been taken over by the Republic under the arrangement for transfer of the Prussian State Railways.

CAPITAL, Berlin, on the Spree. In 1920, by fusion of suburban municipalities and of some adjacent rural communes, was created Great Berlin with a population of 3,803,770.

Other largest cities are Cologne, on the Rhine (633,904), Breslau, on the Oder (528,260), Essen, on the Ruhr (439,257), Frankfort, on the Main (433,002), Düsseldorf, on the Rhine (407,338), Hannover, on the Leine (392,805), and Dortmund on the Emscher (295,026).

BAVARIA.

Minister-President, Dr. von Knilling.

The Republic of Bavaria is divided into two unequal parts. The eastern portion, comprising eleven-twelfths of the whole, is situated between 47° 16′—50° 34′ N. lat. and 9° 01′—13° 50′ E. long.; the western part, forming the Palatinate, on the left bank of the Rhine. The total area is 29,486 square miles, and the population (in 1919) 6,108,703. The rivers are the Danube, Rhine, Main, Lech, Isar, and Inn. The Bavarian forests are extensive, covering nearly a third of the country; the soil is highly productive, wheat, rye, oats, and barley being the chief products; buckwheat and maize are also grown, and tobacco is one of the staple articles. Wine is produced in the Palatinate, in Lower Franconia, and in Middle Franconia. The hop-plant is most extensively cultivated. Many important manufactures are carried on. The brewing of beer is carried to great perfection. The chief imports are sugar, coffee, woollens, silks, stuffs, drugs, hemp, cotton, tobacco, and flax; the chief exports are timber, grain, wine, hops, beer, leather, glass, jewellery, &c. The Thüringian State Saxe-Coburg-Gotha was incorporated in Bavaria in 1921.

	Marks.
Budget, 1920–1921	2,921,240,521
Public debt, Oct. 1, 1921	153,673,666

CAPITAL, Munich, on the Isar. Population (1919), 630.711. Other large towns are Nürnberg, N.W. of Munich (353,298), and Augsburg, on the Wertach-Lech (154,555).

SAXONY.

The Republic of Saxony has an area of 5.856 English square miles, with a population (1919) of 4,663,298. More than one-half of the surface is arable, and has always been in a high state of cultivation, producing the usual cereals and leguminous plants, with rape, buckwheat, flax, and fruits. The forests supply timber of excellent quality; minerals are rich and abundant (coal, silver, tin, bismuth, cobalt, iron, zinc, lead, nickel, arsenic, &c., besides marble, porcelain, earth, and various gems); special manufactures of Saxony are:—Machinery, cottons, worsted yarns, soft wool tissues, carriages, furs, clothing, jute, furniture stuffs, hosiery, gloves, and other knitted goods, laces, embroideries, curtains, paper, wood and straw pulp, bottle glass, musical instruments, chocolates, sweets, cigars, and Meissen porcelain. The imports are chiefly corn, wine, salt, cotton, silk, flax, hemp, wool, coffee, tea, &c. Its chief town, after the capital, is Leipzig (pop. 604,386), the great book-market, with, next to those of Berlin and Munich, the most frequented University of Germany (having 5,925 matriculated students in 1912–13). Plauen (pop. 104,918), and Chemnitz (pop. 303.775), the Manchester of Saxony.

	Marks.
Revenue and expenditure, 1920-21	1,204,388 077
Debt, Jan. 1 1921	598,180,298

CAPITAL, Dresden. Pop. (1919), 587,748.

WÜRTTEMBERG.

The Republic of Württemberg has an area of 7,534 English square miles, and a population (in 1910) of 2,518,773, of whom 30 per cent. are Roman Catholics. It possesses rich cultivated fields, orchards, gardens, and hills covered with vines; the forest, grain, and pasture-land being nearly equally distributed throughout. Spelt, wheat, rye, oats, barley, hemp, hops, potatoes, beans, maize, and turnips are the principal agricultural products. The minerals, consisting chiefly of salt, iron, granite, limestone, ironstone, fireclay, &c., abound in the kingdom; mineral springs are also numerous. The principal rivers are the Neckar and the Danube. The manufactures generally are linen, woollen and cotton fabrics, carpets, paper, leather, gunpowder, firearms, tobacco, iron and steel goods, pianos, clocks, pottery, cabinet work, &c. There are also many oil mills, breweries, and brandy distilleries. The principal exports are grain, cattle, wood, gunpowder, firearms, pianos, clocks, salt, oil, leather, woollen, hosiery, cotton and linen fabrics, stays, beer, wine, &c.

	Marks.
Revenue, 1920-21	500,594,232
Expenditure	597,981,715
Public debt, April 1, 1921	833,479,000

CAPITAL, Stuttgart. Population (1919) 309,197.

MINOR STATES.

Baden, separated by the Rhine from France (Alsace) and Switzerland, has an area of 5,819 square miles, with a population (1919) of 2,208,503. A great part of the surface is mountainous and covered with forest trees, including the Schwarzwald (Black Forest) and the Odenwald, but more than three-fifths of the total area is under cultivation, corn, wine, fruit, potatoes, tobacco and hops being the chief agricultural products. The principal manufactures are cigars, cotton and silk stuffs, brushes, jewellery and trinkets, clocks, chemicals, paper and machinery. More than half the population are Roman Catholics. Capital, Karlsruhe, pop. (1919) 135,952. Other large towns are Mannheim (229,576), Friburg (87,946), Pforzheim (73,839), and Heidelberg (69,806).

Land Thüringen. The seven Thüringian States, Saxe-Weimar-Eisenach, Saxe-Meiningen, Saxe-Altenburg, Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt, Schwarzburg-Sondershausen, Reuss-Greiz and Reuss-Gera, have been constituted into a single state under the title Land Thüringen, with an area of 4,541 square miles, a population of 1,508,025, and two seats in the Federal Reichsrat. In size Land Thüringen is sixth among German states. The new state is governed by a "Volksrat"; Capital, Weimar (37,233).

Hesse, in the West Centre, consists of Northern and Southern portions, nearly equal in size, on either side of the Main River, with a total area of 2,968 square miles and a population (1919) of 1,290,988, of whom more than half are Protestants. The country is mountainous but fertile, and agriculture is flourishing. Capital, Darmstadt, pop. (1919) 82,367. Other large towns are Mayence (Mainz) at the confluence of the Main and the Rhine (107,930), Offenbach (75,580), Worms (44,285), and Giessen (33,402).

Mecklenburg-Schwerin, between the Elbe and the Baltic, has a total area of 5,068 square miles, with a population (1919) of 657,330. Agriculture and stock raising are the principal industries, the Mecklenburg breed of horses being famous. The chief manufactures are bricks and machinery. Capital, Schwerin, pop. (1919) 45,645.

Oldenburg, on the North Sea, between the estuary of the Weser (at Bremen) and the Prussian province of Hannover, has detached territories in Lübeck (between Holstein and Mecklenburg) and Birkenfeld (Rhine Province of Prussia). The total area is 2,479 square miles, with a population (1919) of 517,765. The chief industries are agriculture, bee-keeping and stock-raising; the principal manufactures are brewing and distilling, tanning, tobacco and corks. Capital, Oldenburg, pop. (1919) 32,540.

Brunswick, 1,418 square miles, pop. (1919) 480,599; in Northern Germany. Capital, Brunswick, pop. (1919) 139,539.

Anhalt, 906 square miles, pop. (1919) 331,258; is in Central Germany. Capital, Dessau, pop. (1919) 57,658.

Lippe, 470 square miles, pop. (1919) 154,318; Capital, Detmold (15,301).

Mecklenburg-Strelitz, between Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Pomerania and Brandenburg, has a total area of 1130 square miles, with a population (1919) of 106,394. Chief industries are agriculture and wood products. Capital Neustrelitz, pop. (1919) 11,246.

Waldeck, 438 square miles, pop. (1919) 55,999; Capital, Arolsen (2,793).

Schaumburg-Lippe, 130 square miles, pop. (1919) 46,257; Capital, Buckburge (6,745).

The *Free Hanse Towns* comprise the three cities of *Lübeck*, on the Trave (area 115 square miles, pop. 120,568), *Bremen*, on the Weser (area 99 square miles, pop. 311,266), and *Hamburg*, on the Elbe (area 160 square miles, pop. 1,050,359). Each has a small rural territory and has full Federal independence, with a Council of State (under the Presidency of a Burgomaster).

TRADE FLAG: Black, red and gold.

CAPITAL OF THE GERMAN REPUBLIC, BERLIN.

BRITISH EMBASSY.

British Ambassador, His Excellency the Rt. Hon. Lord D'Abernon, G.C.M.G. (1920) £8,000
Counsellor, Joseph Addison.
1st Secretary, Sir R. P. S. Head, Bart.
2nd Secretary, R. C. S. Stevenson.
3rd Secretaries, W. H. B. Mack; F. R. H. Millar.
Honorary Attaché, A. P. Graves.
Commercial Secretary, Lt.-Col. J. W. F. Thelwall, M.C.
Junior Commercial Secretaries, Major C. J. Kavanagh and H. N. Sturrock.
British High Commissioner, Inter Allied Rhineland Commission, Lord Kilmarnock, C.M.G.
Deputy High Commissioner, Lt.-Col. Rupert S. Ryan, D.S.O.
Archivist, E. P. Fothergill.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Berlin—Consul-General, A. C. Charlton.
,, *Vice-Consul*, K. J. M. White.
,, *Pro-Consul*, Henry E. Pomeroy.
Stettin—Vice-Consul, A. C. Hemsley, O.B.E.
,, *Pro-Consul*, A. T. H. Evans.
Bremen—Consul, G. B. Gilliat-Smith.
,, *Pro-Consul*, G. Payne.
Bremerhaven Vice-Consul, J. B. Magowan.
,, *Pro-Consul*, Thomas H. Frame.
Cologne—Con.-Gen., E. W. P. Thurstan, C.M.G.
,, *Vice-Consuls*, A. G. Ponsonby; A. C. Curtis (*acting*); A. G. Fallowfield.
,, *Pro-Consul*,
Aix-la-Chapelle—Vice-Consul, Capt. H. C. Fein.
,, *Pro-Consul*,
Dusseldorf—Vice-Consul,
Elberfeld—Vice-Consul, C. Ralph Curtis.
Essen—Vice-Consul, J. R. M. Fell.
Frankfort-on-Main—Con.-Gen., C. W. Gosling.
,, *Vice-Consuls*, Robert Ross; A. J. P. Butler.
Hamburg—Consul-General, Francis A. Oliver.
,, *Vice-Consul*, S. O. K. Christie (*acting*).
,, *Pro-Consul*, F. H. C. Newman.

Flensburg—Vice-Consul, Arthur C. C. Azémar.
Hanover—Vice-Consul, William Anderson.
Königsberg—Vice-Consul, R. D. Macrae.
,, *Pro-Consul*, Harold Wade.
Leipzig—Consul, R. M. Kohan.
,, *Pro-Consul*, C. Fuller.
Chemnitz—Vice-Consul, H. Monk.
Munich—Consul-General, William Seeds.
,, *Consul*, Laurence M. Robinson.
,, *Pro-Consul*, Alfred G. Taylor.

British Chamber of Commerce, 100 Hohestrasse, Cologne.

GREECE.

(Hellas.)

King of the Hellenes, George II., *born* July 7, 1890, *succeeded to the throne*, Sept. 27, 1922 (on the abdication of his father King Constantine).

The Ministry.

Prime Minister & Min. of War, Col. S. Gonatas.
Justice, G. Kophinas (*acting*).
Interior, Col. L. Sakellaropaulos (*acting*).
Marine, Capt. K. Voulgaris.
Finance, G. Kophinas.
Foreign Affairs, A. Alexandris.
Education, A. Hadjikiriakos (*acting*).
National Economy, A. Hadjikiriakos.
Refugees, Dr. A. Doxiades.
Communications, Col. L. Sakellarapoulos.
Hygiene, Dr. A. Doxiades (*acting*).
Agriculture, Dr. A. Doxiades (*acting*).

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in London, Monsieur D. Caclamanos.
Legation, 51 Upper Brook St., W. 1.
Counsellor, M. Constantine Collas.
Secretary, M. K. Diamantopoulo.
Consul-General, M. S. Constantinidis (*acting*), 36 Gordon Square, W.C. 1.

A maritime Kingdom in the south-east of Europe, bounded on the N. by Albania, Yugo-Slavia and Bulgaria, on the S. and W. by the Ionian Sea, and on the E. by the Aegean and Turkey, with an estimated area of 42,000 sq. miles and an estimated population (1922) of about 6,800,000.

Government.—Greece became a kingdom in 1830, after a successful insurrection against the Turkish government, to which the country had been subjected since the 15th century. The legislature consists of a Chamber of Deputies (or *boulé*) elected for 4 years by universal manhood suffrage, and of a Council of State. Members of the legislature are paid 4,000 *drachmæ* annually. At the outbreak of the Great War the sympathies of the reigning house of Greece appeared to be with the Central Powers, but under the influence of M. Venizelos the Kingdom eventually entered the War on the side of the Allies, and King Constantine left the country (June 11, 1917). King Alexander, who acceded to the throne, died from the effects of a monkey-bite, Oct. 25, 1920. The crown was offered to his younger brother Paul, a Regency being meanwhile proclaimed under Admiral Coundouriotis. The November elections drove the Venizelists from office, and the Regent, having admitted M. Rallis to the Premiership, was called upon to resign. He was succeeded by Queen Olga, until a plebiscite was taken, and King Constantine was thus restored to the throne in December 1920. After the disastrous campaign in Asia Minor in Sept. 1922, a bloodless revolution caused the abdication of King Constantine in favour of his eldest son.

Prior to the Balkan Wars of 1912-13 the area was less than 25,000 sq. miles, the addition of portions of *Macedonia* and *Epirus*, *Crete* (2,950 sq. miles, pop. 336,151), and certain *Aegean Islands* increasing the area to 43,522 sq. miles. During the War of 1914-1918 Greece eventually declared for the Allies against the Central Powers, and her territories were increased by the occupation of *Thrace* (including the monastic republic of *Mount Athos*), and the islands of *Imbros* and *Tenedos*. Under an arrangement with Italy, to come into effect after the ratification of the *Treaty of Sèvres*, the *Dodecanese* (12 islands) were surrendered by Turkey, and these were to be handed over to Greece by Italy with the exception of *Rhodes*, for which a special arrangement was made: this arrangement was, however, repudiated by Italy, and the fate of the island is in abeyance. Greece also received under the Treaty a mandate for the occupation and administration of the town and district of *Smyrna*, but military operations by forces of the Angora Government, under Mustapha Kemal Pasha, recovered the mandated region in Sept. 1922, the Greek forces being annihilated, and Smyrna was evacuated on Sept. 8, 1922, and that part of the Greek population of Asia Minor which escaped massacre by the Turks took refuge in Greece. By the *Treaty of Lausanne* (1923) Greece lost Eastern Thrace (that part lying E. of the Maritza river) and the islands of Imbros and Tenedos, which were retroceded to Turkey. The country is thus composed of a continental portion (the southern part of the Balkan Peninsula), and of islands in the Ægean, Mediterranean, and Ionian Seas. The surface is nearly all mountainous; the coasts are elevated, irregular, and deeply indented.

Production.—Agriculture is the principal industry and employs more than half the population. The most important of the fruit trees are the olive, the vine, orange, lemon, fig, almond, citron, pomegranate, and currant-vine. The principal minerals are silver, lead, zinc, emery, copper, magnesium, sulphur, salt, and marble. The chief manufactures are smelting, textiles, and shipbuilding. The imports are cotton and other manufactures, corn, timber, cattle, hides, sugar, salt fish, and coal. The exports consist of wine, olives, olive oil, tobacco, currants, figs, cognac, hides, lead, iron ore, magnesite, iron pyrites, chrome ore, emery, marble, and sponges. The imports in 1920 were, from Gt. Britain, 320 million drachmæ; U.S.A. 287 million; Italy 125 million; France 109 million; and other countries 333 million. The exports were, to U.S.A., 40 million; Gt. Britain, 37 million; Italy 26 million; France, 20 million; and other countries 178 million.

Defence.—Service in the Army is universal and compulsory between the ages of 21 and 57. Both the land and sea forces were reorganised during the War of 1914-1918, and about 150,000 all ranks fought with the Allied Armies. The Navy consisted (July, 1919) of 6 ironclads, 1 modern cruiser, 14 destroyers, 6 torpedo-boats, and 2 submarines.

Education is free and compulsory, maintained by local taxation supplemented by State grants. Secondary education is somewhat backward, particularly in the country districts. The University at Athens is of some repute.

Finance.—The debt in 1912 was 1,040,900,000 *drachmæ*, and the Balkan Wars of 1912-13 added 354,960,000 *drachmæ*, the Great War added

1,028,000,000 *drachmæ*, and subsequent military operations to March, 1921, were responsible for 1,776,140,000 *drachmæ*.

Communications.—There were (1919) 1,400 miles of railroad open for traffic. There is a ship canal cutting through the Isthmus of Corinth for ships up to 1,500 tons. The post offices (in Old Greece) number 1,150, dealing with 36,000,000 postal packets; telegraphs, 4,951 miles. The mercantile marine consists of 110 sailing vessels above 100 tons capacity, and 298 steamers (449,184 tons). The principal harbours are the Piræus (port of Athens), Syra, Patras, Salonica, Volo, Corfu, Kalamata, Laurium, Cavalla, and Canea (Crete).

	1919–20 **Drachmæ.*	1921–21 **Drachmæ.*
Estimated revenue	1,147,500,000	1,169,511,196
Estd. expenditure	1,542,000,000	2,156,253,578
Public Debt, March, 1921		4,200,000,000

	1921.
Total imports	£26,328,000
Total exports	9,659.000
Imports from U.K.	—
Exports to U.K.	—

CAPITAL, Athens. Population, 1923 (including the Piræus), 550,000. Other large towns are Salonica (170,321), Patras (52,174), Corfu (28,000), Candia (25,000), Canea (25,000), Volo (30,000), Cavalla (23,000).

FLAG: 9 horizontal bands, alternately blue and white, with white cross, on blue ground, in corner.

BRITISH LEGATION.

British Minister, (vacant) ……………………£4,000
Counsellor, C. H. Bentinck, C.M.G.
2nd Sec., C. W. E. Cradock-Hartopp.
3rd Sec., R. Dunbar, M.C.
Hon. Attaché, F. Anderson.
Commercial Sec., R. H. F. Duke, C.B.E.
Naval Attaché, Commr. R. T. Down, D.S.O., R.N.
Military Attaché, Col. W. F. Blaker, D.S.O., O.B.E.
Translator and Local 1st Sec., Shirley C. Atchley.
Sec. to Minister, Richard F. K. Dexter (*temp.*)
British Delegate on International Financial Commission, C. H. Bentinck, C.M.G.
Archivist, R. F. K. Dexter.
Chaplain, Rev. W. A. Wigram, D.D.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Athens—Consul, R. E. W. Chafy.
,, *V.-C.*, A. E. Watkinson (*acting*).
,, *Pro-Con.*, A. Coutroubis.
Patras—Vice-Con., H. A. D. Hoyland, M.B.E.
,, *Pro-Consul*, Robert Sargint.
Piræus—Vice-Consul, John Joannidis.
Canea—Consul, J. McG. Dawkins.
,, *V.-Cs.*, E. Cassimatis; A. Petychakis.
Candia—Vice-Consul, M. N. Elliadi.
Rethymo—Cons. Agent, M. Scouloudis.
Corfu—Consul, George Raymond, M.V.O.
,, *Vice-Consul*, Gerald G. G. Graves.
Cephalonia—Vice-Consul, John Saunders.
Zante—Vice-Consul, P. H. Sargint.
Salonica—Con.-Gen., F. E. Crow, C.M.G.
,, *Vice-Consul* (vacant).
Syra—Consul, Alfred H. Martin.
,, *Pro-Consul*, Edward L. Lander.
Mitylene—V.-Cons., Frdk. Hadkinson, M.B.E.
Mudros—Cons. Agent, Capt. E. A. N. Palmer.
Samos—Vice-Consul, G. D. L. Marc.
Santorin—Con. Agent, Andrea Baseggio.
Volo—Vice-Consul, W. L. C. Knight.
,, *Pro-Consul*, P. N. Stathacopoulos.

BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, Annexe to British Legation, Athens.

Athens, transit, 6 days for letters; for parcels, several months.

GUATEMALA.

República de Guatemala.

President (1922–1926), José Maria Orellana, *assumed office* Dec. 9, 1921.
Min. of Foreign Affairs, Señor Don Roberto Lowenthal.
Minister in London,
Consul in London, D. Bowman, 11 Queen Victoria Street, E.C. 4.

Guatemala, the most northerly of the Republican States of Central America, is situated in N. lat. from 13° 45′ to 17° 49′, and in W. Long. from 88° 12′ 49″ to 92° 13′, 43′ and comprises an area of 42,456 square miles, and a population in 1921 of 1,600,535. The Republic is divided into 22 departments, and is traversed from W. to E. by an elevated mountain chain, containing several volcanic summits rising to 13,000 feet above the sea; earthquakes are frequent, and the capital was destroyed by an upheaval in Jan., 1918. The country is well watered by numerous rivers; the climate is hot and somewhat malarious near the coast, but very temperate and healthy in the higher regions. About 620 miles of railway were open for traffic in 1917. There were 4,543 miles of telegraph working in 1921. The chief ports are San José de Guatemala and Champerico on the Pacific, and Livingston and Puerto Barrios on the Atlantic side. The principal export is coffee, other articles being bananas, sugar, timber, *chicle* (chewing gum), hides and beans. Spanish is the language of the country.

	1922.
Revenue	£1,115,673
Expenditure	1,267,232
External Debt (Dec. 31)	1,908,563
Internal Debt (Dec. 31)	1,062,947
Imports	1,806,843
Exports	2,564,676
Imports from U.K.	273,941
Exports to U.K.	54,404

CAPITAL, Guatemala. Pop. (Census 1921) 115,938; other towns are Quezaltenango (35,000), Coban (30,000), and Totonicapan (27,000).

FLAG: Three vertical bands, blue, white, blue.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Guatemala—Consul-General (vacant).
,, *Vice-Consul*, G. L. Rogers, M.C. (*acting*).
Livingston and Puerto Barrios—Vice-Consul Edward Reed (*acting*).
Quezaltenango—Consul, Hugo Fleischmann.
San José—Vice-Consul, David Savage.

Transit to New York *viâ* Puerto Barrios and New Orleans, 7 days, thence to London, 8 days.

HAITI.

(République d'Haïti.)

President, M. Louis Borno, *assumed office* May 15. 1922 ……………………£4,800
Foreign Affairs, Camille Léon.

Minister in London, Jules Lizaire.
Consul, J. G. Dalzell, 76, Victoria Street, S.W.1.

The Republic of Haiti is the western or French portion of the island of San Domingo, which, next to Cuba, is the largest of the "West India" Islands.

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* Drachmæ converted at par; 25 dr.=£1. (*See also* p. 423).

The island was visited on Dec. 6, 1492, by Christopher Columbus, who named it *Espagnola*, the native name being *Haiti* (mountainous) or *Quisqueya* (vast). The Spaniards explored the island and almost exterminated the 2,000,000 native Indians, whom they replaced with African negroes. By the Treaty of Ryswick (1697) the western portion of the island was ceded to France, and in 1803 the territory was abandoned by the French, and a republic was proclaimed under the aboriginal name of Haïti. In 1822 the rule of the Haitian President was extended over the whole of the island, the eastern portion having declared its independence of Spain in 1821. Since 1844 the eastern portion has formed a separate republic (see Dominican Republic).

The area of the republic is 10,200 square miles, with a population estimated at 2,500,000. The mountains are richly and heavily timbered, and susceptible of cultivation nearly to their summits; it is probably the most fertile spot in the West Indies, whilst its harbours, especially Port-au-Prince, offer considerable facilities to foreign trade. The principal productions are coffee, logwood, cocoa, cotton, hides, sugar, honey, gums and oilseeds, these being the chief exports. It is said to contain mines of gold, silver, copper, tin, and iron. Its commercial prosperity has been almost annihilated by repeated revolutions. In November, 1915, both Houses of the Congress ratified a treaty with the U.S.A., establishing a virtual protectorate over the Republic, which came into effect in May, 1916. An armed Constabulary, rural and urban, under American officers, has been constituted, and a coastguard service is attached. On Nov. 17, 1920, some prominent Haytians met and formed the "Union Patriotique," an association for raising funds by public subscription all over the country for the purpose of sending delegates to plead the cause of the Haytian people. It was arranged to send a delegation of three members to New York and Washington, and on February 6, 1921, two of them left, the third following two months later. It appears that the Haytian cause has found supporters there, and as a result of the visit of this delegation a Senatorial Commission of enquiry visited the island (Nov.–Dec. 1921), and in their subsequent report advised the U.S. Government to maintain the occupation and to appoint a High Commissioner. The Constitution was amended in June 1918, and under its provisions the President is elected for four years. The principal foreign trade is carried on with the United States, Great and Greater Britain, France, and Germany; the principal articles imported from Great Britain in 1921–22 were piece-goods, jute bags, hardware, and agricultural tools. French is the language of the country.

	1919–20.	1921–22.
Revenue, gold	*$5,608,414	*$5,028,362
„ paper	5,011,703	...
Expenditure, gold	3,478,499	7,955,198
„ paper	4,602,495	...
External debt (July 31, 1923)	...	15,873,500
Internal debt „	...	3,456,308
Total imports	...	12,350,271
Total exports	...	10,712,210
Imports from U.K.	...	763,363
Exports to U.K.	...	589,175

CAPITAL, Port-au-Prince. Population, 125,000. **FLAG**; Two horizontal bands, blue, red.

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[1] U.S. $. Gourde on gold basis = 5 gourdes $1.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICERS.

Port-au-Prince—Consul and Chargé d'Affaires, John Eric Maclean Carvell.

„ *Vice-Consul*, Edmund D. Watt.

Transit, 15 days.

The HEJAZ. *See* Arabia.

HONDURAS.

(República de Honduras.)

President (1920–1924), General Rafael Lopez Gutierrez, *assumed office* Feb. 1, 1920.

Consul-General in London, A. B. Ryde, 4 Lloyds Avenue, E.C. 3.

The Middle State of Central America, stretching in N. lat. between 13° 10′ and 16°, and W. long. between 83° 10′ and 88° 40′; containing 44,275 English square miles, with a population estimated at 673,408 (1922).

Christopher Columbus landed at Cape Honduras in 1502, and in 1524 the country was settled by the Spaniards. In 1525 *Hernando Cortes* founded the city of Puerto Cortes and from 1539 to 1821 the country formed part of the Captaincy-General of Guatemala. From 1821 to 1839 Honduras was included in the Confederation of Central America.

The Republic of Honduras has a coast-line of nearly 400 miles on the Caribbean Sea, chief ports, Truxillo, Puerto Castilla, Puerto Cortes, Omoa, Roatan, Tela, and La Ceiba; but only about 40 miles on the Gulf of Fonseca, on the Pacific side, chief port, Amapala. (NOTE.—Amapala is on Tiger Island; port on mainland is San Lorenzo, 3 hours in gasoline launch from Amapala. From San Lorenzo by auto to capital, Tegucigalpa, 88 miles, good road, 5-6 hours. Road from Tegucigalpa to N. coast now reaches Comayagua and the journey can be made to Comayagua in 4 hours. From there to end of railroad, 3 to 4 days by mule. A through road for automobile traffic is completed from Comayagua to Pito Solo, at S. end of Lake Yojoa, and work is in progress for the extension of motor traffic over the road from Jaral, at the north end of the lake, to the railway terminus at Portrerillos, thus completing direct inter-oceanic transport communication. When this route is open New York will be only 7 days from Tegucigalpa.) The country is mountainous, being traversed by the Cordilleras. The soil is very fertile, the products being bananas, mahogany, fruit, cattle, sugar, rubber, rice, tobacco, coffee, indigo, sarsaparilla, hides and skins, indiarubber, cedar, fustic, rose, henequen and Lima wool (Kapok). There is an immense amount of uncultivated land. The number of cattle in 1920 was approximately 500,000. The forests are extensive, but there is a lack of communications and transport. Its mineral wealth is great. In 1921 there were 895 kilometres of railway open, all on the North Coast. The language of the country is Spanish.

	1919–20.	1920–21.	1921–22.
Revenue	£836,000	£951.491	£923.372
Expenditure	971,000	960.546	889.237
*Foreign Debt	5,398,570	5,398.570	5.398,570
†Internal Debt	533.397	566.550	576.600
Exports	2,083,418	1,357.147	1,346.601
Imports	3,858,228	4.180.675	3.201.065

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* The external debt remains the same. No interest has been paid since 1872, and arrears of interest amounted on Jan. 1, 1923, to nearly £23,000,000; the Government propose to pay off £1,200,000 in annual instalments of £40,000.

† Bearing no interest.

Ninety per cent. of the foreign trade is with U.S.A. American money is legal tender at 200 per cent. (2 to 1).

CAPITAL, Tegucigalpa. Pop. (1921), 40,000; La Esperanza and Santa Rosa have each about 10,000 inhabitants.

FLAG: Three horizontal bands, blue, white, blue (with five blue stars on white band).

BRITISH LEGATION.

British Minister,

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Tegucigalpa—Acting Consul-General, Chargé d'Affaires, and Consul, George Lyall.
,, *Vice-Consul*, Joseph Walter.
Amapala—Vice-Consul, P. Casanova.
Omao and Puerto Cortez—Consul, John Hepburn.
Truxillo—Consul, Albury H. Tatum.
,, *Pro-Consul*,

Distance 5,930 miles; transit, *viâ* New York, New Orleans, &c., 10 days; *viâ* Panama Canal, 15 days.

HUNGARY.

(Magyarország.)

Governor, H.S.H. Admiral Nicholaus von Horthy of Nagybánya, *born*, 1867; *apptd.* March 1, 1920.

MINISTRY.

Premier, Count Bethlen.
Foreign Affairs, M. Géza Daruváry.
Interior, I. Rakovszky.
Finance, T. Kallay.
Commerce, M. L. Walko.
National Defence, Count C. Csáky.
Justice, M. E. Nagy.
Agriculture, M. Nagyatádi Szabó.
Public Worship and Education, Count K. Klebelsberg.
Public Works and People's Welfare, Dr. I. Vass.
Alimentation, J. Bud.

Minister in London, Count Ladislas Szapáry, 9 Prince's Gate, S.W.7.

Hungary was declared a Republic on Nov. 17, 1918, its territories being decreased from the area of the former Kingdom of Hungary (which was united to the Austrian Empire by the identity of sovereigns) through the transfer of Transylvania to the Rumanians and of Croatia and Slavonia to the new Yugo-Slav Kingdom (*q.v.*) and of Slovakia and Ruthenia to Czecho-Slovakia (*q.v.*). The area of Hungary is about 36,179 sq. miles, with a population (almost entirely Magyar) estimated (1920) at 7,482,000. The political neighbours are Czecho-Slovakia on the N., Yugo-Slavia on the S., Rumania on the E., and Austria on the W.

On the declaration of Republican institutions in 1918, Count Károlyi assumed office as Provisional President, but on March 22, 1919, Count Károlyi resigned, and was succeeded by a "Bolshevik" administration with a "Soviet" (Workmen's Council), in which Bela Kun (or Cohen) was the dominant personality. This administration was driven out of power by the successes of the Rumanian military forces (which invaded Hungary and occupied Budapest) and was followed by a Socialistic Government under Julius Peidel (Aug. 1, 1919). Six days later the Socialistic Government was superseded by an administration appointed by the Archduke Joseph, who accepted office as Provisional President, Aug. 7, 1919, but resigned in consequence of the protests of the Supreme Council in Paris.

On March 21, 1920, Admiral Nicholaus von Horthy of Nagybána was appointed Governor of Hungary by vote of the National Assembly, which gave him royal rights, with the exception that his approval is not necessary to the verification of laws made by the National Assembly.

In 1921, the ex-king Karl made two efforts to regain the throne, remaining in the country from March 26 to April 5, and from Oct. 21 until removed under escort. On each occasion the Hungarian Government was informed that a Hapsburg restoration would not be tolerated by the European Powers. In August 1921 the Serbians evacuted Baranya, which they had occupied since the Armistice. Immediately afterwards Hungary should have handed over the *Burgenland* to Austria, but was prevented from so doing by a band of Hungarian irregulars, who prevented the entrance of the Austrian authorities. The Austrians declined to use force, and the questions at issue have been referred to the mediation of Italy.

All religions are tolerated; the greater number of Magyars are Roman Catholics, but there is a large Protestant minority. The parcelling out of the great estates, which was forcibly attempted during the Karolyi régime, has been continued to a small extent, but on an economic basis and at the initiative of the owners; a land-reform bill aiming at the forced sale of the properties exceeding a given area has been passed.

A single chamber National Assembly (introduced Jan. 4, 1920, in place of the Upper and Lower Houses of the former Parliament) is elected by universal suffrage. The question of providing a Second Chamber from a reformed House of Magnates (which ceased to function after the revolution) is under discussion.

The greater part of the area of present Hungary consists of the Alföld or Great Plain, parts of which may be considered as among the most fertile for agricultural purposes in the world, producing grain of excellent quality and supporting a number of horses, cattle and swine. The mountainous districts having been ceded to surrounding states by the Peace Treaty, Hungary has lost the greater part of the forests and mines, which formerly contributed so largely to the national wealth.

Prior to the war Hungary imported merchandise to the value of approximately £85,000,000, and exported approximately £75,000,000 annually; in the year 1916 the imports amounted to about K. 3,220,000,000 and the exports to about K. 2,650,000,000. Taking an average exchange equivalent, based on Zurich quotation for the year 1916, these amounts may be taken as £80,500,000 and £66,250,000 respectively. There is a British-Hungarian Chamber of Commerce at Budapest, and there are openings for trade in chemicals, machinery, hardware, small tools, iron mill products, leather, and textiles. Hungarian (or German) is the language in which business letters should be written.

No part of Hungary touches the sea. The length of navigable rivers is 687 miles; there are about 5,000 miles of railways and 5,800 miles of telegraph in the present Kingdom.

The pre-war revenue of Hungary was about 2,250 million *Korona* (£93,750,000), whereas the estimated revenue according to the Budget for the year 1921–2 amounts to 20,296,000,000 *Korona* (£17,000,000). The public debt stood at 6,000,000,000 *Korona* (£250,000,000), and its present amount may be estimated at about

800,000,000,000 *Korona*, but this is dependent on exchange conditions and subject to decisions that may be given by the Reparations Commission, which has not yet begun to sit in Budapest.

CAPITAL: Budapest, on the Danube, has a population of 1,184,616 (1921). The other large towns are: Szeged (110,000), and Debreczen (103,000); there are 34 other towns with a population over 20,000.

FLAG: Red, white, green (horizontally), arms (without supporters) in centre.

BRITISH LEGATION, Budapest.

British Envoy Extraordinary, Minister Plenipotentiary and Consul-General, Thomas Beaumont Hohler, C.B., C.M.G. (1921)..........£4,000
2nd Sec., John Balfour.
3rd Secretary, D. J. Cowan, O.B.E., M.C.
Hon. Attachés, Maj. J. Galbraith, D.S.O.; Maj. P. Kerr-Smiley.
Commercial Secretary, R. J. E. Humphreys.
Archivist, F. G. Redward.

BRITISH CONSULATE.

Budapest—Vice-Consul, B. P. Sullivan, M.B.E.

Budapest is distant 1,126 miles from London; transit, 2½ days.

ICELAND.

(Island.)

King, Christian X. (*see* Denmark).
Presidents of Al-thing, H. Steinsen; Benedikt Sveinsson; Magnus Kristjansson.

Iceland is a large, volcanic, and treeless island in the North Atlantic Ocean, extending from 63° 23' to 66° 33' N. lat., and from 13° 22' to 24° 35' W. long., with an estimated area of 40,497 square miles, or greater than that of Ireland. The population was 94,866 in 1920.

An Act for the creation of a Danish-Icelandic Federal Constitution, Denmark and Iceland to be free and independent States under the same Sovereign, came into force on Dec. 1, 1918, but since the constitution granted in 1915 the assembly (Al-thing) had been more or less independent of the Government at Copenhagen in internal questions. The principal products of the island are sheep, cattle, ponies, and fish, and the imports consist of almost all the necessaries of life, the chief items being grain and meal, sugar, coffee, salt, cotton goods, tobacco, spirits, hardware, and timber. Total imports (1922): estimated, £1,698,215; exports, £1,733,928. Iceland is in direct telegraphic communication with Great Britain.

CAPITAL, Reykjavik. Population, about 18,000. Other towns are Isafjörður, Akureyri, and Seydisfjörd.

FLAG: Blue, with white-bordered red cross.

Reykjavik—Consul, Asgeir T. Sigurdsson, O.B.E.
Do., Pro-Consul, Jon. Thorvaldsson.
Akureyri—Vice-Consul, Ragnar Olafsson.
Isafjord—Vice-Consul, Tryggvi Joakimsson.
Seydisfjord—V.-Consul, Kristian Kristiansson.
Westmann Islands—V.-Con., Gisli J. Johnsen.
Transit, 5 days.

ITALY.

(Regno d'Italia.)

King, Victor Emmanuel, *born* November 11, 1869; *married*, Oct. 24, 1896, Princess Helen of Montenegro; *succeeded to the throne* July 29, 1900.
Heir Apparent, H.R.H. Humbert, Prince of Piedmont, *born* Sept. 15, 1904.

CABINET (October, 1922).

Premier and Minister of the Interior (and Minister of Foreign Affairs, ad int.), [*] Signor Benito Mussolini.
War, General Diaz duca della Vittoria.
Marine, Admiral Duca Thaon de Revel.
Colonies, Signor Federzoni.
Justice, Signor Oviglio.
Finance and Treasury, Signor De Stefani.
Public Instruction, Signor Gentile.
Public Works, Signor Carnazza.
National Economy (Agriculture, Labour, Industry and Commerce), Signor Corbino.
Posts and Telegraphs, Signor Colonna di Cesaro.
Without Portfolio, Signor Giuriati.

Ambassador in London, His Excellency Marchese della Torretta, 20 Grosvenor Square, W. 1. (Nov. 1922).
Counsellors, Signor Gabriele Preziosi; Signor Francesco M. Taliani, C.B.E.
1st Secretary, Signor Giovanni Balsamo.
Attaché, Signor Guido Crolla.
Military Attaché, Col. Virginio Riggi, C.M.G.
Naval Attaché, Capt. Conte Raineri Biscia.
Air Attaché, Capt. Silvio Scaroni.
Commercial Attaché, Signor G. B. Ceccato.
Chancellor, Signor Guiseppe de Grossi.
Archivist, Signor Ugo Catani.
Consul, Signor G. A. Pirelli, 144 Queen Victoria Street, E.C. 4
Vice-Consul, Cavaliere P. Righetti.

A Kingdom in the South of Europe, consisting of a peninsula, the large islands of Sicily and Sardinia, the island of Elba, and about 70 minor islands (with certain dependencies hereinafter noted). It is bounded on the N. by the Republics of Switzerland, Germany, and Austria, on the S. by the Mediterranean, on the E. by the Adriatic and by the League of Nations territory of Fiume, Istria, &c., and on the W. by France and the Ligurian and Tyrrhenian Seas. The total area of the kingdom of Italy in 1914 was 110,623 sq. miles, and by the *Treaty of Versailles* (June 28, 1919) Italy gained from Austria-Hungary the Trentino (about 4,000 sq. miles) and Trieste (with about 1,000 sq. miles of the Adriatic Sea-board). The Vilayet of *Konia* (40,000 sq. miles, pop. 1,000,000) is within the Italian sphere of influence.

The total area of the Kingdom of Italy was estimated (Jan. 1920) at 120,450 square miles, with a population of about 38,500,000. There is a large settled and floating population of Americans and English.

The Italian peninsula is traversed throughout its length by the chain of the Apennines; the Alps form its northern limits, dividing it from France, Switzerland, Germany, Austria and Yugo Slavia. *Mont Blanc* (15,782 feet), the highest peak of the Alps, is in the French Pennine Alps, but within the Italian borders are Monte Rosa (15,217 feet) and several peaks from 12,000 to 14,000 feet. The chief rivers are the Po, the Adige, the Tiber, and the Arno.

GOVERNMENT.—Italian unity was accomplished under the House of Savoy, after an heroic struggle from 1848-1870, in which the great patriots *Mazzini* (*born* 1805, *died* 1872) and *Garibaldi* (*born* 1807, *died* 1882) were the principal figures. It was completed when Lombardy was ceded by Austria in 1860 and Venice in 1866, and through the evacuation of the Papal States by the French in 1870. In 1872 the King of Italy entered Rome, and that city was declared to be the capital. The government is that of a constitutional monarchy with a legislature of two houses—the *Senate* (of 385 life members appointed by the King), and the *Chamber of Deputies* of 510 members (elected by adult manhood suffrage). The maximum duration of Parliament is 5 years; Deputies receive 15,000 lire annually.

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[*] Signor Mussolini is the accredited leader of *Fascism*, the *Fascisti* representing a revolutionary movement against the alleged inactivity of post-War Italian statesmen. The uniform of the movement is a black shirt, and the name is derived from *fascio* or band (*cf.* the *fasces* of the Roman lictor) in which the movement was organized.

PRODUCTION. — Agriculture (including the growing of grapes, olives and chestnuts) is the principal industry. Italian wines are numerous and celebrated, and olives and olive-oil are furnished by Tuscany, Liguria, and the province of Bari; while fruit abounds and is largely exported. The cultivation of the silkworm forms an important industry. Among the principal minerals are iron, lead, zinc, copper, manganese, and antimony ores, sulphur, gypsum, amianthus, alum, and boracic acid. Silver is found in Sardinia, and some gold in the Alps. Salt is a Government monopoly. In 1922 the produce of the vines amounted to 782,782,800 gallons, and that of the olive crop (1922) to 5,291,100 centals. The principal exports are cotton, silk and woollen tissues, motor cars, olive-oil, wine, candied citron, sienna earths, pastes, coral, rags, boracic acid, raw and thrown silk, hemp, cattle, straw hats, rice, iron, zinc and copper ores, sulphur, marble, fruit, vegetables, fresh and prepared meats, poultry chemical products, woods, roots, &c., for dyeing and tanning, artistic works, &c. The imports chiefly consist of cotton, wheat, coal, coke, chemicals, colonial produce, yarns, jute and manufactured goods, woollens, raw silk, silkworms' eggs and cocoons, machinery, iron and steel in bars, plates and rails, hardware, raw hides, horses and cows, fixed oils, salt fish, dye-stuffs, tobacco, earthenware, &c. The manufactures are woollen, cotton, silk, hemp, and linen yarns and tissues, motor cars, rubber tyres and tubes, leathers, straw and felt hats, furniture, chemical products, paper, agricultural and other machinery, prepared meats, artistic works (such as mosaics, pottery, Venetian glass, alabaster ornaments), &c. Sugar is extracted from beet in large quantities for home consumption.

DEFENCE.—The *Army* consists on a peace footing of 310,000 all ranks. On May 23, 1915, Italy declared war on Austro-Hungary, and on Aug. 27, 1916, a state of war was declared to exist with Germany. The cost of the war to Oct. 31, 1918, amounted to 48 millards of lire (£1,920,000,000). During the War of 1914-1918, over 15 per cent. of the population were mobilised, and 5,250,000 men passed into the Armies of Italy. The killed and missing amounted to 650,000. The *Navy* includes 5 modern and 6 pre-Dreadnought battleships, 5 armoured cruisers, 30 destroyers, 100 torpedo boats, and 80 submarines. The peace *personnel* of the Italian Navy is about 40,000 all ranks. Spezia and Pola, the chief naval and military ports of the kingdom, are securely fortified.

EDUCATION.—Primary Education is free and compulsory, and evening continuation classes are also compulsory for military recruits. It is maintained by local taxation and State grants. Secondary education is generally State-maintained, and schools are increasing in number. Several of the Universities are of very ancient foundation.

COMMUNICATIONS.—On June 30, 1922, there were 9,800 miles of railway open for traffic, 435 being electrified; the post-offices (1919) numbered 11,314, and there were 35,328 miles of telegraph line. The sea-going commercial marine (1922) consisted of 1,016 steamers (2,698,722 tons) and 397 sailing vessels (167,613 tons). In 1921 (including coasting traffic) 34,406,285 tons entered and 33,696,401 tons cleared at Italian ports.

	1920–21.	1921–22.
Revenue ....*Lire*	21,344,000,000	24,927,859,000
Expenditure ...	31,024,291,000	37,596,537,000
Public debt (March 31, 1923)		116,975,000,000

	1921.	1922.
Imports..............	£17,267,000,000	£15,728,000,000
Exports	8,275,000,000	9,293,000,000
Imports from U.K.	—	2,020,532,000
Exports to U.K.	—	1,120,064,000

CAPITAL, Rome, on the Tiber. Population (1921), 691,314. Other towns are Naples (780,220), Milan (718,304), Turin (502,274), Palermo (400,348), Genoa (300,784), Catania (255,394), Trieste (238,655), Florence (253,565), Bologna (210,969), Messina (176,794), Venice (171,665), Bari (131,143), Leghorn (114,813), Padua (112,021), and Ferrara (107,618).

FLAG: Three vertical bands, green, white, red (with arms on white band).

BRITISH EMBASSY.

Embassy, via Venti Settembre, Rome.
British Ambassador, His Excellency the Rt. Hon. Sir R. W. Graham, G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G., C.B. (1922) £8,000
Counsellor, Howard W. Kennard, C.M.G., C.V.O.
1st Sec., E. H. J. Leslie, C.M.G., M.V.O.
2nd Sec., O. C. Harvey.
3rd Sec., C. J. W. Torr.
Hon. Attaché, H. D. Creek.
Commercial Sec. (Grade I.), J. H. Henderson, O.B.E.
Do., (Grade III.), H. C. A. Carpenter.
Naval Attaché, Commd. R. T. Down, C.V.O., D.S.O., R.N.
Mil. Attaché, Lt.-Col. W. F. Blaker, D.S.O., O.B.E.
Archivist, W. E. Fuller, M.B.E.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Rome—Consul, Alfred Lemon.
,, *Vice-Consuls*, H. D. Johnson; Edward E. Berry (*acting*)
Civita Vecchia—V.-Cons., J. B. Ingle (*acting*).
Bari—Consul, Paul Wilkinson.
,, *Pro-Consul*, Silvio Cirielli.
Barletta—Vice-Consul, A. Reichlin.
Brindisi—Vice-Consul, D. Dionisi.
Manfredonia — Vice-Consul, Francesco Cafarelli.
Taranto—Vice-Consul, M. de Noto.
Cagliari—Consul, Romulus Henry Pernis.
Sassari—V.-Cons., Chev. G. Sechi-Pieroni.
Florence—Consul, Maj. Charles W. Maclean, D.S.O.
,, *Vice-Consul*, Gennaro Placci.
,, *Pro-Consul*, C. R. Atkinson-Grimshaw.
Genoa—C.-Gen.. Harry L. Churchill. C.M.G.
,, *Vice-Consuls*, Francis O'Meara; Cyril O. Harrey (*acting*).
,, *Pro-Consul*, L. S. Leadley.
Bologna—Vice-Consul, H. de C. Harston.
Bordighera—Vice-Cons., A. E. Turton.
San Remo—V.-Consul, Meysey Turton.
,, *Pro-Consul*, Itala Scotto.

Savona—Vice-Consul, H. C. Swan.
,, *Pro-Consul*, Angelo Aschiero.
Spezia—Consul, S. Guattari-Stafford, O.B.E.
,, *Pro-Consul*, H. Alinghieri.

Leghorn—Consul, E. Mervyn de Garston.
,, *Vice-Consul*, Capt. C. J. Bateman
,, *Pro-Consul*, F. B. Lamb.
Ancona—V.-Consul, Edward A. Kane.
,, *Pro-Consul*, Humbert Kane.
Elba—Vice-Consul, J. C. R. Airey.
Perugia—Vice-Consul, R. B. P. Frost.

Milan—Consul-Gen., G. B. Michell, O.B.E.
,, *Vice-Consul*, E. C. Cartwright.
Mennagio—Vice-Consul, C. Mylius.

Naples (S. Italy)—Consul-General, P. A. Somers-Cocks, C.M.G.
,, *Vice-Consul* (vacant).
,, *Pro-Consul*, A. E. Watkins.
Castellamare—V.-Cons., E. S. Albanese.
Reggio—Vice-Consul, E. Briglia.
Salerno—Vice-Consul, Pio Consiglio.

Palermo (Sicily)—Consul, R. G. Macbean, M.V.O.
,, *Vice-Consul*, Wm. A. Morrison.
Catania—Vice-Consul, W. A. Franck, M.B.E.
,, *Pro-Consul*, Robert E. Franck.
Marsala—Vice-Consul, Harry H. Clark.
Messina—Vice-Consul, J. B. Heynes, M.B.E.
,, *Pro-Cons.*, Guiseppe Vadala.
Milazzo—Vice-Consul, Stefano Trifiletti.
Porto Empedocle—V.-Consul, Calogero Deleo.
Pozzallo—V.-C., Francesco P. Ginnta.
Terranova—Vice-Cons., Francesco Bresmes.
Trapani—Vice-Consul, G. D'Ali.

Rhodes—Consul, Harold Patteson.
,, *Vice-Consul*, A. Biliotti.

Trieste—Consul, W. R. Mackness.
,, *Vice-Consul*, N. Salvari, M.B.E.

Venice—Vice-Consul, T. J. Anderson.

Tripoli—Consul, J. H. Monahan.
,, *Vice-Consul*,
,, *Pro-Consul*, John Ghirlando.
,, *Hon. Physician*, Dr. Angelo Mizzi.
Khoms—Vice-Consul, Joseph Tate.

Turin—Consul, R. L. Nosworthy.
,, *Pro-Consul*, Vittorio Gallo.

BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE FOR ITALY, 25 Via Lomellini, *Genoa* (Branches 75 Via delle Terme, *Rome*; 12 Via Silvio Pellico, *Milan*; Scali d'Azeglio, *Leghorn*; Via A. Depretis, *Naples*).

Rome, transit, 44 hours.

ITALIAN COLONIES, &c.

Colony.	Area.	Population.
Libia	810,000	1,000,000
Eritrea	64,000	380,000
Somaliland	193,000	300,000
Tientsin	20	10,000
Konia	40,000	1,000,000
Total	1,107,020	2,690,000

Libia.—The Turkish vilayet of Tripoli and the mutessarifat of Benghazi on the northern coast of Africa, were occupied by Italy in 1911–12, and under the Treaty of Ouchy (Oct. 1912) the sovereignty of the province was transferred to the King of Italy, the spiritual headship over the Muhammadan population being retained by the Sultan. Tripoli is the most easterly of the Barbary States, extending from the frontiers of Tunis to those of Egypt, a distance along the coast-line of nearly 1,100 miles, and inland to the south a distance of about 800 miles. The transferred territory comprises the four sub-provinces or Mutessarifik of Tripoli, Khoms, Jabel-el-Gharb, and Fezzan, and also of Benghazi or Cyrenaica, a total area of 810,000 square miles, with a population of about 1,000,000. There are no rivers in the country, and, the rainfall being precarious, a good harvest can only be reckoned on every four or five years. Barley, dates, olives, oranges, lemons, and vegetables are produced, and the principal imports are metals, British and other European manufactures, tea, beads, wine and spirits, besides a number of articles for barter in Wadai, Bornu, and the Western Sudan, whither caravans proceed from Tripoli. The principal articles of exports are ostrich feathers, ivory, skins, sponges, hides, esparto grass, wool, cattle, and horses. The ancient ruins in Cyrenaica, *i.e.*, at Cyrene, Ptolemais, and Apollonia, are interesting to explorers, as well as those at Leptis Magna, which is close to Khoms, or 70 miles from the city of Tripoli. The population of Benghazi consists of Arabs, Greeks, Maltese, and a few Levantines. The commerce in cereals, wool, cattle for Malta, and other agricultural produce, is considerable, when a sufficient rainfall causes good harvests. The capital of "Tripolitana" is Tripoli (population 50,000), and of Cyrenaica, Benghazi (population 35,000).

Governor of Cyrenaica, General Bongiovanni.
Governor of Tripolitana, Count Volfe.

Eritrea is a Red Sea colony, and extends from Ras Kasar, 18° 2′ N., to Ras Demoira, 10° 42′ N., and is bounded on N.W. by the Anglo-Egyptian-Sudan, on S. by Abyssinia, and on S.E. by French Somaliland. It consists of a triangular portion of barren and sandy lowland with a coast-line along the Red Sea of about 700 miles, and covers a total area of 64,000 square miles, with a population of about 380,000, of whom about 3,000 are Europeans. The capital is Asmara, Massowa being the chief port, where there is a good harbour. The principal products are potash, skins, and salt, of great value as being the monetary currency of Southern Abyssinia.

Governor of Eritrea, Admiral G. Cerrina.

Somaliland.—Italian Somaliland comprises a coastal strip on the Gulf of Aden and the Indian Ocean, from 11° N. lat. to the Equator, and is bounded on the N. by the Gulf of Aden, on E. by the Indian Ocean, and on W. by British Somaliland, Abyssinia, and British E. Africa. French and British Somaliland lie between Eritrea and Italian Somaliland. The total area is about 193,000 sq. miles, and the population is estimated at 300,000. Agriculture and camel and cattle rearing are the principal industries. The capital is Mogadisho, on the Indian Ocean.

Governor, C. Riveri.

Tientsin.—Italy obtained in 1902 a concession of land fronting the Peiho river (China), with a total area of 20 square miles and a population of about 10,000 natives.

Konia.—Under the *Treaty of Sèvres* Italy received from Turkey the right to occupy the Asia Minor district of *Konia* (40,000 square miles) of which, however, the suzerainty remains vested in the Sultan.

JAPAN.

(Nippon.)

Emperor, Yoshihito, K.G.; *born* Aug. 31, 1879; *succeeded* July 30, 1912; *accession ceremony*, Nov. 10, 1915; *mar.* Princess Sadako, May 10, 1900, and has issue 4 sons.

Heir Apparent and Regent, Prince Hirohito, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., *born* April 29, 1901; *married* (1924) Princess Nagako, daughter of Prince Kuniyoshi Kuni; (*appointed Regent*, Nov. 25, 1921).

CABINET (Sept. 2, 1923).

Prime Minister, Admiral Count Gombei Yamamoto.
Minister of Foreign Affairs, Baron Hikokuchi Ijuin.
Minister for Home Affairs, Viscount Shimpei Goto.
Minister of Finance, Junnosuke Inouye.
Marine, Admiral Takarebe.
War, Gen. Baron Guchi Tanaka.
Justice, K. Hirayuma.
Education, K. Okano.
Agriculture and Commerce, Baron Den.
Communications, K. Inukai.
Railways, Y. Yamanouchi.

Ambassador in London, Baron Gonsuke Hayashi, G.C.V.O., 10 Grosvenor Square, W. 1.
Chancery of the Embassy, 37, Portman Square, W. 1.
Counsellor, Marquis Kinichi Komura.
1st Secretaries, Iyemasa Tokugawa, O.B.E.; Takezo Okamato.
2nd Secretary, Gicho Nishizawa.
3rd Secretaries, Kojiro Inoué; Katsutaro Miyasaki; Kikusuke Minetomo; Toyokichi Fukuma; Kaname Wakasugi; Yokichi Okuma.
Attachés, Takemi Miura; Nobushiro Sugiyama; Sakujiro Kurihara; Shoichi Kanki; Kaoru Maki; Nagao Kita; Katsuo Okazaki; Yoshizo Tanaka; Toyozo Kawanichi.
Naval Attaché, Rear-Admiral Tamaki Tosu, C.B.
Asst. Naval Attaché, Lt.-Comdr. Shiro Takasu.
Military Attaché, Maj.-Gen. Ren-ichiro Okamoto.
Asst. Military Attaché, Capt. Masao Maruyama.
Financial Attaché, Teiji Sekiba (*acting*).
Commercial Attaché, Shinjiro Matsuyama, 116. Gresham House, Old Broad St., E.C. 2.
Asst. do.. Torao Wakamatsu.
Chancellors (37 Portman Square, W. 1), Saburo Kasahara; Chuhei Unno; Tsuneo Hattori; Sukeharu Takahashi; Toichi Araki.
Commercial Chancellor (Gresham House, E.C. 2), Takashi Kato.
Consul-General (*London*), Yoshitaka Hori, 1 Broad Street Place, E.C. 2.
Consul (*Liverpool*), Saizo Mashiko.
" (*Glasgow*), A. Scott Younger.
" (*Middlesbrough*), Waynman Dixon.
" (*Cardiff*), E. H. Trimby.

This ancient and extensive Empire consists of four large and many small islands, said to comprise in all above 4,223, the principal of which are Honshu, Shikoku, Kiū-shū, Hokkaïdô or Yezo, situate to the north of the main island, from which it is separated by the Tsugaru Straits, and Formosa, called by the Japanese, Taiwan. The Ainu, an uncivilised but harmless tribe, who in ancient times occupied the greater part of the country, are still found in Yezo. The Kurile Islands have belonged to Japan since 1875, and in 1876 she incorporated the Luchu (Riu-kiu) Islands under the name of "Prefecture of Okinawa." The empire, with its dependencies, comprises an area of 235,886 square miles, with a population (Oct. 1921) of 79,965,777. The islands are eminently volcanic, and 18 of the summits are still active; the chief of these, Fuji-san, or Fujino-yama, the loftiest and most sacred mountain of Japan, about sixty miles from Tokio, is 12,370 ft. high, and has been dormant since 1707. Japan is also liable to frequent, and occasionally disastrous, earthquakes. The country is very mountainous, and not more than one-sixth of its area is available for cultivation. It possesses numerous fine harbours. The soil is productive, teeming with every variety of agricultural produce. Copper, iron, sulphur, lead, manganese, tin, tungsten, molybdenum, antimony, zinc, agate, cornelian, and rock crystal are found. Gold is found in the island of Sado, and silver mining is prosecuted on a small scale; while there is a good supply of middling coal. Petroleum is also being produced in quantities, especially in the Province of Echigo. Among the vegetable productions may be noted the camphor-tree, paper mulberry, vegetable wax-tree, and a lacquer-tree, which furnishes the celebrated "lacquer" of Japan. The principal timber trees are the Cryptomeria japonica, Pinus Massoniana, and Zelkowa Keaki; the Paulownia imperialis is largely used for fancy boxes and works of art; the maple is merely for ornament. Chestnut, oak, beech, and elm are comparatively rare and little used. The tobacco-plant, tea-shrub, potato, rice, wheat and other cereals are all cultivated; rice is the staple food of the people, about 310,000,000 bushels being consumed annually (in 1922 the home grown crop amounted to 303,460,000 bushels). Agriculture, upon which the Japanese bestow great care, is their chief occupation. The coasts are extremely rich in fish. The floral kingdom is rich, beautiful, and varied, though scented flowers are comparatively few. Fruit is abundant, including the orange, persimmon and loquat; European fruits, such as apples, strawberries, pears, grapes, figs, and peaches are produced, and the American navel orange is extensively grown.

Commerce and Industry.—The chief manufactures are silk and cotton, cotton yarn, matches, paper, glass, lacquer ware, porcelain and bronze, and shipbuilding is an important industry in the yards; the cotton-spinning factories increased from 152 in 1913 to 159 in 1921. The chief imports are raw cotton from India, U.S., Egypt, and China; flour from the U.S.; and piece goods, metals, manures, woollens, wool, drugs, rails, locomotives, and machinery from the U.S.A. and Europe. Sugar is largely imported from the Dutch East Indies, Philippine Islands and Formosa; indigo from Germany, British India and Dutch East Indies; kerosene oil from U.S. and the Dutch Indies; beans, peas, and pulse from China and Korea; and rice, principally from British India, French India, Korea, Siam, and China. The chief exports are silk, cotton fabrics, cotton yarns, refined sugar, knitted goods, copper, matches, coal, camphor, straw plaits, porcelain, earthenware, and marine products.

Communications.—There were 9,198 miles of railroad open in Dec., 1922, in addition to 1,397 miles open in Kora, 758 miles in Formosa and 126 in Saghalien, while the South Manchurian Railway in China (686 miles) is under Japanese control. The mercantile marine of Japan and Her dependencies consisted in 1922 of 3,230 steamers above 20 tons (874 of them over 1,000 tons), and 2,729 sailing vessels over 100 tons. The total tonnage entered and cleared at open ports in 1921 was 107,341,151 (72,294 vessels). The three great ports are Kobé, Yokohama and Osaka, the first named having a large transhipment trade, in addition to direct imports and exports. In 1921 there were 5,963 post offices dealing with 3,858,850,629 postal packets, and 45,003 miles of telegraph line carrying 70,924,692 messages outwards.

Defence.—Service in the *Army* is universal and compulsory between the ages of 20 and 40. The peace strength was reduced in 1922 to 212,731 all ranks The *Navy* includes 11 battleships (5 to be scrapped), 7 battle cruisers (3 to be scrapped), 18 coast defence (5 to be scrapped), 15 light cruisers, 103 destroyers, 10 torpedo boats and 43 submarines (July, 1923). Japan declared war against Germany on Aug. 23, 1914, and her fleet was active throughout the war, while her troops took part in the operations in Siberia.

Education is in the lower grades free and compulsory. High schools are State-aided, and prepare for a 3 years' course at the Universities. There are high schools for girls, and the technical and special schools are well attended. There are six State Universities of Tokio (2), Kyoto, Tohoku (at Sendai), Hokkaido and Kiushu (at Fukuoka).

Estimated Revenue :—	1922-23.	1923-24.
Ordinary.........	*Yen* 1,245,457,634	*Yen* 1,252,926,359
Extraordinary.	236,962,327	123,246,610
Estimated Expenditure :—		
Ordinary	*Yen* 941,762,881	*Yen* 991,585,197
Extraordinary..	540,656,986	384,587,672

Debt (June 30, 1923) :—	
Internal	*Yen* 2,500,281,750
External	1,320,624,818
Total	3,820,906,568

Trade :—	1921.	1922
Imports......	*Yen* 1,614,154,832	*Yen* 1,890,308,232
Exports......	1,252,837,715	1,637,451,818
Imports from U.K.	184,306,843	232,310,383
Exports to U.K. ...	32,772,308	54,437,542

Formosa.—The island of Formosa (Taiwan) was ceded by China to Japan (June 2, 1895) in accordance with the Treaty of Peace. Its total area is 13,500 square miles, with 3,807,329 inhabitants (1921). Imports, *Yen* 40,433,289; exports, *Yen* 23,541,621, in 1921. The colony has been self-supporting since 1906. Estimated rev. and exp. (1922-23), *Yen* 106,002,034. Capital, Taihoku; pop. (1921), 173,359.

Saghalin (Karafuto).—The southern half of this island was ceded by Russia at the close of the Russo-Japanese war. The ceded territory has a total area of 9,824 sq. miles with a population (1921) of 103,515. The Japanese Government is encouraging the settlement of agriculturists, and there is a large fishing industry. Estimated revenue and expenditure (1922-23) *Yen* 18,329,333.

The *Kwantung Peninsula* (capital, Dairen, formerly Dalny), which had been leased to Russia by China, was similarly leased to Japan after the Russo-Japanese war. Area, 1,220 sq. miles; population (1921) 840,657. Dairen provides Japan with a mainland port, ice free all the year round, and the peninsula is fertile. Imports (1920 *Yen* 81,211,303; exports, *Yen* 115,030,780. Estimated revenue, *Yen* 15,947,658, (1921-22) Capital, Dairen; pop. (1921), 131,106.

The *Pescadores* (Bokoto) consists of about 63 islands, with a total area of 85 square miles. and a population of (1921) of 56,600.

Korea (Cho-sen).—By a treaty of Aug. 23, 1910, Korea was annexed to Japan and became part of the Japanese Empire.

Korea is situated between 122° and 128° E. long., and between 34° and 43° N. lat., and the coast is fringed with innumerable islands, of which the largest is Quelpart. Total length, 600 miles from north to south, and greatest breadth 135 miles from east to west, with an area of about 85,156 square miles. Population estimated at 17,452,918 (Dec. 1921); there are 367,618 (Dec. 1921) Japanese in the country. The soil is fertile, but mountainous except in the river valleys. The staple agricultural products being rice and other cereals, beans, cotton, tobacco, and hemp; the other natural products are chiefly gold and hides. Ginseng, a medicinal root much affected by the Chinese, is largely grown under Government supervision in the province of Pyeng-An, and, being a Government monopoly, forms a rich source of revenue. Gold, copper, coal, iron, and other minerals are distributed throughout the country. The principal exports are beans, rice, fish, livestock, cowhides, ginseng, wheat, barley, iron ores, and raw cotton. Manufactures are as yet in a primitive condition, the principal being hemp cloth, brass ware, and an excellent quality of paper resembling the Japanese article, but stouter. The greater part of the sea-borne trade is carried in Japanese bottoms. Considerable progress is being made in the direction of the proper lighting of the coast. The total railway mileage open to traffic is 1,397 miles. Estimated rev. and exp. (1922-23), *Yen* 158,124,167. Capital, Seoul (Keijo-fu); pop. 250,000.

Imports into Korea, 1921	*Yen* 232,381,584
Exports from Korea, 1921	,, 218,277,223

Pacific Islands.—Under the *Treaty of Versailles*, 1919, Germany renounced the sovereignty of all her over-sea possessions, and the German Pacific Islands N. of the Equator have been allocated to Japan. These islands, in Micronesia, are the Pelew, Caroline, Marshall and Ladrone groups, with a total area of about 800 sq. miles, and a population of 48,505 natives and 3,671 Japanese (1920).

Shantung.—The German possessions in the *Shantung Peninsula* of China (Kiao-Chao, &c.), were allocated to Japan.

CAPITAL OF THE JAPANESE EMPIRE, Tôkiô, formerly called Yedo, the residence of the Emperor; population (Oct., 1921), 2,204,400. On Sept. 1, 1923 a disastrous earthquake destroyed great portions of the cities of Tokio and Yokohama. Other cities are—Osaka, 1,296,200; Kiôto, the ancient capital, 613,300; Nagoya, 616,700; Kobé, 636,900; Yokohama, 430,900; Hiroshima, 163,300; Nagasaki, 179,400; Hakodate, 152,000; Kanazawa, 134,500; Kure, 136,800; Sendai, 118,984; Otaru, 108,113; Kagoshima, 103,180; Sapporo, 102,580; and Yahata, 100,235.

FLAG: White, charged with rising sun (red).

BRITISH EMBASSY.

British Ambassador, His Excellency the Rt. Hon. Sir Charles Eliot, G.C.M.G., C.B. (1919) £6,300

Counsellor of Embassy, C. M. Palairet ...

1st Secretary, J. H. S. Birch
2nd Secretary, K. T. Gurney.
3rd Secretary, H. L. Baggallay.
Japanese Counsellor, H. G. Parlett, C.M.G.
Commercial Counsellor (Yokohama), Sir E. T. F. Crowe, C.M.G.
Commercial Sec. (Yokohama),
Naval Attaché, Capt. R. M. Colvin, C.B.E., R.N.
Military do., Lt.-Col. F.S.G. Piggott, D.S.O., R.E.
Air Attaché, Wing Commander S. Grant-Dalton, D.S.O., A.F.C.
Asst. Japanese Secretary, A. R. Ovens.
Archivist, H. E. R. Warton.
Chaplain (*Hon.*), Rev. L. B. Cholmondeley, M.A.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Dairen (Dalny)—Consul, E. L. S. Gordon.
Hakodate—Vice-Consul, F. C. Greatrex.
Kobé—Consul-General, R. G. E. Forster.
" *Vice-Consul*, M. B. T. Paske-Smith, O.B.E.
Nagasaki—Consul, O. White.
Karatsu—Consular Agent, M. C. Adams.
Shimonoseki—Consular Agent, R. McKenzie.
Osaka—Consul, G. B. Sansom.
Sëoul—Consul-Gen., A. H. Lay, C.M.G.
" *Vice-Consul*, W. B. Cunningham.
Tamsui: Formosa—Cons., G. H. Phipps.
Tokio—Consul, C. J. Davidson, C.I.E., C.V.O.
Yokohama—Cons.-Gen., E. H. Holmes.
" *Vice-Consul*, R. Boulter.

Yokohama, 11,260 miles distant; transit, 38 days (*viâ* Vancouver, 23 days; *viâ* Siberia, in pre-war days, 14 days).

KERAK, OR TRANSJORDANIA.

Emir, H.H. Abdullah, second son of the King of Hejaz, *appointed* April, 1921.

Kerak (or Transjordania), bounded on the west by Palestine, on the north by Syria, on the east by Iraq, and on the south by Hejaz and Nejd, has an Arab population of about 500,000 of whom almost all are Muhammadans. the area is unknown as the boundaries are not definitely determined. The extreme west of the country is fertile, and agricultural and pastural industries are carried on, but the rest of the country is almost entirely desert. The Hejaz Railway connects Maan with Amman, the latter being an important station on the Cairo-Baghdad air route.

CAPITAL, Amman.

British Representative, H. St. J. B. Philby, C.I.E.

KHIVA. *See* Russia.

KURDISTAN.

Kurdistan is a mountainous district of Eastern Asia Minor, between Armenia (N.), Syria and Mesopotamia (S.), Persia (E.), and Turkish Anatolia (W.). The Kurds are a semi-nomadic tribe inhabiting the mountainous regions of Turkish Asia Minor and of N.W. Persia. They are believed to be the Karduchi of Xenophon's *Anabasis*, and for centuries they lived in quasi-independence, punctuated by raids and subsequent punitive expeditions. In 1920 the autonomy of Kurdistan was recognised by Turkey and Persia, and by the Supreme Council of the Allied Powers.

The area of the country is estimated at 65,000 to 70,000 square miles, with a population of 2 to 3 millions. The chief centres are Diarbekr, Bitlis, Van (to the east of Lake Van) in the former Turkish dominions, and Urmia (to the west of Lake Urmia) and Kermanshah, in the Persian dominions. *Lake Van* (2,000 sq. miles in extent) occupies the central portion of the former Vilayet of Van; *Lake Urmia* (1,600 sq. miles in extent), across the Persian border, is about 4,000 feet above sea level, and its waters are so salt that fish cannot live therein.

The climate is severe, with a short hot summer and long and severe winter; but cereals, vines and fruit are abundantly cultivated on the slopes of the mountains; rice is grown in the hot, well-watered plains, while the rich pasture-lands of the slopes and valleys support large herds of horses, mules and sheep. The mineral wealth of the country is almost entirely undeveloped, but it is believed to be very great, and there are numerous hot and cold mineral springs; salt is obtained in large quantities in the neighbourhood of Lake Van.

The Kurds are Muhammadans and fierce persecutors of the Christians in their districts and in the neighbouring territory of Armenia.

LATVIA.

(Republika Latvija.)

President, Jahnis Tschakste.
Premier and Foreign Affairs, Z. A. Meierovics.

Minister in London, G. W. Bisseneek, 24 Gledhow Gardens, South Kensington, S.W. 5.
Sec. of Legation, Herbert Leepins.
Consul-General, E. Bihrinsch, 329, High Holborn, W.C. 1.

A Baltic Republic at the eastern and southern shore of the Gulf of Riga, formerly part of the Russian Empire. Latvia was proclaimed an independent state on Nov. 18, 1918. Its frontiers are common with Esthonia, Russia, Poland and Lithuania. The constitution is that of a democratic republic, with universal suffrage and proportional representation. Parliament (*Saeima*) consists of a single chamber of 100 members. The area being about 41,000 sq. miles, with a population of about 2,000,000.

The surface of the country is generally flat with marshy areas, interspersed with many lakes. Agriculture and dairy farming are the principal occupations of the people, and there are many flourishing industries. The fisheries are also of importance. The chief exports are flax, timber, butter, paper and glass; chief imports are agricultural machinery and implements and wood and metal machinery. The total imports in 1922 were valued at 107,000,000 *lats* (francs). The tonnage of ships entered in 1922 was 1,293,515 tons. The chief ports are Riga, Libau and Windau. In 1923 there were 1,807 miles of railway in operation. The revenue in 1923–24 was estimated at 173,000,000 *lats*.

CAPITAL, Riga, at the mouth of the Dvina (Dangava) river, population 280,000; other centres being Libau (Liepaja) 77,000, Dvinsk (Dangavpils) 45,000, Mitau (Felgava) 25,000, and Windau (Ventspils) 18,000.

FLAG: Red, white, red.

BRITISH LEGATION.

British Minister to Latvia (*also to Lithuania and Esthonia*) John Charles Tudor Vaughan, C.M.G., M.V.O. (1922).
2nd Secretary, P. Leigh-Smith.
Naval Attaché, Capt. W. de M. Egerton, D.S.O., R.N.
Military Attaché, Maj. R. B. Goodden, O.B.E.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Riga—Consul, J. Lowden.
Libau—Vice-Consul, A. E. Porter.

LIBERIA.

(Republic of Liberia.)

President (1924-1928), C. D. B. King, *assumed office* Jan. 1, 1920, *re-elected* for 1924-28.
Vice-President, H. T. Wesley.
Secretary of State, E. J. Barclay.
Treasury, J. Harris.
Attorney-General, Louis A. Grimes.
Postmaster-General, A. Karnga.
War & Interior, J. F. Cooper.
Education, Bernard W. Payne, M.D.
Receiver of Customs and Financial Adviser (lent by Govt. of U.S.A.), Sidney de la Rue.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in London (vacant).
Sec. of Legation (Chargé d'Affaires), C. W. Dresselhuys.
Consul-General, C. E. Cooper, 52A Drury Buildings, Liverpool.
Commercial Attaché and Consul, J. T. Grein, 27 Mincing Lane, E.C. 3.
Vice-Consul, A. E. Donaldson.

An independent Negro Republic of Western Africa, occupying that part of the coast of North Guinea which is between the rivers Cavalla, S.E., and Mano, N.W., a distance of about 350 miles, with an area of about 48,000 square miles, and extending to the interior to latitude 8° 50′, a distance of 150 miles from the seaboard. It was founded by the American Colonization Society in 1820, and has been recognised since 1847 as an independent State. The population is estimated at 1,500,000 to 2,000,000, including about 12,000 Americo-Liberians. The principal exports are palm-kernels, piassava, palm-oil, coffee, cocoa, ivory and kola nuts. The chief imports are rice, tobacco, Manchester goods, provisions, spirits, salt, hardware, glass and earthenware and building materials. The executive power is vested in a President elected for four years, assisted by a ministry; there are two houses of Legislature, the Senate, with eight members elected for six years, and the House of Representatives with fifteen members elected for four years. There is no regular army, but there is an enlisted frontier force of about 600 men under native officers. The control of the customs is in the hands of a General Receiver (who is also Financial Adviser) lent by the Government of the U.S.A. There are 10 ports of entry along the 350 miles of coast and 12 interior ports. In 1921, 263 vessels (622,668 net tons) entered and cleared at Monrovia; of these 82 (249,228 net tons) were British.

	1921.	1922.
Revenue, Customs	£51,205	£58,857
Internal	36,411	39,109
Post Office	2,779	1,510
Expenditure	107,109	104,310
External Debt	343,540	303,750
Imports	256,604	237,769*
Exports	170,745	161,215*
Imports from U.K.	54,444	104,747*
Exports to U.K.	112,138	42,297*

CAPITAL, Monrovia. Population, 6,000.

FLAG: alternate horizontal stripes (5 White, 6 Red), with 5-pointed white star on blue field in upper corner next to flagstaff.

Monrovia—Chargé d'Affaires and Cons.-Gen. (vacant).
,, *Vice-Consul*, R. C. Stevenson.
Fernando Po—Vice-Consul, Lewis S. May.

Monrovia, 3,650 miles distant; transit, by tri-monthly English steamers from Liverpool, 11 to 20 days.

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* First nine months of 1922.

LIECHTENSTEIN.

(Fürstentum Liechtenstein.)

Prince, Johann II., *b.* Oct. 5, 1840; *suc.* Nov. 12, 1858.
Administrator, Gustav Schädler (*appointed* June 9, 1922).

A Principality on the Upper Rhine, between the Austrian province of Vorarlberg and Switzerland; area 59·61 square miles, pop. (1921) 11,500. The main industries are agriculture (chief products being corn, cattle, wine and turf) and textiles. Revenue (1921), 693,270,520 *francs*; expenditure 633,491,520 *francs*; debt 345,849,520 *francs*.

CAPITAL, Vaduz. Pop. 1,400.

LITHUANIA.

(Lietuva.)

President, A. Stulginskis (May 15, 1920).
Premier and Foreign Affairs, Dr. Ernest Galvanauskas.

Minister in London, Monsieur T. Narusevicius.
Legation, 10 Palace Gate, W. 8.
1st Sec. (vacant).
2nd Sec., K. Gineitis.
Commercial Attaché, V. K. Rackauskas.

The independence of the Lithuanian Republic (Lietuva) was proclaimed at Vilna on Feb. 16, 1918. The Republic consists of the former Russian Government of Kovno and portions of the Suvalki and Vilna Governments, and is bounded on the N. by Latvia, on the S. by the German district of Königsberg and Poland, on the E. by Poland, and on the W. by the Baltic Sea, the total area included in the Republic (including Memel Territory) being about 20,000 sq. miles, with an estimated population of 2,000,000. Memel Territory was occupied by Lithuania in Jan. 1923, and negotiations as to its final status are still (Nov. 1923) in progress between the Lithuanian Government and the Conference of Ambassadors.

The legislature consists of a single chamber Assembly (*Seim*) of 78 members, elected by universal adult suffrage, the Executive being entrusted to a council of ministers. A new currency was issued in Oct. 1922 to supersede the depreciated German *mark*. 1 *Lit* of 100 *cents* = one tenth U.S. gold $. Rate of exchange (Sept. 1923) *lits* 46·40 = £1.

CAPITAL, Kovno, on the Niemen (pop. 100,000), other centres being Memel, on the Baltic (50,000), and Shavli (25,000).

FLAG: Three horizontal bands, yellow, red, green.

BRITISH LEGATION.

British Minister to Latvia, Lithuania and Esthonia, John Charles Tudor Vaughan, C.M.G., M.V.O. (1922).
2nd Secretary, P. Leigh-Smith.
Military Attaché, Major R. B. Goodden.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICERS.

Kovno—Consul, H. H. Cassells.
,, *Vice-Consul*, R. A. Lee (*acting*).
Transit, 2 days.

LUXEMBURG.

(Grand-Duché de Luxembourg.)

Grand Duchess, H.R.H. Charlotte, *born* Jan. 23, 1896, *succeeded* (on the abdication of her sister) Jan. 9, 1919; *married*, Nov. 6, 1919, Prince

Felix of Bourbon-Parma. *Heir Apparent*, Prince Jean, *born* Jan. 5, 1921.

Minister of State, M. Reuter.

Chargé d'Affaires, M. A. B. Pescatore.

Consulate-General in London, 37 Bedford Square, W.C. 1.

A Grand Duchy in Central Europe, bounded by Germany, Belgium, and France; it formed part of the Germanic Confederation, 1815–66, and was included in the German "Zollverein." In 1867 the Treaty of London declared it a neutral territory under the sovereignty of the King of the Netherlands, on whose decease, 23 Nov., 1890, it passed to the Duke of Nassau. The territory was invaded and overrun by the Germans at the commencement of the war in 1914, but was liberated in 1918, U.S. troops entering the capital on Nov. 22. By the *Treaty of Versailles*, 1919, the country is declared to be free from all ties with Germany. The area is 999 square miles; the population (1916) 263,824, nearly all Roman Catholics. The principality is rich in iron-ore. The revenue in 1921 was estimated at 63,808,926 francs, expenditure 149,773,345 francs; debt (1 Jan., 1921) 128,000,000 francs. There are 328 miles of railway. The army numbers about 300 men. The capital, Luxemburg (population 45,676), is a dismantled fortress.

FLAG: Red, white, blue.

British Envoy, Rt. Hon. Sir G. D. Grahame, G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G. (1922).

Consul-General, M. C. Gurney, C.M.G., M.V.O.

Consul N. le Gallais.

Pro-Consul, Etienne Victor.

MEMEL.

(*See also* **Lithuania.**)

Under the *Treaty of Versailles* Germany renounced the sovereignty over the town and territory of Memel, and a French High Commissioner, with a small garrison, governed the Territory in the name of the Allies until Jan. 1923, when the Territory was invaded and occupied by the Lithuanians. Negotiations are proceeding as to the terms of autonomy upon which it shall be placed under Lithuanian sovereignty. The total area administered is 945 square miles, with a population of about 150,000, of whom about 42,000 inhabit the town of Memel.

Memel—Vice-Consul, Raleigh Le May.

MEXICO.

(Estados Unidos Mexicanos.)

President, Alvaro Obregon, *assumed office* Dec. 1, 1920.

CABINET (Dec. 1, 1920).

Minister of the Interior, Gen. P. E. Calles

Foreign Affairs, Señor Alberto J. Pani.

Finance, Señor A. de la Huerta.

Communications, Gen. Amado Aguirre.

Industry and Commerce, Señor Miguel Alessio Robles.

War, General Francisco R. Serrano.

Education, Señor José Vasconcelos.

Legation, 48 Belgrave Square, S.W. 1.

Consul-General in London, Senor Don A. Mascarañas, 25, Craven Road, W. 2.

Liverpool—Consul, Señor Don Rafael Aveleyra, 51 South John Street.

Glasgow—Consul, Señor Don Filiberto Valero, 30, Hill Street.

Mexico occupies the southern part of the continent of North America, with an extensive seaboard to both the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, extending from 15° to 32° 30′N. lat. and 87 to 117° W. long., and comprising one of the richest and most varied zones in the world. It comprises 27 states, 3 territories, and the federal district of Mexico, making in all 31 political divisions, comprehending an area of 768,883 square miles with a population of (1910) 15,063,207.

The two great ranges of North America, the Sierra Nevada and Rocky Mountains, are prolonged from the north to a convergence towards the narrowing Isthmus of Tehantepec, their course being parallel with the west and east coasts. The surface of the interior consists of an elevated plateau between the two ranges, with steep slopes both to the Pacific and Atlantic (Gulf of Mexico). In the west is the Peninsula of California, with a mountainous surface, separated from the mainland by the Gulf of California. The Sierra Nevada, known in Mexico as the *Sierra Madre*, terminates in a transverse series of volcanic peaks, from Colima on the west to Citlaltepete on the east, the intermediate and highest peaks being Ixtaccihuatl (17,879 feet) and Popocatepetl (19,784 feet). The low-lying lands of the coasts form the *Tierra Caliente*, or tropical regions (below 3,000 feet), the higher levels form the *Tierra Templada*, or temperate region (from 3,000 to 5,000 feet), and the summit of the plateau with its peaks is known as *Tierra Fria*, or cold region (above 5,000 feet). The only considerable rivers are the *Rio Grande del Norte*, which forms part of the northern boundary, and is navigable for about 70 miles from its mouth in the Gulf of Mexico, and the *Rio Grande de Santiago*, which runs from Lake Chapala to the Pacific. The remaining streams are governed by the formation of the land, and run in mountain torrents between deep-cut cañons or "barrancas." The largest fresh-water lakes are *Chapala*, some 50 miles in length, and *Patzcuaro* and *Xochimilco*. In the north-west are saline lakes amid bare and dry regions. The climate varies according to the altitude. Yellow fever sometimes occurs at Merida, Yucatan.

The earliest invaders, or *Toltecs*, gave place in the 13th century to the *Aztecs*, who were conquered in the 16th century by Spanish adventurers under *Hernan Cortes*.* Spanish rule was established at *Tenochtitlan*, a 14th century Aztec city (now Mexico), and Mexico remained a Spanish dominion until its freedom was asserted by a revolutionary war, 1810–1827. From 1837–1848 the province of Texas gave rise to hostilities with the United States, terminating in a three years' war and a cession of the disputed territory to the victorious northern States. In 1810 a Republic was proclaimed, but Iturbide declared himself Emperor in 1821. He was shot in 1824, and a Republic was again established. In 1862 the French troops came to Mexico, and in 1864 an Empire under Ferdinand Maximilian of Austria was declared. In 1867 the downfall of the Empire and the death of the Emperor gave rise to the new Republic, which has endured to the present day. The most prominent of modern Presidents is *Porfirio Diaz*, who ruled (except during 1880-4) from 1876 to May 25, 1911. Since the fall of Diaz internal disturbances, in which eleven Presidents have figured, have continued with varying degrees of intensity, and considerable friction (amounting almost to a state of war) has arisen with the United States. On July 15, 1914, Venustiano Carranza assumed control of the executive, but his anti-foreign attitude and legislation, together with the seizure of many properties (a few of which belonged to British subjects) led to a refusal of the British Government to grant recognition of his administration. The degree to which Carranza departed from his declaration of neutrality during the Great War undoubtedly influenced the British Government when this policy was adopted. Carranza was overthrown by a further revolution in 1920, and is believed to have been shot by the insurgents. After the fall of Carranza the executive power was assumed by de la Huerta as provisional President, and on Dec. 1, 1920, General Obregon, whose *coup d'état* had caused the downfall of Carranza, became head of the Republic. The determination of the new government to uphold the Carranza constitution of 1917, which has led to confiscatory measures in connection with nationalization of the petroleum of the country, and contains (among other departures from the accepted comity of nations) provisions which restrict the rights of foreigners, has caused the British, American, French and Belgian governments to adopt a policy of non-recognition of the Obregon administration until foreign interests are treated with the respect customary among enlightened nations. The expropriation, without payment of compensation, of several hundreds of private properties, in pursuance of the Obregon agrarian policy, has called forth strong protests from foreign Powers.

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* The remains of *Hernan Cortes* have been definitely located in the Temple of Jesus, Mexico City. They are contained in a marble vault, with the funeral garments.

Acapulco, Manzanillo, Mazatlan, Salina Cruz, and Guaymas are the chief ports on the Pacific; and Vera Cruz, Tampico, Progreso, and Puerto Mexico on the Atlantic or Gulf of Mexico. There were 15,804 miles of railroad open on Sept. 16, 1912, and 40,687 miles of telegraph. The railroads have in a large measure been built by American and English companies.

The principal agricultural crops are maize, wheat, barley, Chile-pepper, sugar, coffee, cotton, tobacco, vanilla, flax, grapes, and all kinds of tropical fruit. The maguey, or Mexican aloe, yields a favourite beverage, "pulque"; other species of the same plant supply pita-flax and sisal-hemp (henequen). The forests abound in mahogany, rosewood, ebony, and caoutchouc trees. The mineral wealth is very great; silver and gold, copper, lead, and quicksilver, iron and coal, are the leading products of the mines. Woollen and cotton spinning and weaving, and other branches of industry, are encouraged by high protective duties. The imports, nevertheless, consist very largely of textile manufactures. Of the exports 45 per cent. consist of silver and gold; sisal hemp (henequen), coffee, hides and skins, timber, logwood, vanilla, tobacco, dyestuffs, sugar, and drugs ranking next in importance.

The monetary system has recently been placed on a gold basis, with a gold *peso*=50 cents U.S. currency. In Sept. 1922, the Mexican Government undertook to set aside for the service of the debt the sum of 30,000,000 gold *pesos* in 1923, rising by 5 million gold *pesos* annually to 50 million gold *pesos* in 1927. The total of the debt in Sept. 1922, was stated at 508,830,300 gold *pesos* (=$254,415,150 U.S.) of which about one half was raised for railroad purposes.

The language of the country is Spanish.

Estimated revenue	(1922)	$216,000,000
Estimated expenditure		327,000,000
Total Exports	(1919)	£36.730.000
Total Imports	(1919)	£16,461,000

	1919.	1920.
Imports from U.K.	£1,348,230	£4,566,207
Exports to U.K.	7.173,840	13.444,493
Imports from U.S.	$131.455.100	$195,000,000
Exports to U.S.	148.926,376	180.000.000

CAPITAL, Mexico City. Pop. (1910), 470,659. Other towns are Guadalajara (120,000), Puebla (96 000), Monterey (75,000), San Luis Potosi (70,000), Leon (60,000), Vera Cruz (50,000), Aguas Calientes (48,000).

FLAG: Three vertical bands, green, white, red.

BRITISH LEGATION.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary (vacant) £2,750

In charge of H.M. Legation, H. A. C. Cummins, C.M.G., O.B.E.

Naval Attaché, Capt. F. L. Tottenham, C.B.E., R.N.

Assist. Do., Eng.-Com. H. A. Brown, R.N.

Air Attaché, Wing Commander M. G. Christie, C.M.G., D.S.O., M.C.

Translator, Capt. R. Hollocombe (*tempy.*).

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Mexico City—Consul-General, N. King.
,, *Vice-Consuls*, C. G. Rickards; F. J. Wilson (*acting*).
Chihuahua—Vice-Cons., Thomas Dale.
Durango—Vice-Cons., W. W. Graham.
Gomez Palacio and Torreon — Vice-Consul, Patrick A. O'Hea.
Guadalajara—Vice-Consul, P. G. Holms.
Guanajuato—Cons. Agent, W. Hislop.
Pachuca—Vice-Consul, S. Waters.
Progreso—Vice-Consul, H. J. Cameron.
,, *Pro-Consul*, Manuel E. Reyes.
Puebla—Vice-Cons., W. Hardaker.
Salina Cruz—Vice-Consul, Frank R. Crowther.
Zacatecas—Consular-Agent, G. C. Palmer (*actg.*).
Colima—Consul, D. G. C. MacNeill.
Mazatlan—V.-Con., G. E. S. Watson.
Soconusco—Vice-Consul, R. O. Stevenson.
Tampico—Cons., A. J. de C. Rivers, O.B.E.
,, *Vice-Consul*, Robert G. Pulford.
Monterrey—Vice-Consul, J. B. Sanford.
,, *Pro-Consul*, James M. L. Mackay.
Saltillo—Vice-Consul, R. H. Jeffrey.
San Luiz Potosi—V.-Cons., Dr. H. E. Nolan.
Tuxpan—Vice-Consul, E. G. S. Strong.
Vera Cruz—Consul, John Hutchison.
,, *Vice-Cons.*, A. R. Hogg.
Orizaba—Vice-Cons., S. W. Stacpoole.
Puerto Mexico—V.-Cons. Dr. J. J. Sparks.
,, *Pro-Consul*, Arthur Roddick.

Transit, about 12 days.

MONACO.

(Principauté de Monaco.)

Sovereign Prince, Louis Honoré Charles Anthony, *born* July 12, 1870, *acc.* June 25, 1922.

Heiress Apparent, Hereditary Princess Charlotte Louise Juliette (Duchess of Valentinois), *born* Sept. 30, 1898; *mar.* March 19, 1920, Prince Pierre of Monaco (Count de Polignac), and has issue, a son, Prince Rainier, *born* May, 1923.

Minister of State, Monsieur Maurice Piette.

Secretary of State, M. François Roussel.

Consul-General in London, Paul Crémieu-Javal, 39 Ennismore Gardens, W. 1.

Vice-Consul, C. N. Foreman.

Consular Office, 37, Conduit Street, W. 1.

A miniature Principality on the Mediterranean, between France and Italy, consisting of the old town of Monaco. La Condamine, and Monte Carlo, where is the famous casino, and comprising a narrow strip of country extending from the Monaco Cemetery on the west to St. Roman on the east; it is about 3 miles long and 1½ miles broad, with (1913) 22,990 inhabitants, and a yearly average of over 1,500,000 visitors. The whole available ground is built over, so that there is no cultivation. There is a small harbour (24 ft. alongside quay) and the import duties are the same as in France. There is a local police force of 200 men.

CAPITAL, Monaco.

FLAG: Red and white.

Monaco—Consul, J. W. Keogh, O.B.E. (Nice).

,, *Vice-Consul*, Lt.-Col. H. P. Meares, O.B.E.

MONTENEGRO. *See* YUGO SLAVIA.

MOROCCO.

(Maghreb el aksa.)

French and Spanish Protectorate.

Sultan, Mulai Yusef, G.C.M.G., *proclaimed* Aug. 18, 1912.

Morocco, the largest of the Barbary States, is situate in the north-west of the African Continent, between 27°-36° N. lat. and 1°-11° 40′ W. long, with a total area estimated at 314,000 square miles, and a population of about 7,000,000. Morocco is traversed from the Atlantic coast in the south-west to the Algerian frontier in the north-east by five parallel ranges, known generally as the *Atlas Mountains*. Between the various ranges lie well-watered and fertile plains, the lower slopes of the northern flanks of the mountains being well-wooded, while the southern slopes are exposed to the dry winds of the desert and are generally arid and desolate. The most northerly point of Morocco is the peninsular of Ceuta, which is separated from the Continent of Europe by the narrow strait of Gibraltar. The Jebel Musa dominates the promontory, and with the rocky eminence of Gibraltar was known to the ancients as *The Pillars of Hercules*, the western gateway of the Mediterranean. Between 32° N. and 30° N. is the headland Ghir, which encloses a bay containing the port of Agadir formerly known as the "Gate of the Sudan." This port formed the bone of contention between France and Germany in 1911-1912.

The climate is generally good and undoubtedly healthy, especially on the Atlantic coast, the country being sheltered by the Atlas Mountains from the hot winds of the Sahara. The extremes of temperature in Tangier and Mogador are 92° Fahrenheit in the summer and 37° in the winter, with a rainy season from October to May. The Mediterranean coast is drier and less temperate, but not unhealthy, while the plains of the interior are intensely hot.

Government.—From the end of the 8th century A.D. until the year 1912 Morocco was ruled by a despotic Amir or Sultan of various dynasties, that of Filali having reigned since 1649. The imperial umbrella (the symbol of sovereignty) was passed on by nomination, and the rule was arbitrary and unchecked by any civil limits. The country was subject to European intervention at many periods, and during the closing years of the nineteenth century the dominant power in the country was France, whose Algerian territory formed the eastern boundary. By the Anglo-French Convention of 1904 Great Britain had recognised the predominance of French rights, but in 1905 Germany exhibited an interest in Moroccan affairs, and at the *Algeciras Conference* in January, 1906, an attempt was made by the Powers to define the various interests, and to establish order in the country by means of an organised police force. Between 1906 and 1911 there were frequent conflicts between French troops and Moroccan tribesmen, and in 1908 internal dissensions led to the defeat and deposition of the Sultan Abd el Aziz IV. by his brother Hafid, who eventually triumphed and was recognised by the Powers in 1909. In 1912 Sultan Hafid abdicated and accepted a pension from France, and was succeeded by his brother Moulai Yusef.

France is the paramount power in Morocco, and the Government of the greater part of the country is administered by the French Republic, which is recognised as the "protecting power." In addition to France, the kingdom of Spain has had relations with Morocco for many centuries. The northern portion of Morocco, as defined in the Franco-Spanish Treaty of 1912, forms a Spanish "sphere of influence." In this Spanish zone there were tribal risings in 1921, and during the operations to quell these risings the Spanish Expeditionary force met with serious reverses in the neighbourhood of Melilla. A Civil High Commissioner was appointed in 1922 over the Spanish zone to inaugurate a policy of pacification. *Ceuta*, in 35° 54′ N. lat. and 5° 18′ W. long., has been a Spanish possession since the close of the 16th century, and forms part of the administrative province of Cadiz, and the adjacent Alhucema and Zaffarin islands are Spanish possessions. A special international *régime* was designed for *Tangier* before the War by negotiations between the British. French and Spanish Governments, but the outbreak of the War prevented this *régime* from being put into operation. Pending further negotiations the town and zone are administered by the Sultan's representative and the diplomatic body.

Among the agricultural products are wheat, barley, maize, beans, peas, birdseed, linseed, coriander, cummin, fenugreek, esparto, and hemp, and the northern slopes of the Atlas produce many fruits, principally figs, almonds, pomegranates, lemons, olives, oranges and dates, the latter growing also on the southern slopes and in the plains. The live stock includes large quantities of horses, cattle, sheep and goats, while the poultry and egg industry is of increasing importance. Antimony, iron, coal, copper, lead and tin (the last three in considerable quantities) are known to exist, and gold and silver are also found. Rock salt and brine are exported in large quantities. The trade of Morocco is chiefly with France and Algeria, Great Britain and Spain, the chief imports being cottons, sugar and soft goods, the exports being grain, eggs, hides and skins, and wool. The unit of currency in the French protectorate is the franc, while in the Tangier zones the franc, the Spanish and the *Hassani peseta* are all current, and in the Spanish zone the two last of these currencies.

Communications.—The French have built some narrow gauge military railways from Casablanca to Rabat, to Kinitra and Mequinez, and to Settet, while the Franco-Spanish treaty provides for a line from Tangier to Fez. Telegraphic communication is established by submarine cables from Tangier to Cadiz, Tarifa and Oran, and there are wireless stations at Tangier, Rabat, Casablanca, and Mogador; inland lines have been built by the French to Fez and to some of the ports, as well as to the borders of the Spanish zone, and the latter line will shortly be extended to Tangier. Roads have also been constructed in the French zone, and it is now possible to go to Fez or Marrakesh by motor-car.

The principal *Harbours* are Tetuan, Tangier, El Araish, Rabat, Casablanca, Mazagan, Saffi, Mehedia, and Mogador.

	1921.	1922.
Total Imports........*fcs.*	1,085,413,524	966,990,151
Total Exports.........	315,766,317	256,263,497
Imports from U.K....	163,864,857	47,205,408
Exports to U.K.	144,686,697	32,159,534

CAPITAL, FEZ. Population, 70,539.

Other towns (with populations exclusive of French army of occupation) are Marrakesh or Morocco (139,874), Mequinez (36,662), Rabat (30,953), Sallee (24,202), Tangier (45,000), Casablanca (101,690), Tetuan (30,000), Mazagan (21,495), and Saffi (26,396).

BRITISH DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR OFFICERS.

Tangier—British Agent and Consul-General, Malcolm Arnold Robertson, C.M.G. (1921) £3,000
2nd Secretary, W.M. Codrington.
Interpreter and 2nd Secretary, A. Irwin, C.M.G.
Vice-Consuls, Lt.-Col. Gilbert Mackereth, M.C.; G. C. Allchin, M.C. (*acting*); A. Williamson-Napier (*acting*).
Pro-Consul, L. Morillo.
Arzilar—Consular-Agent, I. L. Benshiton.
Laraiche—Vice-Consul, L. Forde (*acting*).
" *Pro-Consul*, N. C. E. H. Taylor.
Tetuan—Vice-Consul, C. A. W. Were.
" *Pro-Consul*, Albert F. Morillo.
Casa-Blanca—Consul, C. E. Heathcote-Smith, O.B.E.
" *Vice-Consul*, R. H. Broome.
Marrakesh—Vice-Consul, C. F. Green (*acting*).
Mazagan—Vice-Consul, T. G. Spinney.
Mogador—Vice-Consul, F. H. W. Stonehewer Bird.
Saffi—Vice-Consul, G. H. Selous.
" *Pro-Consul*, E. La Fontaine Hunot.
Rabat—Consul, E. G. Lomas, O.B.E.
" *Pro-Consul*, Elias Bensande.
Fez—Vice-Consul,
" *Pro-Consul*, Charles Weston.

BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE FOR MOROCCO, Tangier. *Sec.*, L. J. Brown,

Tangier is distant from London about 1,200 miles; transit 5 days, or by Sud Express, 3 days.

NETHERLANDS (or HOLLAND).

(Nederland.)

Queen, Wilhelmina Helena Paulina Maria, *born* August 31, 1880, *succeeded* her late father, King William III., Nov. 23, 1890; *mar.*, Feb. 7, 1901, H.R.H. Prince Henry, Prince of the Netherlands and Duke of Mecklenburg.
Heiress Apparent, Princess Juliana of Orange-Nassau, Duchess of Mecklenburg, *born* April 30, 1909.
Queen-Mother, Emma, Princess of Waldeck and Pyrmont, *born* August 2, 1858; *married* the late King, Jan. 7, 1879, who died November 23, 1890; acted as Regent 1890–1898.

MINISTRY (Sept. 7, 1918).

Minister of Interior and of Agriculture, Jonkheer Dr. Ch. J. M. Ruys de Beerenbrouck.
Foreign Affairs, Jonkheer Dr. H. A. van Karnebeek.
Colonies, M. S. de Graaff.
Justice, Dr. Th. Heemskerk.
War, M. J. J. C. van Dyk.
Ways and Communications, Prof. G. J. van Swaay.
Finance, M. U. Colijn.
Education, Dr. J. Th. de Visser.
Labour, Commerce and Industry, Prof. P. J. M. Aalberse.
Navy, M. E. P. Westerveld.

Minister in London, Jonkheer Dr. R. de Marees van Swinderen, 32 Green Street, Park Lane, W. 1.
Chancery, 42 Seymour Street, W. 1.
Counsellor, R. C. T. Roosmale-Nepveu.
Attaché, Dr. W. F. L. Graaf van Bylandt.
Director of the Chancery, H. N. Brouwer, 3 Atney Road, Putney, S.W. 15.
Commercial Attaché, F. B. s' Jacob.
Horticultural Adviser, B. Gerritzen.
Consul-Gen., Dr. J. Steyn Parvé, 28 Langham Street, W. 1.
Vice-Consul, Dr. H. G. von Oven.

A maritime Kingdom of Central Europe, situate on the North Sea, in lat. 50° 46′—53° 34′ N. and long. 3° 22′—7° 14′ E., consisting of 11 provinces, and containing a total area of 12,761 square miles, with a population in August, 1922, of 7,029,881. The majority, about three-fifths, belong to the several Reformed Churches; and the remainder are Roman Catholics, with about 107,000 Jews. The land is generally flat and low, intersected by numerous canals and connecting rivers—in fact, a network of water courses. The principal rivers are the Rhine, Maas, and Yssel, with the mouths of the Schelde. The chief native products are herrings and other fish, cattle, horses, swine, sheep, poultry, eggs, seed, potatoes, oats, rye, wheat, barley, beans, peas, buckwheat, beetroot, chicory, flax, hemp, tobacco, and dairy produce. The principal manufactures are shipping, bricks, margarine, cocoa, chocolate, linen, rich damasks, cottons, woollens, cigars and other manufactured tobacco, candles, confectionery, earthenware and pottery, glass bottles and ware, chemical and pharmaceutical products, matches, perfumery, sugar, bicycles and automobiles, boots and shoes, starch, potato flour, engines, metal substances, works of art in gold and silver, incandescent lamps, machinery, motors, paper, printing, oils, beer, "geneva" and other liqueurs. Diamond-cutting employs numerous hands in Amsterdam.

Communications.—The total extent of canals is about 2,000 miles. There were 2,117 miles of railroad open in 1918, and 5,249 miles of telegraph line. The mercantile marine, on Dec. 31, 1922, consisted of 570 steam and motor vessels and 330 sailing vessels, etc. In 1922, 14,074 vessels (48,307,000 cubic metres) entered, and 14,138 vessels (46,564,000 cubic metres) cleared at the various ports. An Act for the damming and draining of the Zuyder Zee was passed in 1918.

Defence.—The Home Forces consist of a conscript army, with an annual levy of 19,500 men, producing a first-line army of 251,000, or (including reserves) 327,000 all ranks. The Royal Navy consisted, on July 1, 1921, of 90 ships (4 of them ironclads, and 1 protected cruiser).

Education.—Private State-aided primary instruction is encouraged rather than public, though the latter is provided if required, by local taxation. The average attendance at primary schools is 96 per cent. Secondary schools for working classes are numerous, well equipped and attended. The principal Universities are at Amsterdam, Groningen, Leiden, and Utrecht, and there are technical universities at Delft (polytechnic), Rotterdam (commercial, Wageningen (agriculture), and Utrecht (veterinary).

	1920.	1922.
Revenue (Budget) ...	*fl.604,832,447	*fl.590,865,700
Expenditure (Budget)	611,358,605	638,948,405

Public Debt (1920):—

Interest-bearing Funded Debt.	
(1) Ordinary	fl.1,074,166,000
(2) War-crisis Debt	961,090,000
Non-interest-bearing Floating Debt	719,498,000
Total	†fl.2,754,754,000

	1921.	1922.
Imports	fl.2,240,219,103	fl.2,027,598,760
Exports	1,369,598,600	1,221,231,211
Imports from U.K.	312,527,169	323,858,937
Exports to U.K.	360,789,390	310,534,678

COURT CAPITAL, The Hague. Pop. (1923), 366,336.

COMMERCIAL CAPITALS, Amsterdam, population (1923), 696,484; and Rotterdam, population (1923), 531,896. Utrecht had over 100,000 inhabitants at the last census.

BRITISH LEGATION (Westeinde 12, The Hague).

British Minister, Sir Charles M. Marling, K.C.M.G., C.B. (1922) £5,000
1st Secretary, H. J. Seymour.
3rd Secretary, Sir Adrian W. M. Baillie, Bart.
Commercial Secretary (15 van Weede van Dijkoeldtstraat, The Hague), R. V. Laming, O.B.E.
Naval Attaché, Capt. W. de M. Egerton, D.S.O., R.N.
Asst. Military Attaché, Lt.-Col. A. C. Temperley, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Archivist, Francis A. Chambers.
Asst. Archivist, H. Speck.
Hon. Chaplain, Rev. R. A. C. Bevan.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

The Hague—Consul, J. M. Prillevitz.
,, *Pro-Consuls*, F. A. Chambers; W. E. Ransom.
Batavia (Java)—Consul-General, J. Crosby, C.I.E., O.B.E.
,, *Consul*, H. A. N. Bluett.
,, *Vice-Consul*, J. Drummond Hogg, M.B.E.
Koepang—Cons. Agent, Charles M. Pilliet.
Macassar (Celébes)—Vice-Consul, Lazarus S. Arathoon.
Medan and Sabang (Sumatra)—Vice-Consul, J. Morton.
Samarang—Vice-Cons., A. R. King.
,, *Pro-Consuls*, M. C. Warren; C. C. Knight.
Sourabaya—V.-Cons., J. Bailey.
Curaçao—Consul,
Paramaribo—See *Surinam*.
Rotterdam—Consul-General, W. N. Dunn.
,, *Vice-Consuls*, E. J. Gorst, M.C. (*acting*); A. W. J. Muller; Norman Smith (*acting*).
,, *Pro-Consuls*, C. S. Demange; F. W. Cresswell.
Dordrecht—Consul, J. G. Vriesendorp, jun.
Flushing—Vice-Consul, Pieter de Bruyne.
Amsterdam—Cons.-General, Henry Tom, M.B.E.
,, *Vice-Consul*, R. Milburn.
Harlingen—Vice-Consul, J. H. Kuhlman.
Leeuwarden—Vice-Consul, R. Buisman.
Ymuiden—Vice-Consul, M. C. Zurmuhlen.
Surinam—Consul,
,, *Vice-Consul*, Rev. W. L. Kissack, M.A.
Nickerie—Vice-Consul, Charles Spence.
Transit, 12 hours.

NETHERLANDS COLONIES.

TOTAL AREA, 832,473 square miles.
POPULATION (1920), 49,514,038.

The possessions of the Kingdom of the Netherlands in the EAST INDIES (Administrative Capital *Batavia*, pop. about 140,000) are very considerable, comprising the whole of the SUNDA ISLANDS and MOLUCCAS: *Sumatra* (area, 162,000 sq. miles), *Java* and *Madura* (51,000 sq. miles), *Netherlands Borneo* (115,000 sq. miles), *Celébes Island* (72,000 sq. miles), *Moluccas* (44,000 sq. miles), *Timor Islands* (18,000 sq. miles); with the exception of a portion of Borneo and Eastern Timor, together with WESTERN NEW GUINEA. JAVA and MADURA have a population (1920) of 34,984,171, and produce a sufficient supply of food for a dense population, besides furnishing sugar (29,272,103 piculs produced in 1922), tobacco, tea, coffee, tin, and other products for exportation (customs receipts, 1922, 43,367,388 fl.). The "outlying" islands are frequently administered by their own princes, subject to the directions of a Netherlands Resident. There was (1922) a colonial army of 1,349 officers and 31,695 men. The colonial revenue for 1921 was about 769,689,000 guilders and the expenditure about 1,055,173,000 guilders. The exports, for private account, amounted in 1921, for Java, Madura, and the other outlying islands, to 1,193,709,000 florins, while the imports for the same year amounted to 1,117,428,000 florins.

In South America the colony of SURINAM, or Netherlands Guiana (imports, 1921, 13,150,025 guilders; exports, 6,562,014 guilders), embraces 49,845 square miles and contains (1922) 108,241 inhabitants; and in the West Indies, CURAÇAO (imports, 18,566,036 guilders; exports, 12,763,971 guilders; population, 33,232) and five other small islands belong to the Netherlands, having an area of 436 square miles, with a population of 21,731 (imports, 1,811,924 florins; exports, 627,365) florins.

Trade of Colonies with U.K.

	1920.	1921.
Exports to U.K.	£35,020,944	£35,504,167
Imports from U.K.	23,661,768	52,073,000

NICARAGUA.

(República de Nicaragua.)

President, Señor Don Bartolomé Martinez.
Minister of Foreign Affairs, Dr. Carlos Cuadra Pasos.

Chargé d'Affaires (London Legation), Señor Don Eduardo Perez-Triana, 49 St. James's St., S.W.1.
Consul in London, Señor Don Narciso Lacayo, 65 Bishopsgate, E.C.2.
Vice-Consul, Wyness B. Gauld.

The largest State of Central America, with a long seaboard on both the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, situate between 9° 45′—15° N. lat. and 83° 40′—87° 38′ W. long., containing an area of 51,660 English square miles and a population (census of 1920) of 638,119, of whom about three-quarters are mixed blood and the rest Indians, besides the Mosquitos, who are mostly in a primitive state.

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* fl.12·106 = £1 (normal). Oct. 1923, fl.11·60 = £1.

† An act of Oct. 22, 1919, authorized a forced loan of 450,000,000 fl., bearing interest at 5 p.c. and redeemable at par in 1934.

Nicaragua was discovered by Columbus in 1502, and was overrun by the Spaniards under Davila in the first quarter of the 16th century, forming part of the Spanish Captaincy-General of Guatemala until 1821, when its independence was secured. The present constitution rests on the fundamental law of Nov. 10, 1911 (amended 1913) and is that of a centralised republic. The President is elected by direct suffrage for four years.

The chief products are coffee, bananas, sugar, timber (cedar, mahogany, rosewood, &c.), tobacco, maize, rice, beans, cocoa, hides, gold and silver. Considerable quantities of foodstuffs are imported as well as cottons and other manufactures, principally from the United States, which also take the greater part of the exports.

There are 146 miles of railway, 2,500 miles of telegraph and 1,240 miles of telephone. Good roads are very few, and transportation, especially in the rainy season (May-Nov.), is attended with great difficulties.

Corinto, on the Pacific coast, is the chief port of the country, handling about 75 per cent. of the total trade. Bluefields is an important port on the Atlantic coast, whence considerable quantities of bananas and timber are shipped to New Orleans. Owing to defective communications the Atlantic littoral is practically isolated from the rest of the Republic and the chief centres of population.

Education is backward, at least 50 per cent. of the population being illiterate.

The official language of the country is Spanish.

	1921.	1922.
Public revenue	*C$2,794,029	C$2,659,689
Public expenditure ...	2,778,518	2,638,346
External debt (Feb. 1)	5,891,927	5,431,581
Internal debt (do.) ...	3,451,500	3,383,200
Exports	8,070,949	7,903,446
Imports	5,309,902	5,123,505
Exports to U.K.	109,474	224,778
Imports from U.K. ...	654,426	485,498

CAPITAL, Managua. Population, 27,839; Leon, 38,318; Granada, 16,773.

FLAG: Three horizontal bands, blue, white, blue (the arms of the Republic on white band, displaying five volcanoes, surmounted by cap of liberty under a rainbow).

BRITISH DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR OFFICERS.

Envoy Extraordinary, Minister Plenipotentiary and Consul-Gen., (vacant).
Managua—Consul and Chargé d'Affaires, T. I. Rees.
,, *Vice-Consul*, H. J. Thompson.
Corinto—Vice-Consul, J. L. Griffith.
Granada—Cons.-Agent, T. Cranshaw.
León—Vice-Consul, W. O. Labern.
Matagalpa—Vice-Consul, Alex. Potter.
Bluefields—Consul, E. O. Rees (*acting*).

Distant 5,800 miles; transit, 30 days.

NORWAY.

(Norge.)

King, Haakon VII., *born* Aug. 3, 1872, accepted the Crown Nov. 18, 1905, *married* 1896 H.R.H. Princess Maud (*b.* Nov. 26, 1869), daughter of King Edward VII.

Heir-Apparent, Olav, Crown Prince, *b.* July 2, 1903.

CABINET (March 5, 1923).

Prime Minister and Minister of Finance, A. T. Berge.
Foreign Affairs, C. F. Michelet.
Agriculture, A. Venger.
Ecclesiastical Affairs and Public Instruction, T. B. Saelen.
Justice, C. L. Rolfsen.
Commerce, Navigation, and Industry, J. H. Rye Holmboe.
Public Works, O. Middlethon.
Social Affairs, O. S. Klingenberg.
Defence, K. W. Wefring.

Minister in London, Benjamin Vogt, 25 The Boltons, S.W. 10.
Offices of Legation, Norway House. Cockspur Street, S.W. 1.
Counsellor, P. H. Birkeland.
1st Secretary (vacant).
Naval Attaché, Commdr. K. Prestrud, R.N.N.
Commercial Counsellor, C. F. Smith.
Consul-General, G. K. Conradi, 36 King St., E.C. 2.
Vice-Consul, Th. V. Aass.

Norway, an independent kingdom, founded in 872 (fundamental law of May 17, 1814), was united with Sweden under the same King from Nov. 4, 1814, to June 7, 1905, when the union was dissolved. The Parliament of 150 members is called the "Storthing," which is divided into two sections, chosen by itself to discuss projected Bills, called "Odelsting" and "Lagting." Norway, the western and northern portion of the Scandinavian peninsula, is about 1,100 miles in length, its greatest width about 250 miles. It is divided into 20 provinces, or fylker, and comprises an area of 124,130 sq. miles with a population (1920) of 2,649,775. The coast-line is extensive, deeply indented with numerous fiords, and fringed with an immense number of rocky islands. The surface is mountainous, consisting of elevated and barren tablelands, separated by deep and narrow valleys. The cultivated area is about one-thirtieth part of the country; forests cover nearly one-fourth; the rest consists of highland pastures or uninhabitable mountains.

Agriculture gives employment to a large part of the population but is unable to furnish sufficient produce for home consumption; hence it has been necessary to import considerable quantities of corn, meat, and pork. Fishing and forestry are important industries and manufactures are aided by great resources of water power, calculated at 12 to 13 millions of horse power, of which about 10 to 11 per cent. are utilized. The imports consist chiefly of the necessary articles of consumption. The chief exports consist of fish, oil, and other products of the fisheries, timber, matches, pulp, paper, skins and furs, nails, minerals, stone, ice, calcium carbide, condensed milk, butter, margarine, tinned goods, saltpetre, &c. Norway voted for prohibition of alcoholic beverages in 1919 (385,000 for prohibition, 275,000 against).

Defence.—Service in the National Militia is universal and compulsory. The peace strength is about 60,000 all ranks, and the war effective is about 360,000 of all ranks. In time of war all males between the ages of 15 and 55 are liable for service. The Navy consists of 4 ironclads, 27 torpedo-boats, 1 gunboat, 3 destroyers, 7 submarines, and several minelayers.

Education is compulsory and free between the ages of 7 and 14, schools being maintained by local taxation with State grants in aid. The attendance is high. Secondary schools are provided by the State, by local authorities, and privately. There are many special schools and industrial and technical institutes. The University of Christiania was attended in 1922 by 2,300 students.

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* C$ = Córdoba, worth $1 U.S.

Communications.—The total length of railways open in 1922 was 2,148 miles, of which 271 miles were private lines. The length of telegraphs and telephones belonging to the State in June, 1922, was 16,910 miles. The mercantile marine, Jan. 1, 1923, consisted of 3,740 vessels, of 1,619,400 net tons. The earnings of the Norwegian mercantile marine in foreign traffic amounted in 1922 to about 462,000,000 *kroner.*

	1920–21. *Kroner.*	1921–22. *Kroner.*
Ordinary Revenue	402,242,800	468,525,300
Expenditure	477,206,700	521,708,600
Public Debt (June 30, 1920)	1,215,959,729	1,307,473,232
	1921.	1922.
Total imports............	1,461,000,000	1,314,000,000
Total exports............	638,000,000	787,000,000
Imports from U.K.	376,692,800	294,260,800
Exports to U.K.	175,076,500	228,609,600

CAPITAL, Christiania. Pop. (Dec. 1, 1920), 258,483. Other large towns are Bergen (91,443), Trondhjem (55,030), and Stavanger (43,778).

FLAG: Red, with white-bordered blue cross.

BRITISH LEGATION.

British Minister, Hon. F. O. Lindley, C.B., O.B.E. (1923) £4,500
1st Secretary, E. J. Hope Vere.
3rd Secretary, D. F. Howard, M.C.
Commercial Secretary, C. L. Paus, C.B.E.
Naval Attaché, Capt. W. de M. Egerton, D.S.O., R.N.
Military Attaché, Col. W. Robertson, D.S.O.
Translator, W. H. Weedon (*temp.*).
Hon. Chaplain, Rev. G. E. Mooney, M.B.E., M.A.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Christiania—Consul, E. G. Cable.
,, *Vice-Cons.*, N. Vorley; F. Cartwright.
,, *Pro-Consul*, J. C. Aird.
**Aalesund—V.-Cons.*, Otto Tyrholm.
†*Arendal—Vice-Consul*, Emil Kallevig.
Bergen—Consul, H. C. Dick, M.B.E.
,, *Vice-Consul*, J. J. Drumm.
,, *Pro-Consul*, Einar Gran.
Bodö—Vice-Cons., M. Christoffersen, M.B.E.
**Christiansand—Vice-Con.*, Carl Reinhardt.
**Christiansund—V.-C.*, J. C. Loennechen.
**Drammen—Vice-Cons.*, Johannes Sveaas.
**Fredrikshald—Vice-Consul*, W. J. Thompson.
**Fredrikstad—Vice-Cons.*, Oscar Thiis, M.B.E.
**Haugesund—V.-C.*, Johannes Sundfor.
**Larvik—Vice-Consul*, O Johannsen.
,, *Pro-Consul*, R. C. Nielsen.
**Lofoten (Svolvær)—Vice-Consul*, John Berg.
**Mandal—Vice-Cons.*, H. P. Tallaksen.
**Molde—Vice-Consul*, Peter F. Dahll.
**Moss—Vice-Consul*, Johan J. H. Vogt.
**Namsos—V.-C.*, Theodor Sommerschield.
**Narvik—Vice-Cons.*, J. N. Aagaard, M.B.E.
**Porsgrund—V.-Cons.*, Christen Knudsen.
**Risör—Vice-Consul*, A. F. Finne.
**Sarpsborg—Vice-Con.*, Alfred Chappell.
**Skien—Vice-Consul*, C. Stousland.
,, *Pro-Consul*, C. P. Winsnes.
**Stavanger—Vice-Cons.*, T. D. Spence.
,, *Pro-Consul*, Charles H. Erskine.
**Tönsberg—Vice-Cons.*—H. Waalmann.
**Tromsö—Vice-Cons.*, Andreas Gabrielsen.
**Trondhjem—V.-Con.*, Francis Kjeldsberg, O.B.E., M.V.O.
,, *Pro-Consul*, S. Christensen.
Vardö—Vice-Consul, Leif Olsen.

Christiania, 656 miles; transit, 59 hours.

OMAN. *See* Arabia.

PANAMA.

(Republica de Panama.)

President (1920-1924), Belisario Porras, *assumed office*, Oct. 1, 1920.

MINISTRY (Nov. 14, 1918.)

Secretary of Government and Minister of Justice, Rodolfo Chiari.
Foreign Affairs, Narciso Garay.
Finance, Eusebio A. Moralez.
Public Instruction, Octavio Mendez Pereira.
Public Works (*Fomento*), Juan A. Jimenez.

Minister in London (vacant).
Consul-General, Don Archibaldo Boyd, Cooper Building, Church Street, Liverpool.
Consul in London (*acting*), Don C. J. Dunbar MacConnell, 232 Finsbury Pavement House, E.C. 2.
Consul in Birmingham, S. Sauri.

Panama, formerly one of the nine Departments of Colombia, revolted in Nov. 1903, and established a separate Government. The area of the Republic is 31,890 square miles, the population 442,522 (excluding Canal Zone). The soil is extremely fertile, but there is little cultivation and nearly one half of the land is unoccupied. The chief crops are bananas, coffee, tobacco, and cereals. The imports are almost entirely manufactured goods and foodstuffs. A railway 47 miles in length joins the two oceans.

	1921-22.	1922-23.
Revenue	£1,065,000	£1,100,783
Expenditure	1,540,000	1,257,426
	1921.	1922.
Imports	£2,396,871	£2,053,709
Exports	512,931	497,496
	1921.	1922.
Imports from U.K.	£305,095	£220,893
Exports to U.K.	138,938	65,504

The total value of supplies purchased for the *Canal Zone Commissaries* for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1921, was $8,096,039 (U.S.Cy.).

The language spoken is Spanish.

CAPITAL, Panama. Population (1920), 66,851. Colon had a population in 1920 of 31,230.

FLAG: Quarterly, white with blue star, red, blue, and white with red star.

BRITISH LEGATION.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary & Cons.-Gen., Maj. Charles Braithwaite Wallis (1923), (also to Costa Rica) £2,500
Naval Attaché, Capt. F. L. Tottenham, C.B.E., R.N.
Asst. ditto, Eng.-Comm. H. A. Brown, R.N.

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* Under the superintendence of Bergen.
† Under the superintendence of Christiania.

* Under the superintendence of Bergen.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Panama—Vice-Consuls, E. S. Humber: R. K. Jopson.
Bocas del Toro—Vice-Consul, W. H. Ponton.
Colon—Consul, Constantine Graham.
,, *Vice-Consul*, H. W. Border (*actg.*).
,, *Pro-Consul*, Lincoln Delgado.

Panama, 4,650 miles; transit from Liverpool direct every ten days, 17 days, or from Southampton fortnightly, 18 days; *viâ* New York, 14 days.

PAPACY, The.

Sovereign Pontiff (260th), His Holiness Pope Pius XI. (Achille Ratti), *born* at Desio, March 31, 1857 *elected* Pope (in succession to Benedict XV.) Feb. 6, 1922.

The office of the ecclesiastical head of the Roman Catholic Church is vested in the Pope of Rome, who is the Sovereign Pontiff of the Western Church, and claims temporal power over the Papal States which were incorporated with Italy from 1860 to 1870, the territory of the Papacy now being confined to the palaces of the Vatican and the Lateran and the Villa of Castel-Gandolfo, which are guaranteed to the Pope (with a yearly indemnity of 3,250,000 lire, which is neither claimed nor paid) by the Italian Government.

British Envoy Extraordinary & Minister Plenipotentiary, Hon. Sir Odo Russell, K.C.V.O., C.B. (1923).
1st Secretary, C. J. F. Dormer, M.V.O.
Temporary Secretary, R. Thynne.

PARAGUAY.

(República del Paraguay.)

President (ad interim), Dr. Eligio Ayala.
Foreign Affairs, Dr. Rogelio Ibarra.
Finance, Dr. Luis A. Riart.
Justice and Instruction, Dr. Lisandro Diaz Leon.
War and Marine, Col. Manlio Schenoni.
Interior, Dr. Modesto Guggiari.

Minister in London, (vacant).
Consul-General in London, Capt. Ernesto Ibañez (*acting*), 14, Chiswell House, Finsbury Pavement.

An inland State of South America, situate between 20°—6° 30′ S. lat. and 54°—62° W. long. The area of Paraguay (exclusive of the Chaco) is computed at 75,700 square miles, and it contains a population of about 800,000.

Paraguay was visited in 1527 by Sebastian Cabot, and in 1535 was settled as a Spanish possession. In 1811 Paraguay declared its independence of Spain, and from 1814–1840 was governed by Francia, a Paraguayan despot, who was succeeded by Lopez, 1840 1862. In 1862 Francisco Solano Lopez succeeded his father, and in 1864 declared war against Brazil, Argentina and Uruguay being involved in the struggle. Against these three nations Lopez conducted a five years' war, which terminated in his defeat and death at the *Battle of Cerro Corá*, March 1, 1870. This dogged struggle reduced the country to complete prostration, and the population, which was 800,000 in 1857, is alleged to have fallen in 1870 to 250,000, of whom barely 30,000 were men. The present constitution was adopted at the close of the war, and under its provisions the head of the executive is the President, elected by an electoral college for four years and ineligible for office for eight consecutive years after the expiration of his term. A Vice-President is similarly elected, and succeeds automatically in the case of the death, expulsion or absence of the President. There is a Cabinet of 5 members.

Paraguay proper consists of a series of plateaus, intersected by abrupt ranges of hills, some of which reach an altitude of 2,000 to 3,000 feet above sea level. The Paraguay and Alto Paraná rivers are navigable at all seasons for vessels of 6 to 7 feet draft. Many of the tributary streams are also navigable for much of the year. The Pilcomayo river is navigable for small craft for 180 miles from Asuncion; but is liable to shrink unduly with drought. The plateaus are covered with grassy plains and dense forest, the soil being marshy in many parts and liable to floods; while the hills are covered for the most part with immense and valuable forests. The streams flowing into the Alto Paraná descend precipitously into that river. In the angle formed by the Parana-Paraguay confluence are extensive marshes, one of which, known as "Neembucu," or endless, is drained by *Lake Ypoa*, a large lagoon, south-east of the capital. The *Chaco*, lying between the rivers Paraguay and Pilcomayo and bounded on the north by Brazil, forms the subject of a long standing dispute with Bolivia; it is practically a dead level, though a slight and uniform rise westward is now known to exist, and suffers much from floods and still more from drought.

The chief agricultural products are tobacco, yerba maté, oranges, timber, quebracho extract, hides and cassava (mandioca), maize, rice, sugar-cane, ground-nuts, and other tropical and sub-tropical plants. The forests contain many varieties of timber, but only cedar and a few of the best known hardwoods find a market abroad. Stock-raising, lumbering, tobacco growing, and the gathering of *Yerba* (Paraguay tea), are the principal industries. The chief articles of export are hides, timber, yerba maté, tobacco, quebracho extract, cattle and meat products, oranges, and petit grain oil. The Army numbers 2,000 to 3,000 men. A railway, 232 miles in length, which belongs to an English company, connects Paraguay with the Argentine railway system. The journey from Asuncion to Buenos Aires (985 miles) occupies 53 hours. Train ferries enable the run to be accomplished without break of bulk. The language is Spanish.

	1921-2.
Revenue (Estimate)	£801,066
Expenditure (do.)	820,574
Foreign Debt (Dec. 31, 1922)	1,315,152
Internal Debt (do.)	439,067

	1921.	1922
Imports	£1,671,784	£1,136,958
Exports	1,863,344	1,979,177
Imports from U.K.	349,784	269,694
Exports to U.K.	2,266	627

Exchange (Aug., 1923), for cheques on London, about $240 to £1.

CAPITAL, Asuncion. Population, 80,000.

FLAG: Three horizontal bands, red, white, blue (with the Arms of the Republic on white band.)

British Minister, Sir B. F. Alston, K.C.M.G. (1922).

Asuncion—Consul (with local rank of First Sec.) and Chargé d'Affaires (in absence of Minister), F. W. Paris.

PERSIA.

(Mamâlik-i-mahrousseh-i-irân.)

Sovereign, Sultan Ahmed Mirza, Shah, *b.* June 29, 1898; *suc.* July 17, 1909; *crowned* July 21, 1914.

Heir Presumptive, Mohammed Hassan Mirza, *b.* Feb. 19, 1899.

CABINET (Oct. 30, 1923).

Prime Minister and Minister of War, Sardar Sepah.
Minister for Foreign Affairs, Zuka ul Mulk.
Interior, Mirza Kassim Khan.
Justice, Muazed es Sultaneh.
Finance, Mirza Mahmud Khan.
Education and Health, Suleiman Mirza.
Posts and Telegraphs, Khudayar Khan.

Envoy Extry. and Minister Pleny. in London, His Excellency Mirza Davood Khan Meftahes-Saltaneh, K.C.M.G., 47 Bramham Gardens, S.W. 5.
Counsellor, Prince Nader-Mirza Arasteh.
1st Sec., Fathollah Khan Noury Monazem es Saltaneh.
3rd Secs., Ebrahim Khan Gharagozlou; Abdol Hossein Khan Ansari.
Attaché, Mirza Abdol Hossein Khan Meftah.
Hon. Attachés, Gholam Hossein Khan Sadri Farid es Saltaneh; Prince Anowshiravan Mirza Salour.
Consul-General in London, Sir Harry Foster, 82 Victoria Street, S.W. 1.

Persia—called by the natives Irán—comprises an area of 630,000 sq. ms., with a population estimated at 10,000,000. By the Anglo-Russian Convention of Aug., 1907, Great Britain and Russia mutually engaged to respect the integrity and independence of Persia, while marking out certain regions in S.E. and N.W. Persia respectively in which each had, for geographical and economic reasons, special interests. On Aug. 9, 1919, this Agreement was superseded by a Treaty between Great Britain and Persia, by which Great Britain agrees to respect the integrity of Persia, and to provide a loan of £2,000,000, in return for the security of diplomatic and commercial relations between the two countries, and for the purpose of establishing order and developing the resources of the State. This agreement was, however, never put into force, and was denounced by the Persian Government (with the concurrence of Great Britain) in Feb., 1921.

In March, 1921, Persia signed a treaty with the Russian *Soviet* Republic, which provides *(inter alia)* for mutual diplomatic and consular representation, restores to Persia Firuzeh and Ashurada, annuls all concessions previously granted to Russians in Persia, hands over the Russian Discount and Loan Bank to the Persian Government, cancels all Persian debts to Russia, denounces all previous Russo-Persian treaties, abolishes the "capitulations" as regards Russian subjects in Persia, and denounces all treaties made between Russia and third Powers regarding Persia.

Persia is mostly an arid table-land, encircled, except on the east, by mountains, those in the north rising to 18,700 ft. The central and eastern portion is a vast salt desert. The only navigable river is the Karun, which was opened to foreign navigation from Mohammerah to Ahwaz in 1888. There are only 8 miles of railway open, and travelling is mostly by caravans, and transport by pack-animals. The cost of carriage is, therefore, very heavy. An option for the construction of a railway from Khanikin to Tehran *viâ* Kermanshah and Hamadan (with a branch to Enzeli on the Caspian) was granted in 1920 to the Persian Railways Syndicate.

The chief products are cereals, cotton, gums, dried fruits, silk, tobacco, and opium. The minerals (little worked) are salt, iron, coal, copper, lead, sulphur, &c., with turquoises. Oilfields in Southern Persia have been successfully worked by an English company since 1902. The only important manufacture is that of woollen carpets (mostly a domestic industry), but shawls, silks, and cotton fabrics are also produced. There are extensive forests in the north and west. Sheep and goats are numerous, and good wool is produced. The Persians are mostly Shiah Muhammadans; but there are many adherents of Babiism (an eclectic form of Deistic religions), and Armenian Christians. The laws and popular education are based on the precepts of the Koran. Persia is divided into provinces, of which the principal are under Governors or Governors-General.

Owing to increasing popular discontent with a corrupt and incompetent administration and an extravagant Court, a nationalist movement began in Dec., 1905. In Aug., 1906, the Shah, Muzaffer-ud-Din, admitting the need for reforms, granted a Constitution. He was succeeded in 1907 by his son Muhammed Ali Shah who was deposed by the National Assembly in 1909, to be succeeded by his son, Sultan Ahmad Shah (under the regency of Nasr-ul-Mulk, until 1914).

The revenue (£1,480,780 in 1913–14) is derived from land tax, Crown lands, customs, opium, salt, and lease of monopolies. The foreign debt of Persia amounted (Dec. 31, 1916) to £6,325,700. British commercial interests in Persia much exceed those of any other country, the trade between the British Empire (including India and Mesopotamia) and Persia amounting to more than 80 per cent. of the total trade of the country. The sea-borne trade of Persia passes chiefly through the ports of Bushire, Bunder Abbas, and Mohammerah, and *viâ* Baghdad and Duzdap. The shipping of the Persian Gulf is principally British.

Persia's Foreign Trade.

(In thousands of krans.)

	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
1913-14	647,165	455,840	1,103,005
1914-15	499,323	396,058	895,381
1915-16	464,108	377,135	841,243
1916-17	494,771	433,895	928,666
1917-18	468,066	338,714	806,780
1918-19	476,287	270,869	747,156
1919-20	629,793	367,817	997,610
1920-21	482,352	355,617	837,969
1921-22	609,775	502,044	1,111,820

The value of the kran has varied (since 1900) from 18 to 70 krans to £1 sterling; in 1922–23 the exchange value was about 4¼*d.*

In 1921–22 the leading imports into Persia were cotton fabrics, sugar, iron and steel goods and tea; the principal exports were heavy oils, benzine, petrol and fruits.

CAPITAL, Tehran (pop. 210,000); other large towns are Tabriz (180,000), Ispahan (80,000), Meshed (80,000), Kerman (50,000), Yezd (60,000), and Shiraz (60,000).

FLAG: White, bordered with green (top) and red (bottom), with arms (lion and sun) in centre.

BRITISH LEGATION.

Envoy Extraordinary & Minister Plenipotentiary & Consul-General, Sir P. L. Loraine, Bart., C.M.G. £5.000
Counsellor, E. St. J. D. Monson.
2nd Secretary, R. H. Hadow, M.C.
3rd Secretary, M. H. Huxley.
Oriental Secretary, G. T. Havard.
Head of Oriental Chancery, Abbas Kuli Khan Nawab, C.M.G.
Military Attaché, Lt.-Col. M. Saunders, D.S.O.
Asst. do., Capt. R. P. L. Ranking, M.C.
Physician, Anthony R. Neligan, M.D.
Archivist, F. Humphreys.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Tehran—Consul-General (*see* above).
,, *Vice-Consuls*, A. C. Trott (*acting*); A. J. Gardener (*acting*); A. W. Davis (*acting*).
Hamadan, Vice-Consul, H. R. D. Gybbon-Monypenny.
Resht—Vice-Consul, T. V. Brenan (*acting*).
Bushire—Cons.-Gen. & Political Resident, Col. A. P. Trevor. C.S.I., C.I.E.
,, *Consul*, Maj. G. T. W. Anson, O.B.E.
Consular Agent, Dr. S. G. Jackson.
Bunder Abbas—Consul, G. A. G. Mungavin.
Lingah—Consular Agent, Dr. S. G. Jackson.
Ispahan—Cons.-Gen., E. Bristow.
,, *Vice-Consul*, M. S. P. Aganoor.
Sultanabad—V.-Consul, E. P. Hutton (*acting*).
Yezd—Vice-Consul, C. E. Treadwell (*acting*).
Kerman—Consul, Lt.-Col. L. B. H. Haworth.
,, *Vice-Consul*, Clarmont P. Skrine, I.C.S.
,, ,, (*Hon.*), Nasrullah Khan.
Bam—Vice-Consul (vacant).
Kermanshah—Consul, N. P. Cowan.
Meshed—Cons.-Gen. and Agent to Govt. of India, Lt.-Col. F. B. Prideaux, C.S.I., C.I.E.
,, *Vice-Consul*, A. A. Hopcroft.
Ahwaz—Consul, Capt. E. G. Peel.
,, *Vice-Consul*, Capt. E. H. Gastrell.
Mohammerah—V.-Cons., C. H. Lincoln (*acting*).
Seistan & Kain—Consul, B. J. Gould.
,, *Vice-Consul*, Maj. Davis Heron, C.I.E.
Birjand—Vice-Consul, Mirza Muhammed Beg (*acting*).
Duzdap—Vice-Consul, Capt. C. J. Hoskins.
Shiraz—Consul, H. G. Chick, C.I.E.
Tabriz—Consul, N. Worrall.
,, *Vice-Consul*, F. A. Gray.

BRITISH CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE at *Tehran*, *Bushire* and *Mohammerah*.

Transit to Tehran, 20 days, *viâ* Caucasus; *viâ* Baghdad about 42 days.

PERSIAN GULF.

See "Countries Contiguous to India" (p. 634).

PERU.

(República del Perú.)

President (1919–1924), Señor Augusto B. Leguia, G.B.E., *assumed office* Aug. 9, 1919.

MINISTRY (March 8, 1921).

Premier and Justice and Education, Dr. J. E. Ego Aguirre.
Minister of the Interior, Dr. Pedro Rada y Gamio.
Foreign Affairs, Dr. Alberto Salomón.
Public Works, Dr. Max Pio Medina.
Finance and Commerce, Dr. Abraham Rodriguez Dulanto.
War, Dr. Huaman de los Heros.
Marine, Señor A. Valle Riestra.

Minister in London, Señor Dr. Don Agustin G. Ganoza, 28 Holland Park, W. 11.
1st Sec., Señor Dr. Don Ricardo Rivera Schreiber.
Naval Attaché, Capitan Federico Taboada.
Civil Attachés, Señor Don L. A. de Souza Ferreyra; Señor Dr. Don Alvaro Pinillos Goicochea; Señor Don Juan Fry.
Honorary Civil Attaché, Señor Dr. Don Enrique Caballero.
Consulate-General in London, 36 & 37 Queen Street, Cheapside, E.C. 4.
Consul-General, Señor Don Oscar Victor Salomón.
Vice-Consul, Señor Don Gerardo Varges.
Con.-Gen. at Liverpool, Señor Don G. Leguia.
Consul, Glasgow, Señor Don Eulogio del Solar.
Do., Cardiff, Señor Don Juan de Aliaga.

Peru is a maritime Republic of South America, situated between 1° 31′ 29″ and 19° 13′ S. latitude and between 69° and 81° 19′ W. The territory between 17° 47′ S. and 19° 13′ S. is occupied by Chile, as the result of the Pacific War of 1879–1882; in 1922 this "Tacna-Arica" question was submitted to arbitration by treaty between Peru-Chile and the arbitration is still in progress. The area of the Republic is estimated at 532,000 square miles, and the population (1921) at 5,550,000. It is bounded on the north by the republics of Ecuador and Colombia, as the latter claims a territory in the Amazonian basin; on the east by Brazil and Bolivia, and on the south by Chile and Bolivia.

Peru was conquered in the early 16th century by Francisco Pizarro (born 1478, died 1541), who subjugated the Incas (a tribe of the Quichua Indians), who had invaded the country some 500 years earlier, and for nearly three centuries Peru remained under the Spanish rule. A revolutionary war of 1821-1824 established its independence, declared on July 28, 1821. The constitution rests upon the fundamental law of Oct. 18, 1856 (amended Nov. 25, 1860), and is that of a democratic Republic under a newly drawn constitution of 1919. The President is elected for five years by direct vote of the people.

The country is traversed throughout its length by the Andes, running parallel to the Pacific coast, the highest points being *Huascaran* (22,050 feet), *Huandoy* (21,100 feet), *Arequipa* (or Misti) volcano (20,013 feet), *Hualcan* (20,000 feet), and *Lirima*, *Tocora*, and *Sarasara*, all over 19,000 feet. There are four distinct regions, the *costa*, west of the Andes, the *sierra* or western slopes of the Andes, the *punas* or mountainous wastes below the region of perpetual snow; and the inward slopes (*montaña*) and boundless forests of the Amazonian basin. The coastal area, lying upon and near the Pacific, is not tropical, though close to the equator, being cooled by the Humboldt-Current; its chief products are sugar, cotton, petroleum, wool, hides and skins, and it contains the chief towns and most of the white population. In the barren mountain section are to be found minerals in great richness and variety which await improved transport facilities before their production can be considerably increased; it is inhabited by Indians in a low state of civilization. Upon the eastern slope of the Andes are to be found very large tracts suitable for cultivation and stock raising, at present almost wholly unexplored owing to lack of communication. This part of the country should show most interesting developments in the future. The tropical lowlands lie east of the Andes towards the borders of Brazil, and consist mainly of unexplored or little known country inhabited by Indians in a savage state. There are here dense jungles, of which the principal commercial product is wild rubber. The gold production in 1921 was valued at £326,458, and in 1920 at £265.972. The Lobos and other islands on the Pacific coast provide guano.

The principal imports are coal, cotton, woollen, linen and silk goods, drugs, earthen and stone wares, machinery, explosives, metals and manufactures thereof, oils, stationery, paper manufactures, timber, and wheat. The chief exports are cane sugar, cotton, petroleum and copper. In Jan.–June, 1923, the U.S.A. sent 36 per cent. of the imports and took 34 per cent. of the exports, while the U.K. sent 22·5 per cent. and took 19 per cent.

The total length of the railways open (1920) was about 1,984 miles; in 1923 about 200 miles of new lines were under construction. There is also steam navigation on Lake Titicaca and the River Desaguadero. The eastern rivers are also navigated to some extent by steam craft. Wireless telegraphy stations have been established in many places.

Defence.—The Army is recruited by voluntary enlistment, supplemented by conscription, and numbers about 5,000 of all ranks; the Navy includes two cruisers built at Barrow, and a destroyer bought from the French Government, and 2 submarines. There is a military aerodrome at Chorillos (near Lima) and a seaplane station at Ancón.

Language.—Spanish is the official language of the country, but native dialects (of which Quichua is the most important) are spoken by a considerable portion of the Indian population.

	1921.	1922.
Public revenue	*£5,479,690	*£6,164,750
Public expenditure	5,660,718	6,033,740
Total Debt	7,825,517	10,247,082
Total imports	15,521,706	10,592,554
Total exports	31,222,322	18,692,870
Imports from U.K.	...	2,024,903
Exports to U.K.	...	6,592,071

CAPITAL, Lima. Population (1920), 176,467; other large towns are Callao (53,000) and Arequipa (40,000).

FLAG: Three horizontal bands, red, white, red (with arms on white band).

BRITISH LEGATION.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary. Lord Herbert Hervey (1923) £3,000
Chargé d'Affaires, J. P. Trant.
Naval Attaché, Capt. G. Wells., R.N.
Asst. do., Eng.-Commr. H. A. Brown, R.N.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Lima—Vice-Cons., John H. Lee.
Callao—Consul, J. P. Trant.
,, *Vice-Consul*, A. J. Hill.
,, *Vice-Consul*, Capt. E. Henslowe, O.B.E., R.N.
,, *Pro-Consul*, H. E. Young.
Arequipa—Pro-Consul, R. W. Stafford.
Mollendo—Vice-Consul, G. H. J. Marshall.
Payta—Vice-Consul, R. Antram.
Salaverry and Trujillo—Vice-Consul, H. E. Dawson.
Iquitos—Consul, J. W. Massey.
,, *Vice-Consul*,

Lima, 7,020 miles; transit, *viâ* Southampton, 30–35 days, or *viâ* New York & Colon, 19–22 days.

POLAND.

(Rzeczpospolita Polska.)

President, M. Wojeiechowski, *born* 1865, *elected* Dec. 20, 1922.

MINISTRY (May 29, 1923).

Premier, W. Witos.
Foreign Affairs, M. Seyda.
Interior, L. Kiernik.
Agriculture, G. Goseicki.
Education, Dr. S. Glabinski
Finance, Ladislas Grabski.
Commerce, Ladislas Kucharski.
Public Health, Dr. G. Bujalski.
Railways, Leon Karlinski.
Posts and Telegraphs, J. Moszczynski.
Justice, S. Nowodworski.
Public Works, J. Lopuszanski.
Labour, Louis Darowski.
War, Gen. S. Szeptycki.

Minister in London, Konstanty Skirmunt.
Legation, 47, Portland Place, W. 1.
Councillor of Legation and Chargé d'Affaires (ad interim), John Ciechanowski.
1st Secretary, Count Edward Raczynski.
2nd do., M. Boleslas Biega.
Mil. Attaché, Capt. Roman Michalowski.
Consul, London, K. Komierowski.
Financial Attaché, Sir M. de Rutkowski, K.C.M.G.
Commercial Attaché, A. Poklewski-Koziell.
Vice-Consul, J. L. Byszewski.

The Republic of Poland was proclaimed at Warsaw in November, 1918, and under the *Treaty of Versailles* (June 28, 1919) the assentors to the Covenant of the League of Nations, and the signatories of the Treaty of Peace, guarantee the independence of the Republic. which is reconstituted within the limits of the 18th-century "Polish Commonwealth." This state extended in the year 1772 over an area of 740,000 sq. kilometres, and included a population of about 13,000,000. The political neighbours of the Republic are the Baltic Sea, the German Republic (Prussian Königsberg District), and the Republic of Lithuania, in the N.; the Republic of Czecho-Slovakia in the S.; the Kingdom of Rumania in the S.E.; Soviet Russia in the E.; and Germany in the W. The present area of the Republic may be estimated at 386,273 sq. kilometres, with a population, at the 1921 census, of 27,160,000 (of whom 18,660,000 are Poles, and 8,500,000 other nationalities). The predominant religion of the people is Roman Catholic, but all faiths enjoy equality, and there are a considerable number of Protestants and a very large number of Jews.

In 1919 hostilities broke out between Poland and Soviet Russia, and after initial successes the "Red" armies of Bolshevik Russia appeared (in August, 1920) likely to deal a crushing blow at Polish independence, the capital (Warsaw) being in peril of capture. A dramatic counter-attack by the Polish troops at the critical period reversed the nature of the campaign. Poland was enabled to conclude peace on favourable terms, and claimed the renunciation by the Soviet at Moscow of about 110,000 sq. kilometres, containing a population of about 3,610,000 (1,048,000 Poles).

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* Peruvian £100 = (Sept. 1922) £100.

GOVERNMENT.—A Republican form of government was adopted by the Constituent Assembly in 1921, the Chief of State exercising the executive authority through a Ministry responsible to the Legislature. The Legislature consists of a Diet (*Sejm*) elected by universal adult (male and female) suffrage, and of a Senate elected by adult (male and female) suffrage of those over 30 years of age. The Constitution voted on March 17, 1921, is very Liberal.

PRODUCTION.—Mining, cotton, metal work, agriculture, forestry and stock raising are the principal industries, the chief crops being rye, wheat, oats, barley, potatoes, and sugar-beet; the live stock includes cattle, horses, sheep, and pigs. There are valuable coal mines in Upper Silesia, Congress Poland, and Little Poland (Galicia); zinc, lead ore, mineral and potassium salts, and in Galicia (Boryslaw) are famous oil fields; the output of crude oil (1919) was 831,700 tons; (1920) 765,020 tons; (1921) 704,870 tons. The chief manufactures are textiles, those of minor importance being machinery and metal works, chemicals, and leather. The exports in former years were principally agricultural produce and textiles, the imports being raw wool, cotton and jute, woollen and cotton goods, and machinery.

DEFENCE.—The peace effective of the army is 17,000 officers and 250,000 other ranks. A small navy, for coastal defence, is being organized.

EDUCATION.—Education is compulsory and free, and there is considerable voluntary effort in addition to the work of the State. Secondary education is conducted on a high level, with good attendances, and there are universities at Cracow (founded 1364), Warsaw, Lwow, Poznan, Lublin, and Wilno; Polytechnics at Warsaw and Lwow, and an Academy of Science at Cracow.

COMMUNICATIONS.—There are about 10,000 miles of railway and over 25,000 miles of telegraph line, with well-developed telephone systems in all the large centres. Over 4,000 miles of navigable waterways exist on the Vistula, Narew, Bug, Warta, and Pilica, of which about 1,100 are navigable by steamers. The free city of Danzig is within the Polish Customs area, free transit for Germany being guaranteed.

FINANCE.—The revenue for 1922 was estimated at 458,620,000,000, and the expenditure at 591,634,000,000, shewing a deficit of nearly 133 milliards of Polish marks, which will be partly met by a loan and partly by credit operations. In accordance with laws of Feb. 28, 1919, and Sept. 26, 1922, a new currency (*Zloty*) is being considered, the *Zloty* being of the value of one 3100th of a kilogram of gold.

CAPITAL, WARSAW, on the Vistula (which is spanned by four magnificent bridges) contains many fine buildings; population 1921, 931,176. Other large towns are Lodz (451,000), the centre of the textile industry; Lwow or Lemberg (219,000); Posen, on the Warta (170,000); Cracow, on the Vistula (182,000); Vilna (129,000); Bialistok (77,000) and Sosnowice (86,700).

BRITISH LEGATION.

No. 18, Nowy Swiat, Warsaw.

British Minister, Sir William Grenfell Max Muller, K.C.M.G., C.B., M.V.O. (1921)......£4,500
1st Secretary, R. W. A. Leeper, O.B.E. (*acting*).
2nd Secretary, W. St. C. H. Roberts, M.C.
3rd „ H. L. Farquhar, M.C.
Hon. Attaché, C. C. Baring.
Hon. Chaplain, Rev. H. Carpenter.
Commercial Secretary, R. E. Kimens, C.M.G.
Naval Attaché, Comr. E. B. C. Dickens. D.S.O R.N.
Military Attaché, Lt.-Col. E. Clayton, O.B.E.
Archivist, W. Edmund Massey.

BRITISH CONSULATES.

Warsaw (No. 93 Aleje Jerosolimskie), *Consul*, F. Savery, O.B.E.
Boryslaw—Vice-Consul, H. R. Wright.
Kattowitz—Vice-Consul, R. M. Buchan.
Lemberg—V.-C., Lt.-Col. J. J. Whitehead, D.S.O.
Posen—Vice-Consul,
„ *Pro-Consul*, B. W A. Massey.

PORTUGAL.

(República Portuguesa.)

President, Manoel Texeira Gomez, G.B.E., *assumed office* Oct. 6, 1923.

CABINET (Oct. 6, 1923).

Prime Minister and Interior (*and War, ad int.*), Senhor Antonio Maria da Silva, G.B.E.
Foreign Affairs, Senhor Domingos Leite Pereira.
Justice, Dr. Antonio de Abranches Ferrao.
Finance, Senhor Velhinho Correia.
Colonies, Capt. Alfredo Rodriguez Gaspar.
Instruction, Senhor Joao José da Conceicao Camoesas.
Commerce, Senhor Joao T. de Q. Vaz Guedas.
Marine, Capt. Abel Fontoura da Costa.
Labour, Senhor Alberto da Rocha Saraiva.
Agriculture, Senhor J. A. de Melo Castro Ribeiro.

Minister Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, Senhor 12, Gloucester Place, Portman Square, W. 1.
1st Secretary, Senhor J. A. de Bianchi, O.B.E., 3 Cumberland Mansions, Bryanston Square, W. 1.
2nd Secretaries, Senhor H. G. da Silva; Senhor J. de Lima Santos.
Naval Attaché, Comm. F. Branco.
Military Attaché, Col. A. I. Ferraz, D.S.O.
Commercial Counsellor and Consul-General (*London*), Senhor O. G. Potier, 12, Taviton St., Gordon Square, W.C. 1.
Vice-Consul (*London*), Maj. M. C. V. Hurst, 11 Portland Place, W. 1.

Portugal lies in 37°—42° 8′ N. lat. and 6° 15′—9° 30′ W. long., being 360 miles in length from N. to S., and averaging about 100 in breadth from E. to W. Continental Portugal contains an area of 35,500 square miles, with a population in 1920 of 6,399,355, and the Portuguese Colonies a total area of 804,841 square miles, with a population estimated at 9,675,000. The Azores and Madeira are regarded, not as colonies, but as a part of continental Portugal. The chief products are wheat, barley, oats, maize, flax, hemp, and the vine in elevated tracts; in the lowlands, rice, olives, oranges, lemons, citrons, figs, and almonds. There are extensive forests of oak, chestnut, sea-pine, and cork, the cultivation of the vine and the olive being among the chief branches of industry; the rich red wine known to us as "port" is shipped from Oporto. Its mineral products are important—copper, lead, tin, antimony, coal, manganese, iron, slate, and bay-salt, which last, from its hardness and purity, is in demand. Its manufactures consist of gloves, silk, woollen, linen and cotton fabrics, metal and earthenwar goods, tobacco, cigars, &c. The exports consist to the extent of 50 per cent. of wine, which is the chief industrial product of the country; others are cork, cattle, copper-ore, fruits, oil, sardines, and salt. The imports are manufactured goods—hardware, cotton and woollen stuffs, machinery, wheat, sugar, dried fish, coal, &c. The commercial marine (1917) numbered 104 steam and 102 sailing vessels, with a tonnage of 122,726. In 1918, 5,566 vessels, of 3,284,995 tons, entered the ports of the Republic. Railways 1,827 miles in extent were open for traffic in 1917, and there were 5,351 miles of telegraph line in 1917. For many years the national income was considerably less than the expenditure; this deficiency has added to the national debt.

Defence.—Service in the militia is universal and compulsory. The peace effective is about 32,000. War strength, about 150,000. The Navy consists of 1 coast-defence ship, 4 protected cruisers, some old pattern gunboats, 4 destroyers, and 3 submarines and 4 gunboats, acquired in England (1920), and 6 ex-Austrian destroyers, manned by about 4,898 sailors.

Education is free and nominally compulsory between the ages of 7 and 15, but is not strictly enforced, and over 75 per cent. of the population above 7 years old are illiterate. Secondary education is conducted in State lyceums. There are also military, naval and other special schools. The University of Coimbra (founded A.D. 1291) had 1,100 matriculated students in 1910.

	1922–3.
Revenue (estimate)	*$279,287,855
Expenditure (estimate)	572,478,835
External debt (1921)	£36,000,000
Internal debt (1921)	*$2,000,000,000
	1919.
Imports	*$260,553,375
Exports	123,373,250
Imports from U.K. (1922)	£4,600,000
Exports to U.K. (1922)	4,300,000

CAPITAL, Lisbon. Population (1920), 500,276; Oporto had a population (1920) of 215,330.

FLAG: Green and red, with arms in centre.

BRITISH EMBASSY.

British Ambassador, Hon. Sir Lancelot D. Carnegie, G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G. (1913)......£4,000
1st Secretary, H. A. Grant-Watson.
Naval Attaché, Commander E. B. C. Dicken, D.S.C., R.N.
Military Attaché, Maj.-Gen. Hon. Sir C. J. Sackville-West, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G.
Assist. Military Attaché, Lt.-Col. Lord Douglas Graham, D.S.O., M.C.
Translator, R. P. Ray.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Lisbon—Consul, S. G. Irving.
,, *V.-Cons.*, Charles Broughton (*acting*)
Belem—V.-Cons., Charles J. Ffrench Duff.
Faro and Tavira—Vice-Consul, Candido P. dos Santos.
Portimão—V.-Cons., José P. d'Azevedo.
Setubal—Vice-Cons., Joaquim P. Fryxell.
Chinde—Vice-Consul, G. H. V. Mercier.
Funchal (Madeira)—Cons., S. E. Kay. M.B.E.
,, *Vice-Consul* (vacant).
,, *Pro-Consul*, Bernard England.
Loanda—Consul-General, A. B. Hutcheon.
,, *V.-Cons.*, Archie Collins.
Landana—Cons. Agent, A. R. Cadman.
Lobito—Vice-Cons., Ely Manham (*acting*).
Sao Thomé—V.-Cons., P. E. Bunker (*acting*).
Lorenzo Marques—Consul-General, Harry Elford Dickie.
,, *Vice-Consul*, A. T. Long, C.B.E.
Beira—Vice-Consul, H. C. McClelland.
Mozambique—V.-Cons., J. E. Broadbent.
Porto Amelia—Vice-Consul, F. Basil Boddington.
Quilimane—Leslie H. Yeoman (*acting*).
Tete—Consular Agent, A. J. Correa.
Macao (China)—Consul-General, The Consul-General at Canton, China.
Marmagao (Portuguese India)—Consul, L. C. Hobson.
Oporto—Consul, C. A. Edmond.
,, *Vice-Consul*, Harold E. Jones.
Figueira—Vice-Consul, George Laidley.
,, *Pro-Consul*, George F. Laidley.
Vianna and Caminha—Vice-Consul, Manuel P. M. de Lemos.
,, *Pro-Consul*, A. M. de Castro.
Portuguese Guinea—Consul-General, R. C. F. Maugham,
St. Michael's (Azores)—Consul, R. T. Hayes (*acting*).
,, *Vice-Cons.*, B. C. Morley (*temp.*).
Fayal—Vice-Consul, G. E. Davies.
St. George—Cons. Agent, J. J. Cardozo.
St. Vincent—Vice-Consul, Leonard H. Leach.
St. Jago—Vice-Consul,

BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE IN PORTUGAL, 4 Rua Victor Cordon, Lisbon (Branches at 39 Rua do Choupelo, *Oporto* and 81 Rua dos Netos, *Funchal, Madeira*).

Lisbon, distance 1,110 miles; transit, 50 hours.

PORTUGUESE COLONIES.

PORTUGUESE INDIA has a total area of 1,470 square miles, with a population of 605,000, and includes Goa, Damaun, and Diu. Revenue, 1909–10, £223,000; imports, £1,316,000; exports, £220,000.

MACAO, in China, on the Canton River, has an area of 3 square miles and a population of 80,000. Revenue, 1920–21, $2,631,981.

PORTUGUESE TIMOR (the northern portion of the island), in the Malay Archipelago, has an area of 7,450 square miles, with a population of 300,000. Revenue, 1920–21, $803,859; expenditure, $803,859.

CAPE VERDE ISLANDS, off the west coast of Africa, have an area of 1,475 square miles and a population of 150,000. Revenue, 1919–20, $2,783,196.

PORTUGUESE GUINEA, on the west coast of Africa, has an area of 14,000 square miles and a population of 400,000. Revenue, 1921–22, $3,692,000; expenditure, $2,939,846.

SAO THOME and PRINCIPE ISLANDS, in the Gulf of Guinea (area 442 square miles, population 45,000). Revenue, 1920–21, $1,586,597; expenditure, $1,373,660.

PORTUGUESE WEST AFRICA (Angola and Kabinda) has a total area of 480,000 square miles, with a population of 5,000,000. Revenue, 1921–22, $22,507,000; expenditure, $22,507,000.

PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA (Delagoa Bay, Gazaland, Inhambane, Mozambique, Nyasa, Quilimane, and Tete) has a total area of 300,000 square miles, with a population of 3,200,000. Revenue, 1921–22, $13,749,636; expenditure, $13,749,636; total trade, 1917–8, (imports and exports), £8,600,000. A scheme for a trans-continental railway from *Benguella* (Lobito Bay) in Angola, traversing the Katanga mineral district of the Congo and thence running southwards through Rhodesia to Buluwayo and eastwards to Beira is being developed under British, Belgian and Portuguese control.

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* The $ (*escudo*) is valued at par at 4s 5¼*d.*; the present Exchange value (Oct. 8, 1923) is 2½*d.*

Trade of Colonies with U.K.

Imports from U.K. (1921)	£3,506,462
Exports to U.K. (1921)	2,023,364

RUMANIA.

(România.)

King, Ferdinand, *born* August 24, 1865; *succeeded his uncle* Oct. 10, 1914; *mar.* Jan. 10, 1893, Princess Marie of Edinburgh.
Heir Apparent, Prince Carol, *born* Oct. 15, 1893.

MINISTRY (Oct. 29, 1923).

President of Council and Minister of the Interior, Ion T. C. Bratianu.
Foreign Affairs, Ion G. Duca.
War, Gen. Mardaresco.
Public Instruction, Dr. C. Angelesco.
Public Health, M. Saveano.
Social Welfare, M. Chibculesco.
Public Worship and Arts, M. Lepadato.
Finance, Vintila Bratiano.
Agriculture and Domains, Alex. Constantinesco.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in London, Monsieur Nicolas Titulescu, 50 Grosvenor Street, W. 1.
Legation Offices, 4 Cromwell Place, S.W. 7.
1st Secretary, Radlu T. Djuvara.
3rd Secretary, M. Nicolas Mishu, jr.
Military Attaché, Col. T. Antonesco.
Consul, M. Marcu Beza.
Honorary do., M. N. Gologan, 28 Crescent Road, Norbiton.
Commercial Attaché, M. Gr. Michaesco.

Rumania is a kingdom of South Eastern Europe in the classical *Dacia* and *Scythia Pontica*, the territory roughly defined by the three great rivers Danube, Theiss, and Dniester, whose central point is the line of the Carpathians. The territory is known as Wallachia, Moldavia, Bessarabia, Bukovina, Transylvania, with parts of the Banat, the Dobrudja, Crizana and Maramuresh. The kingdom has its origin in the union of the Danubian principalities of *Wallachia* and *Moldavia* (and the addition thereto of a strip of Southern *Bessarabia*) under the *Treaty of Paris* (April, 1856). The principalities remained separate entities under the suzerainty of the Turkish Empire until 1859, when Prince Alexander John Cuza was elected Prince of both Principalities, still under the suzerainty of the Porte. Prince Cuza abdicated in 1866 and was succeeded by Prince Charles of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, in whose successors the crown is now vested. By the *Treaty of Berlin* (July 13, 1878) a new Principality (consisting of the two above mentioned) was recognised as an independent State, and part of the *Dobruja* (which had been occupied by the Rumanians) was incorporated in the new Principality. On March 27, 1881, the former Principality was recognised by the Great Powers as a Kingdom. Rumania is not a "Balkan" State. She took no part in the military operations of the Balkan League against Turkey in 1912–13. Her unexhausted military power secured for her a readjustment of her south-eastern (Dobruja) frontier in 1913. In the War of 1914–1918, Rumania fought on the side of the Allies from Aug. 27, 1916, and after many vicissitudes (due mainly to the sudden collapse of the Russian Armies in 1917), she emerged in triumph at the cessation of hostilities. Her territories were greatly increased as a result of the War, and the *ante bellum* area of the Kingdom (53,000 sq. miles) was more than doubled by the inclusion within its borders of *Bessarabia*, *Transylvania*, *Bukovina*, and part of the *Banat* of Temesvar. The area of the enlarged Kingdom of Rumania may thus be estimated at 122,282 sq. miles, and the 1914 population of 7,000,000 has has been increased to 17,000,000. The dominating religion is that of the Greek (Orthodox) Church.

GOVERNMENT.—The government is that of a Constitutional Monarchy, the legislative assembly consisting of a Senate (56 members) elected for 8 years, and of a Chamber of Deputies (361 members) elected for 4 years by universal suffrage, provision being made for the proportional representation of minority parties. The executive is entrusted to a council of ministers.

PRODUCTION.—The soil of Walachia, Bessarabia, and Moldavia is among the richest in Europe, and it was stated in August, 1921, that "from a comparative point of view Rumania would probably be one of the first war convalescents to attain complete recovery." The wheat crop for 1922 was 2,504,045 metric tons. The agricultural produce consists of wheat, maize, millet, oats, barley, rye, beans, and peas. Vines and fruits are abundant. The fertile plain of Transylvania yields large crops of maize, wheat, rye, oats, flax, and hemp, and the rich lands of Bessarabia produce wheat, maize, barley, flax, tobacco, water melons, fruit, and grapes. Agriculture and sheep and cattle raising are the principal industries of the kingdom, but the climate of this part of South-Eastern Europe is of the Continental character, with intense winter cold and summer heat, and fierce summer droughts sometimes defeat these principal industries. The forests of the mountainous regions are extensive (11,888,792 acres), and the timber industry is important. The country is rich in minerals, and produces petroleum, salt, coal, lignite, iron, gold, and mica; the workers in the oilfields number about 50,000 and are the largest single unit of workers in any one industry; the production of petroleum was 1,885,225 tons in 1913, 1,168,414 tons in 1921, and 1,368,929 tons in 1922. Manufactures are in their infancy, and the imports are chiefly the manufactured goods of Western Europe; the exports consist principally of wheat, barley, maize, oats, petroleum, timber, cattle, salt and hides. All estates over 100 hectares have been expropriated and divided among the peasants.

DEFENCE.—Service in the *Army* is universal and compulsory. In the War of 1914–1918 over 900,000 all ranks passed into the Armies of Rumania, and of this number over 25 per cent. were killed or returned as "missing." At the resurgence of Nov. 1918, an army of 400,000 was again in the field. This force was the deciding factor in the Rumano-Hungarian question, and it drove the Bolshevik dictator (Bela Kun) into exile from Buda Pest. There is a small *Navy* on the Black Sea (30 vessels) and on the Danube.

EDUCATION is free and nominally compulsory, there being 19,374 schools with 1,612,763 in attendance. Secondary schools are well attended. There are also special schools and

Universities at Bucharest, Jassy, Cluj, and Cernauti. A Government High School of Commerce was opened in 1913.

COMMUNICATIONS.—In 1919 there were about 7,131 miles of railway open for traffic in the whole kingdom; railway communication requires great development in order to cope with the problem of carrying the cereal crops to the shipping ports. There are 19,715 telegraph and telephone offices. The mercantile marine consists of about 120 steamers and 600 sailing vessels. The Black Sea ports are Sulina and Constantza, the latter is linked with the interior by a railway.

		1922-23.
Budget revenue	*lei	10,498,000,000
Budget expenditure		10,498,000,000
Public debt (April 1, 1921)		20,311,293,000
Total imports (1916–17)		£21,000,000
Total exports (1916–17)		24,200,000

	1921.	1922.
Imports from U.K.	£5,562,270	£2,636,449
Exports to U.K.	3,359,386	1,695,481

CAPITAL, Bucharest, on the Dimbovitza, with an estimated population of 800,000 in Aug. 1921. Other towns are Chisinau (115,000), Cernauti (88,000), Ismail (86,000), Jassy (80,000), Galatz (75,000), Timisioara (73,000), Braila (66,000), Oradea Mare (65,000), Arad (64,000), Cluj (61,000), Ploesti (58,000), and Craiova (52,000).

FLAG: Three vertical bands, blue, yellow, red.

BRITISH LEGATION.

(24 Strada Jules Michelet, Bucharest).

British Envoy Extraordinary, Minister Plenipotentiary and Consul-General, Sir Herbert Guy Dering, K.C.M.G., K.C.I.E., M.V.O. (1920) £4,000

1st Secretary, J. H. E. V. Millington-Drake.

2nd Secretary, N. H. H. Charles, M.C.

Naval Attaché, Comdr. R. T. Down, D.S.O., R.N.

Mil. Attaché, Lt.-Col. S. S. Butler, C.M.G., D.S.O.

Commercial Sec., A. A. Adams (Alea Modrogan, 6).

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Bucharest—Consul,

Braila—V.-Cons., C. H. A. Marriott.

Constanza — Vice-Cons., R. H. Tottenham-Smith.

Galatz—Vice-Consul, L. C. Hughes Hallett.

Sulina—V.-Cons.,

Cluj—Consul, C. A. Goodwin, M.B.E.

,, *Vice-Consul*, Matthew C. Gilmore.

Timisoara—Vice-Consul, S. Szana.

Czernowitz—Consul, J. A. Cameron.

Transit, 5 days.

BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, 8 Strada Sf. Constantin, Bucharest.

RUSSIAN UNION.

Union of Socialist Soviet Republics.

President of the People's Commissaries, Vladimir Ilitch Ulianov-Lenin, *born* April 23, 1870, *assumed office* Nov. 7, 1917.

Vice-Presidents, MM. Rykoff, A. D. Tsuriupa, and R. Kameneff.

Members of the Council:—

War and Marine, Leon D. Bronstein Trotski.

Foreign Affairs, G. V. Tchitcherin.

Foreign Trade, L. B. Krassin.

Home Affairs and Transport, F. E. Dzerzhinsky.

Justice. D. I. Kurski.

Education, A. V. Lunacharski.

Finance, G. Y. Sokolnikoff.

Health, N. A. Semashko.

Posts and Telegraphs, V. S. Dovgalevski.

Agriculture, N. I. Smirnov.

Food, A. P. Briukhanoff.

Labour, V. V. Schmidt.

Nationalities, J. Stalin.

Social Welfare, A. Vinokurov.

Workers' and Peasants' Inspection, J. Kuyhysher.

Chairman, Supreme Economic Council, P. A. Bogdanoff.

Official Agent of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics in Great Britain, C. G. Rakovski, 128 New Bond Street, W. 1.

Offices of the Russian Soviet Trade Delegation in London, Soviet House, 49 Moorgate, E.C. 2.

Offices of the former Imperial Russian Embassy in London, Chesham House, S.W. 1.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICERS IN RUSSIA.

Petrograd—Commercial Counsellor, R. M. Hodgson, C.M.G. (*a*).

,, *Commercial Secretary*, William Peters (*a*).

,, *Consul*, Thomas A. Preston.

Batoum—Consul, R. W. Bullard, C.I.E.

Moscow—Consul-General (vacant).

Omsk—Vice-Consul, T. Woodhouse (*b*).

Odessa—Consul-General, H. A. Cooke, C.M.G. (*c*).

Nicolaieff—Vice-Consul, H. D. Brown (*d*).

Rostov-on-Don—Vice-Consul, John A. Waite (*e*).

Vladivostock—Consul, G. P. Paton.

,, *Vice-Consul*, T. Woodhouse (*acting*).

The Union of Socialist Soviet Republics.—The Union covers the greater part of the area of the former Russian Empire, from which the independent states of Finland, Poland, Esthonia, Latvia and Lithuania have also been formed. The greater part of the remaining territory forms the Russian Socialist Federal Soviet Republic, which is in union with other Soviet Republics in Russian territory to form the Russian Union. The total area of the Union is approximately 8,000,000 square miles, with a population (partly enumerated and partly estimated) in 1920, of 136,000,000. Prior to the War of 1914–18 the *Russian Empire* of the Tsar Nicholas II. covered more than 8,500,000 square miles, with a population of about 183,000,000.

The constituent Republics of the Union are:—

Republic.	Sq. miles.	Population.
I. Soviet Russia	7,616,000	100,000,000
II. Ukraine	175,000	26,000,000
III. White Russia	23,000	1,750,000
IV. Transcaucasia	75,000	6,000,000
V. Bokhara	85,000	1,450,000
VI. Khiva	26,000	800,000
	8,000,000	136,000,000

The Union is governed by the All-Russian Congress of *Soviets*, which meets annually and elects a Central Executive Committee (*Tzik*) of 370 members. The *Tzik* meets every three months for fourteen days, and between the sessions the supreme power in the Union is

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*At par 25·225 *lei* = £1 (for 1922 values see p. 439).

Employed (*a*) on Brit. Commercial Mission, *Moscow*; (*b*) at *Vladivostock*; (*c*) Russian Claims Dept., B. of Trade; (*d*) *Constantinople*; (*e*) Dept. Overseas Trade, *London*.

exercised by an executive committee (*presidium*) of 17 members.

Chairman of Presidium, Kalinin
Secretary, Sapronoff.

Representatives are elected to the All-Russian Congress by indirect choice, each village *Soviet* sending representatives to a *Volost* (group *Soviet*), the *Volosts* to *Uyezd* (larger group) *Soviets*, the *Uyezds* to provincial *Soviets*, and the last-named to the All-Russian Congress. The principal executive departments are the Supreme Revolutionary Tribunal, the Council of Commissars of the People, and the Council of Labour and Defence. Counter-revolutionary tendencies are repressed by the State Political Department, formerly known as the *Tcheka*, but since 1922 as the *G.P.U.* (*Gosudarstvennoe Politicheskoe Upravlenie*).

I. SOVIET RUSSIA.

The Russian Socialist Federal Soviet Republic.

Area and Population.—The R.S.F.S.R. consists of Great, Little, East and West Russia and Siberia, of the associated Labour Communes of Karelia and the German Volga, of the associated autonomous Provinces of Votiak, Ziriansk, Kalmuick, Maruisk, Tchuvash, Kabarda, and Buryat, and of the associated autonomous Republics of the Crimea, Darghistan, Gorsky (Mountain Republic), Bashkir, Tartar, Kirghiz and Turkestan. The total area is approximately 7,727,000 square miles, with a total population of about 102,250,000.

The R.S.F.S.R. arose from a military revolution in the Russian Empire during the Great War of 1914-1918. Involved in the War from Aug. 1, 1914, the forces of the Tsar fought against the Central Powers with varying success. On March 12, 1917, owing to the avowed hostility of the *Duma*, the Tsar Nicholas II abdicated, but the successor nominated by him was not admitted to power, and a provisional government was set up under Prince Lvov. On May 16, 1917, this administration was taken over by a Republican Cabinet under Alexander Kerenski, but Kerenski failed to establish a settled government, and on Nov. 7, 1917, the "Military Revolutionary Committee" of the Petrograd *Soviet* seized the authority of government and transferred it to the All-Russia Congress of *Soviets*. The Tsar Nicholas II, with the Tsaritsa, Tsarevitch Alexis (heir apparent), and the Princesses (and such faithful adherents as remained to them), were arrested by order of the Kerenski Cabinet. They were subsequently captured by the Bolsheviks, and on July 16, 1918, the Tsar and his family and attendants were butchered in cold blood.

For many years prior to the Great War a sullen undercurrent of unrest had been noticeable in the Russian Empire, particularly among the University students and the educated classes. The movement spread rapidly among the workers and peasants from about the year 1860, and was secretly organised in 1869 as the "Society for the Liberation of the People." The reforms originally demanded were neither antidynastic nor revolutionary, but impatient extremists endeavoured to hasten reform by violent means, and resorted to terrorism and assassination to achieve their aim, which was criticised as a desire to reduce rule to anarchy, and to substitute for existing authority "nothing," as expressed in their nickname. This *Nihilism* was kept in check by a large force of Secret Police, whose methods were generally arbitrary and frequently inhuman, arrest on suspicion of membership of a secret society, or of sympathy with Nihilism, being followed by banishment for life or by penal servitude in the mines of Siberia. The opposing theories of government at the time of the revolution of 1917 were known as "Maximalist" and "Minimalist" rule, the *Soviets* claiming to represent the Maximalists or largest class, the Republican Cabinet being accused of representing only the *bourgeoisie*, or smallest (Minimalist) class. The Maximalists or *Bolsheviks* (Bolsheviki = majority or "the masses") professed to act in the name not only of the people of Russia, but in harmony with a projected "Federation of the Proletariates of the World."[*] The military revolution of 1917 was accompanied by a *débacle* in the field, and many of the soldiers abandoned their arms and returned to their homes, while the armies of the Central Powers advanced victoriously into Russian territory, and after granting an armistice they imposed on the *Soviet* government the crushing conditions of the *Treaty of Brest Litovsk* (March 2, 1918), which remained effective until the military strength of Germany and Austria was broken by the Allies. The Bolshevik *régime* had been fostered by the Central Powers and was opposed by the Allies, who sent such naval and military help as could be afforded to various bodies who were stemming the tide of Bolshevism in Siberia (Admiral Koltchak), South Russia (Denikin), and North Russia (Tchaikovski), mainly with a view to create a diversion on the eastern German-Austrian front, and in response to a declaration of war by the *Soviets* against governments which were held by them to be representative of Minimalist rule and of the *bourgeoisie* they had pledged themselves to eradicate. But the victorious close of the European War caused a growing reluctance among the Allied Nations for further military adventures, and the reinforcements sent in 1918 were withdrawn during the autumn and winter of 1919 from Archangel and Murmansk in the North, from Odessa in the South, and from Vladivostok in Siberia. The withdrawal preceded a collapse of the "White" resistance to the "Red" (Bolshevik) armies. In 1920 war broke out between the Republic of Poland and the *Soviet* armies, in conjunction with operations under General Wrangel, the successor of Denikin in the South. After initial successes the Polish armies were driven back and Warsaw appeared to be in imminent danger of capture, when a dramatic recovery saved the Polish capital and brought about negotiations for peace on terms favourable to Poland, under the *Treaty of Riga* (March 19, 1921).

Government.—The *Central Government* of pre-War Russia was an absolute autocracy, the country being regarded as the estate of the autocrat and the public revenue as his private income, from which the expenses of administration were met. Reforms of various kinds were introduced from time to time. The peasants, who constituted 75 per cent. of the inhabitants, were freed from the condition of serfdom in 1861 by the Tsar Alexander II., and land was allotted to them in communal ownership; and in 1906 the Imperial *Duma* (parliament), elected under the tentative constitution, was opened by the Tsar, but it possessed little authority and its recommendations were usually ignored, while it was liable to be dissolved at the will of the Tsar. The government in force at the outbreak of the War in 1914 was "Constitutional" in name alone, as the limits to the power of the ruler were subject to the possibility of an immediate and complete resumption of the former autocracy, at the will of the autocrat. The *Soviet* government, although composed of representatives indirectly elected by the masses, does not appear to be truly representative, as no provision is made for "the opposition" to the executive power, only candidates approved by the *G.P.U.* (or *Tcheka*) having a chance of success at the elections. It also appears that individual liberty is considerably less than in the time of Tsardom, while freedom of speech and the liberty of the Press are definitely denied to the people.

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[*] Bolshevik propaganda work has been extensively carried on in Europe and the United States, but has gained few adherents in democratic countries. The principal agency for Bolshevik propaganda abroad is the *Rosta* (Russian Telegraph Agency), which has at its disposal considerable sums derived from the "nationalisation" of the banks and commercial houses of the *bourgeoisie*. Personal propaganda is directed by Koppelmann Semenoff. In 1920 the sum of £75,000 was offered by the *Soviet* government as a subsidy to the London Labour organ, *The Daily Herald*, but was refused by the directorate.

Local Government was, and still remains, highly developed. In the rural districts of Imperial Russia there were village councils under the presidency of a *starosta* (mayor), villages being grouped into provinces and thus into governments, with larger elective councils for the administration of local affairs. Combined with this system of village communities was a highly organised system of co-operative trading, the villagers being grouped by voluntary association into districts, usually corresponding with local government areas. The produce of the soil was disposed of in return for manufactures obtained by the Society and distributed at the Co-operative shops. Municipalities were also administered by elective councils under the presidency of a mayor, but in many cases the local authority of such municipalities was overshadowed by the superior authority of the military governor. After the revolution, the village and other communities set up *soviets* of workers and peasants, and the provincial *soviets* send representatives to the All-Russia Congress, municipalities having a double representation from their own *soviet* and from that of the province in which the municipalities are situated.

Education was not widespread in the Tsar's dominions. Primary schools afforded only the most elementary instruction, and the attendance was voluntary, while they were closed in rural districts during the summer months. Secondary schools existed only in the great cities, and the eleven universities had only 40,000 students of both sexes. Fully 90 per cent. of the peasants (*i.e.* 72 per cent. of the people) were illiterate. A rural *starosta* who could neither read nor write was in no way unusual, and accounts were frequently kept for the local branch of the Co-operative Society by the village schoolmistress or by the priest, the *abacus* being employed by the shopkeeper for simple additions of roubles and kopeks by means of movable balls (of different colours) on a wire frame. Under the Bolshevik *régime* popular education is administered by a commissar, in whose charge have been placed all educational institutions and theatres, museums and galleries; the education of the workers in the towns is facilitated by lectures and school teaching, but among the peasants in the rural districts even the inadequate provision formerly made has in most places been discontinued, and future generations of peasants will contain an even larger proportion of illiterates than those of Imperial Russia. In 1922 there were stated to be 5,000,000 pupils in the 55,000 elementary and secondary schools, and about 300,000 in 4,000 advanced and technical schools; while there were (in 1922) two universities in Moscow, and one in each of twenty other large centres. The Orthodox Church was disestablished by the Bolsheviks and all its property confiscated. On Feb. 14, 1918, the *Soviet* government adopted the Gregorian (Western) Calendar.

Finance.—The finances of Soviet Russia have reached a chaotic state from which they are unlikely to recover for many decades. Communism declared war on capital, and capitalists declined to risk money in Russian industrial enterprises, which have been financed by paper money from the government printing presses. These presses also provide payment for the army and the government officials, until the paper *rouble*, which was exchanged at about ten to £1 sterling in 1914 had ceased to possess any real value, after reaching grotesque quotations of four millions to the gold *rouble* and 40 millions to £1 sterling. Before the War the annual revenue of the Empire was about 3,500,000,000 *roubles* (at the 1914 rate of exchange 9·458 *roubles* = £1 sterling). The estimates of *Soviet* Russia for 1918–1921 are as under *in paper roubles*:—

	Revenue.	Expenditure.
1918	15,800,000,000	46,700,000,000
1919	50,600,000,000	125,800,000,000
1920	150,000,000,000	1,150,000,000,000
1921	4,139,900,000,000	26,000,000,000,000

Debt.—The outstanding Foreign Debt of Russia on Jan. 1, 1917 (before the Revolution), with the annual charge for Interest, may be stated as under:—

	Debt.	Interest.
To Great Britain..	£629,674.406	£34,000,000
To France.........	*Francs* 3.950,000,000	*Francs* 828,700,000
To U.S.A.	$282,136.011	$10,100,000
To Japan	*Yen* 256,000,000	*Yen* 20,700,000
To Italy..........	*Lira* 36,123,836	....
To Netherlands..	*Guilders* ..	*Guilders* 59,200,000

In Aug. 1914 there was a gold reserve in the State bank to the value of £176,000,000, but this is believed to have been expended by the *Soviet* government, together with all the balances requisitioned from other sources. All internal and external obligations of the State have been repudiated. All banks and financial and trading concerns and shipping enterprises have been declared to be the property of the proletariate, and the balances and credits have been dissipated by theft or neglect. Private ownership of land has been abolished and all real estate has been declared proletariate property.

Defence.—The *Red Army* consisted in 1923 of about 720,000 all ranks, including 37 cavalry brigades of about 3,000 men, and about 30,000 sailors serving on land. The *Red Air Fleet* is reported to consist of about 250 aeroplanes, but it is stated that an organization of 10,000 aeroplanes is aimed at for the year 1924. The *Red Navy* is believed to consist of four capital ships and about thirty destroyers and small fighting craft.

Production and Industry.—All production and industry in *Soviet* Russia has been nationalized.

An exodus of workers to the agricultural districts followed the disorganization of industrial enterprise, and agriculture has also been affected by compulsory requisition of produce from peasant cultivators. In 1921 a new economic policy was inaugurated of leasing industrial establishments to private enterprise and of taxation in lieu of requisition of agricultural produce, but lack of confidence and of capital restricts manufacture, and the peasants appear disinclined to cultivate grain for the purpose of paying taxes. Agriculture outweighs all other industries in importance, the principal crop being rye, the food of the people; wheat, the second largest crop, was formerly exported in great quantities, and owing to the breakdown of the railways of Russia it has been found necessary to export wheat from the south and to import it by sea for other parts; barley, oats, millet and maize are also important food crops, and potatoes are largely grown. About one million tons of sugar were grown in 1923. Among the important industrial crops are flax and hemp and cotton, but the 9,000,000 spindles working in the cotton industry in 1913 have dwindled to half that number, and the output is less than one-sixth of pre-revolution years. The chief mineral output is petroleum, the total in 1922 being nearly 5,000,000 tons; the chief metals produced in 1922 were gold 90,500 oz., and platinum 16,052 oz. The live stock included (1921) 14,000,000 cattle, 18,000,000 sheep, 6,750,000 pigs, and 15,000,000 horses.

External Trade.—In 1914 the Imports into Russia were valued at 1,100,000,000 *roubles*, and the Exports from Russia at 960,000,000 *roubles*, a total trade (at 9·458 *roubles*=£1) of £217,480 000, the chief imports from the United Kingdom being machinery and coal, the exports to the U.K. being principally cereals, timber, eggs and flax. In March, 1921, the Tenth Communist Congress met at Moscow, and Ulianov Lenin is reported to have declared his abandonment of Communism and conversion to the principle of natural economic development under Trade Treaties with Great Britain and such other Powers as can be induced to enter into similar obligations. At the *Genoa Conference* (May, 1922) the *Bolshevik* delegates failed to give assurances as to the attitude of the *Soviet* Government, and negotiations for loans and trade relations were abortive.

In 1921 the total trade of Russia was about one-tenth of that carried on in 1913. Russian imports were derived as to 35 per cent. from Great Britain, 24 per cent. from Germany, 15·8 per cent. from U.S.A., and 10·1 per cent. from Norway and Sweden. The exports were sent as to 47·9 per cent. to Great Britain, 22·7 per cent. to Latvia, 12·9 per cent. to Norway, and 5 per cent. to Germany. *Soviet* Russia's amended trade statistics for 1922 show the weight of imports at 165,790,000 poods, against 56,110,000 poods in 1921, and exports of 56,340,000 poods, against 12,960,000 poods. Of the imports, 39,170,000 poods were relief goods, against 3,130,000 poods in 1921. The largest imports were from Great Britain, with 41,080,000 poods, the United States 23,130,000 poods, Finland 14,290,000 poods, and Germany 14,060,000 poods. As buyers from Russia Great Britain led with 22,440,000 poods, Germany 8,350,000 poods, Finland 5,560,000 poods, and Latvia 5,420,000 poods. Germany's real share in both directions is greater than the figures show, as part of her trade with Russia is booked to the transit countries.

	1921.	1922.
Imports from U.K.	£2,181,000	£3,679,000
Exports to U.K.	2,695,000	8,176,000

Communications.—There were (1922) 42,504 miles of railway in use, and (in 1913) 15,261 post offices carrying 2,663,900,000 letters, &c., and 476,177 miles of telegraph wire. Under *Soviet* administration the financial deficit on the working of the railways has increased in proportion as transport conditions have deteriorated. In 1918 the deficit was 6,000,000,000 *roubles*, in 1919 more than twice that amount, and in 1920 it was 51,000,000,000 *roubles*. The principal railway lines are the main *European* network from Petrograd, through Moscow to Astrakhan and across the Urals *viâ* Perm, Ufa, Samara and Saratov, with northern extensions to the Kola Peninsula and to Archangel and running southwards to the Baltic, the Crimea and the Caucasus; the *Trans-Siberian Line* from Chelyabinsk, on the Ural frontier, to Omsk, and round Lake Baikal to Chita and Stryetensk. From Chita the line crosses the Manchurian frontier (as the Eastern China Railway) to Harbin and Vladivostok, where a northward extension runs to Khabarovka. The projected *Amur Railway*, if completed, will connect Stryetensk with Khabarovka, and the Trans-Siberian line will thus connect the western and eastern limits of Russia on Russian territory. The *Trans-Caspian Railway* runs from Krasnovodsk (opposite Baku) to Askabad, Merv, Bokhara, Samarkand, Khokand and Andijan, with a 200-mile branch from Merv to Kushk (near Herat) on the Afghanistan border. The *Orenburg-Tashkent Line*, from the European boundary, across the Kirghiz Steppe to Kazalinsk, Perovsk and Tashkent, whence a short line connects with the Trans-Caspian system. The *Trans-Caucasian Line* runs through Georgia, Azerbaijan and Armenia, from Batum and Poti, on the Black Sea, *viâ* Tiflis, to Baku, on the Caspian, where it is met by the European system of Rostov on the Don. From Tiflis branches run to Kars, and *viâ* Erivan to Mount Ararat on the Armenian frontier, and to the Persian frontier at Julfa. There are in *European Russia* about 150,000 miles of navigable rivers and canals and lakes, of which total about one-fourth of the distance is navigable by steam vessels, a further eighth by sailing vessels, and nearly one-third by rafts. In Asiatic Russia there are 85,000 miles of waterway, of which 20,000 miles are navigable. Some 175,000 persons were engaged in the traffic (1910), the vessels numbering (in 1910) 4,000 steamers and 23,000 sailing vessels. In 1906 the ships and rafts carried over 400,000,000 tons of goods. The principal seaports are Petrograd and Kronstadt on the Gulf of Finland, Sevastopol (Black Sea), Archangel on the White Sea, and Ekaterinsk in the Kola River (Murmansk), Vladivostok (Sea of Japan), and Petropaulovsk in Kamtchatka.

Capital.—On March 14, 1918, the seat of Government was transferred from Petrograd to MOSCOW, which had a population in 1922 of about 1,200,000. PETROGRAD (before the War "St. Petersburg") the former Capital, founded by Peter the Great on the banks of the Neva in 1721, had a population in 1922 of about 1,750,000. Other centres are Saratov (240,000), Rostov (200,000), Astrakhan (200,000), Ivanovno-Voznesensk (170,000), Samara (150,000), Orenburg (150,000), Tula (135,000), Yaroslavl (130,000), Irkutsch (130,000), Nijni-Novgorod (120,000), Vitebsk (100,000), Gomel (100,000), Ufa (100,000), Perm (100,000), Vladivostok (100,000), Tsaritsin (100,000), and Chita (80,000). Archangel had about 45,000 inhabitants in 1914.

II.—THE UKRAINE.

(Ukraina.)

President of the Soviet of People's Commissars and Commissar for Foreign Affairs, C. T. Rakovsky.

On Nov. 21, 1917, the greater part of "Little Russia," consisting of the former governments of Chernigov, Kharkov, Kieff, and Poltava (with Ekaterinoslav and Kherson in "South Russia," and Podolia and Volkynia in "West Russia"), was encouraged by Germany to declare itself independent as the *Republic of the Ukraine*. The new Republic was despoiled by Germany in 1917–18, and subsequently overrun by Bolshevik forces, and a military and economic alliance was concluded between *Soviet* Russia and the *Ukraine Socialist Soviet Republic* (Dec. 28, 1920). The total area of the Republic is about 174,000 sq. miles, with a population of about 30,000,000. The chief town and seat of government is Kharkoff (pop. 1914, 260,000), other large centres being Odessa, the great port on the Black Sea (with a population in 1914 of 650,000), Kieff (pop. 1914, 600,000), Ekaterinoslav (pop. 1914, 180,000), Nikolayev (100,000), Kremenchug (100,000), Poltava (85,000), Elisabetgrad (80,000), and Vinnitza (50,000). The Ukraine is the great wheat-growing district of Russia, and contains large deposits of iron ore and coal. Agriculture is the principal industry, and there are large iron and steel works. Before the War of 1914–8 the exports from the Ukraine (wheat, sugar, hides, bristles and wool) were of the annual value of about £75,000,000, and the imports (manufactured goods and machinery) about £50,000,000.

CAPITAL, Kharkoff. Population (1914), 260,000.

III.—WHITE RUSSIA.

President of the Soviet of People's Commissars and Commissar for Foreign Affairs, M. Tchervyakof.

The independence of White Russia was recognised by *Soviet* Russia in 1919, and a military and economic alliance was concluded Jan. 16, 1921. The independent republic covers the former government of Minsk and parts of Vitebsk and Moghilef, and its area may be estimated at 55,000 sq. miles, with a population of about 6,000,000. The political neighbours are Lithuania and Poland, on the west, and the Ukraine, on the south. The capital is Minsk (pop. 120,000). Although bound by treaty to *Soviet* Russia, there is a political tendency towards the Baltic States, and fusion with these is a possible result of the movement.

CAPITAL, Minsk. Population, 120,000.

IV.—TRANS-CAUCASIA.

Armenia, or Hyastan.

President of the Armenian Soviet Republic, M. Myasnikov.

Foreign Affairs Commissar, M. Mravyan.

Armenian Representative in London, Maj.-Gen. Bagratuni.

Armenia occupies the uplands between the Iranian plateau and Asia Minor, and is bounded by the Black Sea on the N., by Kurdistan on the S., by Azerbaijan on the E., and by Turkish Asia Minor on the W., and until the outbreak of the War of 1914–18 it was shared between Turkey (35,600 sq. miles), Russia (20,587 sq. miles), and Persia (6,518 sq. miles). The rivers Euphrates, Tigris, Aras, Kur, and Tchorokh take their rise within its boundaries, and at the meeting of the former Turkish, Persian, and Russian boundaries is *Mount Ararat* (17,160 feet), the traditional resting place of "Noah's Ark." In the uplands the climate is severe, but in the valleys and plains the soil is fertile, producing all kinds of cereals, cotton, rice, sesame, hemp, flax, and tobacco. Sericulture (silkworm breeding), sheep-breeding, and fruit growing are capable of great development. Armenia has great mineral resources hardly as yet developed. Naphtha, sulphur, bitumen, and nitre abound, while the mountains yield salt (mineral and in solution), gold, silver, copper, lead, iron and valuable marbles; there are also numerous hot and cold mineral springs (similar in nature to those of Vichy). The Armenian Church is the oldest established Christian church, Christianity having been recognised as the State religion in 300, and from the 5th century there is a national language and literature. On account of their religion the Armenians have suffered a general persecution by Islam, particularly in the *vilayet* of Sivas, Bitlis, Diarbekir, Mamuret-el-Aziz, Van, and Erzerum, where massacres have frequently been organised with a view to extermination. In 1915–17 there were wholesale deportations and massacres of the Christian population of Turkish Armenia, while the Armenian Christians of Azerbaijan and of Russian Armenia were similarly treated by Turkish and Kurdish hordes. In 1918 the Supreme Council of the Allied Powers recognised the independence of the *Republic of Armenia* (area, 20,587 sq. miles, population 1,250,000). Under the Treaty of Peace with the Allies (May 11, 1920), Turkey recognised the independence of Armenia, with its capital at Erivan. In 1920 a Bolshevik movement set up the *Armenian Socialist Soviet Republic*, on the lines of the Moscow government.

CAPITAL, Erivan. Population (estimated), 90,000.

Georgia, or Sakartvélo.

President of the Council of People's Commissars, M. Divani.

Commissar for Foreign Affairs, M. Svanidze.

Chargé d'Affaires of the National Georgian Government (exiled by Soviet invaders), M. Soumbasoff, 58 Redcliffe Square, S.W. 10.

A former Kingdom in Transcaucasia, with a history of more than 2,000 years as a State, was annexed by Russia in 1801 in violation of the Treaty of Alliance of 1783. At the beginning of 1918 it regained its independence. The *Georgian Socialist Soviet Republic* comprises the former governments of Tiflis and Kutais, the districts of Zakathali, Sodchi, Sukhum and Batum; the total area (excluding the Province of Lazistan, now Turkish, and claimed by Georgia ethnographically), is about 45,000 sq. miles with a population (1915) of 3,175,156. The Republic is bounded on the N. by the Caucasian Mountains, on the S. by Armenia, on the E. by the Republic of Azerbaijan, and on the W. by the Black Sea. It includes the important Black Sea ports of

Batum (pop. 50,000) and Poti (pop. 30,731). Other large towns are Tiflis, the capital (pop. 1914, 356,000), Kutais (pop. 85,151), Sukhum (pop. 61,974), Tchiaturi, the centre of the manganese industry, (pop. 25,675), Dusheti and Signagi. The Railway system of Georgia extends to 970 miles. The trunk line 556 miles long, connects the Black Sea ports of Pito and Batum with Baku on the Caspian Sea. Batum and Baku are also connected by a petroleum pipe line. The Republic is very rich in mineral resources such as manganese, iron, copper, silver-lead, petroleum, coal, &c. It has over 500 mineral springs, partly unexploited, among them many containing sulphur and radium. Its agricultural resources are also very considerable.

	Roubles.
Revenue, 1919-20	797,401,000
Expenditure, 1919-20	731,933,000
Imports, 1918	141,000,000
Exports, 1918	153,000,000

CAPITAL, Tiflis. Population (1914), 356,000.

British High Commissioner at Tiflis, Commander Luke, D.S.O., R.N.

Azerbaijan.

President of the Soviet of People's Commissars, M. Narimanof.

Commissar for Foreign Affairs, M. Gusseynof.

Azerbaijan is a Transcaucasian Republic on the south-western shore of the Caspian Sea, extending from the Caucasus in the north to Persia in the south and from the Caspian on the east to Armenia and Georgia. The former Russian governments of Baku and Elisavetpol and part of the Erivan government are now included in the Republic. The Republic is in alliance with *Soviet* Russia against their "common enemy, the imperialistic *bourgeoisie*." The area is about 50,000 sq. miles, with a population estimated at 4 to 5 millions, of whom over 75 per cent. are Muhammadans.

The Capital is Baku (pop. 250,000) on the shore of the Caspian Sea, the centre of the petroleum industry. Baku is connected by railway with Batum (Georgia) on the Black Sea, via Tiflis, and with Moscow, via Rostov. Other towns are Elisabetpol (65,000), Derbent (35,000), Kuba and Shemakha. CAPITAL, Baku.

V.—BOKHARA.

President of the Council of the Soviet of Nazars and Nazar for Foreign Trade, Khodjayef Feyzulla.

Bokhara is a Central Asian Republic with an estimated area of 85,000 square miles, and a population of 1,450,000, the majority being Muhammadan Uzbegs. The capital (Bokhara) is a station on the Russian Trans-Caspian Railway, and has a population of about 75,000. The principal products are rice, wheat, fruit, hemp, cotton, and silk. Exports (mainly to Russia) are agricultural products and silk and cotton manufactures; imports are principally manufactured goods and sugar. The Emirate was abolished in 1920 and the Emir fled to Afghanistan. A *Soviet* Republic of Bokhara was established and its independence was recognised, by *Soviet* Russia by Treaty of March 4, 1921. CAPITAL, Bokhara.

VI.—KHIVA

(Khorezm.)

The *National Soviet Republic of Khorezm*, formerly the Khanate of Khiva, lies between Bokhara, Turkestan and the Kirghiz Province, and has a total area of about 26,000 square miles, with a population of 800,000, of whom about half are nomads. The country occupies the fertile delta of the Oxus and is highly productive. The capital (Khiva) has about 10,000 inhabitants. The independence of the Republic has been recognised by treaty with *Soviet* Russia (Sept. 30, 1920). CAPITAL, Khiva.

SARRE TERRITORY.

Under the *Treaty of Versailles* Germany renounced the government of the Sarre Basin in favour of the League of Nations, the government being entrusted to a commission of 5 members nominated for one year by the League. At the expiration of 15 years from Jan. 10, 1920, the population will be called upon to decide by a plebiscite the government under which they wish to be placed. The total area is about 743 square miles, with a population of about 713,000. The chief towns are Sarrebruck (117,000), Neunkirchen (35,000) and Saint Ingbert (18,000).

SALVADOR.

República del Salvador.

President (1923-1927), Señor Dr. Don Alfonso Quinonez Molina, *assumed office* March 1, 1923.

Vice-President, Señor Dr. Don Pio Romero Bosque.

Foreign Affairs, Education and Justice, Señor Dr. Don Reyes Arrieta Rossi.

Interior and Public Works, Señor Dr. Don Rodolfo Schonenberg.

Finance, Señor Dr. Don Gustavo Vides.

War and Marine, Señor Dr. Don Pio Romero Bosque.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Gt. Britain, Señor Dr. Don Arturo Arguello-Loucel (*resident in Brussels*).

Sec. of Legation and Consul-General in London, Señor Dr. Don Pio Romero Bosque, Junior, 7 Union Court, Old Broad Street, E.C. 2.

The Republic of Salvador extends along the Pacific coast of Central America for 170 miles, with a general breadth of 43 miles, and contains an estimated area of 7,225 square miles, with a population estimated at 1,525,926. It is divided into 14 departments. In 1921 there were 55,539 births (37 per 1,000) and 30,613 deaths (20 per 1,000), 10 per cent. of the deaths being due to malaria.

Salvador was conquered in 1526 by Pedro de Alvarado, and formed part of the Spanish viceroyalty of Guatemala until 1821. In 1840 the Republic broke away from the federation of Central American States. The constitution rests upon the fundamental law of 1864 (revised in 1886), the President and Vice-President being elected for four years by direct vote of the people, the President being ineligible for a successive term in either office.

There are distinct areas in the low alluvial plains of the coast and the interior plateau, with a mean elevation of about 2,300 feet, broken in many places by volcanic cones, of which the highest are Santo Ana (8,300 feet) and San Miguel (7,120 feet). The lowlands are generally hot and unhealthy. There is a wet season (winter) from

May to October, and a dry season (summer) from November to April. Earthquakes are frequent, and on June 8, 1917, a series of seven shocks nearly destroyed the capital, and ruined the towns of Santa Tecla, Armenia, and Apopa. The volcano on Mount Salvador was actually in eruption in Oct. 1917, and a severe earthquake was experienced on April 28, 1919, doing great damage to the capital.

The principal river is the Rio Lempa, which rises in Guatemala and flows into the Pacific, with tributaries in the Santa Ana, Asalguate, Sumpul and Torola, the Lempa being navigable for most of its course by small steamers. In the eastern districts the Rio San Miguel rises near the Honduras boundary and flows into the Bay of Fonseca. The western boundary crosses the Laguna de Guija, the greater part of which lies within the borders of Salvador, and in the centre of the Republic is the large volcanic lake Ilopango, with a smaller lake, Coatepeque, further west.

The chief industry is the cultivation of coffee; sugar is also grown, as well as indigo, rice, balsam, &c. The principal exports are coffee (80 per cent. of total value), indigo, tobacco, sugar, gold and indigo. The chief imports are textiles, hardware and machinery, chemicals and drugs. About 69 per cent. of the imports are from the U.S. and 15 per cent. from the U.K.

The total length of the railways is 262 miles; a British railway nearly 100 miles in length connects Acajutla with the capital and Santa Ana, the coffee centre and a line from the port of La Union to the capital was opened in 1922. The principal ports are Acajutla, La Libertad and La Union.

There are 120 post-offices and 234 telegraph offices, with 2,400 miles of wire.

The language of the country is Spanish.

	1919-20.	1920-21.
Revenue	£1,829,035	£2,945,234
Expenditure	1,671,990	3,245,516
Internal debt (Dec. 31, 1920)		*$15,793,913
External debt (do.)		£3,649,000
	1920.	1921.
Imports	£3,297,000	£1,845,000
Exports	4,621,100	1,843.000
Imports from U.K.	689,741	256,309
Exports to U.K.	234,069	45,846

CAPITAL, San Salvador. Pop. *circ.* 80,000. Other towns are Santa Ana (70,000), San Miguel (40,000), San Vicente (30,000), Nueva San Salvador (26,000).

FLAG: Three horizontal bands, light blue, white, light blue.

BRITISH LEGATION.

British Minister (Guatemala),

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

San Salvador—Consul and Chargé d'Affaires, J. Douglas Scott.

" *Vice-Consul*, W. Gibson.

Acajutla—Vice-Consul, Thomas Massey.

Salvador is 5,700 miles from London; transit (passenger), *viâ* New York and thence every 3 weeks by direct steamer to La Libertad; or *viâ* New Orleans and thence every week by direct steamer to Puerto Barrios (Guatemala); time 3 to 5 weeks.

SAN DOMINGO. *See* Dominican Republic.

SAN MARINO.

Regents, Two "Capitani Reggenti."

Consul-General for San Marino in Great Britain, Commendatore Melvill A. Jamieson, F.R.G.S., 17 Cockspur Street, S.W. 1.

A small Republic in the hills near Rimini, on the Adriatic, founded, it is stated, by a pious mason of Dalmatia in the 4th century, and governed by a Council of 60, of whom two are elected as Regents for six months (1 April and 1 October), being thereafter ineligible for office for three years. The area is 38 square miles, the population 12,036. There is an army of about 1,000. The city of San Marino (pop. 2,000) occupies the slope of Mount Titano, and has an impregnable castle, where King Berengar of Lombardy took refuge in 950 A.D., a fine church and Government palace, and a theatre. The principal industries are wine, cereals, cheese, oil and cattle raising, in addition to the utilization and export of gravel from Mount Titano and production of white and hydraulic lime at Serravalle. A Treaty of Extradition was concluded between the Governments of Great Britain and the Republic of San Marino on 16th Oct., 1899.

FLAG: Two horizontal bands, white, blue (with coat of arms of the Republic in centre).

British Consul-General, E. Mervyn de Garston (Leghorn, Italy).

SERBIA. *See* Yugo-Slavia.

SIAM.

(Muang T'ai.)

King, Rama VI., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.V.O., *born* January 1, 1880; *succeeded* October 23, 1910.

Foreign Minister, H.H. Prince Traidos (*acting*).

Envoy Extraordinary & Minister Plenipotentiary, in London, Phya Prabha Karavong, 23 Ashburn Place, S.W. 7.

Consul-General (Vacant: *Temporary Offices*, 23 Ashburn Place, S.W. 7).

The Kingdom of Siam, or Muang T'ai (area about 195,000 square miles; population, 1922, 9,225,000), is a buffer State between British Burma and French Indo-China, and its integrity is guaranteed by the British and French Governments by the Anglo-French Agreement of April, 1904. The King is an absolute monarch, and appoints his successor. There is an Executive Council of Ministers with an adviser in Foreign affairs (usually of American nationality), and a Financial adviser (hitherto always of British nationality) and, since 1895, a Legislative Council of State, consisting of the Ministers, eight royal princes, and over twenty members appointed by the King, who has an absolute power of veto. A number of English, French, Italians, Danes, and Americans are employed in the various State departments. There is an army of nearly 50,000 men, and a few small gunboats; compulsory military service has been introduced. The Kingdom contains many Chinese (largely engaged in trade and industry), besides Shans, Laos, Malays, Burmese, and Cambodians, and over 1,600 Europeans. The principal religion is Buddhism. Education is now under the Minister of Public Instruction. There are 394 public schools and 4,237 schools of all kinds, attended by 122,800 children. A University is in process of organisation.

The upper part of Siam is mountainous, the lower flat. Bangkok is the only much-frequented port. Over two-thirds of Siamese sea-borne trade, which centres at Bangkok, is with the British Empire, and is largely in the hands of British firms or of Chinese trading from Singapore and Hong Kong. German shipping, which had held the lead in tonnage for many years past, has ceased to visit Bangkok since August, 1914, and, as a consequence, there has been a large increase in Norwegian and British shipping. The chief products of Siam are rice, teak, and tin (from Lower Siam). The area under rice is being much enlarged by irrigation. There is a large number of rice mills, mostly in or near Bangkok. The teak industry in the great forests of N. Siam is mainly in English hands. In 1918–19 rice constituted 81 per cent. and teak 3½ per cent. of the exports from the port of Bangkok; while hides and marine products are also exported in considerable quantities. Among imports are treasure, cotton goods and yarn, silk goods, provisions, gunny bags, kerosene, sugar, opium, metals and metal wares, machinery, &c. The general tariff rate is 3 per cent. *ad valorem.* Burma imports teak and cattle overland from Siam, and exports thither cotton and silk goods, &c. Except tin, wolfram, rubies and sapphires, there are no important mineral products as yet. About 1,200 miles of railroads (mostly State-owned) are now open for traffic. Railways from Bangkok run to Korat (165 miles N.E.), Chiengmai (820 miles N. of Bangkok), Petriu (40 miles E.); the southern line to Trang, on the west coast of the Malay Peninsula, was open to traffic in October, 1916, and in July, 1918, was completed to the Kedah border where junction with the Federated Malay States Railway system was effected. There is through railway connexion between Bangkok and Penang and Singapore, and the railway is being extended from Petrien to the Cambodian frontier. Good roads are few. There are 3,000 miles of telegraph lines.

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* $ (Colon) at par = 50 cents U.S. currency.

	1920–21.	1921–22.
Ordinary Revenue	£6,041,666	£6,483,333
Ordinary Expenditure......	6,844,177	6,836,048
	1919.	1920.
Public debt	6,633,960	7,312,590
	1920.	1921.
Total imports	£15,395,000	£15,122,000
Total exports	5,839,000	16,997,000
Imports from U.K.	4,110,740	2,061,660
Exports to U.K............	795,487	1,946,050

CAPITAL, Bangkok. Population (1919), 541,000.

BRITISH LEGATION.

British Minister, Robert Hyde Greg (1922) £3,000
Archivist, A. S. Davidson.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Bangkok—Consul-Gen., T. H. Lyle, C.M.G.
,, *Vice-Consul*, W. W. Coultas.
Chiengmai—Cons.-Gen., W. A. R. Wood, C.I.E.
Nakawn-Lampang — Vice-Consul, H. Fitzmaurice, M.B.E.
Senggora—Consul, John F. Johns.

SPAIN.

(España.)

King, Alfonso XIII., son of Alfonso XII. and of Queen Maria Christina, *born* (*and acceded to the throne*) May 17, 1886; *married* May 31, 1906, H.R.H. Princess Victoria Eugénie Julia Ena Maria Christina of Battenberg (*born* Oct. 24, 1887).
Heir Apparent, H.R.H. The Prince of the Asturias, Don Alfonso, *born* May 10, 1907.

MILITARY DIRECTORATE (Sept. 1923).

President, General Primo de Rivera, Marquess de Estella.
Members, Generals Adolfo Vallespinosa, Luis Hermosa, Luis Navarra, Dalmiro Rodriguez, Antonio Mayandia, Francisco Gomez Jordana, Francisco Ruiz del Portal, Mario Muslera.

Ambassador in London, Excmo. Señor Don A. Merry del Val, 1 Grosvenor Gardens, S.W. 1.
Counsellor, Comte de Pradère.
1st Secretary, Señor Don Alberto de Aguilar.
2nd Secretary, Señor Don José Ruiz de Arana, Vizconde de Mamblas.
3rd Secretary, Señor Don Luis de Silva.
Attachés, Señores Don P. de Soto, Don Antonio de Vargas, Don P. J. de Zulueta, Don E. M. Peña, Marques de Murrieta.
Military Attaché, Lt.-Col. Don P. Rich.
Naval Attaché, Lieut.-Comm. Señor Don José Iglesias.
Consul-General, Excmo. Señor Don José Congosto, 40 Trinity Square, E.C. 3.
Vice-Cons., Señor Don Pedro Lecuona.

A Kingdom situate in the south-west of Europe, between 36°—43° 45′ N. lat. and 4° 25′ E.—9° 20′ W. long., bounded on the south and east by the Mediterranean, on the west by the Atlantic and Portugal, and on the north by the Bay of Biscay and France, from which it is separated by the Pyrenees; and occupying the larger portion of the great Iberian Peninsula. Its coast-line extends 1,317 miles—712 formed by the Mediterranean and 605 by the Atlantic—and it comprises a total area of 196,700 English square miles, and an estimated population, in Jan. 1923, of 21,658,222—110 to the square mile. The interior of the peninsula consists of an elevated tableland surrounded and traversed by mountain ranges—the Pyrenees, the Cantabrian Mountains, the Sierra Guadarrama, S. Morena, S. Nevada, Montes de Toledo, &c. The principal rivers are the Douro, the Tagus, the Guadiana, the Guadalquiver, the Ebro, and the Minho. The Constitution upon which the present Government is formed is dated 30 June, 1876. Spain is rich in iron, copper, and lead; its mineral resources are only partially exploited, and principally by foreign capital under foreign direction. The country is generally fertile, and well adapted to agriculture and the cultivation of heat-loving fruits—as olives, oranges, lemons, almonds, pomegranates, and dates. The agricultural products comprise wheat, barley, maize, oats, rice, with hemp and flax of the best quality. The vine is cultivated in every province; in the south-west, Jerez, the well-known sherry and tent wines are made; in the south-east, the Malaga and Alicante. The principal articles imported are raw cotton, spirits, fish, wheat and flour, sugar, coal, timber, woollen manufactures, machinery and railway materials, hides, &c. The principal exports are wine, copper and copper ores, lead, iron ores, olive oil, raisins, oranges, cork, esparto grass, wool, salt, quicksilver, grapes, &c. Trade was for many years mostly confined to France and Great Britain, but Germany had, before the war, become a serious competitor, while the United States and Belgium share an increasing proportion of Spanish trade. Home manufacture is protected by high customs duties.

In 1923 there were about 10,000 miles of railway open, and 69,400 miles of telegraph line.

The sea-going mercantile marine over 50 tons, on Jan. 1, 1921, consisted of 621 steamers (912,817 tons) and 581 sailing vessels (101,285). In 1922, 19,033 vessels of 20,305,998 tons (displacement) entered and 16,741 vessels of 17,405,842 tons (displacement) cleared at Spanish ports.

Defence.—The authorised peace establishment, including forces in North Africa, was, in 1922, 19,827 officers and 217,000 men (275,000 in 1922, owing to the situation in North Africa). War strength: Field Army, first line, 300,000; second line, 450,000.

The Navy consists of 3 (15,700-ton) battleships and 3 modern cruisers, with 1 old battleship and 4 old cruisers; there are also 7 torpedo-boat destroyers, 20 torpedo-boats, 7 submarines, and 21 gunboats.

Education, Primary, is nominally compulsory and mainly free, and is State-aided, the public schools being maintained by local taxation. Many private schools are under clerical control, and supervision is lacking. *Secondary* High Schools are in each province, but the curriculum is defective. *Universities* at Barcelona, Granada, Madrid, Murcia, Oviedo, Salamanca, Santiago, Saragossa, Seville, Valencia, and Valladolid.

	* 1922–23. *Pesetas.* †
Revenue (Budget)	2,617,047,068
Expenditure (Budget)	3,044,122,302
National Debt (1922)	12,524,000,000
Floating Debt (1923)	3,548,000,000
Total imports‡	3,033,211,428
Total exports‡	1,449,175,408

	1921.	1922.
Imports from U.K.	£21,823,023	£18,732,928
Exports to U.K.	14,155,856	12,952,936

CAPITAL, Madrid. Population (1923), 746,139. Other large cities are Barcelona (720,311), Valencia (247,932), Seville (209,024), Malaga (153,153), Murcia (143,578), Saragossa (143,755), Bilbao (114,738), Granada (104,079), Carthagena (96,891), Palma de Mallorca (78,508), and Valladolid (78,097); and there are 15 other towns with over 50,000 inhabitants.

FLAG: Three horizontal bands (red, yellow and red, the yellow band larger than the others and charged with the Royal Arms of Spain).

BRITISH EMBASSY.

(Fernando el Santo, 16, Madrid.)

British Ambassador, His Excellency Rt. Hon. Sir Esmé Howard, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., C.V.O. (1919) £6,000

Counsellor of Embassy, Hugh Gurney, C.M.G., M.V.O.

1st Secs., Hugh Lloyd Thomas; T. M. Snow.

2nd Sec., James L. Dodds.

Hon. Attachés, Hon. Angus Holden; Capt. G. Bambridge, M.C.

Naval Attaché, Commander E. B. C. Dicken, D.S.C., R.N.

Military Attaché, Maj.-Gen. the Hon. Sir C. J. Sackville-West, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G.

Asst. Mil. Attachés, Lt.-Col. Lord Douglas Malise Graham, D.S.O., M.C.; Capt. N. E. Weatherall, O.B.E.

Commercial Sec. (Alcalá Galiano, 5, Madrid), Capt. U. de B. Charles, O.B.E.

Archivist, G. W. M. Harpley.

Chaplain, Rev. F. Symes-Thompson.

Consul (Alcalá Galiano, 5, Madrid), David John Rodgers.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Barcelona—Consul-Gen., A. L. S. Rowley.
,, *Vice-Consuls*, G. L. Rogers; George R. Smither.
Alicante—Vice-Cons., José Tato.
Burriana—Vice-Consul, A. J. Stubbs.
Denia—Vice-Consul, J. R. Morand.
Gandia, &c.—Vice-Cons., F. Romaguera.
Iviza—Vice-Cons., J. Escandell.
Palamos—Vice-Cons., M. Montaner.
Palma—Vice-Cons., J. Webb.
Port Mahon—Vice-Cons., B. Escudero, M.V.O.
San Feliu de Guixols—Vice-Cons., José Sibels.
Tarragona—Vice-Consul, I. Navarro.
Torrevieja—Vice-Consul, A. Ballester.
Valencia—Consul, E. Harker, O.B.E.
,, *Pro-Consul*, Arthur Baines.
Bilbao—Consul, A. M. Madden, C.M.G.
,, *Vice-Consuls*, W. C. Randolph Rose; James Innes, O.B.E.
Castro-Urdiales—V.-Cons., A. Ybañez.
San Sebastian—Consul, A. Budd, M.V.O.
,, *Vice-Consul*, J. Hart.
Santander—Vice-Consul, Thomas Bates.
Coruña—Vice-Consul, H. Guyatt.
Carril and Villagarcia—Vice-Consul, H. Williamson.
Corcubion—V.-Consul, J. Seoane Ulloa (*acting*).
Ferrol—Vice-Consul, William Martin.
Gijon—Vice-Consul, Arthur Lovelace.
Rivadesella—Vice-Con., W. D. MacKenzie.
Malaga—Consul, Allan Henderson.
,, *Vice-Consul*, Edward R. Thornton.
,, *Pro-Consul*, Gustavo Bolin.
Aguilas—Vice-Consul, Thomas H. Naftel.
,, *Pro-Consul*, Thomas Blazquez.
Almeria—V.-Cons., M. R. Harrison.
,, *Pro-Consul*, G. Harrison.
Carthagena—Vice-Consul, Peter Miller.
,, *Pro-Consul*, Herbert C. Goddard.
Garrucha—V.-Cons., A. W. Harrison.
Granada—V.-Cons., W. A. S. Davenhill.
Linares—Vice-Consul, Hugh C. Holberton.
Marbella—Vice-Consul, Miguel Calzado.
Mazarron—Cons. Agent, E. G. Pearse.
Porman—Cons. Agent, Juan Rubio de la Torre.
,, *Pro-Consul*, Robert Szivessy.
Teneriffe—Consul, Thomas J. Morris.
,, *Vice-Consul*, R. C. Griffiths.
,, *Pro-Consul*, James Willis.
La Palma—Vice-Consul, R. F. Millar.
Las Palmas and Puerto de la Luz—Consul, Peter Swanston.
,, *Vice-Consul*, Ernest Wootton.
,, *Pro-Consul*, Manuel Moniz.
Orotava—Vice-Consul, Thomas M. Reid.
Seville—Consul, G. B. Beak.
,, *Vice-Consul*, E. G. H. Formby.
Algeciras—Vice-Consul, J. Morrison.
Cadiz—Vice-Consul, H. W. Sanderson (*acting*)
Huelva—Vice-Consul, Capt. J. Morrison.
,, *Pro-Consul*, Dr. Ian Macdonald.
,, ,, Francis K. Haselden.
Jerez—Vice-Consul, Capt. G. D. Williams, M.C.
,, *Pro-Consul*, Thomas E. Spencer.
La Linea—Vice-Cons., Maj. O. H. Pedley, O.B.E.
San Lucar—Vice-Consul, J. Diaz, O.B.E.
,, *Pro-Consul*, Francisco Berenguer.
Vigo—Consul, T. Guyatt.

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* Budget for 1923–24 is same as that for previous year.

† At par *Pesetas* 25·225 = £1 (*see* also p. 439).

‡ The figures are official and are based on prices ruling in 1916. In 1920 and 1921 the totals should be twice those given above.

BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE FOR SPAIN, 8 Rambla de los Estudios, *Barcelona* (Branch, 9 Calle Marqués de Cubas, *Madrid*).

Madrid, 1,150 miles; transit, 45 to 50 hours.

The BALEARIC ISLES are an archipelago of 15 islands in the Mediterranean, the largest being Majorca, Minorca, Iviza, and Formentara; the total area is 1,935 square miles, with a population (1921) of 338,894. The archipelago forms a province of Spain, the capital being Palma in Majorca.

CEUTA, which forms part of the Province of Cadiz, is a fortified post on the Moroccan coast, opposite Gibraltar. The total area is 5 miles, with a population of 35,219.

The CANARY ISLANDS are an archipelago in the Atlantic, off the African coast, consisting of 7 islands and 6 uninhabited islets. The total area is 2,807 square miles, with a population of 473,497. The Canary Islands form a Province of Spain, the capital being Santa Cruz in the island of Teneriffe.

Spanish Colonies.

The Spanish Colonies (exclusive of Ceuta and the Canary Islands, which form an integral part of the kingdom) consist of certain settlements and islands of Western Africa, with a total area of close on 82,400 square miles, and a population exceeding 275,000.

FERNANDO PO (*Fernando Póo*) lies in the Bight of Biafra in 3° 12′ N. lat. and 8° 48′ E. long., about 20 miles distant from the west coast of Africa, and is a mountainous island (Pico de Santa Isabel, 10,800 feet), with forests of oil palm, ebony, mahogany, and oak, and sugar-cane, cotton, and indigo. Cocoa, coffee, sugar, tobacco, vanilla, and kola nut are cultivated, and large quantities of cocoa and other products are exported. Total population 20,650. The capital is Basile, and the largest town Port Clarence (1,500 inhabitants). Dependencies of the island of Fernando Po are:—

Annobon Island (*Anno Bom*), in the Gulf of Guinea, in 1° 24′ S. lat. and 50° 35′ E. long.; population 1,391.

Corisco Islands, consisting of Corisco, Bana, Elobey Grando, and Elobey Chico, lie in Corisco Bay, and export ebony, logwood, and other forest produce. Total population 96,072.

Fernando Po—British Vice-Consul, A. C. Reeve (*acting*).

RIO DE ORO is a possession on the north-west coast of Africa, between Cape Bogador and Cape Blanco, or approximately between 21° 20′–26° N. lat., and extending eastwards to about 13° W. long. The territory is part of the waterless Sahara, with a sparse population of wandering Muhammadan Arabs; population 253.

Rio Muni (or *Spanish Guinea*) is a coastal settlement of West Africa between Cameroon and French Congo (1° N.—2° 10′ N. lat.), extending about 125 miles inland. The inhabitants are Bantu tribes, and the principal settlements are at the mouths of the Muni, Benito, and Campa rivers, and at Bata on the coast.

Spain exercises a protectorate over a part of Northern and of Southern Morocco (*see* pp. 809 10) and on the Moroccan seaboard are certain Spanish *presidios*, formerly used as convict settlements.

Melilla is a town on a rocky promontory of the Riff coast, connected with the mainland by a narrow isthmus. The population is 50,170.

Alhucemas is a settlement on the bay of that name, and includes six islands: population 322.

Peñon de la Gomera (or *Peñon de Velez*) is a fortified rocky islet about 40 miles west of Alhucemas Bay; population 398.

The Chaffarinas (or Zaffarines) are a group of three islands near the Algerian frontier, about 2 miles north of Cape del Agua; population 318.

Ifni, on the Atlantic coast of Morocco, about 100 miles south of Agadir, affords access to the interior of south-west Morocco, but has no great trade at present.

SPITSBERGEN.*

The Spitsbergen ("Pointed Mountain") Archipelago lies between 76° 26′–80° 50′ N. lat. and between 10° 20′–32° 40′ E. long., with an estimated area of 25,000 square miles. The archipelago consists of a main island, known as West Spitsbergen (12,000 sq. miles); North East Land, closely adjoining and separated by Hinlopen Strait; the Wiche Islands, separated from the main land by Olga Strait; Barents and Edge Islands, separated from the main land by Stor Fjord (or Wybe Jansz Water); Prince Charles Foreland, to the W.; Hope Island, to the S.E.; Bear Island (70 square miles) 127 miles to the S.; with many similar islands in the neighbourhood of the main group.

The archipelago is generally mountainous and there are traces of extinct volcanic action. The highest points are Mount Newton (5,676 feet), Mount Poincaré (5,446 feet) in the N.E., and Hornunstind (4,690 feet in the S., of the main island. The coast is deeply indented by fjords, of which the largest are King's Bay, Cross Bay, Ice Fjord, Bell Sound, Lowe Sound, and Horn Sound in the W., and Red Bay, Liefde Bay and Widje Bay in the N.; of these, Ice Fjord from the W. and Widje Bay from the N., the heads of which are only about 10 miles apart, give access to the centre of West Spitsbergen.

The principal minerals are coal, gypsum, oil and building stones. In 1917 the coal export was 40,000 tons, and in 1918 60,000 tons (mainly to Scandinavia); the 1919 output is estimated at 100,000 tons. The archipelago is visited by whalers (but the industry is declining), and by hunters for seal and wild fowl.

Certain districts in the main island (West Spitsbergen) have been named as follows:—King James Land and New Friesland (W. and E. of Widje Fjord) in the N.; Sabine Land, in the centre; and Torell Land in the S. There are settlements at Longyear "City" (on Ice Fjord); Davis "City" (on Lowe Sound); Green Harbour (at the S. entrance of Ice Fjord) with a high power Telefunken wireless station (erected by the Norwegian Government) connecting with Europe; and Coal Haven (in King's Bay).

South Cape is 370 miles from the Norwegian Coast. Ice Fjord is 520 miles from Tromsö, 650 miles from Murmansk, and 1,300 miles from Aberdeen. Transit from Tromsö to Green Harbour (the postal station) 2½ to 3 days; from Aberdeen 5 to 6 days.

THE SUEZ CANAL.

The Suez Canal.—The *Compagnie Universelle du Canal Maritime de Suez* is an Egyptian company, authorised in 1856, and confirmed in 1866, with a capital of 200,000,000 francs in 400,000 shares of 500 francs each. The British Government acquired from the Khedive in 1875 a total of 176,602 shares (cost £4,000,000, value March 31, 1922, £19,740,125).

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* The spelling of the name with a "z" is a corruption of the true name.

The Suez Canal was opened in 1869. The total length of the canal is 101 miles, with a width of 45 metres (147 ft. 8 in.), having cost 804,701,506 francs to construct and enlarge; the maximum draught of water allowed for vessels using the canal is 9·45 metres (31 feet). The average time for the transit through the canal is 15 hours 36 minutes. By a convention, signed on Oct. 29, 1888, the canal was exempted from blockade, and vessels of all nations, whether armed or not, are to be allowed to pass through it in peace or war. The management of the canal is entrusted to a council of 32 administrators, of whom 10 are British (three representing H.M. Government and seven the shipowning interest).

British Directors, Lord Inchcape, G.C.M.G., K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E. (*Vice-President of the Company*); Sir Aubrey Brocklebank, Bart.; Sir Fredk. Green, K.B.E.; Rt. Hon. Sir R. S. Horne, G.B.E., K.C.; T. Harrison Hughes; Oswald Sanderson; Sir E. Wyldbore-Smith.

Representing H.B.M. Govt., H. T. Anstruther, Sir Ian Malcolm, K.C.M.G.; Sir J. T. Davies, K.C.B., C.V.O.

The following table shows the number and tonnage of vessels which have passed through the Suez Canal since 1914, with the percentage of British vessels:—

Year.	No. of Vessels.	Net Tons.	British Tonnage.
			%
1914	4,802	19,409,495	66·5
1915	3,708	15,266,155	76·3
1916	3,110	12,325,347	79·6
1917	2,353	8,368,918	73·6
1918	2,522	9,251,601	79·5
1919	3,986	16,013,802	70·9
1920	4,009	17,574.657	61·7
1921	3,975	18,118,999	62·9
1922	4,345	20,743,245	64·5

The tonnage of the *merchandise* carried was 25,776,000 tons in 1913; 17,049,000 tons in 1920; and 21,360,000 tons in 1922. Details of the nationality of the vessels passing through the Canal in 1922 are appended:—

	No. of Vessels.	Net Tons.	Per cent. (Tonnage).
British	2,736	13,352,710	64·5
Netherlands	455	2,161,471	10·4
French	215	996,875	4·8
Japanese	170	928,386	4·5
Italian	225	858,011	4·1
German	149	735,129	3·6
United States	137	668,213	3·2
Norwegian	79	308,711	1·5
Danish	61	279,838	1·4
Swedish	55	242,413	1·2
Spanish	16	46,437	0·2
Yugo-Slav	12	43,709	0·2
Russian	12	40,938	0·2
Greek	10	31,929	0·2
Chinese	2	7,604	·04
Egyptian	5	7,043	·03
Syrian	6	3,828	·02
Totals	4,345	20,743,245	100

The transit receipts in 1870 were 5,718,756 fr., and in 1922, 166,845,419 fr.

The rate of transit dues as from March 1, 1923, is 7 fr. 75 c. per ton, and 5 fr. 25 c. for vessels in ballast.

The net dividends for the year 1915 amounted to 120 fr. on the ordinary 500 fr. shares, and 97·915 fr. on the Actions de Jouissance. In 1922, the dividends were 320 fr. and 298·88 fr., respectively.

The 2,736 British vessels included in the total for 1922 are grouped under the following categories:—

	No.	Net Tonnage.
Merchant vessels	2,009	9,729,963
Mail steamers	207	1,360,444
Warships and transports	241	1,097,218
Government chartered vessels	56	292,453
Vessels in ballast	223	902,632
	2,736	13,382,710

SWEDEN.

(Sverige.)

King of Sweden of the Goths and the Wends, Gustaf V., *born* June 16, 1858; *suc.* December 8, 1907; *mar.*, Sept. 20, 1881, Victoria, dau. of Grand Duke of Baden, *born* August 7, 1862 (and has issue 3 sons).

Heir Apparent, Gustaf Adolf, Duke of Skåne, Crown Prince, *born* Nov. 11, 1882; *married* (1) June 15, 1905, H.R.H. the late Princess Margaret of Connaught (*died* May 1, 1920). (2) Nov. 3, 1923, Lady Louise Mountbatten, Princess of Battenberg.

CABINET (April 19, 1923).

Prime Minister, E. Trygger.
Foreign Affairs, C. F. W. Hederstierna.
Justice, L. B. Ekberg.
Finance, K. J. Beskow.
Commerce, M. R. Wohlin.
Communications, S. E. J. Lübeck.
Defence, C. A. G. Malmroth.
Social, C. G. O. Malm.
Public Worship & Instruction, S. Clason.
Agriculture, D. H. Petterson.
Ministers without Portfolio, B. C. Hasselrot; E. R. Stridsberg.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in London, Baron E. K. Palmstierna.
Legation, 27 Portland Place, W. 1.
Counsellor of Legation, C. R. P. Reuterswärd.
Secretary, T. H. W. Wistrand.
Military Attaché, Col. E. Mossberg.
Attachés, P. E. F. Arnander; S. O. Broms.
Social Attaché, Dr. E. R. Sjöstrand.
Naval Attaché, Commander A. de Bahr
Agricultural Adviser, M. W. F. de Wachenfelt
Chancellor, J. Stille.
Consul-General, E. G. Sahlin, 329 High Holborn, W.C. 1.
Vice-Consuls, F. Wennerberg; Harry Eriksson.
Swedish Church, Harcourt Street, Marylebone Road, W. 1.

Sweden comprises the eastern half of the Scandinavian peninsula, and comprises the capital and 24 governments, "Län," with an area of 173,151 square miles, and a population, Dec. 31, 1922, of 5,987,520, nearly all Protestant. This area includes the great lakes of Hjälmaren, Mälaren, Vänern, and Vättern. Nearly 46 per cent. of the population are devoted to agriculture, about 298,000 being owners and 50,000 tenants of the land they cultivate. The country for the most part is flat with pleasant undulations, rising in the north-west to the Kölen Mountains, which separate Sweden from Norway; and may be divided into three separate districts—the northern, forest; central, mining; the southern, agricultural. The climate in the south is favourable for producing grain. The principal articles of cultivation are the various cereals—oats, rye, barley, wheat—and potatoes. The forests are very extensive, covering one-half of the surface of the country, and consisting of pine, birch, fir; these are of great importance, supplying timber, pitch, and tar, and the chief fuel of the country, in addition to sulphite and mechanical wood pulp for the paper-making industry. The mineral products are extremely rich: iron of excellent quality, that known as the Dannemora iron being converted into the finest steel; gold and silver in small proportions; copper, lead, nickel, zinc, cobalt, alum, sulphur, porphyry, and marble. There is a railroad opening up the rich iron-ore districts of Lapland, and mineral trains run from Gellivare and Kiruna to Luleå on the Gulf of Bothnia and to Narvik on the Atlantic. Considerable mines of coal are being worked in Scania. The chief imports are coffee, wine, tobacco, and other ordinary colonial produce, coal, cloth, yarn, wool, cotton, skins, manure, iron, fish, oils, wheat, rye, pork, and machinery. The chief articles of export are timber, butter, iron, steel, wood pulp, paper, matches, stone, iron and zinc ores, &c. In 1921 the exports of paper were 183,790 tons, and in 1922 the exports were 273,434 tons.

Railroads 9,591 miles in length (of which 3,495 are the property of the State) were open on Jan. 1, 1923; and 49,720 miles of telegraph wires (inclusive of 22,150 railroad telegraph wires), 147 stations, and 1,915 railroad and 1,421 other telegraph stations. There were at the same date 435,000 miles of telephone wires.

Defence.—Service in the *Army* is universal and compulsory. The peace effective is about 104,000 trained men. The first line can be raised to war strength of about 140,000; second line, 95,000. The *Navy* consists of 59 fighting vessels (410 guns), 13 being ironclads, with submarines, submersibles, and some training ships, &c.

Education.—(i.) *Primary:* Compulsory and free. Illiteracy rare. Maintained by local taxation, with State grants. Attendance good. (ii.) *Secondary:* Well-developed, schools numerous and efficient. (iii.) *Special schools* make a feature of technics and navigation. (iv.) *Universities:* Lund, Upsala, and private faculties in Stockholm and Gothenburg.

	1922.	1923-4.
Revenue (Bgt.)	*Kr. 1,093,868,000	Kr. 775 648,000
Expenditure (Bgt.)	1,093,868,000	775,648,000
Debt (Sept. 1923)		1,539,917,000

	1921.	1922.
Imports	*Kr. 1,258,719,000	Kr. 1,118,379,000
Exports	1,097,274,000	1,158,168,000
Imports from U.K.	£	£
Exports to U.K.		

CAPITAL, Stockholm. Pop. (Dec. 31, 1922), 422,944. Other large towns are Gothenburg (227,343), Malmö (113,602), and Norrköping (58,358).

FLAG: Blue, with yellow cross.

BRITISH LEGATION.

British Minister, Sir C. A. de R. Barclay, K.C.M.G., C.B., C.B.E., M.V.O. (1919) £4,500
Counsellor, Hon. P. W. Maule Ramsey.
3rd Sec., Hugh E. L. Montgomery, M.C.
Commercial Secretary, Herbert Kershaw, O.B.E.
Naval Attaché, Capt. W. de M. Egerton, D.S.O., R.N.
Military Attaché, Col. W. Robertson, D.S.O.
Archivist, G. A. Urquhart.
Secretary to Minister, Grenville Grove.
Chaplain (hon.), Rev. H. M. Williams.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Stockholm—Consul, D. F. S. Filliter.
„ *Vice-Consuls*, F. V. Zetterlund; E. R. Sindall, D.S.C.
Borgholm—Cons. Agent, G. E. Erikson.
Calmar—Vice-Consul, J. Jeansson.
Gävle—Vice-Consul, Robert Carrick.
Gottland—V.-Cons, Carl G. Björkander.
Hudiksval—Vice-Con., C. J. Henric Amnéus.
Luleå—Vice-Consul, K. H. Falkland.
Norrköping—Vice-Cons., G. K. L. Beckman.
„ *Pro-Consul*, George Aberg.
Örnsköldsvik—V.-Con., Henric Öhngren.
Söderhamn—V.-Con., Christoffer Myhre.
Sundsvall—V.-Con., H. A. Carrick.
„ *Pro-Consul*, E. W. Assarsson.
Västervik—Vice-Con., J. Emil Häggblad.
Gothenburg—Consul-General, A. W. W. Woodhouse, C.B.E.
Borås—Vice-Consul, Richard Riley.
Halmstad—Vice-Consul, G. Th. Schèle.
Hälsingborg—Vice-Con., C. C. G. W. Westrup, M.B.E.
Karlscrona—Vice-Con., August Andrée.
Landskrona—V.-Con., Einar Petersson.
Malmö—Consul, Harry Castleton.
„ *V.-Con.*, F. J. Carter, M.B.E.
Uddevalla—Vice-Con., Charles Thorburn.
Warberg—Vice-Consul, R. C. T. Jobson.
Ystad and Åhus—V.-Cons., Emil A. Borg.

Stockholm, 1,132 miles; transit, 2 days.

SWITZERLAND.

(Schweizerische Eidgenossenschaft.)

**President* (1923), M. Carl Scheurer.
Vice-President (1923), M. Chuard.
Minister for Foreign Affairs, M. G. Motta.
Public Economy, &c., M. Schulthess.
War, M. Scheurer.
Interior, M. Chuard.
Justice, M. Häberlin.
Finance, Dr. J. Musy.
Posts and Railways, M. Haab.
Pres. of National Council (1923), M. Fenny.
Pres. of Council of States (1923), M. Simon.
Federal Chancellor, M. A. Steiger.
Federal Tribunal, Lausanne (24 members and 9 substitutes), *President*, M. F. Schmid.
Director, International Posts, M. C. Décoppet.
Direc., International Telegraphs, M. Etienne.
International Industry, Literature & Fine Arts, Dr. E. Röthlisberger.
Direc., Internat. Railway Offices, M. H. Dinkelmann.
Director-General of Federal Railways, M. Zingg.

Minister in London, Monsieur C. R. Paravicini, 32 Queen Anne Street, W. 1.

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* At par, the Crown=1s. 1½d. (18·159 *Kronor*=£1); see also p. 424

* The President is elected in December, and remains in office from 1 Jan.—31 Dec.; he is *generally* succeeded by the Vice-President.

Secretary of Legation, M. Francis J. Borsinger.
Attachés, M. P. G. Ritter; M. E. Stutz.
Commercial Attaché, Counsellor of Legation and Consul-General, M. Henri Martin.
Chancery Secretary, M. Walter Sterchi.

The Helvetia of the Romans, a Federal Republic of Central Europe, situated between 45° 50′—47° 48′ N. lat. and 5° 58′—10° 30′ E. long. It is composed of 22 Cantons, of very dissimilar size, united under a Constitution dated 29 May, 1874, and comprises a total area of 15,950 square miles, with a population of 3,888,320 in 1920, who are divided between Roman Catholics, 40 per cent., and Protestants, 59 per cent., Jews numbering 7,400, and others 11,000. The population is formed by three nationalities, distinct by their language, as German 71 per cent., French 21 per cent., Italian 6 per cent., and Romansh (Grisons), 1½ per cent. It is the most mountainous country in Europe, having the Alps, covered with perennial snow and glaciers, rising from 5,000 to 15,213 feet in height, not only along its southern and eastern frontiers, but throughout the chief part of its interior; and the Jura mountains in the north-west. Agriculture is followed chiefly in the valleys, where wheat, oats, maize, barley, flax, hemp, and tobacco are produced, and nearly all English fruits and vegetables are grown. The forests cover about one-sixth of the whole surface. The manufactures consist chiefly of silks, cottons, linen, lace, thread, woollens, &c.; clocks and watches have long been the staple products of Geneva and Neufchâtel, while leather, gloves, pottery, tobacco and snuff, cheese, &c., are made. In 1914 there were 3,530 miles of railway in working order, 17,333 miles of telegraph line, 317,403 miles of telephone line, and 2,099 post-offices; the profit on the railways in 1920 was 47,300,000 francs.

The legislative power is vested in a Parliament, consisting of two Chambers, a National Council of 198 members, and a Council of States of 44 members; both Chambers united are called the Federal Assembly, and the members of the National Council are elected for three years, an election taking place in October. The executive power is in the hands of a Federal Council of 7 members, elected by the Federal Assembly, presided over by the President of the Confederation. The President has a salary of 27,000 francs; the Vice-President and other members of the Federal Council 25,000 francs each. The members of the Federal Council are elected for three years; each year the Federal Assembly elects from this council the President and the Vice-President; they are elected for one year, the five other members for three years. Not more than one of the same canton may be elected member of the Federal Council.

Defence: Militia. Active Army, 12 yrs.; initial trg., 65–90 days. Subsequently 11 days per ann.; *then* Landwehr, 8 yrs.; 1 trg., 11 dys. for dismtd. branches only; *then* [Landsturm to age 48]. *War Strength*, 140,600; Landwehr, 65,000; Landsturm, 57,000.

Education.—Control by cantonal and communal authorities. No central organ. Illiteracy rare in Protestant cantons. (i.) *Primary:* Free and nominally compulsory, but attendance is not strictly enforced in the essentially Roman Catholic cantons. School age varies. (ii.) *Secondary:* Age 12–15 for boys. Schools numerous and well-attended, and there are many private institutions. (iii.) *Special schools* make a feature of commercial and technical instruction. (iv.) *Universities:* Bâle, Berne, Fribourg, Geneva, Lausanne, Zurich, and Neuchâtel.

		1922.
Public revenue	*Francs.	422,170,000
Public expenditure	,,	528,570,000
Debt (Jan. 1, 1922)	,,	2,131,385,975

	1920.	1921.
Total imports	£127,019,000	£68,041,000
Total exports	103,331,000	53,681,000
Imports from U.K.	15,463,656	5,543,000
Exports to U.K.	39,996,666	19,963,000

CAPITAL, Berne. Population (1920), 104,626. Other large towns are Zürich (207,161), Bâle (135,976), Geneva (135,059), St. Gallen (70,437), and Lausanne (68,533).

FLAG: Red, with white cross.

BRITISH LEGATION.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Sir Milne Cheetham, K.C.M.G. (1922)	£3,750

2nd Secretary, O. A. Scott, D.S.O.
3rd Secretary, R. I. Baird.
Mil. Attaché, Col. H. Needham, C.M.G., D.S.O.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Berne—Consul, Gaston de Muralt, O.B.E.
,, *Vice-Consul*, A. Küpfer.
Neuchatel—Vice-Consul, Edouard Chable.
,, *Pro-Consul*, Paul de Pury.
Geneva—Consul, Hugh S. London.
,, *Vice-Consul*, L. A. Cazalet.
,, *Pro-Consul*, C. H. le Bosquet.
Lausanne—Consul, Alfred Galland, O.B.E.
,, *Vice-Consul*, M. Galland.
Montreux—Vice-Cons., Marcel Cuénod, M.B.E.
,, *Pro-Consul*,
Zürich—Consul-Gen. (to the German and Italian-speaking Cantons), E. G. B. Maxse, C.M.G.
,, *Vice-Consul*, E. A. de Comeau.
,, *Pro-Consul*, F. Smith.
Bâle—Consul, Norman Carl Haag.
,, *Pro-Consuls*, Alfred Fluhmann; A. R. Cackett.
Davos—Consul, W. G. Lockett.
,, *Vice-Consul*, F. K. Naegeli.
Lucerne—Consul, T. Edgar Harley.
,, *Pro-Consul*, Frank Walker.

BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE IN SWITZERLAND, 20 Rittergasse, *Basle.* (Branch at *Lausanne.*)

Berne, transit, 22 hours.

SYRIA, LEBANON AND CILICIA.

French High Commissioner, Général Weygand.

Syria.—British forces, together with small French and Arab detachments, drove the Turks out of Syria and Lebanon in 1918, and occupied those districts and the district of Cilicia. By decision of the Supreme Council of the Allies the districts in question were entrusted to France, to be administered under a mandate.

The Emir Feisal (son of the King of the Hedjaz and, since 1921, King of Iraq) had from the outset assumed the administration of the districts of Aleppo, Hama and Homs, which had been assigned as Independent Arab districts under an earlier agreement of May, 1916, between France and Great Britain (the *Sykes-Picot Agreement*), and it was intended to allow the Emir to remain under French guidance, but on March 8, 1920, the

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* Estimated.

"Syrian Congress" at Damascus declared Syria independent, and the Emir Feisal was crowned King of Syria. The action of the Syrian Congress did not receive the sanction of the Allied Powers, and General Gouraud occupied Damascus, Aleppo, Hama and Homs. The Emir Feisal left the country, and afterwards became King of Iraq (*q.v.*). The French Mandatory Zone was first divided into the four autonomous states of Great Lebanon, Damascus, Aleppo and the Alaouites (the region round Latakia), each having a French adviser responsible to the High Commissioner at Beyrout. The latter three states have now been grouped together to form the *Syrian Federation*, with a nominated Council. The actual form of government differs in each of the states, but the guiding principle in each is real and effective French control.

Syria is a geographical term for part of the former Turkish territories in Asia Minor, and its Northern limits are still undefined. The present temporary Northern boundary between Syria and the territory occupied by the forces of Mustafa Kemal Pasha (the leader of the Nationalist movement in Asiatic Turkey) was defined in the agreement between France and the Kemalists, and is roughly as follows:—From a point immediately S. of Payas (on the Gulf of Alexandretta) to Meidan Ekbes (the railway station and environs remaining in Syria), thence S.E. to the railway station of Tchoban Bey, leaving the districts of Marsova to Syria and of Karnaba and Killis to the Kemalists; thence along the Baghdad Railway to Nussebin and along the old highway to Jizireh-ibn-Omar on the Tigris (the districts of Nussebin and Jizireh-ibn-Omar remaining in Kemalist territory, with the roadway between these two places). The E. boundary separates Syria from Mesopotamia along a line running roughly N.E. from the E. side of Jebel Druze to a point 15 miles S.E. of Jezrieh Ibn Omar (80 miles E. of Mardin); the S. boundary follows a line from Ras el Nakoura on the coast, N. of Akka, and running S.E. by E. to the Hedjaz railway line S. of Nasib, with a projection northwards to include the head waters of the Jordan, the Hule Lake and the Lake of Tiberias being included in Palestine. Within these limits, the estimated area is 100,000 sq. miles, with a population of about 3,000,000, of whom the greater number are Orthodox Muhammadans, with a proportion of Shiites and Druses. The products of Syria are wheat, tobacco, fruit, wine and silk, but there is little cultivation without irrigation, the inland districts being cut off from the moisture-laden winds by a mountain barrier, running parallel with the coast. The mineral wealth is believed to be unimportant, but there is a certain amount of bitumen. The principal Syrian towns are Damascus (est. pop. 300,000), Aleppo (250,000), Homs (70,000), and Hâma (60,000). The administrative capital is at Beyrout (Grand Lebanon). Damascus contains the Mosque of the Ommayedes (where is the tomb of Saladin), and in the south-western quarter is "The Gate of God," through which the pilgrimage to Mecca passes annually, while the "street called Straight" (Acts ix, 11) runs E. to W. through the city. Damascus is an important commercial centre, and among its industries are metal work and mother-of-pearl inlay. At Baalbek (Heliopolis), on the western slopes of the Anti-Lebanon range (35 miles N.N.W. of Damascus), are ruins of 1st to 3rd century Roman temples (the Circular Temple, the Great Temple and the Temple of Bacchus), and in the vicinity of the ruins is the largest cut stone in the world (60 × 17 × 14 feet), weighing 1,500 tons. The railway system consists of a line from Beyrout to Damascus (narrow gauge), with a connexion at Rayak for Homs, Hama and Aleppo (standard gauge). The line from Tripoli to Aleppo, *viâ* Homs, was re-opened in 1921. A narrow-gauge tramway runs from Mameltein along the coast. From Damascus there is railway communication with Palestine, *viâ* Deraa, and the Syrian railways link up with the Baghdad railway at Aleppo.

The administrative Capital of Syria is Beyrout.

The Great Lebanon (the former Turkish provinces of Lebanon and Beirut), declared a State by the High Commissioner, under the title of *Etat du Grand Liban*, in 1920, extends along the Mediterranean littoral from the Palestine frontier to Nahr el Kebir (15 miles N. of Tripoli) and is bounded on E. by the Great Central Depression, known as the Bekaa, in which flow the rivers Orontes and Litani. Its total length is about 120 miles, and its width varies from 30 to 35 miles. The estimated area of the Great Lebanon is about 4,300 square miles, with an estimated population of 579,778. The products of the soil are olives, wheat, grapes, oranges and mulberry-trees; the live stock are numerous and one of the principal sources of wealth. The Capital is Beyrout (pop. 91,498), which is the chief seaport and also the administrative capital of Syria. Tripoli is the next important town and seaport. Minor ports are Junieh, Tyre and Sidon. The national flag is the French tricolour with a Cedar of Lebanon on the white band.

Governor of the Great Lebanon, M. Aubouard (*acting*).
Beyrout—British Consul-General, H. E. Satow, O.B.E.
„ *Vice-Cons.*, J. B. F. Vaughan-Russell; N. Mayers (*acting*); L. C. Pettit (*acting*).
Aleppo—Consul,
„ *Pro-Consul*, A. Akras.
Alexandretta—Vice-Consul, J. A. Catoni.
Damascus—Consul, C. E. S. Palmer, D.S.O.

Cilicia extends round the Gulf of Alexandretta, from Lebanon in the south to the Anti Taurus in the north, and from the Seihun Irmak river in the west to Urfa in the east, the total area (which includes part only of the ancient Roman province of Cilicia, or of the Turkish vilayet of Adana) being about 12,000 square miles with a population estimated at 300,000. The country is generally fertile and produces wheat, cotton, wool, sesame, &c., and is capable of considerable agricultural development. The principal towns are Adana (45,000), the former capital of the Turkish vilayet of that name, Marash (50,000), and Alexandretta or Iskanderun (10,000), the chief port and an important strategical centre, with command of the Beilan Pass. Cilicia was handed over to the Kemalist forces by the French on Jan. 4, 1922. The district is now under the control of the Nationalist Assembly of Angora.

TAURIDA.

In March 1918 the former government of Taurida declared its independence as the *Taurida Republic*. The area is 13,312 sq. miles, with a population (1914) of 2,000,000, and the Republic is bounded on the N. by the Dnieper river and the Province of Ekaterinoslav, on the W. and S. by the Black Sea, and on the E. by the Sea of Azov. The soil is very productive, especially in its southern peninsular, known as the *Crimea* (the ancient Tauric Chersonese). The capital is SIMFEROPOL (pop. 1914, 85,000), other towns being Sevastopol (pop. 1914, 62,000), Kertch (pop. 1914, 60,000), Theodosia (pop. 1914, 44,000), Berdiansk (pop. 1914, 41,000), Yalta (pop. 1914, 31,000), Eupatoria, Melitopol, and Perekop.

TURKESTAN.

In Jan. 1918 the former Russian Provinces of Ferghana, Syr-Daria, Amu-Daria Samarkand and Semiryechensk, with a total area of about 420 000 sq. miles and a population of about 7,000,000, declared their independence as the *Republic of Turkestan.* The territories of this Republic extend from the Aral Sea in the W. to the boundaries of the Chinese Republic in the E., and between the River Chu and Lake Balkash on the N., and Khiva, Bokhara and Afghanistan on the S. The capital is TASHKEND (pop. 1914, 275,000), other large centres being Khohkand (pop. 1914, 125,000), Samarkand (pop. 1914, 100,000), Adijan (pop. 1914, 90,000), and Namangan (pop. 1914, 80,000).

TURKEY.

President of the National Assembly, Mustapha Kemal *Pasha.*
2nd President, Ali Fuad *Pasha.*
1st Vice-President, Sabbi *Bey.*
2nd ,, General Ismet *Pasha.*
[*]*Caliph*, Abdul Medjid Effendi, *born* May 25 1868, *appointed* Nov. 19, 1922.

President of the Council of Commissioners, Reouf *Bey.*

Commissioners:

Religious, Vehbi *Effendi.*
National Defence, Gen. Kiazim *Pasha.*
Foreign Affairs, Gen. Ismet *Pasha.*
Interior, Fathi *Bey.*
Justice, Rifat *Bey.*
Finance, Hassan Fehmi *Bey.*
Public Instruction, Sefa *Bey.*
Public Works, Feizi *Bey.*
Public Health, Riza Nour *Bey.*
Economic Affairs, Mahmoud Essad *Bey.*

Turkish Representative in London (not yet appointed), 169 Portland Place, W. 1.
1st Secretary,

The Ottoman Turks are derived from Central Asian tribes, who were converted to the Muhammadan faith in the seventh century. These Muhammadan tribes attacked and conquered the Asiatic Provinces of the Byzantine (Eastern Roman) Empire, and by the middle of the fourteenth century they had spread from Asia Minor into South East Europe. In 1453 they captured Constantinople, and spread over the whole of the Balkan Peninsula, their name of Osmanli, or Ottoman Turks, being derived from Othman, or Osman (1299-1326), a notable Turkish leader in the fourteenth century. Early in the sixteenth century the Ottoman Empire was spread over Egypt and northern Africa, and penetrated northward into Hungary, a great part of which was incorporated with the Turkish dominions until 1699, when the *Peace of Carlowitz* freed the country from Turkish rule. In the nineteenth century the outlying African dominions, with the exception of Tripoli, broke away from their suzerain, or were occupied by other Powers, and in the latter part of the century the northern states of the Balkan Peninsula asserted their independence, under guarantees of the Christian Powers. The outcome of these political upheavals was a demand for better government in the remaining dominions of the Sultan. During the process of constitutional reforms, which drove the Sultan Abdul Hamid (1876–1908) from the throne, war broke out between Italy and Turkey, and Tripoli and Benghazi were ceded to Italy under the *Treaty of Lausanne* (Oct. 12, 1912). These events were followed in the autumn of 1912 and the early months of 1913 by a disastrous war with the states of the Balkan League (Bulgaria, Montenegro, Serbia and Greece). At the outbreak of hostilities the European dominions of Turkey extended westwards to the Adriatic and northwards to Bosnia-Herzegovina (Austria), thus including the districts known as Macedonia, Thrace, and Albania. By the *Treaty of London* (1913), the north-western boundary of European Turkey was a line drawn from Enos, on the Adriatic coast, to Midia, on the Black Sea, thus excluding Adrianople, which had capitulated (after a long siege) to the Bulgarian forces. At the outbreak of the second Balkan war (in which Serbia and Greece were aided against Bulgaria by Rumania), Turkey re-occupied Adrianople, thus recovering a part of the lost dominions. In the Great War of 1914-1918, Turkey threw in her lot with the Central Powers and made unsuccessful attacks on Egypt and South Russia. Great Britain sent an expedition to Gallipoli (which was withdrawn) and to Mesopotamia and Palestine, which freed those countries and Syria from Turkish rule, while various tribal revolts in Arabia ended the Turkish suzerainty in that peninsula. On Oct. 30, 1918, Turkey surrendered unconditionally before the conquests of the various Anglo-Indian and Imperial British columns and their Arabian allies. The final peace settlement with Turkey was the subject of protracted negotiations. The first definite proposals were embodied in the *Treaty of Sèvres*, which was signed on Aug. 10, 1920, but was never ratified. The rise of the Turkish Nationalist movement in Asia Minor, which brought into existence a *de facto* Government at Angora, and the defeat of the Greek armies in August-September, 1922, finally destroyed any possibility of the *Treaty of Sèvres* being brought into force.

Treaty of Lausanne.—As a result of the Peace Conference, which met at Lausanne from November, 1922, until February, 1923, and again from April to July, 1923, a treaty was signed there on July 24, 1923. This treaty has been ratified by Turkey and Greece, and will come into force as between Great Britain and Turkey when it has been ratified by Great Britain, France, Italy and Japan or any three of those Powers. The main provisions of the treaty and various instruments annexed to it are that Turkey retains Eastern Thrace, including Adrianople, while ceding Syria, Palestine, Mesopotamia and the rest of Arabia. The northern boundary of Mesopotamia is to be settled by negotiation within nine months, or failing that by reference to the League of Nations. Italy is confirmed in possession of the Dodecanese, and Greece in possession of the islands formerly held by Turkey in the Aegean, except Imbros and Tenedos. Turkish rights over Egypt, the Sudan and Cyprus come to an end. A special convention demilitarises zones on either side of the Bosphorus and Marmora, and lays down rules for preserving the freedom of the Straits in peace and war. These rules are to be applied under the auspices of the League of Nations by a commission composed of representatives of Turkey, France, Great Britain, Italy, Japan, Bulgaria, Greece, Rumania, Russia, Serbia and, in the event of her accession, the United States. The minorities clauses are the same as in recent European treaties. Turkey cedes ground for military cemeteries at Anzac and elsewhere. The old extraterritorial privileges of foreigners ("Capitulations") are abolished, but a special convention concluded for seven years provides that foreigners residing or trading in Turkey are to be subject to no taxes or disabilities not imposed on Turks. A commercial convention concluded for five years establishes an import and export tariff and lays down that there shall be no discrimination against foreign shipping and trade.

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[*] Following the military successes of Mustapha Kemal Pasha (Commander-in-Chief of the armies of the Angora Government in Anatolia) against the Greeks, the Angora Government called upon the Sultan to resign. Sultan Muhammad VI, took refuge on a British warship (Nov. 17, 1922) and the National Assembly elected the heir presumptive to the Caliphate, without temporal power.

Turkey in Europe (10,000 sq. miles, estimated population 2,000,000) thus consists of Eastern Thrace (to the Maritza), including the cities of Constantinople and Adrianople, and is separated from Asia by the Bosporus at Constantinople and by the *Dardanelles* (Hellespont)—about 40 miles in length, with a width varying from 1 to 4 miles—the political neighbours being Greece and Bulgaria on the west.

Turkey in Asia (200,000 sq. miles, estimated population 11,000,000) comprises the whole of Asia Minor, and extends from the Aegean Sea to the western boundaries of Georgia, Erivan and Persia, and from the Black Sea to the Mediterranean, and the northern boundaries of Syria, Arabia and Iraq. This area corresponds approximately with *Anatolia* ("Land of the Rising Sun," or Orient) of the Greek historians.

Government.—The forces of the "Government of the Grand National Assembly" (with its seat at Angora), of which Mustafa Kemal Pasha is President, captured Smyrna from Greece on Sept. 9, 1922. The greater part of the city was destroyed by fire on the 13th of the same month. The Angora Government under the *Armistice of Mudania* of Oct. 11, 1922, resumed possession of Eastern Thrace, and gradually took over the administration of Constantinople from the Allies. Sultan Muhammad VI. (Vehideddin) fled to Malta on Nov. 20 without, however, abdicating, and the Heir Presumptive, Abdul Mejid Effendi, succeeded, after election by the Grand National Assembly at Angora, without any temporal functions and with the title of Caliph. He resides at Constantinople. The Caliph is in direct descent from Othman, the founder of the Empire. The religion of the State is by law Muhammadan, and the majority of the inhabitants are Muhammadans, but there are large numbers of Christians (of the Latin and Eastern rites) and Jews. Education is nominally compulsory and free. There are primary schools, training schools for teachers, and at Constantinople a university, founded in 1900.

Production.—Although the soil of Asia Minor is generally fertile, agriculture is still very primitive. Cereals are abundantly produced, cotton, tobacco, and coffee are generally cultivated, and figs, nuts, grapes, olives, and many varieties of fruit are grown. Samsoun is the chief centre of the tobacco growing industry, which is also of importance at Smyrna, Ismidt and Broussa. Cattle raising is an important industry. The export of merchandise was considerable before the War, and consisted principally of coffee, opium, tobacco, cotton, carpets, gums, and ottar of roses. The forests are a source of wealth, and the mulberry is planted for the silkworm industry, which centres round Broussa. The mineral wealth of Asia Minor is considerable, but almost undeveloped. Chrome ore, zinc, manganese, antimony, copper, borax, corundum (emery), coal and lignite, petroleum, gold (from the ancient gold mines of Troy), silver, and arsenic are among the minerals produced. The principal manufacture is carpet-weaving. Before the War the total exports were valued at about £T25,000,000 annually, and the imports at about £T45,000,000 (£T11 = £10). In 1913 the share of Great Britain in the import trade of Turkey was 40 per cent., in 1920 it had fallen to 29 per cent., and in 1921 to 21 per cent.

Communications.—About 300 miles of railway remain to Turkey in Europe. In Asia Minor the Anatolian Railways run from Haidar Pasha to Eski Shehir, Afion Karahissar, Konia and Eregli. Less important lines include the Eski Shehir-Angora, Mudania-Brussa, Smyrna-Cassaba, and Smyrna-Aidin systems. These railways have a total length of about 1,500 miles. There are electric trams in Constantinople and Smyrna.

Turkish Finances.—In 1921–22 the expenditure in the budget was placed at £T27,705,104, required almost entirely for salaries and departmental expenses; the amount actually expended was £T21,890,067, leaving about £T6,000,000 unpaid. The *ordinary* revenue was derived from customs (£T5,096,770), taxes in Constantinople vilayet (£T3,903,035), consumption taxes (£T3,278,503), and miscellaneous (£T1,058,231), a total of £T13,336,239. The *extraordinary* revenue was £T9,553,122, made up principally of Régie tobacco monopoly (£2,879,084), Eastern Telegraph Company (£T2,353,249), Ottoman Public Debt (£T3,833,393). The total receipts for 1921–22 were thus £T22,889,661, but of this total nearly £T8,000,000 is exceptional and non-recurrent, so that the 1921–22 deficit will be more than doubled in 1922–23.

The General Debt of the Ottoman Empire amounted on March 1, 1915, to £T170,048,107. New loans, advances, &c., issued during the War increased the total to £T488,115,647 on March 1, 1921, exclusive of indemnities or reparations due to Allied subjects. These figures are subject to modifications, no accurate accounts being available under present conditions. The *Ottoman Debt* is administered by a Council: *President*, Sir Adam Block, K.C.M.G. (*Delegate of British and Netherlands Bondholders*); *Members*, M. F. de Closières (*French*), M. B. Nogara (*Italian*), Hussein Djahid Bey (*Turkish*), J. Procter (*Imperial Ottoman Bank*). *Imperial Commissary*, Said Bey; *General Manager*, M. Georges Abonneau.

	1920.	1922.
Total Imports	£T38,427,672*	£T59,250,000
Total Exports	47,625,882	23,250,000
	§1920.	†1921.
Imports from U.K....	£32,409,576	£4,704,332
Exports to U.K.	12,092,253	1,064,390

CAPITAL OF TURKEY, ANGORA, the headquarters of the Commissioners of the People, an inland town of Asia Minor, about 200 miles E.S.E. of Constantinople, with a population in 1923 of about 65,000. Angora (or Ancyra) was the capital of the Roman Province of *Galatia Prima*, and a marble temple dedicated to Augustus (now in ruins) contains the *Monumentum (Marmor) Ancyranum*, inscribed with a record of the reign of Augustus Caesar. It is reported that a new city is to be laid out, on the lines of Washington, D.C. CONSTANTINOPLE, the former capital, remains the seat of the Caliph of the Muhammadan World; it was the Roman city of Byzantium, and was selected by Constantine the Great as the capital of the Roman Empire about A.D. 328, and renamed by him; it became capital of the Eastern Roman Empire, A.D. 364; population estimated at 1,000,000. Other cities are Smyrna (70,000), Broussa (50,000), Scutari in Anatolia (50,000), Cæserea (50,000), Sivas or Sebasteia (45,000), and Trebizond (30,000). The population of Asia Minor has been greatly reduced by the exodus of Greeks and Armenians following upon the Turkish capture of Smyrna; the preceding figures are estimates of Oct., 1923.

FLAG: Red, with white crescent.

BRITISH EMBASSY (Constantinople).

Ambassador and High Commissioner, His Excellency the Rt. Hon. Sir Horace Rumbold, Bart., G.C.M.G., M.V.O.(1920) £8,500
Counsellor of Embassy, N. M. Henderson, C.M.G.
Chief Dragoman, A. Ryan, C.M.G.
1st Secretary, G. G. Knox.
2nd Secretaries, H. F. C. Crookshank; C. F. A. Warner; P. M. Broadmead, M.C.
Commercial Secretary, Col. H. Woods, O.B.E.
Chaplain, Canon F. C. Whitehouse.
Judge of Supreme Court, His Hon. Judge Linton Thorp.
Military Attaché, Col. A. W. F. Baird, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Physician, Maj. H. G. Hobson, O.B.E., M.C. (*acting*).
2nd Dragoman, W. S. Edmonds, O.B.E.
3rd Dragoman, A. K. Helm.
Archivist, H. W. Cunningham.
Treasurer, C. E. Hamson.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Constantinople—Consul-General, A. T. Waugh, C.M.G.
,, *Consul (and Legal Dragoman)*, W. D. W. Matthews.
,, *Vice-Consuls*, S. R. Jordan; D.F. Brickell.
Smyrna—Consul-Gen.,
,, *Vice-Consuls*, E. C. Hole; Edgar E. D. Gout: R. W. Urquhart, O.B.E.

BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE FOR TURKEY AND THE BALKAN STATES, Consular House, Constantinople—*President*, Sir Adam Block, K.C.M.G.; *Sec. and Treasurer*, Wm. Smith-Lyte.

BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF SMYRNA, Smyrna.

UKRAINE. *See* Russia.

URUGUAY.

(República Oriental del Uruguay.)

President (1923–1927), Dr. José Serrato.
President, Administrative Council, Señor Julio Maria Sosa.
Foreign Affairs, Dr. Pedro Manini Rios.
Interior, Dr. Justino Jiménez de Aréchaga.
War and Marine, Col. Roberto Riveros.
Public Works, Señor Santiago Calcagno.
Finance, Dr. Ricardo Vecino.
Industries, Dr. José Arias.
Justice and Instruction, Dr. Pablo Blanco Acevedo.

Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary in London, Señor Don Federico R. Vidiella.
Legation, 3 Elvaston Pl., S. Kensington, S.W. 7.
1st Secretary, Señor Carlos de Santiago.
Cons.-Gen., Señor Juan Carlos Muñoz, 55–57 Chancery Lane, W.C. 2.

The smallest Republic in South America, on the east coast of the Rio de la Plata, situate in lat. 30°—35° S. and long. 53° 25′—57° 42′ W., containing an area of 72,210 square miles, and a population on Jan. 1, 1918, of 1,407,247.

Uruguay resisted all attempted invasions of the Portuguese and Spaniards until the beginning of the 17th century, and 100 years later the Portuguese settlements were captured by the Spaniards. From 1726–1814 the country formed part of Spanish South America and underwent many vicissitudes during the Wars of Independence. In 1814 the armies of the Argentine Confederation captured the capital and annexed the province, and it was afterwards annexed by Portugal and became a province of Brazil. On Aug. 25, 1825, through the heroism of the 33 liberators (whose memory is perpetuated in the name of the province of *Treinta y Tres*), the country threw off the Brazilian yoke. This action led to war between Argentina and Brazil, which was settled by the mediation of the United Kingdom, Uruguay being declared an independent state in 1828. In 1830 a Republic was inaugurated, with a Constitution of Sept. 10, 1829. The President is elected by the legislature for a term of 4 years and is ineligible for a consecutive period of office. By an amendment to the Constitution (which came into force March 1, 1919) an administrative council was appointed to share the Executive power with the President.

The country consists mainly (and particularly in the south and west) of undulating grassy plains. The principal chains of hills are the Cuchilla del Haedo, which crosses the Brazilian boundary and extends southwards to the Cuchilla Grande of the south and east. In no case do the peaks exceed 2,000 feet. The principal river is the *Rio Negro* (with its tributary the Yi), flowing from north-east to south-west into the Rio de la Plata. The boundary river *Uruguay* is navigable from its estuary to Salto, about 200 miles north, and the Negro is also navigable for a considerable distance. Smaller rivers are the Cuareim, Yaguaron, Santa Lucia, Quequay, and the Cebollati. On the south-east coast are several lagoons, and the north-east boundary crosses (the Brazilian) Lake Mirim. The climate is extraordinarily healthy, with great uniformity of temperature, the summer heat being tempered by the breezes of the Atlantic and the geographical position causing a high thermometer in winter.

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* 9 months only.
† Turkey within 1921 boundaries.
§ Turkey within former boundaries.

Wheat, barley, and maize are cultivated, but the export is at present prohibited. The wealth of the country is obtained from its pasturage, which supports large herds of horned cattle (7,802,450 in 1916) and sheep (11,472,900 in 1916), the wool of which is of excellent quality. Gold mines exist at Cuñapirú. The exports are entirely animal products, and include frozen and preserved meat, wool, hides, horn, hair, tallow, and jerked beef; the imports are principally machinery, textiles and clothing, food substances and beverages, coal, oil, timber, fuel and bloodstock. The principal imports from the U.K. are woollen and cotton goods, hardware, and coals. There are 1,499 miles of railway open (1922), all in British hands, and three short lines owned by the State; and 4,850 miles of telegraph, with 19,039 miles of telephones. There were 995 post-offices, dealing with 101,638,265 letters and packets. The language spoken is Spanish.

	1922–23.
Revenue	$35,894,584
Expenditure	39,654,255

		1922.
Total Debt	Internal	$44,795,819
	External	132,029,131
	International	2,135,500
	Total	$178,960,450

	1922.
Total Imports	$43,036,859
Total Exports	77,458,046
Imports from U.K.	8,348,993
Exports to U.K.	24,589,676
Imports from U.S.	9,173,744
Exports to U.S.	16,101,259

CAPITAL, Montevidéo. Pop. (1922), 402.000. Other centres are Salto (30,000), Paysandu (26,000), and Mercedes (23,000).

FLAG: Four blue and five white squares (surcharged with rising sun, next flagstaff).

BRITISH LEGATION.

British Envoy Extraordinary, Minister Plenipotentiary, and Consul-General, Sir Claude C. Mallet, C.M.G. (1919)... £3,500
Naval Attaché, Capt. Gerard A. Wells, R.N.
Asst. do., Eng.-Comm. H. A. Brown, R.N.
Chaplain, Canon C. K. Blount, M.A.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Montevidéo—Vice-Cons., E. A. Cleugh.
,, *(do.)* Lieut.-Col. De S. Dobree, R.M.A.
Fray Bentos—V.-C., L. A. Gepp.
Maldonado—V.-Consul, Hy. W. Burnett.
Paysandu—V.-Con., A. M. Dick.
Salto—Vice-Consul, G. W. Teague.

BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE IN URUGUAY, Calle Rincon 508, Montevideo.

Montevidéo, 7,030 miles. Transit, 22 days.

VENEZUELA.

(Estados Unidos de Venezuela.)

President (1922–29), Juan Vicente Gomez.
Vice-President, José Vicente Gomez.
Interior, F. Baptista Galindo.
Foreign Affairs, Pedro Itriago Chacin.
Hacienda (Treasury), M. Centeno Graü.
Fomento (Public Development), Dr. A. Álamo.
Education, Dr. Ruben Gonzalez.
War and Navy, R. Giménez Rebolledo.

Envoy Extraordinary in London, Dr. Diogenes Escalante, Waldorf Hotel, W.C. 2.
Commercial Agent, E. Arroyo Lameda.
Consul, London, Paul C. Heyden Altuna, 104 High Holborn, W.C. 1. (*Vice-Consul*, C. Heyden.)
Consul, Liverpool, S. A. Mendoza.

Consulates at *Birmingham*, *Manchester*, *Cardiff*, *Glasgow*, *Hull*, *Newport*, and *Southampton*.

The most northerly Confederation of South America, situated approximately between 1° 40′ S. lat. and 12° 26′ N. lat. and 59 52′–73° 15′ W. long. It consists of 20 States and 2 federal territories. The best authorities calculate the actual present area to be approximately 363,728 square miles. The census of 1920 gave the population as 2,411,952.

Venezuela lies on the north of the South American continent, and is bounded on the north by the Caribbean Sea, west by the Republic of Colombia (with which Republic the boundary is in dispute), east by British Guiana, and south by Brazil. Included in the area of the Republic are over 70 islands off the coast, with a total area of about 14,650 square miles, the largest being *Margarita*, which is politically associated with Tortuga, Cubagua and Coche to form the newly constituted State of *Nueva Esparta*. Margarita has an area of about 400 square miles.

Venezuela was visited by Columbus in 1498, and in 1499 by Alonzo de Ojeda and Amerigo Vespucci, the former naming the Gulf of Maracaibo Venezuela, or "Little Venice" (on account of the Indian pile-built settlements on the coast and shores of the lake), and the name was afterwards extended to the whole of the Orinoco basin. In 1550 the territory was formed into the captaincy-general of Carácas, and the country remained under Spanish rule until the revolt under *Simon Bolivar*, a native of Carácas, who defeated the Spanish forces in the battles of Lastoguanes (1813) and Carabobo (1821), and thus secured the independence of the country. Bolivar was an untiring hero in the cause of independence, and through his efforts (and those of his adjutant Sucre) Venezuela, Ecuador and Colombia (Upper Peru) achieved their freedom from Spain, while Peru was enabled to establish its independence in consequence of his victories. He died in 1830, at the age of 47, and his remains were re-interred at Carácas in 1842. Venezuela formed part of the Federal Republic of Colombia from 1822–1830, since which time it has been independent. There have been many revolutions since 1846, particularly in 1849, 1868, 1889, 1891, 1900, and 1908. In 1854 President Monagas liberated the African slaves, and in 1864 President Falcón divided the country into States and formed them into a Federal Republic. The present constitution rests upon the fundamental law of June 13, 1919, under which the government is that of a Federal Republic of twenty autonomous States, a Federal District, and two Territories, with a President elected by the Federal Congress for seven years.

The Eastern Andes from the south-west cross the border and reach to the Caribbean Coast, where they are prolonged by the Maritime Andes of Venezuela to the Gulf of Paria on the north-east. The main range is known as the Sierra Nevada de Merida, and contains the highest peaks in the country in Picacho de la Sierra (15,420 feet) and Salado (13,878 feet), the maritime ranges containing the Silla de

Carácas (8,531 feet). Near the Brazilian border the Sierras Parima and Pacaraima and on the eastern border the Sierras de Rincote and de Usupamo enclose the republic with parallel northward spurs, between which are valleys of the Orinoco tributaries. The Sierra Parima contains Yaparana (7,175 feet) and Duida (8,120 feet), and Para Caima contains Maraguaca (8,228 feet) and Roraima (8,530 feet), the latter being on the Venezuela-Guiana boundary. The slopes of the mountains and foothills are covered with dense forests, but the basin of the Orinoco is mainly *llanos*, or level stretches of open prairie, with occasional woods.

The principal river of Venezuela is the *Orinoco*, with innumerable affluents, the main river exceeding 1,500 miles in length from its rise in the north-western mountains of the republic to its outflow in the deltaic region of the north-east. The Orinoco is navigable for large steamers from its mouth for some 700 miles, and by smaller vessels as far as the Maipures Cataract, some 200 miles further up stream. Among the many tributaries of the main stream are the Ventuari, Caura and Caroni from the south, and the Apure (with its tributary the Portuguesa), Arauca, Meta, and Guaviare from the west, the Meta and Guaviare being principally Colombian rivers. The upper waters of the Orinoco are united with those of the Rio Negro (a Brazilian tributary of the Amazon) by a natural river or canal, known as the *Casiquiare*. The costal regions of Venezuela are much indented and contain many lagoons and lakes, of which *Maracaibo*, with an area exceeding 7,000 square miles, is the largest lake in South America. Other lakes are Zulia (290 square miles), south-west of Maracaibo, and Valencia (216 square miles), about 1,400 feet above sea level in the Maritime Andes. The *llanos* also contain lakes and swamps caused by the river floods, but they are dry in the summer seasons.

The climate is tropical and, except where modified by altitude or tempered by sea breezes, is unhealthy, particularly in the coastal regions and in the neighbourhood of lowland streams and lagoons. The hot wet season lasts from April to October, the dry cooler season from November to March.

The principal imports are cotton prints and shirtings and cotton drill, mainly from the U.K., and hardware, principally from the U.S. The principal articles of export are coffee (81,552 metric tons in 1919); cacao (19,833 metric tons in 1919); goatskins, asphalt, sugar, hides, and balata. The U.S. is the principal customer.

Spanish is the language of the country.

	1920–21.	1921–22.
Revenue	£3,230,127	£2,808,984
Expenditure	4,065,575	3,201,432
Debt (June 30, 1922)	...	4,643,495
Total Imports	7,485,228	3,409,403
Total Exports	4,662,338	5,872,504
Imports from U.K.	1,470,276	663,155
Exports to U.K.	523,109	224,286

The exchange at par = 25·25 Bs. = £ sterling. Average exchange in 1922, Bs. 23·91 = £1; rate in Aug., 1923, Bs. 24·18 = £1.

CAPITAL, Carácas. Population (1920), 92,212; other principal towns are Maracaibo (46,706), Valencia (29,466) and Barquisimeto (23,943).

FLAG: Three horizontal bands, yellow, blue, red (with seven white stars on blue band).

BRITISH LEGATION.

British Envoy Extraordinary & Minister Plenipotentiary (vacant)........................
Chargé d'Affaires, T. J. Morris (1923).
Naval Attaché, Capt. Gerard A. Wells, R.N
Asst. do.. Eng.-Comm. H. A. Brown, R.N.
Chaplain (Hon.), Rev. S. P. Hendrick, M.A.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Caracas—Vice-Consul, Rees John Fowler.
Carupano—Cons. Agent, A. Franceschi.
La Guaira—Vice-Cons., M. Brewer.
Maracaibo—Vice-Cons., Robert Cameron.
Puerto Cabello—Vice-Consul, H. F. Worth.
Bolivar—Cons., F. J. de Boissière.
San Felix—Cons. Agent, S. Palacio.

WHITE RUSSIA. *See* Russia.

YUGO-SLAVIA.

(Kraljevina Srba, Hrvata i Slovenaca.)

King of the Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes, Alexander, *born*, Dec. 17, 1888, *acceded*, Aug. 16, 1921, *married*, June 8, 1922, Princess Marie of Rumania.

Heir Apparent, Crown Prince Peter, *born* Sept. 6, 1923.

MINISTRY.

Premier, M. Pachitch.
Foreign Affairs, Dr. Nintchitch.
Commerce, Dr. Kojitch.
Interior, M. Vujitchitch.
Public Works, M. Uzunovitch.
Communications, M. Velizar Jankovitch.
War and Marine, Gen. Pechich.
Mines and Forests, M. Srskitch.
Public Instruction, M. Trifunovitch.
Posts and Telegraphs, M. Vukitchevitch.
Public Worship, Dr. Janitch.
Agriculture, M. Simonovitch.
Finance, M. Stojadirovitch.
Social Welfare, M. Pelech.
Justice, Dr. Peritch.
Health, Dr. S. Miletich.

Minister in London, Dr. M. Gavrilovic.
Legation, 195 Queen's Gate, S.W. 7.
1st Secretary, M. K. Fotic.
2nd Secretary, M. Stefanovic.
Attaché, M. V. Andjeikovic.
Military Attaché, Col. G. Ostojic, C.V.O.

The Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes is an outcome of the War of 1914–1918, through the fusion of the Kingdoms of Serbia and Montenegro with the Yugo-Slav districts of Austria-Hungary. The area and population of the new kingdom are approximately as under:—

District.	Sq. Miles.	Est. Pop.
Serbia	34,500	5,000,000
Montenegro	5,800	500,000
Croatia and Slavonia	16,418	2,700,000
Banat (part)	6,000	800,000
Bosnia	16,233	1,630,000
Herzegovina	3,527	270,000
Carniola (part)	2,500	350,000
Styria (part)	1,900	350,000
Total	86,878	11,600,000

The political neighbours are the Republics of Austria and Hungary on the north, Albania and Greece on the south, Bulgaria and N.W. Greece on the east, and, on the west, the "buffer state" of *Fiume* and the Adriatic Sea. This "buffer-state" has been constituted by agreement with Italy, and has a special status.

In 1913 Serbia, as a member of the *Balkan League* (Bulgaria, Greece, Serbia, and Montenegro), waged a successful war against Turkey, and enlarged her boundaries; but in August, 1913, Serbia and Greece were attacked by Bulgaria, their former ally, owing to disputes concerning the division of the spoils. The second war collapsed in a few weeks through the threatened intervention of Rumania, and ended in the *Treaty of Bucharest* (Aug. 7, 1913), by which the whole of "Old Serbia" (the greater parts of the Turkish vilayets of Macedonia) were included within the Serbian boundaries. The assassination of the Austrian Heir Presumptive (June 28, 1914) brought about an invasion of Serbia by the forces of Austria-Hungary and resulted in the War of 1914–1918, during which the whole country was overrun by the forces of Austria, Germany, and Bulgaria. On Aug. 28, 1916, the Serbian Parliament met at Corfu, but in Oct., 1918, the Serbian armies were again in occupation of Nish, and on Nov. 3, 1918, the capital was re-occupied. Montenegro (*Tzrna-Gora*) was formerly a province of the old Serbian Empire. It has an area of 5,800 square miles (including the territory acquired from Turkey in 1913) and a population estimated at 500,000. On Nov. 29, 1918, the National Skupshtina deposed King Nicholas (who had reigned since Aug. 28, 1860), and a decision was made to reunite Montenegro with Serbia. King Nicholas died on March 21, 1921, and the union of the country with Yugo-Slavia is now an accomplished fact. The chief town is Cettinje (pop. 5,000) and the ports are Antivari and Dulcigno. On Oct. 30, 1918, the National Assembly of the former Hungarian provinces of Croatia and Slavonia proclaimed the complete independence of those provinces, and a National Council was established, to which representatives of other Slav States (Boznia, Herzegovina, and parts of Austria and Hungary) were admitted. On Dec. 29, 1918, a Ministry was formed for the Serb, Croat and Slovene Kingdom, in which representatives of Croatia and Slavonia were included.

Old Serbia has no seaboard, but the whole coast of Croatia, Dalmatia, and Montenegro is included in the Yugo-Slav Kingdom, and access is thus possible to the Adriatic at any point of the littoral of these territories. By a convention with Greece of May, 1914, similar access is obtained to the port of Salonika, on the Aegean; this convention was renewed in another form in 1923, a free zone in Salonika harbour being thus secured to the S-C-S. Kingdom. In 1922 there were about 6,000 miles of railway in operation. The Danube forms a great commercial highway, the Save and Tisa being also extensively used by river steamers. In January, 1923, a French company secured a contract for an aerial passenger and mail service between Paris and Belgrade.

The Army on a peace footing consists of 130,000 officers and men, the war strength being about 250,000.

The religion of the state is Greek-Orthodox and Roman Catholic. Primary education is free and nominally compulsory, but the attendance does not exceed 25 per cent. of the young. The State also maintains Secondary and Girls' High Schools. The University is at Belgrade.

The principal industry is agriculture, and the crops of 1922 were of average quality, enabling a considerable surplus of wheat, barley, oats, rye and maize (over 660,000 tons of last named) to be exported. The product of the vines also permitted a surplus to be exported. Of the exports of all kinds in 1922, Italy took 28 per cent. and Austria 23 per cent.

	Regular. (*Dinars.*)	Extraordinary. (*Dinars.*)
Revenue, 1922-23 ...	6,647,665,520	287,281,345
Expenditure do. ...	4,247,403,446	2,687,193,984

National Debt (Dec. 31, 1922):—

Serbian Foreign Debt	*Francs* 781,430,500
S-C-S. Foreign Debt	$15,250,000
S-C-S. Internal Debt.........	*Dinars* 629,150,000
War Debt to France.........	*Francs* 1,400,000,000
War Debt to Gt. Britain ..	£25,000,000
Relief Credits	£1,850,000
Total Exports (1922)...........	*Dinars* 3,071,500,000
Total Imports (1922, approx.)	,, 4,900,000,000

CAPITAL, Belgrade (*Beograd* = White Fortress), at the confluence of the Save and Danube, a modern city, with electric tramways and light, and wide streets; it contains the university, the national museum and library, and the old Turkish citadel; population about 120,000 in 1922. Other towns are Zagreb (Agram) 80,000; Liublians 60,000; Sarejevo 50,000; Novi Sad 40,000; Spert 30,000; Nish 25,000.

FLAG: Blue, white, red.

BRITISH LEGATION.

British Envoy Extraordinary & Minister Plenipotentiary to H.M. the King of the Serbs, Croats, & Slovenes, Sir Charles Alban Young, Bart., K.C.M.G., M.V.O. (1919) £3,000

2nd Secretary, R. G. Howe.

3rd Secretary, R. A. Gallop.

Commercial Secretary, Capt. E. M. Harvey, M.C., O.B.E.

Naval Attaché, Capt. R. T. Down, D.S.O., R.N.

Mil. Attaché, Lt.-Col. J. M. Blair, C.M.G., D.S.O.

Archivist, C. C. A. Knight.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Belgrade—Vice-Consul, Charles L. Blakeney.
Monastir—Vice-Consul (vacant).
Uskub—Vice-Consul, F. H. W. Stonehewer-Bird.
,, *Hon. Dragoman*, T. D. Pissureka.
Lissa—Consular Agent, S. Topic.
Sarajevo—Consul, C. A. Greig.
Gravoso—Vice-Consul, R. K. Leeper.
Zagreb (Agram)—Consul, G. T. Maclean.

Belgrade, 1,175 miles from London. Transit, 2½ days.

Questions of the Day.

IMPERIAL PREFERENCE.

PREFERENCE was instituted by Section 8 of the Finance Act, 1919, and has been in force since June 2, 1919, for tea, and September 1, 1919, for the other articles to which it applies. The Preference took the form of an additional duty of 2s. 6d. to 4s. per gallon on Non-Empire spirits, and a reduction of duty on other articles produced in and consigned from the Empire, viz., of one-sixth in the Customs duties on tea, cocoa, coffee, chicory, sugar and cognate goods, dried fruits, tobacco and motor spirit; of one-third in the Customs duties on cinematograph films, clocks and watches, motor cars and cycles, and musical instruments; and of varying amounts (*see* Customs Tariff, pp. 382-3) in the Customs duties on wine. The Excise duties on chicory, sugar, &c., and tobacco, were correspondingly lowered (*see* pp. 384, 385).

Particulars of the clearances at the full and the preferential rates of duty respectively of the articles upon which Preference is granted are given at the foot of this page.

In addition to the Preference now accorded to Imports from British Dominions certain other products are suggested for inclusion in consequence of the recommendations of the Imperial Conferences held in London in the autumn of 1923; these additions are detailed on page 481.

AID FOR AGRICULTURE.

DURING the past year the Agricultural Credits Act and the Agricultural Rates Act have been passed with the object of affording relief to the agricultural industry from the difficulties which it has been experiencing. The Agricultural Credits Act aims at assisting those farmers who purchased their farms after the introduction of the Corn Production Act in 1917 and before its repeal in 1921. A considerable proportion of the price of these farms was paid for with borrowed money, and as a rule the loans were not for very long terms. As a consequence there was much uncertainty as to what would happen when the money was called in. The Act enables these owners to obtain mortgages, repayable within a period of 60 years by yearly or half-yearly instalments on the instalment or the annuity system. The amount secured by the mortgage must not exceed 75 per cent. of the present value of the farms or an amount equal to 30 times the annual value of the land as ascertained for the purposes of Schedule A of the Income Tax Acts. The latter limitation excludes from the scope of the Act the building value of any agricultural land adjacent to a town. The mortgages will be granted through approved associations which are restricted in their profits, and the necessary funds for this

PREFERENCE ON EMPIRE AND FOREIGN GOODS.

Merchandise Imported.	Unit of Quantity.	Net Quantities duty paid for Home Consumption, 1921-1922.			Proportion of Empire Goods to Total
		At Full Rate.	At Preferential Rate.	Total.	
					Per cent.
Spirits:—					
Brandy	gall.	794,000	2,000	796,000	·25
Rum	,,	301,000	1,502,000	1,803,000	83·3
Other Sorts	,,	257,000	259,000	516,000	50·2
Total Spirits	,,	1,352,000	1,763,000	3,115,000	56 6
Wine	,,	10,611,000	611,000	11,222,000	5·4
Tea	lb.	41,926,000	371,668,000	413,594,000	89·9
Cocoa, Raw	cwt.	78,000	766,000	844,000	90·7
,, Butter	lb.	807,000	—	807,000	—
,, Preparations	cwt.	216,000	—	216,000	—
Coffee	,,	171,000	137,000	308,000	44·5
Chicory	,,	43,000	—	43,000	—
Sugar, &c.:—					
Sugar, Raw and Refined	,,	20,288,000	7,594,000	27,882,000	27·2
Sugar Composite Goods	,,	3,243,000	113,000	3,356,000	3·4
Molasses	,,	917,000	141,000	1,058,000	13·3
Glucose	,,	1,241,000	3,000	1,244,000	·2
Saccharin	oz.	2,000	—	2,000	—
Dried Fruit:—					
Currants	cwt.	1,153,000	39,000	1,192,000	3·3
Raisins	,,	620,000	100,000	720,000	13·9
Figs	,,	170,000	—	170,000	—
Plums and Prunes	,,	371,000	3,000	374,000	·8
Tobacco:—					
Unmanufactured	lb.	128,864,000	5,303,000	135,167,000	4·7
Cigars	,,	484,000	50,000	534,000	9·4
Cigarettes	,,	89,000	—	89 000	—
Other Manufactured	,,	258,000	11,000	269,090	4·1
Total Tobacco	,,	129,695,000	6,364,000	136,059,000	4·7
Cinematograph Films	linear ft.	73,506,000	227,000	73,733,000	·3
		Value. £	Value. £	Value. £	
Clocks and Watches	—	1,347,000	6,000	1,353,000	·4
Motor Cars, &c.	—	2,019,000	409,000	2,428,000	16·8
Musical Instruments	—	684,000	8,000	692,000	1·2

purpose will be advanced to the associations by the Public Works Loan Commissioners. The urgent need for the provision of additional short-term credit facilities is met in the Act, which provides for the organisation of co-operative credit societies, having for one of their objects the making of advances to members repayable within a period not exceeding 5 years for such agricultural purposes as may be approved by the Minister of Agriculture. It is proposed that these societies should be formed with £1 shares, of which 5s. should be paid up, and for each £1 share so paid up the Government would advance another £1. Another clause of the Act amends the Land Improvement Act of 1864 by removing the limit of 5 per cent. interest chargeable on loans to landowners and giving the Minister of Agriculture a discretion as to the rate to be charged.

The Agricultural Rates Act provides that the occupier of agricultural land in England and Wales, who since 1896 has been paying half rates, shall pay one-quarter until March 31, 1925, when the Act expires, unless Parliament otherwise determines. The deficiency thus caused in the produce of local rates will be made good by Government grants from the Local Taxation Account. This deficiency in England and Wales in the financial year 1923–4 was estimated by the Minister of Health at about £2,750,000. The relief given to Scottish farmers differs from that given to English and Welsh farmers, owing to differences in the system of rating.

BETTING TAX.

FOLLOWING the introduction of the 1923–4 Budget the Government appointed a Select Committee of 19 members to consider the question of imposing a duty on betting and to report whether such a duty is desirable and practicable. Evidence as to the present position of the law with regard to betting, which is undoubtedly in a rather chaotic condition, was given to the Committee by a representative of the Home Office. The general policy of the law seems to have been to prohibit facilities for betting where it was likely to do most harm and to discourage it by the indirect means of rendering betting contracts unenforceable and providing facilities for the recovery of money deposited for bets in certain cases. The extent and kinds of betting most frequent and details of the administration of the law formed the heads of evidence given by the chiefs of the Police Force. A scheme framed by the Board of Customs and Excise for levying a duty on betting was submitted to the Committee by Sir Horace Hamilton. This scheme was based on the method adopted for the entertainment tax and proposed an *ad valorem* duty. In the case of credit betting stamps could be used, but the majority of credit bookmakers could be taxed on their returns, which would be submitted to the Board and checked. For cash betting the scheme proposed that bets should be made on stamped tickets. The witness thought that if a duty on betting were imposed street betting must be abolished, and all betting carried out on licensed premises and the practice rendered non-criminal. Two licences were proposed, one for each professional bookmaker and one for each betting office. The personal licence would be similar to that held by an auctioneer. A scheme was submitted, at the Committee's request, by Sir John Pedder, of the Home Office, giving the outline of a scheme for the licensing of betting offices. This scheme proposed that any person who wished to set up a betting office would have to apply to a Court of Summary Jurisdiction for the registration of the premises. Renewal of registration would be necessary each year, and it was suggested that there should be power to disqualify betting offices and bookmakers. Evidence was also given by several prominent churchmen, representatives of the turf, bookmakers, &c., and a demonstration was given to the Committee of the workings of a totalisator. A number of machines were exhibited, and the operation of a totalisator on a race-course in Australia was shown by means of a cinematograph. At the time of going to press the Committee's report had not been published.

BRITAIN'S DEBT TO AMERICA.

BEFORE Mr. Lloyd George's Coalition Government fell, it had been decided that Sir Robert Horne, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, should during the recess proceed to Washington to discuss with the United States Government the question of the terms for the repayment of Great Britain's war debt of £856,000,000 to the Republic. In his place, Mr. Stanley Baldwin, accompanied by the Governor of the Bank of England, undertook the mission, and after several interviews with the Funding Commission appointed by Congress, returned to England with their proposals on the subject. These were placed before Mr. Bonar Law's Cabinet, and, despite differences of opinion as to the wisdom of accepting the terms without a further attempt at modification, were accepted, largely owing to the strong advocacy of Mr. Baldwin. Subsequently Congress approved the scheme, and the first payment by Great Britain was made during the course of the year.

The terms provided for the payment of 3 per cent. interest on the loan for the first 10 years, and for the following 52 years of 3½ per cent., plus ½ per cent. for sinking fund throughout the period. This meant a payment of about £30,000,000 a year, which not only paid interest but went to the reduction of the principal, the debt being extinguished in the 62 years. The original proposal of the British Government was to pay interest at 2½ per cent. with an additional ½ per cent. for sinking fund, or a total of about £21,000,000 a year. The alternative to the acceptance of the American conditions was the payment for interest alone of £50,000,000 a year, and it was recognised in financial circles that such a burden would be intolerable. "The strain of paying the five per cent. on the whole of the debt," declared Mr. Baldwin on his return from Washington, "would be greater than this country could carry."

BRITISH AND AMERICAN TRADE.

THE figures in the following tables are taken from the monthly review of the Midland Bank (London). The purpose of the figures was to emphasise the extraordinary economic conditions and to show that Britain and America, sharing between them one-half of the World's trade, are the only countries where the exchange is relatively stable in the midst of a world-wide debasement. In publishing the statistics the compiler stated that 39 countries have been included in the term "World," the exports and imports of those countries representing 90 per cent. of the trade of the whole world. The relative percentages of the trade of the remaining 10 per cent. would probably affect those stated below in only a very slight degree. It will be seen that the value of the "World's" imports is greater than that of its exports. This is accounted for by the fact that Exports are taken at F.O.B. values and Imports at C.I.F. values, an explanation of which is given on p. 507.

IMPORT TRADE.

Figures for 1903 to 1912 converted into Sterling at *Parity of Exchange*; for 1920, 1921 and 1922 at *Average Rates of Exchange*.

Year.	World Imports.	United Kingdom.		United States.	
		Imports.	Per cent. of Whole.	Imports.	Per cent. of Whole.
	£	£		£	
1903	2,248,000,000	473.000,000	21	202,000,000	9
1904	2,326,000,000	481,000,000	20·7	210,000,000	9
1905	2,505 000,000	487,000,000	19·4	240,000,000	9·6
1906	2,755,000,000	523,000,000	19	270,000,000	9·8
1907	2,988.000.000	554,000,000	18·5	291,000,000	9·7
1908	2,741,000,000	513,000,000	18·7	228,000,000	8·3
1909	2,983,000,000	533,000,000	17·9	302,000,000	10·1
1910	3,263,000,000	574,000,000	17·6	318,000,000	9·7
1911	3,452,000,000	577,000,000	16·7	312,000,000	9
1912	3,810,000,000	633,000,000	16·6	371,000,000	9·7
1920	8,393,000,000	1,710.000,000	20·4	1,446,000,000	17·2
1921	4,885,000,000	979,000,000	20	643,000,000	13·2
1922	4,646,000,000	900,000,000	19·4	707,000,000	15·2

EXPORT TRADE.

Figures for 1903 to 1912 converted into sterling at *Parity of Exchange*; for 1920, 1921 and 1922 at *Average Rates of Exchange*.

Year.	World Exports.	United Kingdom.		United States.	
		Exports.	Per cent. of Whole.	Exports.	Per cent. of Whole.
	£	£		£	
1903	2,110.000,000	291,000,000	13·8	304,000,000	14·4
1904	2,173,000,000	301,000,000	13·8	297,000,000	13·7
1905	2,351,000,000	330,000,000	14	333,000,000	14·2
1906	2,599,000,000	376,000,000	14·5	369,000,000	14·2
1907	2,756,000,000	426,000,000	15·5	395,000,000	14·3
1908	2,530,000,000	377,000,000	14·9	360,000,000	14·2
1909	2,741,000,000	378,000,000	13·8	354 000,000	12·9
1910	3,006,000,000	430,000,000	14·3	381,000,000	12·7
1911	3,171,000,000	454,000,000	14·3	429,000,000	13·5
1912	3,521,000,000	487,000,000	13·8	492,000,000	14
1920	7,376,000,000	1,334,000,000	18·1	2,214,000,000	30
1921	4,353,000,000	703,000,000	16·2	1,123,000,000	25·8
1922	4,170,000,000	720,000,000	17·3	856.000,000	20·5

THE BRITISH LEGION.

A Conference of Delegates from the various branches of the British Legion was held at Queen's Hall, London, on May 20–22, 1923, Mr. T. F. Lister being in the Chair. Amongst the resolutions carried were: compulsory employment of disabled ex-Service men in place of the King's Roll, establishment of Agricultural Wages Boards, elimination from press reports of the title "ex-soldier" then appearing in Police Court cases, dissatisfaction with Government's measures to deal with unemployment, and adherence to the principles of the League of Nations. An important alteration was carried in the rules of the B.L. The aim and object in Rule 3 (4) were altered to: "To press that those who assisted to save the country in its hour of need be granted the right to work, or be granted maintenance, instead of appealing to the Poor Law Authorities." The old sentence ran: "To press the claims of ex-Service men for employment, and to enlist the co-operation of employers and Trade Unions for this purpose."

Lt.-Col. G. Crossfield, D.S.O., T.D., was elected Vice-Chairman. The 1924 Conference will be held in London again. The Prince of Wales is Patron and Earl Haig President. Col. E. C. Heath is General Secretary. The *Offices* are at 26, Eccleston Square, S.W. 1.

BROADCASTING.

Great developments have taken place during the past year in connection with broadcasting. The number of broadcasting stations has been increased to eight, situated in London, Bournemouth, Cardiff, Birmingham, Manchester, Newcastle, Glasgow and Aberdeen, and experiments have been made by the British Broadcasting Company in the direction of establishing relay stations intended to receive and retransmit the programmes of the main stations. The entertainments provided by the Company have improved in quality during the year, notable performances being the broadcasting of operas from the National Opera House, Covent Garden. Difficulties, however, were experienced owing to the opposition of other entertainment bodies, notably those representing theatrical interests, concert givers and concert agents. The Entertainment Industry Joint Broadcasting Committee, representing all branches of the industry, decided to stop the broadcasting from theatres of plays and similar entertainments and to prohibit concert artists from performing at the broadcasting studios. The National Opera Company, however, continued to allow their operatic performances to be broadcast. Much confusion arose with regard to the question of licences, no provision having been made for the issue of licences to persons who made their own sets or assembled them from ready-made parts. In April last the Broadcasting Company estimated the number of persons with wireless sets not possessing a licence at 200,000. Negotiations between the Postmaster-General and the Company having failed to settle the question of licences for these home constructors of sets, a Government Committee was appointed to consider (*a*) Broadcasting in all its aspects; (*b*) contracts and licences which have been or may be granted; (*c*) the action which should be taken upon the determination of the existing licence of the Broadcasting Company; (*d*) the uses to which broadcasting may be put; (*e*) the restrictions which should be placed upon its use and development. Following the report of the Committee an agreement was arrived at between the Postmaster-General and the Broadcasting Company which provides, *inter alia*, for the issue of constructors' licences for a limited period at an annual fee of 15*s*., as compared with 10*s*. charged for B.B.C. licences, provided that no parts manufactured elsewhere than in Great Britain and Northern Ireland are knowingly used in the receiving apparatus. The fees for the B.B.C. licences and the experimental licences are to remain at 10*s*. per annum. The Company will receive 12*s*. 6*d*. out of the 15*s*. licence fee and 7*s*. 6*d*. out of the 10*s*. fee. These arrangements are to continue till the end of 1924, when it will be possible for the single form of licence recommended by the Committee to be introduced, if it should then be thought desirable. The licence held by the Company will be extended, under suitable conditions, to the end of 1926, and any profits earned beyond 7½ per cent. on its capital are to be surrendered to the Post Office.

CHEAPER GOVERNMENT.

The Estimates for the Civil Services and Revenue Departments for the year ending March 31, 1924, show a reduction of £88,184,994 on those of the previous year, the respective totals being

1923-24 ....£314,134,754
1922-23 ....£402,319,748

Of the total estimate, £298,134,754 is allocated to ordinary services and £16,000,000 to transitory services arising out of the War. Civil Services, including unclassified services cost, £251,670,043, and the Revenue Departments £62,464,711.

The new *Civil Service Estimates* compare as follows with those for 1922-23:—

DECREASES.

	Estimate 1923-24. £	Decrease on 1922-23 £
Royal Palaces	108,965	11,435
House of Commons	330,783	6,046
Treasury	324,952	39,517
Home Office	365,969	2,987
Foreign Office	203,707	40,972
Colonial Office	163,329	6,278
Board of Trade	1,032,548	836,700
Overseas Trade Dept.	299,960	37,963
Mercantile Marine Services	503,552	139,163
Mines Department	162,727	7,557
Ministry of Agriculture	1,764,451	47,153
Ministry of Transport	123,355	88,595
Exchequer and Audit Dept.	153,100	5,900
Board of Control	479,396	49,679
Registrar-General's Office	107,385	46,259
Stationery and Printing	1,644,592	1,033,090
Office of Works	557,080	11,420
Law Charges	249,798	10,730
Supreme Court of Judicature	537,534	27,842
Land Registry	91,674	10,379
County Courts	84,442	119,060
Police (England and Wales)	6,160,591	131,434
Board of Education	41,934,047	3,340,953
British Museum	291,816	9,689
Scientific Investigation	196,471	1,303
Scientific and Indus. Research	276,863	20,574
Diplomatic Services	1,231,965	219,988
Colonial Services	1,544,223	353,375
Middle East Services	8,668,500	2,507,600
League of Nations	92,190	87,755
Ministry of Pensions	73,655,246	16,335,754
Government Hospitality Fund	20,000	5,000
Ministry of Health	19,504,210	3,008,352
Ministry of Labour	16,187,005	1,854,582
Export Credits	250,000	250,000
Customs and Excise	5,009,000	211,000
Inland Revenue	6,582,211	572,117
Post Office	50,873,500	2,948,950

INCREASES.

	Estimates 1923-24. £	Increase on 1922-23. £
Diplomatic, &c., buildings	258,050	142,240
Housing schemes	198,650	146,630
Memorials	17,040	17,040
House of Lords Offices	58,170	1,387
Forestry Commission	163,000	143,000
Mint, including coinage	950,000	193,990
Office of Secretary for Scotland	166,821	47,110
Scottish Board for Agriculture	331,242	55,289
Oversea settlement	1,206,200	48,700
Old Age Pensions	23,200,000	585,000
Royal Commissions	95,000	44,000
War Graves Commission	769,000	412,239
Scottish Board of Health	2,493,730	781,308

DISAPPEARING LIABILITIES.

	Estimate, 1923-24.	Decrease on 1922-23.
Disposal and Liquidation Commission	£1,300,000	£3,000,000
Shipping Liquidation	2,000,000	6,751,900
Railway and Canal (War) Agreements Liquidation	1,965,220	31,519,780
Coal mines deficiency	1,500,000	3,500,000
Prize claims	50,000	180,000
Coal Industry Subvention	2,500	7,500
Compensation. Damage by enemy action	2,600,000	2,300,000
Treasury securities deposit scheme	—	38,600
Miscellaneous War Services (Foreign Office)	—	397,000

Ireland, since the establishment of the Free State, is costing the British taxpayer less. The upkeep of the Lord-Lieutenant's household, which last year cost £5,246, no longer concerns the Irish Department, whose estimate this year, at £90,945, shows a decrease of £1,283,363. A saving of £27,392 is also effected in services for Northern Ireland; the cost of the Irish Land Commission falls by £280,835 to a total of £1,821,515; and Royal Irish Constabulary Pensions drop from £2,000,112 to £922,424, a reduction of £1,077,688. Grants-in-aid for Northern Ireland are estimated at £2,450,000, a decrease of £2,050,000. On the other hand compensation for Criminal Injuries in Ireland has risen by £1,055,010 to £3,075,010, and the Ex-Service Men (Ireland) Grant by nearly £150,000, to £1,203,772. In these items, however, are included various other grants, which last year were shown separately.

Estimates for the India Office (£120,000) and the Secret Service (£200,000) remain unchanged. Charges which have disappeared include those for Cabinet offices, the Privy Seal office (£6,525 last year), War Memorials (£2,500), Treasury chest fund (£6,828), repayments to the Civil Contingencies Fund (£48,742), and Emergency Services (£9,000).

DECREASE IN PERSONNEL.

The number of persons employed in the Navy, Army and Air Force, and in Government departments (other than industrial staff) *Before the War*, at the *Armistice*, and on *April* 1, 1923:—

	1914 (Pre-War).	Nov. 11, 1918.	April 1, 1923.
Navy	174,500	436,000	99,500
Army	145,600	3,996,000	156,000
Air Force	—	293,000	28,000
Admiralty	4,400	20,457	8,203
War Office	2,800	18,324	4,685
Air Ministry	—	4,646	1,644
Post Office	208,900	197,315	181173
Pensions	—	8,561	23552
Inland Revenue	15,800	16,949	20,410
Labour	4,400	8,484	15,462
Customs and Excise	10,300	11,164	11,640
Disposals	—	65,142	1,037
Health	3,200	3,233	3 871
Trade	2,500	7,036	5,030
Food	—	9,181	90
Shipping	—	2,690	319
Agriculture and Fisheries	3,000	3,451	2,480
Works	700	2,050	3,013
Other departments	21,900	39,342	22,389
Totals	599,000	5,143,025	588,498

COAL EXPORTS.

The highest total of coal exports from Great Britain was reached in 1913, when 73,400,000 tons were sold to other countries, together with 1,235,000 tons of coke, and 2,053,000 tons of patent fuel. Bunker shipments for overseas voyages amounted to 21,024,000 tons. The respective figures for 1922 were: exports, 64,198,000; coke, 2,514,000; manufactured fuel, 1,227,000; bunkers, 18,259,000. In weight, coal was three-quarters of the total pre-war quantity of exports from Great Britain; but its value (£54,000,000) was not much more than one-tenth of the total received for our produce and manufactures. As cargo, coal is, however, a great help to British trade. Without it vessels bringing wheat, meat, cotton, ore and timber from abroad would have to go out in ballast. Freights are on the round voyage, and the carriage of coal helps to reduce homeward transport charges. Employment to British shipping was not before the war so marked a feature of the export trade in coal as might have been expected. Nearly 66,000,000 tons of coal and patent fuel went to European and Mediterranean destinations, more than 60 per cent. being carried in foreign vessels. On the other hand, 19·6 million tons sent long distances overseas were practically all shipped in British ships. The bulk of this coal went to the Argentine, Brazil and Chile. South American imports altogether amounted to 7·6 million tons. To West and South Africa and the Islands 1·9 million tons were sent. Less than 1,000,000 tons went to countries east of Suez, and North and Central America took about 100,000 tons each.

OIL FUEL AND COAL EXPORTS.

The growing use of oil fuel for ship propulsion is illustrated by the following figures taken from Lloyd's Annual Report for 1922–1923:—

On Lloyd's Register.	Gross Tonnage.
1914, July	1,310,209
1919, ,,	5,336,678
1920, ,,	9,359,334
1921, ,,	12,796,635
1922, ,,	14,464,162
1923, ,,	15,792,418

Steamers burning oil fuel in 1922–23 would have required 24,000,000 tons of coal if coal-fired.

THE CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT.

At the end of Sept., 1923, it was officially stated that the membership of British Co-operative Societies was 4,569,089, a decrease of 29,648 in twelve months. The amount of share capital had decreased by £1,473,511 to £81,629,702, whilst the total deposits, or loan capital, was £38,778,948. The Fifty-fifth Annual Conference of the delegates from the Co-operative Societies was held at Edinburgh on May 21–23, 1923, when 1,560 attended, representing 570 societies. The Co-operative Union actually consists of 1,300 societies. An endeavour is still being made to make the Co-operative Movement a part of the Labour Movement, and a considerable number of members are common to each. Resolutions dealt with Trade Boards Acts, which the Congress wanted extended instead of limited. The "Right to Work" principle was accepted as a remedy for unemployment. Objection was made to the occupation of the Ruhr, and the Government was to be urged to open up trade extensively with Russia. A scheme for the establishment of a Co-operative national daily newspaper was remitted back to the individual societies for further consideration. The Movement has four M.P.'s elected as Co-operators in the House of Commons.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

On Dec. 31, 1922, the Ministry of Labour understood there were 236 schemes (225 certainly in operation) of Profit Sharing or Co-partnership. The net gain on the year was two, being six new, less four abandoned. From the returns received from 173 schemes, it seems that 116,441 persons were concerned in them, and that the average cash bonus worked out at £6 16*s.* 9*d.* per head. As far as is known there have been 467 schemes begun, of which 236 are still more or less in active currency. With the hope of extending the number of firms with co-partnery schemes, several conferences have been held. The Labour Co-partnership Association met in June in London, and in July at Oxford, whilst the Industrial League and Council met at Oxted in

July. Trade Unions are generally against Copartnership. The delegates of the Trades Union Congress instructed the General Labour Council in Sept., 1923, to investigate and report upon the subject.

THE COST OF LIVING.

APPARENTLY the cost of living, as compared with the pre-war standard, is becoming settled at about 70 per cent higher. Whether the official figures are reliable is a matter of question there is a feeling that the methods adopted in arriving at details are not so broad as they should be. The British methods lack the wonderful system of the U.S.A. Dept. of Labour in dealing with retail prices and family living costs. So many industries have adopted the official figure as the basis for determining the wages figure that a change of 5 points in the monthly announcement means a corresponding rise or fall in pay. The railwaymen, for example, have an increase of 1s. weekly when the figures rise 5 points, with a corresponding reduction for a fall. The Civil Service likewise suffers an amendment of the bonus half-yearly. The official figures of the cost of living and the number of workpeople whose wages were affected monthly are as follows :—

Month.	Index Figure.	Work-people.	Weekly rise or fall.
			£
Whole 1921	165 to 92	7,175,000	−6,041,000
" 1922	92 to 80	7,578,000	−4,206,000
January, 1923 ...	78	1,142,000	−13 600
February	77	485,750	−63,580
March	76	1,766,000	−143 510
April	74	2,295 100	−228,100
May	70	3,116,100	−235,600
June	69	3 489,700	−273,850
July	69	1,839,750	+65,195
August	71	431,850	+9,005
September	73	...	+10,000
October	75	1,160,000	...

In most months there have been increases as well as decreases; the net figures are given above.

DISARMAMENT PROPOSALS.

THE question of disarmament has continued to occupy a prominent place among matters of public interest during the past year. Much important practical work has been accomplished by the Mixed Armaments Commission of the League of Nations in the direction of drafting a treaty of mutual guarantees and disarmament, and at home much prominence was given to the subject of disarmament as the result of a debate in the House of Commons towards the end of July, on a motion of the Labour Party. The terms of this motion were as follows :—"That this House deplores the enormous and growing expenditure on the naval and air forces, and on other military preparations, which is beginning once more a competition in armaments, and is depleting resources that should be available for expenditure on education, public health, and similar social and human services, and, recalling the pledges of political leaders and the expectations of the nation that the great war was to end war, urges the Government to take immediate steps to call an international conference to consider a programme of national safety based on the policy that by disarmament alone can the peace and liberty of small and large nation alike be secured." An amendment was moved to substitute the following terms for those o the resolution :—"That this House views with alarm the danger of renewed competition in armaments among nations, and is of opinion that at the earliest favourable opportunity His Majesty's Government should use its influence to the utmost extent, both through the League of Nations and otherwise, to prevent a recurrence of such international competition and bring about a general limitation of armaments." The difference between the motion and the amendment, as the Prime Minister pointed out, was really in essence a difference of time, and the Government were of opinion that an international conference would not lead to success until a settlement of European conditions had been effected. The motion was defeated by 286 votes to 169.

The work of the Armaments Commission of the League of Nations resulted in the approval of a Draft Treaty for submission to the Assembly of the League embodying the principle of mutual guarantees of assistance as a basis for reduction of armaments. The treaty provides, *inter alia*, for a mutual guarantee of assistance in case of aggression for nations of the same continent, if the State claiming assistance shall have reduced its armaments on an agreed scale. The Council of the League, in the event of alleged aggression, is to decide which State is the aggressor, and then the form which the assistance shall take. Provision is made in the Treaty for supplementary defensive agreements between two or more States which have reduced their armaments, but these must be submitted to the Council of the League for approval. After approval by the Assembly of the League the Treaty will require ratification by the Government of each State.

THE DISTRIBUTION OF HONOURS.

IN regard to the most important section of the Honours conferred both at the New Year and on the King's birthday, a new method of recommendation came into operation last year as the result of the report of a Royal Commission appointed "to advise on the procedure to be adopted in future to assist the Prime Minister in making recommendations to the Crown of names of persons deserving special honour." With one exception, the members urged that a small Committee of the Privy Council should consider the names of all persons upon whom it was proposed to confer honours on account of political services before those names were submitted to the Sovereign. Appended to each name was to be a statement of the service for which the recommendation was made, a statement by the Patronage Secretary or Party Manager that no payment, or expectation of payment, to any Party or political fund was directly or indirectly associated with the recommendation, and the name and address of the person who originally suggested the name of the proposed recipient. Should the Committee report against any name and the Prime Minister be determined still to recommend that name, the Royal Commission proposed that the King should be informed of the Committee's report. The Government immediately adopted these suggestions, and in both Honours Lists the announcement of the Prime Minister's recommendations was delayed until they had been considered by a Committee of the Privy Council. This body at present consists of Viscount Ullswater (the Chairman), Lord Mildmay and Sir Evelyn Cecil, M.P.

The appointment of the Royal Commission was a sequel to discussions which had taken place in the House of Lords, and evidence was tendered by Lord Balfour, Mr. Asquith, Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Bonar Law (Lord Rosebery being unable to attend owing to his health), by those responsible for the Party organisations, and by the Duke of Northumberland and the Earl of Selborne, who had been prominent in raising the question. Each of the Prime Ministers examined, as well as the Patronage Secretaries and Party Managers, stated that he had never been cognisant of any bargain or promise that an honour would be contingent on a contribution to Party Funds. The Commissioners declared that there had been for some time persons whom they stigmatised as touts who claimed to be able to secure honours in return for specified payments. Consequently they recommended the imposition of penalties both on touts and those promising payments for honours, and this proposal also the Government accepted, legislation with this object being introduced in the House of Lords.

HOUSING.

PROVISION OF ACCOMMODATION.

THE shortage of housing accommodation is still very great, and in spite of the large number of small houses provided in the last two years, chiefly by municipal authorities, the problem of housing the people appears to be very little nearer a solution than when building started after the war. With the object of encouraging the building of small houses the Housing Act, 1923, has been passed, which provides for the payment of Government grants and assistance by local authorities by way of loans, guarantees, etc. The Government grants are to be paid to local authorities where the latter provide houses themselves or assist private enterprise, and amount to £6 per house per year for 20 years, except where the total assistance in respect of a house built by private enterprise is less than the equivalent of £6 for 20 years, in which case the Government contribution is to be the equivalent of the assistance given by the local authority. The assistance given by the local authority may amount to more than £6 for 20 years, but the excess above this sum must be met locally. As regards the houses provided by private enterprise, the Minister of Health is required, before approving a grant, to satisfy himself that the need cannot be met without assistance. This assistance may take one of three forms, *viz.*, (*a*) A lump sum grant per house; (*b*) An annual payment for not more than 20 years to the person by whom the rates are payable; (*c*) Repayment to a building society of advances made for building or the purchase of a house.

The houses for which assistance will generally be available must have a "superficial area" within the following limits: Two-storey cottage—minimum, 620 square feet, maximum, 950 square feet; one-storey cottage, or bungalow, or flat—minimum 550 square feet, maximum 880 square feet. But where the Minister of Health is satisfied that having regard to special circumstances existing in any area smaller houses are necessary, the minimum sizes which will be permitted to rank for subsidy are 570 square feet and 500 square feet respectively. The superficial area is the area within the containing walls of the house, including chimney breasts, and in the case of two-storey houses is the combined area, as so measured, of the two storeys. The area of outbuildings which provide accommodation necessary to the occupation of the house is also included. Every house or flat must be provided with a fixed bath, except where otherwise approved by the Minister of Health on the recommendation of the local authority. The Act also gives new powers to local authorities to advance loans to builders and others for the construction of houses and extends the limits for loans under the Small Dwellings Acquisition Acts.

DECONTROL.

THE operation of the Rent Control Act of 1920 is to be continued until June 24, 1925, subject to the provisions of the Rent Restrictions Act passed during the past year. In certain cases, however, houses are excluded from the application of the Act of 1920 (called the principal Act), viz., houses which come into possession of the landlord, except where possession is secured under a judgment given on the ground of non-payment of rent, and houses which are leased after the passing of the Act for a term of not less than two years expiring after June 24, 1926. The provisions of the principal Act with regard to the recovery of possession are considerably modified, and the landlord may now recover possession where he reasonably requires the house for occupation as a residence for himself; or for a son or daughter over 18 years of age; or for any person *bonâ-fide* residing with him; or for some person engaged in his whole time employment or in the whole time employment of some tenant from him, or with whom, conditional on housing accommodation being provided, a contract for such employment has been entered into. The Court, however, must be satisfied that alternative accommodation is available, except in cases where the landlord requires possession for himself or for children over 18 years of age; but where the landlord did not become the landlord before June 30, 1922, the Court before making an order for possession must be satisfied that greater hardship would be caused by allowing the tenant to stay than by giving the landlord possession.

Provision is made in the Act for a suspension of an increase in rent in cases where a tenant obtains a certificate from the sanitary authority that the house is not in a reasonable state of repair and a copy of such certificate is served upon the landlord. In cases of sub-tenancies a further increase of 10 per cent. of the rent of the sub-let part is permitted. Tenants are protected in cases where exorbitant charges are made for furniture or other articles taken over as a condition of the grant of a tenancy, and houses let with furniture or attendance are not to be excluded from the provisions of the Act unless the rent fairly attributable to the furniture or attendance forms a substantial portion of the whole rent. Part II of the Act deals with restrictions on the right of possession in certain cases after the expiry of control in 1925 until June 24, 1930. If proceedings are taken against a tenant the Court may refuse to make an order for possession if it thinks the proceedings for ejectment are harsh or oppressive, or that exceptional hardship would be caused to the sitting tenant. Reference Committees may be established by the Minister of Health to assist the Courts in connection with questions of rent, character or condition of dwelling houses.

THE INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION.

By the Preamble to the Treaty of Peace the International Labour Organisation was set up as part of the League of Nations to improve conditions of labour "involving such injustice, hardship and privation to large numbers of people as to produce unrest so great that the peace and harmony of the world are imperilled." Although still in its infancy the Organisation has already produced good results, and in many countries all over the world workers now enjoy better conditions as a result of its efforts. The estimated cost for 1924 was rather less than £280,000, of which Great Britain bears a share.

The machinery created to carry out the objects of the Organisation consists of a Conference, which meets every year, composed of four delegates from each of the 57 States belonging to the Organisation, two of these delegates in each case representing the Government, and one each the employers and the workers. The fifth of these Conferences was held at Geneva in October last. The decisions of the Conference, which to be effective must be reached by a two-thirds majority, take the form of a Draft Convention—a precise treaty on labour conditions for signature by each State—or of a Recommendation, laying down the broad lines which the legislation in each State should follow on a particular question connected with labour conditions. Within 18 months of the closing date of the Conference, those Draft Conventions and Recommendations must be laid by the Governments before the Parliaments in their countries.

The latest figures show that 86 ratifications of Draft Conventions have been formally registered with the Secretary-General of the League of Nations, while 23 have been authorised but not yet formally communicated. In 131 cases ratification has been recommended by Governments to Parliaments but approval has not yet been signified, while 89 measures have been finally adopted by legislative authorities to give effect partially or wholly to the provisions of the Draft Conventions and Recommendations, and 74 others have been proposed and are before different Parliaments.

INTERNATIONAL MIDDLE-CLASS CONGRESS.

Dr. Tschumi, of the Swiss National Council, gave the inaugural address at the establishment of the International Middle-Class Union at Berne, on Sept. 21, 1923. The Congress was formally established and registered under the Swiss Law. Article 2 of the Constitution reads, "The I.M.-C.U. is based upon production, private economy, and independent labour, opposing energetically any tendency menacing its existence and its natural development. The I.M.-C.U. aims at grouping artisans, industrialists, tradesmen, intellectual workers, &c., of all countries for the defence of their economic and other interests." A Committee was appointed to draw up an agenda for the Congress that will be held in Berne during 1924.

INTER-PARLIAMENTARY UNION.

The Twenty-first Conference of the Inter-Parliamentary Union opened at Ustari, Copenhagen, on Aug. 15, 1923. Dr. Moltesen, Member of the Danish Folketing and head of the Danish Delegation, was elected President and welcomed 800 delegates and others. Representatives attended from all countries, the British Delegation of sixteen including Lord Treowen (President of Mission), Lord Rathcreedan, Sir Park Goff, Mr. Kenworthy, Sir E. Pryce-Jones, Sir Beddoe Rees, and General Spears. A Swedish resolution to ask America to enter the League of Nations was defeated, but one suggesting the co-operation of an impartial international authority dealing with the economical and fiscal reconstruction of European States was carried. The permanent Committee of the Inter-Parliamentary Union was instructed to enquire into, for report to next Conference, the question of Parliamentary control over foreign policy, and also to study and report upon colonial mandates and policies. M. Neergaard, Danish Prime Minister, stated that the Union was to work for a future in which international conflicts were to be settled by arbitration and not by arms.

LABOUR.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOUR.

The American Federation of Labour held its 43rd Annual Convention at Portland, Oregon, U.S.A., on Oct. 1–9, 1923, and reported a big drop in membership of trade unions. The comparative figures are :—

1897	264,825
1911	1,761,835
1919	3.260,068
1920	4,078,740
1923	2,926,468

The drop in membership coincides with that of the British Trade Union Congress since 1921. The Annual Convention was against active participation of the State in industry, continuation of child employment in mines and factories, Klu Klux Klan and Fascisti Movements. The American Federation of Labour is not a socialist body. Mr. Samuel Gompers (born in London, 1850) has been re-elected President for many years.

INDEPENDENT LABOUR PARTY.

The Independent Labour Party's Annual Conference was held at Queen's Hall, London, on April 1–4, 1923, Mr. R. C. Wallhead being in the Chair. The Independent Labour Party is quite apart from any Trade Unions, and must be regarded as one of the Socialist Parties in the country. Total Prohibition was rejected by 263 to 152, the previous question was carried by 93 to 90 on a resolution to forbid Labour M.P.'s to attend functions organised by political opponents, approval of the attempt by Vienna to re-construct a Second International by 265 to 52, agreement to salary of £1,000 per annum to the Editor of *The New Leader* (established Sept., 1922), withdrawal of occupation of the Ruhr by all the Allies, or at least by the British, and various other proposals for the establishment of a Socialist Commonwealth. Various statements have been issued by the Independent Labour Party on National and International subjects. Two summer schools of study were held at Scalby, Scarborough, and Hoddesdon, Herts. In Sept., 1923, Mr. George Young presented the

Independent Labour Party with Formosa Place, Cookham, to be used as a week-end retreat for leaders.

INTELLECTUAL WORKERS.

A difficulty is being found in dealing with the foremen and directing officers in industry, so far as Labour politics are concerned. One section would keep them out; the other would enrol them as workers. On April 7, 1923, an International Congress of Intellectual Workers opened at the Sorbonne, Paris. Eight different countries, including England, were represented by delegates from societies of intellectual workers, whilst eleven other countries were officially noted as having observers. The resolution was carried to found an International Confederation of Intellectual Workers, and a Committee was appointed to draft rules and deal with the creation and affiliation of national societies. M. Romain Coolus of Paris presided over the Congress.

LABOUR PARTY.

The 23rd Annual Conference took place at Queen's Hall, London, W., on June 26–29, 1923. About 900 delegates, representing an affiliated membership of 3,310,236 (a decrease from 4,010,361 of 1922), met under the presidency of Mr. S. Webb, M.P. A motion was adopted that to be eligible as a delegate one must not be a member of any organisation supporting for any political office a candidate who was not endorsed or approved by the Labour Party. Application for affiliation by the Communist Party was rejected by 2,880,000 to 366,000. A resolution forbidding Labour Whips to be given to Mr. Newbold, the Communist M.P., was carried by 2,270,000 votes to 219,000. Instructions that Labour M.P.'s were to oppose all armament votes were negatived by 2,924,000 to 808,000. Discussion of the suspension of four Labour M.P.'s from the House of Commons was refused by 2,882,000 votes to 430,000. Preparations were put in hand for a special election fund to meet the costs of the next General Election Proposals were carried in favour of a Capital Levy, criticism of the Government's Educational Policy, and dealing with general matters, *e.g.* Trade Boards, employment of aliens on ships, pure milk, foreign policy, &c. Mr. J. R. Macdonald, M.P., was elected the new Chairman for the year.

MINERS.

The Miners' Federation of Great Britain held their Annual Conference at Folkestone on July 10–14, 1923, with Mr. Herbert Smith in the Chair. Wages had been on the minimum scale during 1922, but by July, 1923, five districts, including South Wales, had received advances. Emphatic refusal was given to consider any proposals to return from the present seven-hour day to the old eight-hour day. Resolutions were carried in favour of two weeks' holiday with full pay, an enquiry into miner's blindness (*nystagmus*), any future wages' agreement to include a clause for compulsory membership of Trade Union, present 1*d.* levy on every ton of coal that expires in 1925 to be made a perpetual one and to be used for miners' pensions, apart from the Old Age Pensions and welfare improvements. The Miners reported a drop in membership from 839,902 in 1922 to 784,617 in 1923. During August, 1923, 44,306 coal mining employees were registered at the Labour Exchanges as unemployed. In the first eight months of 1923 there were 114 strikes, in which 142,000 mining employees were involved; these caused the loss of 1,004,000 working days.

RAILWAYMEN.

A slight decrease is reported in the membership of the three Trade Unions of Railwaymen from 464,784 in 1922 to 447,374 of 1923. The National Union of Railwaymen held their Annual Conference at Crewe on July 2–7, 1923. Mr. J. Marchbank was in the Chair, and he was re-elected for next year's Conference at York. Apart from resolutions in favour of nationalisation, higher wages, a shorter working day, and amalgamation of all Railwaymen's Unions, welcome was given to the scheme of the G.W.R. to help employees to purchase their houses; the Company would lend up to 90 per cent. of value of the house at 5 per cent., the amount of loan and interest being repayable over a period of 20 years. During 1922, 234 employees were killed and 15,908 injured whilst working on the railways of Great Britain. The number of unemployed in the Railway Service as registered with the Labour Exchanges on August 27, 1923, was 10,764.

RED INTERNATIONAL LABOUR UNIONS.

A conference was held in Memorial Hall, Farringdon Street, London, on April 14, 1923, attended by 223 delegates representing 126 branches of various Trade Unions. This very advanced section of the Labour Movement was represented by Mr. Frank Smith at the Second World Conference in Petrograd in November, 1922. Resolutions were carried in favour of a 44-hour week, a minimum weekly wage of £4 for adult workers, and full maintenance of all unemployed. At a mass meeting that followed, Mr. Tom Mann made an appeal for a "general strike." On May 12, 1923, the Conference was resumed, when the principal resolution carried was that of asking the dockers to strike in the case of any war with Russia. The leaders of this very small section of the Trade Union movement are far from unanimous on the question of politics to be adopted.

SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC FEDERATION.

Mr. G. M. Bell presided over the 37th Annual Conference of the Social Democratic Federation at Manchester Hotel, London, on August 6–9, 1923. Amongst the usual resolutions carried in favour of socialising and nationalising various forms of industry was one dealing with the railways, in which the present grouping of the railways was held to be "a menace to the interests of the community in every direction" and demanding that in case of nationalisation provision should be made for representation of railway employees in the management. The resolution carried on National Defence favoured a democratic force for national defensive purposes in place of a professional and standing army; there should be universal military training, but no private production of armaments; the tendency to oppose militarism and war by a policy of drift was viewed with apprehension. It is on this universal service question that the S.D.F. differs from the I.L.P. and the Labour Party.

TRADE DISPUTES.

Generally 1923, up to the time of writing, has been a quiet year in labour disputes. There have been only two outstanding cases, the boilermakers and dockers. Each might have been avoided without trouble. The lock-out of platers, riveters and caulkers began on April 30, 1923, and was continued in October, to enforce the agreement between the Employers' Federation and the Men's Federation in regard to overtime and piece rates. Approximately 10,000 workmen were directly affected, but indirectly every shipyard in the country was concerned. The dockers were mainly concerned in London and remained out from July 3 until Aug. 20 to protest against the reduction of 1s. a day, as previously agreed by their leaders. The Trade Unions concerned did not support the strikers. The men lost. The number of dockers on strike varied from 22,000 to 40,000, and they were instrumental in holding up much trade. Mining strikes were mainly in South Wales, and were organised to compel the Non-unionists to join the Trade Unions, in which endeavours they were temporarily successful.

Month.	Disputes.	Employees involved.	Days lost.
January, 1923	71	19,000	117,000
February	41	40,000	337,000
March	52	86,000	834,000
April	25	110,000	1,077,000
May	49	48,000	807,000
June	54	99,000	1,244,000
July	37	95,000	1,665,000
August	45	68,000	1,200,000
September	28	54,000	1,029,000
Whole years.			
1913	1,459	663,000	9,805,000
1921	763	1,801,000	85,872,000
1922	565	551,000	18,918,000

TRADES UNION CONGRESS.

The 55th Trades Union Congress was held at Plymouth on Sept. 3–8, 1923, with Mr. J. B. Williams (of the Musicians' Union) in the Chair. The comparative figures are:—

1866	143	Delegates, representing	199,374	members
1895	154	,,	960,931	,,
1922	171	,,	5,128,648	,,
1923	167	,,	4,369,258	,,

The drop during the last twelve months is due to unemployment and dissatisfaction with Trades Union management. The Congress was conspicuous for its return to wrangling of a personal nature in public and absence of discussion on important topics. The General Council was instructed to introduce a Bill into Parliament to enforce an 8-hour day and 48-hour week, but the resolution that the time had arrived for a 6-hour day was carried by 2,801,000 to 655 votes. *The Daily Herald.*—The Trades Union Congress at Southport 1922, recommended joint ownership with affiliation fee of 3*d.* per member per year. Continuous loss was reported on the paper, and the Plymouth Congress decided to continue the publication until the end of December, if the Trades Unions will find £12,500. The position was discussed at a private Session. *Resolutions.*—Opposition to longer Civil Service day—unanimously. Objection to Co-partnership, with instructions to General Council to enquire into profit-sharing schemes—unanimously. Registration of Theatrical Agents and Employers—unanimously. Evacuation of Ruhr by the Allies—unanimously. Disapproval of amendment of Trade Board Acts as proposed by Cave Committee. Pensions for the blind, mothers, &c. *Back to Unions.*—Acrimonious discussion arose over the campaign to get more members to join the Trade Unions and to stop the decline in membership Delegates accused one another of using meeting and propaganda for poaching upon allied societies and thus transferring from other Unions rath than breaking new ground. The drop in tw years for the Trades Unions attached to Congres was 2,021,000, or 33 per cent. *Officers.*—M Bowerman, M.P., retired under age limit fro Secretaryship, at a pension of £300 yearly. Mr Fred Bramley was elected, on fifth count, b 2,811,000 votes, to be the new Secretary at £75 per annum, on the understanding that he canno stand for Parliament. Miss M. S. Bondfield wa elected the new President at the first meeting o the new General Labour Council on Sept. 26.

UNEMPLOYMENT.

The Third Annual Conference of the Organise Unemployed took place in Coventry on April 9-11, 1923. The Conference was in favour of Direc Action and decidedly Socialist in tone. Abou 180 delegates from all parts of the U.K. wer present. The increasing number of unemploye has had a terrible effect upon the granting o Poor Relief. A White Paper has disclosed tha in March, 1923, 1,126,061 people were in receip of relief of some kind from the rates, as compared with 380,128 for March, 1914. In Wes Ham, during the year ended Aug. 31, 1923, th Guardians spent £2,051,698 on unemployme relief and paid in wages to the unemploye £77,199. In the insured industries alone fo Great Britain and Northern Ireland there hav been 1,200,000 registrations by unemploye persons monthly. On Aug. 27, 1923, the actua number was 1,354,750, an increase of 30,249 o the month.

WHITLEY COUNCILS.

The Joint Industrial Councils grew out of th recommendations of the Committee appointe in Oct., 1916, and presided over by Mr. J. H Whitley. The last Report shows that up t Dec. 31, 1922, 73 Joint Industrial Councils ha been established, and of them only 15 were no functioning. Unfortunately, the Whitley, o Joint Industrial, Councils are not in operatio in the Mining, Cotton, Engineering, and Shipbuilding Industries, but under the Railway Act of 1921 arrangements are in progress fo Whitley Councils between the companies an employees on the Railways. The number o workpeople directly covered by the presen Councils totals 3,750,000, and of those concerne in various arbitration Councils and bodies th figure is believed to approach 8,500,000 workpeople. District Whitley Councils have bee established as a decentralising feature, and eve in those industries where the national Council are in abeyance many local Councils are continuing their work.

LONDON'S DEBT.

LONDON'S debt substantially increased durin 1920–21, the total of £105,787,706 at the end o the financial year being £7,419,843 higher tha the aggregate twelve months earlier. Th greater part of the increase was in respect o Housing assisted schemes, which accounted fo £4,691,597. The debt of the London Count Council for purposes other than housing increased by £746,306, whilst the Metropolita Water Board debt rose by £1,553,139. Apar from housing, the debt of the remaining authorities showed a net increase of £349,803, the principal item being in respect of the Electricity Supply undertakings of the Metropolitan Borough Councils.

The charge for interest and repayment in respect of debt amounted in 1920-21 to £6,019,279 (interest £3,142,045, and repayment £2,877,234), of which £5,373,315 was borne by the rates, equivalent to a rate in the pound of 2s. 4·94*d*. Of the total charge £3,209,240 was in respect of rate services, £145,120 in respect of Housing assisted schemes, and £2,664,919 in respect of revenue producing undertakings. Commenting on the figures, the Finance Committee of the London County Council state:—

As the produce of a penny rate was not exceeded in 1920–21 no part of the deficiency on Housing schemes was borne by the Government, and the debt charges falling on the rates amounted to £127,251, equivalent to a rate in the pound of ·67*d*., as follows: Corporation of the City of London, £8,716; London County Council schemes, £59,913; schemes of Metropolitan Borough Councils, £58,622. As regards the other revenue producing services the revenues were insufficient to meet debt charges, and of the total charge of £2,664,919 no less than £2,036,824, equivalent to a rate in the pound of 10·71*d*. was taken from the rates. The debt charges in respect of the London County Council's tramways, amounting to £590,665, were wholly met out of the rates. The total debt charges of the Metropolitan Water Board in respect of 1920-21 amounted to £1,758,757, London's proportion being £1,414.825, and as the total deficiency exceeded the debt charges the whole of these amounts fell to be borne by the rates. The other revenue producing undertakings involved a total charge on the rates of £31,334.

The net debt attributable to the revenue producing undertakings, which exceeds 50 per cent. of the total net debt of London, was as follows:—

	At March 31, 1921.	Increase (+) or Increase (—) on 1920.
Water supply, London's proportion	£1,603.261	+ £1.553,139
Tramways	8,334,602	+ 248,032
Electricity supply	5,138.535	+ 401,011
Working-class dwellings	3,172,909	— 43,033
Housing assisted schemes	5,251,978	+ 4,691,597
Miscellaneous	86,104	+ 34,074
	£64,287,389	+ £6,884,820

The total net debt outstanding on rate services, i.e., excluding revenue producing services, on March 31, 1921, was £41,500,317, or 92 per cent. of the rateable value, as compared with £40,965,294, or 90·90 per cent. of the rateable value a year earlier. The Committee add that after 1921-22 the tendency to curtail capital expenditure will no doubt be reflected in the amount of debt, particularly for rate services, with the result that, in the absence of any new development calling for fresh expenditure, a reduction may again be looked for in the debt in the near future by reason of the normal operations of the sinking fund. The heavy charges on the rates in respect of debt for Tramways and Water Supply are exceptional, and will be very materially reduced in subsequent years as a result of the improving financial position of the Tramways undertaking and the exercise of the powers obtained by the Metropolitan Water Board in its Charges Act of 1921.

THE NATION'S WAR BURDENS.

NEARLY five years after the conclusion of hostilities on the European fronts, a comprehensive return of the nation's war burdens was supplied by the Treasury. Only in regard to casualties and shipping losses was it possible to give figures relating to the whole Empire. The total number of men enrolled was 9,496.370, of whom 6,211,427 belonged to the United Kingdom, 1,605.527 to the Dominions and Colonies, and 1,679,416 to India. The killed totalled 946,023 — 743,702 from the United Kingdom, 140,923 from the Dominions and Colonies, and 61,398 from India—and the wounded numbered 2,121,906—1,695,262 from the United Kingdom, 357,785 from the Dominions and Colonies, and 70,859 from India.

So far as expenditure was concerned, figures are only available for complete financial years, and for the five years which saw the beginning and end of the campaign the Exchequer issues were £9,590,000,000, of which £1,820,000,000 was raised from direct taxation, £910,000,000 from indirect taxation and other sources of revenue, £5,500,000,000 by borrowing at home, and £1,360,000,000 by borrowing abroad. The war loans to our Allies and the Dominions, excluding relief and other post-war loans, amounted to £1,644,000,000, France receiving £453,000,000, Italy £382,000,000, other Allies £659,000,000, and the Dominions £150,000,000.

The shipping losses of the British Empire were estimated at 8,000,000 gross tons, the value of the vessels (at about £70 a ton) and cargoes lost by enemy action being placed at £750,000,000, while the civilian lives lost at sea from the same cause numbered 22,000.

The expenditure of the United Kingdom on war pensions from Aug. 1, 1914, to March 31, 1923, was reckoned at £470,000,000, and the estimated capital liability after the latter date at 832,000,000. Until last March, the expenditure on mandated territories totalled £153,000,000.

Of a number of other items of expenditure resulting from British participation in the war, the most important are: £400,000,000 on unemployment, £225,000,000 on housing, £203,000,000 on the liquidation of the railway and canal agreements, and £101,500,000 on the bread subsidy. And the concluding intimation in this statement of stupendous totals was the brief declaration; "No German Colonies have been assigned to the British Empire."

WAGES—LONDON AND ABROAD.

AN interesting attempt to compare the level of real wages ruling for certain typical categories of adult male labour in London with that of similar workers in a number of capitals abroad has been made for the first time by the Ministry of Labour. The method employed by the Ministry aimed at ascertaining the quantities of each kind of food of working-class consumption that could be purchased in each city at the retail prices there current with the wages payable for given amount of labour measured in hours. The quantities so procurable were then expressed as index numbers, and these were combined to form an average for each of the trades considered. One set of averages was arrived at by taking the simple arithmetic mean of the index numbers and more valuable averages (shown below) were calculated by weighting the index number for each article by a figure corresponding to the relative importance of that article in the weekly food bill of working-class families in the United Kingdom. Current official statistics of retail prices of other factors in the cost of living have not yet been developed in the different countries sufficiently to enable a wider comparison to be made. For the purposes of the comparison statements were obtained by the Ministry from a number of capitals abroad showing for the 1st March, 1st April, and 1st June, 1923 (1) The rates of wages payable to adult workmen in 22 selected occupations; (2) the number of hours constituting a normal working day and week in those occupations; (3) the average retail prices of 19 articles of food ordinarily consumed in urban working-class families in most industrially developed countries. On the basis of this information, the following table was prepared showing the index numbers of comparative real wages, in detail for June, with averages for each of the three months, March, April and June, taking London as 100.

Trade and Occupation	London	Amsterdam	Brussels	Christiania	Ottawa	Prague	Stockholm	Vienna	Warsaw
BUILDING—									
Mason	100	107	64	82	252	61	87	49	94
Bricklayer	100	107	46	82	252	–	87	49	94
Carpenter	100	107	70	78	187	52	87	52	92
Joiner	100	107	67	78	187	–	87	52	–
Plumber ...	100	107	59	78	199	–	80	–	–
Painter......	100	107	60	87	171	73	101	56	99
Labourer ...	100	117	61	102	134	65	102	53	87
ENGINEERING—									
Fitter	100	107	66	97	187	89	71	51	66
Ironmoulder	100	92	70	99	187	65	72	–	67
Patternmaker ...	100	98	85	90	203	–	66	–	61
Turner	100	107	71	97	187	57	71	55	66
Labourer ...	100	109	70	127	175	66	86	–	61
FURNITURE—									
Cabinetmaker ...	100	82	57	76	126	68	72	37	–
PRINTING, etc.,—									
Compositor, Hand	100	82	53	75	166	–	68	33	126
Do. Machine ....,	100	86	53	69	154	77	70	–	163
Machine Minder...	100	82	55	75	154	–	68	–	126
Bookbinder	100	90	56	85	175	67	67	32	136
Average June	100	100	63	87	182	67	79	47	96
Do. April	100	102	70	93	174	68	85	–	101
Do. March	100	103	70	92	180	67	87	55	85

Other averages were :—For March—Berlin 57; Madrid 61; New York 217; Paris 68; For April —Berlin 57; New York 209; Sydney 158.

VACCINATION AND SMALL-POX.

THE past year witnessed renewed controversy in connection with the question of vaccination. The statement given below shows the vaccinations per cent. of the births, the total number of small-pox deaths registered, the small-po death rate per 100,000 of the population and th deaths from cow-pox and other effects o vaccination in England and Wales in each yea since the passing of the Public Health Act, 1871 The average annual number of small-pox death during the 17 years 1855 to 1871, was over 4,600 and excluding the epidemic year 1871 the average for the sixteen years to 1870 approached 3,500

Year.	Vaccinations per cent. of Births.	Small-pox Deaths.	Small-pox Death rate per 100,000 population.	Deaths from Cow pox and other effect of Vaccination.
1872	85	19,022	82·1	(a)
1873	85·2	2,303	9·8	(a)
1874	85	2,084	8·8	(a)
1875	84·9	849	3·5	37
1876	86	2,408	9·9	21
1877	86·3	4,278	17·3	32
1878	85·3	1,856	7·4	39
1879	86·0	536	2·1	36
1880	85·1	648	2·5	41
1881	86·6	3,098	11·9	58
1882	85·9	1,317	5·0	65
1883	85·6	957	3·6	55
1884	84·4	2,234	8·2	53
1885	84·7	2,827	10·3	52
1886	83·4	275	1·1	45
1887	82·8	506	1·9	45
1888	81·7	1,026	3·7	45
1889	79·8	23	·1	58
1890	78·0	16	·0	43
1891	75·8	49	·2	43
1892	74·5	431	1·5	58
1893	72·3	1 457	4·9	59
1894	70·4	820	2·7	50
1895	67·8	223	·7	56
1896	66·0	541	1·7	42
1897	62·4	25	·0	36
1898	61·0	253	·8	26
1899	66·4	174	·5	34
1900	68·7	85	·3	25
1001	71·4	356	1·0	17
1902	74·8	2,464	7·5	22
1903	75·4	760	2·3	26
1904	75·3	507	1·5	28
1905	75·8	116	·4	26
1906	73·4	21	·1	29
1907	70·9	10	·0	12
1908	63·2	12	·0	13
1909	59·8	21	·1	11
1910	55·9	19	·1	8
1911	52·3	23	·1	14
1912	50·1	9	·0	10
1913	46·5	10	·0	7
1914	44·6	4	·0	6
1915	45·5	13	·0	11
1916	44·7	18	·0	4
1917	43·3	3	·0	9
1918	41·5	2	·0	5
1919	40·6	28	·1	7
1920	39·5	30	·1	19
1921	38·3	5	·0	8
1922	(a)	27	·1	7

(a) Not Available.

RENT DECONTROL.

THE problem of rent decontrol caused th Government a good deal of political trouble, an was responsible for the resignation of thre ministers who, defeated at the general electio were unsuccessful when contesting vacanci created to enable them to return to the Hous of Commons. The first phase was the publication of the reports of Lord Onslow's departmental Committee which had been considering the Rent Restrictions Acts. The majority report recommended decontrol in the following summer of houses of the highest standard rent, decontrol at Midsummer, 1924, of houses of a standard rent exceeding £35 in London, and £26 elsewhere in England and Wales, and decontrol at Midsummer, 1925, of the remaining classes of houses, with similar removal of protection in Scotland. The minority report, signed by the Labour members of the Committee, urged that the protection given to pre-war rentals of £35 in London, £30 in Scotland, and £26 elsewhere, should be continued until 1930, and that as regards other grades of houses protected the restrictions should continue to the same date, unless previously withdrawn by Order in Council approved by Parliament, with immediate reductions in rentals.

Subsequently it was announced that higher-grade houses would be decontrolled in 1924, unless Parliament decided otherwise, and that all control would end in 1925. Then came the bye-elections and the appointment of Mr. Neville Chamberlain as Minister of Health, in succession to Sir Arthur Griffith-Boscawen, one of the defeated candidates, and a new policy was formulated and approved by the Cabinet. Mr. Chamberlain secured the passage of his bill by conciliatory methods. It continued control of all houses until June 24, 1925, set up a temporary system of "rent courts," and gave landlords the power to recover possession of houses owned by them before June, 1922, if reasonably required for themselves, their children, or any person resident with them or engaged in the whole-time employment of themselves or a tenant, houses to be decontrolled when landlords regained possession. Purchasers of houses after that date could obtain possession if they proved that the hardship upon them was greater than that upon the tenant. Tenants were given the right to appeal against increases of rent if houses were not maintained in good repair. After the period of decontrol, tenants were for five years to be protected against the danger of eviction without good reason, the County Courts, being given power to investigate such cases.

SUNDAY GAMES.

THE experiment of permitting games to be played on Sundays in the parks and open spaces under the control of the London County Council, which was started in July, 1922, is to be continued. The question was reconsidered in July last by the Parks Committee of the Council, who recommended that for the future the arrangements for the playing of games on Sundays previously approved by the Council be continued, with such minor modifications as may be necessary from time to time. A proposal to withdraw the privilege was defeated at a meeting of the Council by 83 votes to 33. The results of the experiment during its first year were generally satisfactory. No difficulties arose in connection with the playing of bowls, cricket, croquet, golf, hockey or lawn tennis; but a few complaints were received by the Council with regard to football, only one of which was serious and resulted in the permits of the club concerned being cancelled. The cost of the additional staff necessary during part of the year was £640, which sum was more than covered by additional receipts. In no case did the playing of games on Sundays necessitate a man working overtime or on his weekly leave day. The number of letters, petitions, &c., in favour of and against Sunday games presented to the Council up to the end of June, 1923, were:—In favour: Letters from 125 organisations and 104 individuals, and 708 petitions signed by 19,773 persons. Against: Letters from 262 organisations and 1,176 individuals, and 234 petitions signed by 14,322 persons. The number of games played from Sunday, July 23, 1922, up to and including Sunday, June 24, 1923, were as follows:—

	No. of Places.	No. of Games.
SUMMER SEASON, 1922, 10 Sundays—		
Bowls—136 rinks	22	351
Cricket—68 reserved pitches	5	40
,, Other pitches	7	371
Croquet—2 lawns	2	2
Golf—Hainault Forest	1	600
Tennis—635 courts	46	6,438
WINTER SEASON, 35 Sundays—		
Football—133 reserved pitches	16	1,375
,, Other pitches	12	8,668
Golf—Hainault Forest	1	3,898
Hockey—17 pitches	11	61
Tennis—59 hard courts	27	5,356
SUMMER SEASON, 1923, 8 Sundays—		
Bowls—136 rinks	22	202
Cricket—68 reserved pitches	5	123
,, Other pitches	7	449
Golf—Hainault Forest	1	1,025
Tennis—611 grass courts	44	8,927
,, 75 hard courts	29	1,566
Total number of games	...	39,452

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION.

A BILL was introduced in the House of Commons in May last to amend the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1906 and its amending Acts, and to amend the law with respect to employers' liability insurance, the notification of accidents, first aid and ambulance. The Bill as amended by Standing Committee A provided for the repeal of the Workmen's Compensation (War Addition) Acts of 1917 and 1919, but proposed certain increases in the amounts payable under the Act of 1906, either on the death of a workman or as weekly payments during a workman's incapacity. The total amount of compensation payable to the dependents of a deceased workman is limited to £600—compared with £300 under the Act of 1906—but this sum varies with the number and age of children left under the age of 15. In cases of incapacity the Bill proposed to substitute 30*s.* for £1 as the maximum amount of the weekly payment, and whilst 50 per cent. of the average weekly earnings remains the basis of compensation, provision is made for increasing this proportion in cases where the weekly earnings are less than 50*s.* Compensation is payable if the injury disables the workman for more than three days, but is not payable in respect of the first three days of disablement. Certain cases previously excluded from the benefits of the Acts on the ground that the disabled workman was doing something he was not employed to do are brought within the scope of the Act of 1906 by the following clause:—"For the purposes of the principal Act, an accident resulting in the death or serious and permanent disablement of a workman shall be deemed to arise out of and in the course of his employment, notwithstanding that the workman was at the time when the accident happened acting in contravention of any statutory or other regulation applicable to his employment, or of any orders given by or on behalf of his employer, or that he was acting without instructions from his employer, if such act was done by the workman for the purposes of and in connection with his employer's trade or business." It is proposed to extend the Acts to certain classes of shore fishermen; persons plying for hire with vehicles or vessels hired from the owners (other than under a hire purchase agreement); certain persons casually employed for the purposes of any game or recreation; and certain persons employed on ships otherwise than as members of the crew, not covered by the Act of 1906. Further amendments of this Act deal with the notices of accidents, references to medical referees, registration of lump sum agreements, power to make agreements as to compensation to workmen disabled by industrial disease, &c.

FOREIGN TRADE.

FRANCE.

DURING the first ten months of 1923 importations into France were of the total value of 25,620,674,000 Francs, compared with 18,568,714,000 Francs in the first ten months of 1922. Exports amounted during the same period to 24,376,250,000 Francs, against 17,376,484,000 Francs in the same period of 1922. There is thus a balance of 1,244,424,000 Francs in favour of imports as against 1,192,330,000 Francs during the first ten months of 1922.

GERMANY.

Germany's expanding trade is attracting some attention, and surprise is being expressed at her ability to finance these growing committments in view of the "flight from the Mark." During the first eight months of 1923 Germany bought 509,644 bales of cotton, against 443,343 bales bought by Great Britain, while for the corresponding period of 1922 Great Britain took 195,000 bales in excess of Germany's purchases. German manufacturers appear to have reorganised their businesses, and instead of purchasing British textiles in various stages of manufacture, the German cotton mills are engaged on the raw product as the following table of British exports to Germany show:—

	Nine months ended Sept. 30.		
	1921.	1922.	1923.
Textile machinery (tons) ...	288	1,784	564
Cotton yarn, unbleached (lb.)	8,984,600	26,866,900	20,054,900
Piece goods, all kinds (sq. yds.)	11,605.900	88,176,200	19,566,100

But if Germany is taking less from one industry, her requirements of coal, probably due to the Ruhr deadlock, have increased considerably; for the nine months to Sept., 1922, 6,100,000 tons were shipped from Great Britain to Germany, against 11,604,643 tons in the first nine months of 1923. The growth of German trade from the zero of the war must make immense strides as time goes on, and in face of the generally expected economic collapse of Germany the figures of expanding trade are difficult to reconcile with the story of her impoverishment. When Germany has fixed the amount of Reparations with the Allies and begins seriously to stabilise her currency and control her Budget, a great revival of German trading must be expected. But Germany will require to buy as well as to sell, so that the event will not necessarily be disastrous to Great Britain or any other country, and before the War Germany was one of Great Britain's best customers.

THE WORLD'S BAPTIST CONFERENCE.

THE Third Congress of the Baptists' World Alliance opened at Stockholm on July 21, 1923, to which 2,500 delegates, including 600 British and 1,000 Americans, were registered. The first Congress took place in London in 1905, and the second at Philadelphia in 1911. British delegates had to live on the C.P.R. liner *Marloch* owing to absence of sufficient hotel accommodation for so large a Congress. The Governor of Stockholm welcomed the Congress, and delegates preached on Sunday in all the churches in Stockholm. The Archbishop of Canterbury gave authority for a Baptist minister to occupy the pulpit of the English church at Stockholm on the occasion. A Congress pageant followed in the park, when speeches were made from specially erected platforms. The work of the Baptists throughout the world came under consideration, and arbitration and co-operation were supported in place of Socialism. The Rev. Dr. Shakespeare carried through the organisation as European Secretary of the Baptist World Alliance.

MOTOR LICENCES IN GREAT BRITAIN.—The Ministry of Transport's return of motor licences issued from Dec 1, 1922 to Aug. 31, 1923, shows that at the latter date the number of motor vehicles in respect of which licences were current was 1,105,000, including 384,000 cars taxed on horse-power, 430,000 motor bicycles, 173,000 commercial goods vehicles, and 86,000 motor hackney vehicles (taxi-cabs, &c.). This is an increase of 68,756 cars as compared with the corresponding period in 1921–22, an increase of 52,195 motor bicycles, 22,368 commercial motor vehicles, and 8,351 hackney cabs, motor omnibuses, &c. The increase of private motor carriages is 22 per cent., of motor cycles, 14 per cent., and of commercial vehicles nearly 14 per cent. Yet while the numbers have increased the average tax paid per motor has been reduced in value in all but one case, for whereas on Aug. 31, 1922, the average receipt in respect of a whole year's licence was £17 12*s*. for cars taxed on horse-power, £2 13*s*. 6*d*. for bicycles, £21 13*s*. for commercial goods vehicles, and £23 10*s*. for motor hackneys, these respectively produced at Aug. 31, 1923, £16 18*s*. 6*d*. for cars, £2 11*s*. 6*d*. for bicycles, £21 7*s*. for commercial goods vehicles, and £25 11*s* 6*d*. for motor hackneys. These figures reveal the fact that as regards private cars the horse-power of the engine is slightly reduced on the average, being under 17 horse-power in place of 17½ horse-power in 1922. Also that the average motor bicycle has paid 2*s*. less, and so is of slightly less weight and engine power, though the hackney vehicle has paid an increase average tax of about £2.

Public and Private Wealth.

A DECLINE IN THE NATIONAL INCOME.

The latest return of the Inland Revenue Commissioners (issued just as WHITAKER'S ALMANACK goes to press) is for the financial year ending March 31, 1922, and makes its appearance over twenty months after the close of the period to which it relates, instead of, as in pre-war days, some four months afterwards. Even at this interval it is seriously incomplete, as many of the more important figures are given only as "estimates."

This report shows the gross income of the nation to be estimated at £3,250,000,000, of which it is estimated that £80,000,000 represents income under the exemption limit, and other reductions and deductions allowable amount to another £720,000,000, making approximately £2,450,000,000 of income upon which Income Tax is levied. For the first time for many years, the total figure shows a decline from the preceding year instead of the growth to which we have been accustomed, a steady growth in the pre-war period, and a rapid growth during the later years of the War, and the two years of the post-war period. The estimated decline for the year is approximately £250,000,000. The explanation of the decline is probably to be found not so much in a decline in real wealth as in the shrinkage of prices from the excessively inflated level to which they had attained during the later years of the War and the earlier part of the post-war period.

The net receipt from Income Tax consequently fell by nearly £6,000,000 to a sum of £334,933,650 as against a Budget estimate of receipts from this source of £349,750,000. This receipt is almost exactly eight times the receipt from the tax in 1914, although the normal rate of tax has risen only a little over five times, namely, from 1*s.* 2*d.* in the £ to 6*s.* in the £. The lowering of the old exemption limit of £160 to the present £130, has evidently tapped a large number of incomes, and that, coupled with the rise in wages and prices has brought a large number of persons within the scope of the Income Tax Acts who had previously been outside them.

Super-tax produced a sum of £61,351,000, levied on an estimated number of 90,000 super-tax payers. This compares with a receipt of aproximately £3,350,000 levied on 13,900 super-tax payers in 1914, but here again a very large number of persons have been brought within the scope of the super-tax by the lowering of the minimum from £5,000 to £2,000, and the increase in prices.

At the other end of the scale the income of manual wage earners assessed for income tax during the year under review amounted to nearly £945,000,000 and the total net income assessed to tax (after deductions for exemptions and statements) amounted to nearly £674,000,000.

For the first time, this report contains a table showing the estimated number of individuals with total incomes above the exemption limit, sub-dividing them into those entirely relieved from tax, by the operation of abatements and allowances, and those chargeable to tax. These figures form the most valuable guide as to the incidence of the tax whereas in former years the only indication given was the "number of assessments," which were quite valueless as a guide, because as single individuals might, and often did, pay under several different assessments. It is important to bear in mind when studying this table, that the limit of exemption was reduced from £160 to £130 in 1915, but at too late a period in the year 1915–1916 to enable the department to make complete assessments on the new range of income, which consequently only became really effective in the financial year 1916–1917. These figures are as follows:

Year.	Number of Individuals.		
	Total.	Relieved from Tax.	Chargeable with Tax.
1913–14	1,200,000	70,000	1,130,000
1914–15	1,240,000	100,000	1,140,000
1915–16	1,480,000	120,000	1,360,000
1916–17	3,264,000	1,080,000	2,184,000
1917–18	4,476,000	1,520,000	2,956,000
1918–19	5,747,000	2,200,000	3,547,000
1919–20	7,800,000	3,900,000	3,900,000
1920–21	6,150,000	3,150,000	3,000,000
1921–22*	5,000,000	2,600,000	2,400,000
1922–23*	4,750,000	2,500,000	2,250,000

Two-thirds of the actual income of the country assessed to tax is provided under Schedule "D" (profits arising from trade, profession or employment) and 21 per cent. under Schedule "E" (salaries of Government, Corporation, or company employees), about 7 per cent. under Schedule "A" (income from the ownership of lands, houses, &c.), and the balance from Schedules "B" and "C" (profits from the occupations of lands, and income from British and Foreign Government Securities taxed by deduction at the source). It is somewhat curious, in view of the housing shortage, that the profits from the ownership of houses is almost stationary, while that from the ownership of lands shows a slight loss during the last eight years. The explanation would probably appear to be that while there is a shortage of small and medium sized houses there is a glut of large houses and mansions, whose owners cannot now afford to live in them, and for whom sufficiently wealthy tenants cannot be found, and the loss of income on the latter is approximately equalled by the increase from the former.

INCREASING COST OF REVENUE SERVICES.

A disquieting feature of the report is the sharp rise during the last few years in the cost of the Inland Revenue Services. During the closing stages of the War, approximately the same amount of Revenue (£660,000,000) was collected by the Inland Revenue Department, but whereas in 1918 the cost was only 0·59 per cent. of the amount collected, the cost rose in 1921 to 1·35 per cent., the actual cost of collection being in the first case £3,862,000 and in the latter £8,942,000. There appears to be no possible justification for the cost of collection of the same amount having increased by over £5,000,000, or over 130 per cent. The increased cost as compared with the preceding year amounted to £375,000 although £91,234,000 *less* was collected. Here would appear to be an opening for the immediate saving of about £5,000,000 in the National expenditure in one small department, the only possible objection being the "vested interests" of the officials concerned. The simplification of the needlessly abstruse form of the Income Tax return would save further large sums, not only in the cost of collection to the department, but in time and worry to the individuals concerned as well as, in the case of the latter, the payment of fees for expert assistance and advice in dealing with these forms.

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* The figures for the last two years are "estimates" by the department.

INHABITED HOUSE DUTY.

An interesting sidelight is thrown by the figures for the Inhabited House Duty on the housing problem. This duty is levied on all dwelling houses (including residential shops, hotels, &c.) over the annual value of £20 and is charged at 3*d.* in the £1 on all private dwelling houses of an annual value of between £20 and £40, and at 2*d.* in the £1 on all other classes of dwelling houses within those limits, at double that rate where the value exceeds £40 but does not exceed £60, and at treble that rate where the annual value exceeds £60. These figures show a decline as compared with 1913 and 1914 since when the duty has for all practical purposes been stationary, there having been a slight increase in those between £20 and £40, counterbalanced by a slight decrease in those of about £60 in annual value. One knows that in the year under review a large number of houses was built, both under the Housing schemes of local authorities as well as under the subsidy scheme for houses built by private individuals, and, having regard to the prices ruling at the time, practically all of these houses would come within the scope of the Inhabited House Duty. Consequently the loss by reason of the larger houses being out of occupation must be very considerable. The department has cognisance of every house erected and occupied, and the figures regarding the number of such houses are at the present time of the greatest importance, but the only information given to the tax-payer on the question of these numbers in this somewhat expensive report is a space in the table that is blank except for the words "Not Available." This phrase in the reports took its rise during the War when it was quite possible not in the national interest to disclose to the enemy the precise nature of our resources, but it is being continued in Government statistics these many years afterwards. Certainly on a matter so important to the social well-being, the fullest information should be given, especially when it is in the possession of the departments.

CONTINUED GROWTH OF LIFE INSURANCE.

The phenomenal growth in the last few years in life insurance (to which allusion was made in WHITAKER'S ALMANACK last year) still continues, but the information is now only obtainable from the returns of the various life insurance companies, as the Inland Revenue Commissioners have now ceased to give this important information separately, and simply give a total sum which includes life insurance premiums with abatements, relief in respect of wife and children, earned income allowance and personal allowances.

STAMP DUTIES.

The receipt from stamp duties for the year 1921-22 showed a sharp decline from £26,541,000 to £19,577,000, of which nearly two and a half millions occurred in respect of conveyances and nearly £600,000 decrease in the receipt from cheque stamps. There was also a decrease of a quarter of a million on stamps from bills of lading and shipping policies, all due to the trade decline that had then begun to set in so strongly.

INCOME FROM ABROAD.

The sub-divisions of Schedule "C" show that income received from Indian Government securities during the year amounted to £9,366,000, the next largest receipts being £4,185,000 from New South Wales, £2,675,000 from Canada, £2,232,000 from New Zealand, £1,965,000 from Brazil, £1,788,000 from Queensland, £1,489,000 from Victoria, £1,135,000 from Cape Colony, £1,715,000 from China, and £873,000 from Japan. At the other end of the scale were totals of £7 from Fiji, of £15 from Zanzibar, of £31 from the Republic of Liberia, and £110 from Serbia. Income from Turkey amounted to £338,000, from France £523,000, and from Belgium £239,000.

ESTATE, &c., DUTIES.

Capital Values.—During the year ending March 31, 1922, Estate, &c., Duty was levied on capital passing at death of a gross value of £461,329,462, and of the net capital value of £419,834,589. The bulk of this was furnished by English estates of a gross capital value of nearly £390,000,000 and a net capital slightly exceeding £357,000,000. The number of estates involved was 105,596, of which 84,544 were estates in England. Only 5,567 of these estates exceeded £10,000 in value, 5,145 were between £5,000 and £10,000 in value, 24,731 were between £1,000 and £5,000 in value, and 70,151 were under £1,000 in value. Of the capital involved, £141,201,000 was of estates of under £10,000 in value, and slightly over £98,000,000 by those under £5,000 in value. £278,633,000 was furnished by the 5,567 estates exceeding £10,000 each in value. *Insolvent* estates were 1,213 in number, as compared with 1,034 in the preceding year, both showing a considerable decline as compared with pre-war years, when the number usually varied from 1,700 to 1,900. The number of estates liable to duty has shown a steady increase (with but a slight set-back occasionally) for many years, and has risen from 75,000 in 1914 to 105,000 in the year under review. The bulk of the increase occurs in the smaller estates, those under £5,000 in value having increased from 32,800 to 44,600, and those under £10,000 from 38,600 to 55,000. This does not point to any notable increase in real wealth, as it is fully accounted for by the rises in wages and prices, as well as by the closer collection by the department. On the whole, figures tend to show that, having regard to the increase in prices, the real wealth on which these duties are levied has shown no appreciable increase since the pre-war period. Another factor which has quite a definite bearing on the matter is the excessively heavy rates of duty now in force, which range up to 40 per cent. in estate duty on the capital involved, and in all but small cases, a further levy on the remaining balance, by way of legacy duty, ranging from 1 to 10 per cent. This has had the result during the past few years, in several cases where large estate are involved, of the estates being handed over to an intended successor during the lifetime of the testator, and if the testator makes such a gift absolutely, without retaining any right or interest therein, and survives the gift for a period of three years, such gift is not liable to duty, or if the gift be to a public or charitable institution more than 12 months prior to the death, such gifts are exempt.

It would appear that the limit in expansion of revenue from this source has already been reached, and for some years past the increase of the amount received has hardly been commensurate with the growth in the rate of duty (which only 15 years prior to the year under review was at a maximum rate of 8 per cent.) and the natural increase in the population, and in the total wealth of the community. This would appear to be borne out by the serious falling-off in the receipt from this duty during the first 32 weeks of the financial year 1923 24, when the receipt was less than that for the corresponding period of the previous year by £5,881,000, although the duties were levied at the same rate. The net capital value of the estates liable to duty in the year ending March 31, 1914, was, in round figures, £256,500,000 levied on 74,642 estates, whereas in the year ended March 31, 1922, the net capital value was roughly £420,000,000 levied on 105,596 estates. The greater part of this latter year was the period of the "peak" of high prices, and property passing by death would be valued for duty at the prices then current. Prices during the latter period averaged considerably over 100 per cent. in excess of pre-war prices, but the increase in the valuation of the estates was only 41 per cent., notwithstanding that the increase in the number of estates alone was 40 per cent.

Yield of the Duty.—The net receipt from the duty during the year ended March 31, 1922, was £52,520,987, as against a Budget estimate of £48,000,000, which estimate was slightly more than the actual receipt in the preceding year. The Budget estimates for the last two years appear to have been based on the actual receipt during the year 1921 22, or at the rate of £1,000,000 per week. At the time of going to press the receipt from the duty is short of the proportionate amount of the estimate.

During the year under review, of a total receipt from the duty of roughly £52,000,000, a sum of £21,765,000 was satisfied by the surrender of certain War Stocks and Bonds, Funding Loan and Victory Bonds, of somewhat over 40 per cent. of the total. This results in a reduction by that amount of the capital indebtedness of the State, but it reduces the amount of money available to meet current expenditure. This is as it should be, as these payments must of necessity be made out of capital, and are levied on the capital, and should therefore not be treated as income.

Of the total sum received by way of Death Duties £6,102,148 was received from the Legacy Duty, and £1,198,207 from Succession Duty, the balance being provided by the direct Estate Duty in its various forms.

Of the capital assessed to duty the largest proportion was in shares and debentures of joint stock companies which accounted for over £121,000,000, land, houses, mines, timber, &c. (all classed as realty) accounted for £103,000,000, British Government and Municipal Securities for £70,000,000, and cash in house or at bank for slightly over £36,000,000, with a further £12,000,000 for money on bonds, bills, notes and other securities, and £15,500,000 for money out on mortgage of real estate. Duty was paid on £14,700,000 on Life Policies, while household effects amounted to almost exactly the same sum. Women's estates in England were 41 per cent. in number and 28 per cent. in amount of the total.

Of the property subject to legacy duty, about 15 per cent. was left to a husband or wife, 40 per cent. to children or parents, 30 per cent. to brothers and sisters or nephews and nieces, 2½ per cent. to uncles, aunts and cousins, and about 12½ per cent. to more remote relatives or strangers in blood.

Duties in the Channel Islands.—It is interesting to note that there are no Death Duties in the Channel Islands, and only a nominal income tax, the latter having been imposed principally on account of additional War expenditure. Guernsey, in particular, pays its way and has a balance over to remit to London on a taxation so light as to make it appear, at first sight, that it is impossible for the island to pay its way. The secret of the success of the Island's Budget is in the rigid economy exercised in the expenses of administration. The principal receipts are from the liquor duties, which produced in 1922 a sum of £36,479, or an average per head on the population of 19*s.* 5*d.*, all of the duties being less than one-fifth of the corresponding duties levied in England. A small import duty ranging from 1*s.* to 3*s.* 6*d.* per ton on all imports produced about £23,000, and duties on tobacco and cigars (ranging from 1*s.* 6*d.* to 2*s.* 4*d.* per lb.) produced £16,237. The Income Tax at 6*d.* in the £ was estimated to produce rather over £20,000. The total ordinary revenue of the island for 1922 amounted to £177,857, and the corresponding expenditure to £151,350.

There has been for many years in the island a form of capital levy for providing the expenses of what would be, in England, classed generally as the local rate, but after this has been in operation for many years it has been agreed that it is quite unsatisfactory and proposals are shortly being submitted to the States for the expenses to be found by an occupation rate, similar in many ways to that in force in England and doing away with the capital levy. In a small insular community, it is easier to see the effect of any particular kind of taxation on the body of taxpayers at large, as well as on the trade of the community, and it is of especial interest at the present time to note that, after trial, taxation in the form of a capital levy is found to be inequitable as well as unsatisfactory in other ways, and that a change is being made to the manner in which these taxes are raised in England.

It is possible that at no very distant date the Islands may adopt some form of Death Duties, as proposals to that effect are mooted, but at present such are not in operation and the proposal does not appear to be too favourably received.

THE DEATH DUTIES IN GREAT BRITAIN.

The Death Duties on the Statute Book are seven in number, but, of these, three only are payable in connexion with deaths occurring at the present time, namely, Estate Duty, Legacy Duty and Succession Duty. The remaining four, namely, Probate Duty (in Scotland called Inventory Duty), Account Duty, Temporary Estate Duty and Settlement Estate Duty, are leviable in connexion with deaths which have occurred during certain specified periods, the last of which expired on the 12th May, 1914. The three duties which remain chargeable in relation to deaths occurring at the present time may be divided into two classes. The first class is represented by the *Estate Duty*, a duty payable with reference to the passing of property on death; the second comprises the *Legacy Duty* and the *Succession Duty*, each of which is a duty payable with reference to the acquisition of property by beneficiaries. The following table includes particulars for Ireland for the entire year 1921 22. The description of the duties is, however, limited to their operation in Great Britain as at the date of this Report.

The Net Receipt of the Death Duties in the year 1921–22 was £52,520,987 as compared with £47,181,081 in the previous year. The details for the two years, with the increases and decreases, are shown in the following table:—

Net Receipt.—United Kingdom.
(Excluding Northern Ireland from November 22, 1921.)

—	Net Receipt.		Increase.	Decrease.
	In 1921–22.	In 1920–21.		
	£	£	£	£
Estate Duty (including Settlement Estate Duty)	45,145,725	40,613,627	4,532,098	—
Probate (and Inventory) Duty	14,785	14,004	781	—
Account Duty	1,154	1,383	—	229
Temporary Estate Duty	1,693	4,204	—	2,511
Legacy Duty	6,102,148	5,292,737	809,411	—
Succession Duty	1,198,207	1,216,958	—	18,751
Corporation Duty	57,275	38,168	19,107	—
Total	52,520,987	47,181,081	5,339,906	—

Estates liable to Estate Duty (United Kingdom). 1921–22.

Class.		Number.	Capital Value.			
			Personalty.	Realty.	Total.	Per Cent.
Small Estates—			£	£	£	
Not exceeding £300 gross value		28,504	4,754,159	718,599	5,472,758	1·30
Exceeding £300, but not exceeding £500 gross value		16,101	4,882,246	1,421,236	6,303,482	1·5
Net.						
Exceeding	Not exceeding					
£	£					
100	1,000	25,546	12,661,649	6,604,315	19,265,964	4·59
1,000	5,000	24,731	47,644,433	19,402,923	67,047,356	15·97
5,000	10,000	5,145	33,075,664	10,036,189	43,111,853	10·27
10,000	15,000	1,921	22,479,398	6,508,013	28,987,411	6·90
15,000	20,000	950	15,060,920	4,073,156	19,134,076	4·56
20,000	25,000	578	12,082,863	3,275,817	15,358,680	3·66
25,000	30,000	445	11,463,012	2,537,987	14,000,999	3·34
30,000	40,000	513	16,774,563	3,640,881	20,415,444	4·86
40,000	50,000	272	11,502,416	3,054,235	14,556,651	3·47
50,000	60,000	203	10,933,023	2,528,907	13,461,930	3·21
60,000	80,000	227	16,222,600	3,622,527	19,845,127	4·73
80,000	100,000	119	10,155,777	3,033,763	13,189,540	3·14
100,000	150,000	134	15,068,583	4,615,183	19,683,766	4·69
150,000	200,000	73	10,551,854	3,441,125	13,992,979	3·33
200,000	250,000	38	7,445,542	3,746,155	11,191,697	2·67
250,000	300,000	23	8,265,213	1,686,090	9,951,303	2·37
300,000	400,000	25	8,767,927	1,790,070	10,557,997	2·51
400,000	500,000	20	6,978,629	2,435,988	9,414,617	2·24
500,000	600,000	7	2,968,209	1,833,604	4,801,813	1·14
600,000	800,000	5	5,135,260	3,227,175	8,362,435	1·99
800,000	1,000,000	5	2,809,682	1,210,505	4,020,187	0·96
1,000,000	1,500,000	6	3,117,195	6,708,987	9,826,182	2·34
1,500,000	2,000,000	2	2,674,605	472,978	3,147,583	0·75
2,000,000	3,000,000	2	6,740,884	−*2,967,752* *	3,773,132	0·90
3,000,000	...	1	6,361,650	4,597,977	10,959,627	2·61
Total		105,596	316,577,956	103,256,633	419,834,589	100·00

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* Capital transferred to other classes exceeded that brought into this class.

The Year's Weather.

(1922) *October* was abnormally dry, with a ather low temperature and a considerable mount of sunshine. Throughout the greater part of the British Isles the rainfall totals showed a large deficiency, this being most noticeable in he centre of England and Wales. Over a ery large area less than 25 per cent. of the normal was measured, while in the Cheshire plain the amount was only a little over 10 per ent. At Liverpool the total for the month was only 0·28 in. compared with an average of 3·27 ins. Among the small areas in England, Wales and reland over which the month's rainfall was qual to or only slightly in excess of the normal, ver the eastern parts of Kent, the extreme orth-east of England and parts of Northern reland. In Scotland the deficiency in the amount of rain was not quite so marked, rather more than 50 per cent. falling over the greater part of the centre and east, with amounts equal o 75 per cent. of the normal falling in some of he eastern parts. At Totland Bay (Isle of Wight) no rain fell from the 6th - 26th, at Meltham (Yorks.) it was the driest October for at least 42 years, and at Blundellsands (Lancs.) he driest for 47 years.

Over the greater part of the country the mean emperature was below the normal, especially n the southern part, and was most marked during the latter end of the month. The weather at the beginning was mild with south-westerly winds and day temperatures in England above the average. By the end of the irst week, with north-easterly winds blowing, emperature had fallen, so that by the 6th the highest reading over England did not exceed 52°. Towards the end of the month a more marked fall had taken place, and in London on the 20th, 26th, 28th and 29th, the highest temperature throughout the day failed to exceed 45°. On the morning of the 26th an unusually severe frost for the time of year was experienced with a screen temperature of 28° at Kew. This reading was the lowest recorded at Kew in any October since 1905. Snow and sleet fell in the north on the 27th, a slight snow shower in London on the 28th, and a heavy fall of snow in the south-west of England on the 29th. The latter half of the month was severely cold in Dublin; on the 28th and 29th the higher range of the Dublin and Wicklow hills was snow capped. With the exception of the Channel Islands, sunshine was well above the average. In the north-west and east of England the amount of bright sunshine exceeded the average by rather more than one hour per day.

November was an unusually dry month with a good deal of inland fog. The general deficiency in the amount of rain over the British Isles in October was continued in November, thus giving two consecutive months of abnormally low records. Taken as a whole the rainfall was the smallest recorded in November since 1909. In Co. Waterford the scanty falls of October and November greatly diminished the water supply and caused rivers, streams and wells to become unusually low. Over the British Isles generally the largest deficiency occurred in a broad belt extending from the south-west of Ireland to the north-east of England, culminating at Dublin in a deficiency of 88 per cent., 0·31 in. compared with an average of 2·67 in. Less than a third of the normal was recorded over a considerable tract near the Scottish border, and from 50 to 70 per cent. over the greater portion of southern England. The general rainfall expressed as a percentage of the average was, England and Wales 55; Scotland 70; Ireland 42; British Isles 56. The mean temperature of the month was below the average over the greater part of England including the Channel Islands, the deficiency being most marked in the south-east. In both Scotland and Ireland the mean was above the average. During the first ten days the weather was generally of an unsettled character. On the 1st a warm south-westerly wind gave place to a cold northerly one which brought sleet and hail showers. This was succeeded by a spell of fairer weather. The week ending the 18th was abnormally mild, and it may be interesting to recall that at this time Edinburgh was warmer than Jersey and the Isle of Wight, and Balmoral was warmer than London. On the 21st London experienced a remarkable gloom or smoke pall in which darkness intense as that of night persisted almost throughout the day.

Sunshine varied considerably in different parts and the total distribution was somewhat irregular. This was to a large extent due to the prevalence of fog. A dense fog prevailed in Glasgow on the 20th. The north-east of England proved to be the most sunny district, receiving an amount equal to an excess of nearly 50 minutes per day. In Scotland the month was unusually sunny towards the south and east, but somewhat cloudy in the north-west. Aurora was seen at Banff on the 28th.

December was mild with a mean temperature everywhere in excess of the average, but was appreciably below that of December, 1921. The first part of the month was on the whole fine with westerly winds and mild weather over the British Isles, but by the 18th a stormy period set in, and there were very few days on which the wind did not attain gale force on one or more parts of the British Coasts. On the evening of the 18th southerly to south-westerly gales were blowing and thunderstorms were experienced in many places. In the early hours of the 20th a depression appeared at the mouth of the Channel accompanied by gales and heavy rain over southern England. As the system passed to the north eastward it brought snow and sleet to Scotland and some parts of England. This was followed shortly after by heavy rain and thunderstorms, particularly in the western districts. The mild character of the month may be shown in the fact that at Dornoch (Sutherland) three varieties of primroses were in bloom, while a garden in Cargen (Kirkcudbright) still showed many blooms. Scotland had both the extreme highest and extreme lowest temperature recorded for the whole of the British Isles during December. There were 59° F. at Banff on the 12th, and 15° F. at Balmoral on the 11th.

With the exception of Eastern England, the rainfall over the whole of England, Wales and Ireland was in excess of the normal. In Scotland there was a deficiency which, though widespread, was not very large. Deviations from the normal of more than 50 per cent. were rare, and occurred for the most part in a wet patch in the centre of Yorkshire. In many places more than an inch of rain fell in the 24 hours, among the heaviest of which were 2·09 on the 21st at Ashburton (Devon): 2·05 at Fort William (Inverness) on the 12th, and 1·97 at Wistanstow (Shropshire) on the 19th. Thunderstorms occurred in many places during the closing week of the year.

The distribution of sunshine showed a clearly marked contrast. The north of Scotland, with the whole of the eastern part of England and the Midlands, had an excess compared with the normal, while the whole of Ireland, the western parts of England and Wales, with the Channel Islands had a deficit. Thus while northern Scotland enjoyed over 60 hours more than the average, there was a shortage of nearly 145 hours in the Channel Islands.

(1923) *January* was characterised by a mean temperature well above the average, the excess ranging from 1·5 F. in the Channel Islands to 4·5 F. in eastern Scotland. Not only was the mean temperature above the normal for the month as a whole, but exceeded the normal in each district for each week of the month. During the first few days the weather was unsettled with somewhat heavy rain at times, between which there were considerable bright intervals. Coastal gales blew in the beginning of the month, and again on the 9th and 10th. In the rear of a deep depression which passed over the extreme north of Scotland at this time were northerly winds associated in Scotland with snow, sleet and hail showers. On the 17th fog and frost prevailed in London, the maximum temperature at Kew remaining below the freezing point all day. Yet neighbouring coast stations had temperatures from 10° to 15° higher and from 6 to 7 hours bright sunshine. The most remarkable feature about this fog was its patchy character with many sudden changes from thick fog to bright sunshine in a short distance. Some places, such as South Kensington, had fog continuously all day, while others, such as Hampstead, had no fog at all. At many stations towards the end of the month the minimum temperature for four days was higher than the average maximum temperature of the month. At Hodsock Priory (Notts) vegetation was unusually forward. Cowslips were in full bloom on the 31st in the Isle of Wight, and at Willoughton (Lincs) pansies and primroses were in bloom near the end of the month, and roses were budding. The abnormal mildness which had marked the winter in Scotland was maintained through January, so that at the close of the month that country had experienced a milder January on only two occasions during the past 60 years, and only once had the period November to January had a higher mean temperature.

The duration of bright sunshine was appreciably above the average in the east of Scotland, the whole of Eastern England and the Midlands; there was a deficiency in the north of Scotland, the whole of Ireland and the western districts of England. The amount recorded on the eastern side of England was equal to about 25 per cent. of the possible, that of northern Scotland being only 10 per cent. The total amount at Yarmouth (71 hours) was more than double that of the previous January. The sunniest days of the month were the 6th, when many places had from 6 to 7 hours, the 11th and 12th, when from 5 to 6 hours were general, and the 23rd, when many places had more than 7 hours. There was an unusual absence of snow throughout the month. Thunderstorms occurred locally between the 9th and 11th. Hail fell o several occasions but not in any large quantity.

February was a mild and extremely w month. Rainfall was so heavy in many plac that the amount exceeded that of any previous known in February. At a very large number places the ground was muddy for more than hal the month, while some places were wet an muddy every day. In Dublin the rainfall wa more than three times the average, the amoun measured (5·78 ins.) establishing a record for tha city. Considerable falls of snow occurred i Scotland and northern and central England i the latter half of the month, especially on the 21st on which date thunderstorms were experience in the London area. On the afternoon of thi day hailstorms of considerable severity occurre in the south-eastern counties of England. I the general snowfalls which occurred in Scotlan after the middle of the month, and in norther and central England mainly between the 18t and 24th, and which in some instances took th form of blizzards, the ground was covered wit snow in some places for at least six days. Ove the eastern districts of Scotland, a large part o England and Wales, and the eastern part o Ireland, the rainfall was equal to more tha twice the average, while in a large area extendin from the north of Cornwall to Staffordshire th amount was more than three times the average At some stations in this belt with observation extending back for more than 100 years it wa the wettest February on record.

The mean temperature for the month wa everywhere above the normal, and during th opening days was remarkably high for the tim of year. In Scotland the maximum temperatur of the month occurred very generally on the 1s or 2nd, and in very few cases was the readin below 50° F. It reached 56° at Edinburgh an as far north as Gordon Castle. The highes temperature in England and Wales was 61° a Hodsock Priory (Notts) on the 1st. At Rhayade on the 5th the temperature on the ground wen down to 15° F.

Except in the north of Ireland, sunshine wa everywhere deficient, the shortage being mor than an hour per day both in the east of Scotlan and the north-east of England, where the pe centage of the possible was only 14 and 1 respectively. Only in the north of Ireland an the Channel Isles did the percentage exceed 2 There was a general fog in London and th south-eastern counties of England throughou the 14th and on the morning of the 15th.

March was mild and dry. The month migh be roughly divided into three periods, a mil unsettled week, two weeks of easterly winds an rather cold weather, and a warm week wit southerly winds. During the first week sout westerly winds were predominant, and th weather generally mild and unsettled. Rai was seldom heavy, and some days had considerable amount of sunshine. A somewha cold easterly type of weather prevailed fro about the 7th to the 20th, except on the 13th when a low-pressure system passed rapidly u the English Channel, accompanied by heav rain in London and the south of Englan Unusually high day temperatures were registere about the 27th. At Kew on this day there wa a maximum of 68° F., a reading for March whic has only once before been reported during th past 50 years. March was the fourth month i succession with a mean temperature above th average, the greatest excess being 3·4° F. in the north of Scotland. Only in the north-east of England and the south of Ireland was the excess less than 2°. The last week of the month was the warmest, the deviation from the normal varying from an excess of 4·4° F. to 6·9° F. In Scotland the period November to March was the mildest since 1881-1882. Day temperatures at some places in England and Wales reached 69° F. on the 27th, and 65° F. at some places in Scotland on the same date. Ground frosts were fairly numerous, the lowest reading being 15° F. at Renfrew on the 24th.

In a region extending from Gloucestershire to the Sussex Coast and including the London area, and in a district embracing the south-west of Ireland, the rainfall of the month was above the average. Two large tracts had less than half the normal amount. These were the northern part of Scotland (where over an extensive area the fall was less than one third of the normal) and a belt comprising north-west Wales, Lancashire, the Lake District and the south-east of Scotland. At Gordon Castle (Sutherland) it was the driest March for at least 50 years. There was an unusual absence of snow in Scotland and very little in England and Wales. Except in Ireland and the North of Scotland sunshine was generally below the average. While in the north of Scotland the amount was equal to an excess of more than an hour and a half per day, in the Midland Counties there was a deficiency of more than an hour per day, which yielded a percentage of the possible of only 21. The sunniest days were the 17th, 26th, 27th, and 29th, the highest daily amount being 10·9 hours at Crathes (Kincardine) on the 26th, the same at Folkestone on the 27th, and at Douglas, Isle of Man on the 29th.

April was cold and rather wet. The warmest weather of the month occurred during the first fortnight, particularly on the 4th and 12th, when in the midland and southern counties temperature rose to 60° F. or slightly above. A cool easterly type of weather prevailed from the middle of the month until about the 25th, when there was a change to a warmer south-westerly type. During the cold period, day temperature seldom exceeded 55° F., while at night it frequently fell below the freezing point on the ground. Mean temperature on the whole did not differ much from the normal, the greatest deviation being a deficiency of 1·0° F. in the South of Ireland and the west of Scotland and of 1·8° F. in the east of Scotland. In no district did the excess equal 1·0° F. In almost every part of the British Islands each week of the month was colder relatively to the normal than the preceding one. A frost in Sussex on the 9th did a considerable amount of damage to the fruit blossom, and injured the plum blossom in Herefordshire on the 23rd, 24th, 27th and 28th. The lowest temperature on the ground was 14° F. at Rhayader on the 23rd, 13° F. at Renfrew and 12° F. at Blackpool on the 24th.

For the most part the rainfall of the month was above the average. There were, however, two large areas over which the amount was below the normal. The first comprised north-western and part of central Scotland and the second that of the east coast of England, part of Cumberland and the whole of East Anglia. The driest part of the British Isles was eastern Suffolk, with less than 50 per cent. of the normal, the wettest was southern Hampshire and part of the Sussex Coast, where over 200 per cent. of the average was registered. A magnificent display of lightning was seen in Sussex and parts of Kent on the evening and night of the 11th, in connection with a thunderstorm in the Brighton neighbourhood. Thunderstorms occurred in southern Scotland and very generally in England and Wales on the 12th, and were widely experienced in Scotland on the 28th. Sunshine was appreciably below the average, except in the north of Scotland, where the excess amounted to an equivalent of 25 minutes per day. The first three weeks of the month constituted the dull period. During the last week sunshine was about the normal in most places, several stations having a daily record of 13 hours.

May was mainly dull and cold. There were a few exceptionally warm days soon after the beginning of the month, but the general character was decidedly dull and almost wintry. The first week was the warmest, during which temperature rose locally in the south to between 75° F. and 80° F., but within a few days this dropped from 10° F. to 20° F. After the 9th day temperatures seldom exceeded 60° F., and in some cases never reached 50° F. There were many ground frosts during the month. Considerable damage was done to crops by frost on the 24th, especially in the midland and eastern counties. At Cheltenham it was the coldest May on record; at Dublin the coldest since 1869, while at other places the month was the coldest May for over 20 years. The greatest deviation of the mean temperature from the normal was in Scotland, in the eastern part of which there was a deficiency of 4·0° F., the least deviation was a deficiency of 1·2° F. in the eastern part of England

The distribution of rainfall considered in relation to the normal was very irregular. England as far south as the Wash, and nearly the whole of Wales had an excess, in many places of considerable amount. In parts of Cardigan and Merioneth nearly twice the normal was recorded. Other wet areas were the London district, lower Thames Valley, Kent, Surrey, Sussex and Cornwall. Elsewhere the rainfall was less than the average, the deficiency in some cases being very marked. In Scotland the line of normal rainfall cut that country roughly into halves, the northern part being wet, and the southern generally dry. Keith (Banff) had about four times the normal fall and was the wettest May for the last 40 years. In Ireland the amount was generally less than the average, some parts of Cork receiving less than 40 per cent. of the normal. As an instance of the irregular distribution of the rainfall it may be mentioned that while at Meltham (Yorks) it was the wettest May since 1886, at Ipswich the amount recorded was much below the average. There were frequent falls of snow in Scotland between the 9th and the 17th, the falls being abnormal with a good deal of drifting on the high ground in the north. At the end of the month rivers in the north-east were in flood. Snowfalls, usually light, occurred in England during the same period. Hail showers were frequent and very general. Falmouth had hail every day between the 11th and 16th and Markree Castle (Sligo) between the 9th and 17th.

Sunshine was everywhere below the normal, the amount at a very large number of stations being well below 40 per cent. of the possible. Compared with the normal the greatest deficiency occurred in England east and the Channel Islands, where the shortage exceeded 1·5 hour per day. At Greenwich the deficiency was equal to nearly 1·8 hour per day.

June was dull, cool, and dry. The dull, cool weather which prevailed during the last three weeks of May characterised the greater part of June. In Scotland, very cold weather was experienced between the 3rd and the 15th. On the morning of the 15th, Balmoral registered a temperature of 27° and Braemar of 26°, and on this same day the highest day reading at Nairn was only 50°. The period April to June was, in Scotland, the coldest in any year since 1879 The temperature of the ground at Meltham (Yorks.) was the lowest in any June since observations commenced in 1885. Ground frosts occurred at many places, 26° being registered at Cambridge on the 3rd. The mean temperature of the month was everywhere below the average, the deficiency ranging from 0·7° in the south of Ireland, 1·9° in the Channel Islands to 3·3° in eastern England. The extreme readings for the month were 80° in London on the 23rd and at Perth on the 28th, and 26° at Braemar on the 15th.

Except in the north of Scotland, where there was a moderate to large excess of rain, the month was remarkable for its dryness. Loch More (Sutherland) had considerably more than twice the normal. In central and southern England the amount was only from 20 to 30 per cent. of the normal, and from 30 to 40 per cent. along the east coast. Some places in the Lake district had up to 77 per cent. Southport experienced one of the driest Junes on record. At Newquay during 31 years only one drier June had been known, while on only two occasions during the last 50 years has the total fall at Kew been as low as a quarter of an inch.

The south of Ireland was drier than the north, and in a small area centred around Cork the total monthly fall was only 5 per cent. of the average. In a month so persistently dull the sunshine was naturally below the normal. In Scotland the general deficiency was more marked in the west than in the east. Stornoway had the cloudiest June on record, while at Edinburgh the sunshine was not much below the normal. The sunniest days of the month were the 11th, on which Harrogate recorded 16·1 hours, the 23rd, the 26th, when Lerwick had 16·5 hours, and the 29th.

There was a thick fog at the mouth of the Channel on the 9th, and at Shoeburyness on the 27th.

July was hot and thundery. The month opened with westerly winds, mainly overcast skies, and with temperature slightly below the normal. After the 4th, the weather became fine and sunny, with high day temperatures and warm nights. The 12th and 13th were the hottest days generally, temperature at a large number of places exceeding 90°, the highest being 96° at Camden Square on the 13th. Although in London the maximum did not equal that of August, 1911, the maximum at Kew on the 12th and 13th (91°) was slightly higher than any previous July reading at the Observatory. Several records were established, among which may be mentioned 91° at Tenbury, the highest reading recorded during 23 years; 92° at Cullompton (Devon), and 85° at Falmouth, both of which are records. At Ipswich, the maximum exceeded 90° on 3 days, and 80° on 10 days.

During this spell of hot weather, the nights were remarkably warm. At Kew, from the 6th to the 16th, the night reading only once fell below 60° and throughout the night of the 12th–13th it never went below 68°. Both at Tavistock and Lympne (Kent) the same high night reading was recorded. For the month as a whole, and for each of the first three weeks, taken separately, the mean temperature was above the normal. The greatest excess was 4·0 in the eastern counties, and the least, 1·5, in the north of Scotland and the Channel Islands.

The thunderstorms of the month occurred in three main groups. The first began on the night 6th–7th, the line of storm progressing eastward over the kingdom reaching its greatest intensity in Scotland and the northern part of England. Bridges and railway embankments suffered considerable damage in the Carrbridge district of Inverness-shire on the afternoon of the 8th from what is popularly known as a "cloud burst." The second group began with the memorable all-night storm which visited London and parts of Sussex on the night of the 9th–10th. The principal characteristic of this storm was the extraordinary frequency of the lightning which continued for a period of from 6 to 8 hours. A brontometer at Chelsea recorded over 6,000 flashes in the 6 hours, 10 p.m. 9th to 4 a.m. 10th. Between 11 p.m. and midnight the average number of flashes per minute was 26. Further storms occurred locally on the evening of the 10th. The third group, which chiefly affected the west midlands and the south-west of England, began on the 12th.

August, while warm and sunny locally, was on the whole rather cool and wet. Fine sunny weather marked the opening day of the month, but on the 2nd and 3rd there were heavy rains in Scotland and Ireland, with high winds reaching to gale force on many parts of the Irish and Welsh coasts. After this, although unsettled conditions prevailed in the north and west of the British Isles, fine warm weather was experienced for nearly a fortnight in the south-eastern part of England. At Kew, from the morning of the 1st to the night of the 14th–15th, there was no measurable rain, while the sunshine amounts exceeded 10 hours almost every day during that period. Temperature rose well above the average, reaching 80° or more on several occasions, but never attained the high temperature of July. On the 14th, a shallow depression developed over England, causing thunderstorms and heavy rain locally at night. By the next day maximum temperature in the south fell about 10°. As illustrating the general character of the month in various parts of the country, it may be mentioned that at Aberdeen it was a cold, wet, sunless month. At Cargen (Kircudbright) it was the wettest and most disappointing experienced there. At Keswick it was the wettest August for 32 years; and at Scaleby (Cumberland) the wettest for 60 years. On the other hand, at Skegness it was a beautiful month, the sunniest August on record. At Ipswich it was the sunniest since 1911. At Torquay fine warm weather continued without a break for nearly 3 weeks. The mean temperature of the month was generally below the average. The exceptions were the eastern counties of England and the Channel Islands. The highest temperature of the month was 90° at Camden Square, Canterbury, and Halstead (Essex), on the 9th, and the lowest, 31°, at Balmoral, on the 29th.

In Scotland and Ireland the maximum temperature never reached 80°.

Rainfall was more than twice the normal over two small areas, one to the north of and including Inverness, and the other in the neighbourhood of the Solway Firth. A large part of the midlands and the south of England had less than the normal, while elsewhere from 100 to 150 per cent. of the normal was recorded. In the south-west of Scotland generally it was the wettest August on record. During a sudden thunderstorm which occurred at Bexley Heath on the morning of the 24th, 0·40 in. of rain fell in 7 minutes. Falls of 2 ins. in the 24 hours occurred at several places in Cumberland and Wales. Thunderstorms were somewhat frequent in the eastern counties of England. With the exception of the east of Scotland and the north-west of England, the amount of bright sunshine was above the average. The first half of the month was the brightest generally. During the week 5th–11th 83 per cent. of the possible was recorded at Margate and 77 per cent. at Worthing. At Ipswich, 14 hours were registered on the 4th, and the total for the first week was 146 hours. At Kew, the amount during the first half of August constituted a record. On the 18th, a very large waterspout was seen from Brighton, about 2 miles out at sea.

September, though sunny, was rather wet and cool. During the early part of the month fair, warm and sunny weather prevailed generally in the southern parts of the British Isles. Comparatively high day temperatures were recorded and the amount of bright sunshine was in excess of the average. Although heavy rain fell at times in the northern and western parts of the Kingdom, the weather experienced was an improvement on the rough and unsettled conditions which prevailed at the end of August. Towards the end of the second week the weather became unsettled over the whole country and strong winds blew on the western and southern coasts on the 11th and 12th. Thunderstorms developed locally about the 13th. On the 15th there came a decided fall in temperature, and from thence to the end of the month the weather was cool. Snow was reported on the mountains of Scotland on the 20th. In many parts of the country the last day of the month was the warmest, and for the time of year the night temperature was unusually high. The general character of the month in different parts of the country is shown by the following details. At Arisaig (Inverness) it was an abnormally wet and unsettled month. At Ullapool (Cromarty) it was cold and wet, with snow down to the 2,000-ft. line on the 20th and 21st. Dublin experienced a disappointing month with only three days of summer weather. At Hodsock Priory (Notts) during the first fortnight the weather allowed the bulk of the harvest to be secured in good condition, and although the next ten days were unsettled, with a good deal of rain, the amount of sunshine was exactly double that of the previous September There were, however, rather more than the usual number of ground frosts. At Bude wild wet weather prevailed from the 16th 23rd, and the end of the month was warm and damp.

The mean temperature of the month was below the normal, the greatest deficiency being nearly 2° in the east of Scotland and the Channel Islands, and the least rather more than half a degree, in the east of England. The coldest period was from the 16th to the 22nd, and the warmest was the week ending on the 29th. A minimum of 64° during the night 29th–30th at Kew was the highest ever recorded at the observatory during the night in any previous September. The extreme readings of the month were, highest in England and Wales 78° at Ascot on the 9th, in Scotland 73° at Aberdeen, Smeaton and Edinburgh on the 30th, and in Ireland 75° at Newcastle (Wicklow) on the 6th, and Dublin on the 29th. Lowest in England and Wales was 29° at Rhayader on the 3rd, in Scotland 27° at Eskdalemuir and West Linton also on the 3rd, and in Ireland 34° at Markree Castle (Sligo) on the 18th, and Kilkenny and Dublin on the 24th. The lowest ground temperature was 18° on the 3rd at Rhayader.

With the exception of some portions of the eastern and south-eastern coastal areas of Great Britain and Ireland the rainfall was above the average. In a few restricted areas more than double the normal amount was recorded, the largest area being one which included parts of Argyllshire, Renfew, Ayr and the Clyde. In western and southern Scotland the month was the third wet one in succession, and at Rothesay (Bute) the period July to September was the wettest for at least 100 years. It was the wettest September at Greenock for at least 50 years. Speaking generally the first week of the month was the driest and the week 16th to 22nd the wettest. At a considerable number of places 1 inch or more was measured in 24 hours. Ben Lomond was capped with snow for the first time this season.

Storms and Floods in 1922–23.

(1922) *October.* At the beginning of October the government of Bengal reported the whole country from Jamalganj to Santahar in the Bhogra district was flooded. The floods swept away all the cattle, houses and foodstuffs. The number of people affected were about a million and a half and 1,500 square miles were inundated. Towards the end of October a storm swept the Coast of Brittany and destroyed the Mary Stuart Chapel at the old seaport of Roscoff. The chapel, which was reduced to a heap of ruins, was built in 1548.

November 4. Heavy floods at Naples caused landslides and the collapse of many buildings. Ten persons engaged in rescue work were killed by the fall of a wall. 20–23. Cape Breton Island was visited by the worst gale known in its history. Miles of telegraph and telephone wires were blown down. 24. The Biskra-Tuggurt (Algeria) railway was cut in five places by floods. On the track between Biskra and Tuggurt the floods formed a lake of 38 square miles.

December 10. During a violent snowstorm along the coast of Finland, the trawler *Celermo* was completely wrecked off the little island of Kornsö outside Vardö. The vessel broke in two, and some of the parts were washed ashore. 22. On arrival at Cork the *Celtic* reported that heavy seas had damaged lifeboats, hatchways and deck fittings and had flooded the third class saloon. The *Carmania* from New York reported that the gale had caused the loss of a lifeboat and had smashed in one of the hatches. 25. The Captains of the *Cedric* and the *Zeeland* on arrival at New York said they had encountered the worst storms they had ever known. **29.** On the night of the 29th the Cunard freighter *Valacia* encountered a big sea which ripped free a winch with a 150 fathoms of steel mooring-cable, hurled it into the foc'sle which was at once flooded to a depth of 4 ft. Two men were killed and twelve severely injured. **31.** The Seine was dangerously high and rose 6 ins. in 2 hours. The lower valley of the Loire was flooded. The overflowing of the Nantes-Brest Canal and the river Sévre turned large areas of gardens and fields into lakes.

(1923) *January* 4. The valley between St. Mihiel and Verdun was under water owing to the rise of the Meuse. For several days previously all river traffic was suspended. **19.** A cloud burst at Devil's Kantur, washed away a railway bridge and stopped traffic between Johannesburg and Lourenço Marques. **20.** Great storm along Belgian Coast At Ostend the sea swept over the Channel breakwaters and a considerable amount of damage was done. **21.** At Gibraltar, in consequence of heavy rains, large boulders weighing 40 tons fell from the east side of the Rock on to the main road.

February 11. During a gale the German trawler *Waltershof* was sunk in the Gulf of Bergen, nine out of a crew of twelve were drowned. **14.** Budapest water-works were flooded on account of the Danube rising. Great difficulty was experienced in keeping the City supplied with water. During a violent storm the *Tuscan Prince* was wrecked on an island at the entrance to Barclay Sound, Vancouver. **25.** The Zambezi was in high flood and 18 miles of the Central African Railway were under water. Thousands of natives were forced to leave their kraals. Two miles of line between Murassa and Kain were washed away.

March 4. The Seine was in flood, and the service of river steamers was suspended. The lower districts on the outskirts of Paris were under water. At Bordeaux 200 persons were rendered homeless owing to the flooding of the Garonne. 6. Six inches of snow fell in a terrific storm which raged over New York. Intense cold prevailed, the elevated railways being sheathed in ice. **12.** A violent storm from the south-west accompanied by rain and snow swept up the Mississippi Valley, leaving twenty-two persons dead in its track. 18 ins. of snow fell in Madison. At Pinson, Tennessee, many persons were killed and injured, and about 50 dwellings wrecked. 15. Owing to violently heavy rains in Macedonia, Southern Serbia and Thessaly entire villages were swept away by the swollen rivers. Thousands of people were rendered homeless. Hundreds of people clung to the roofs of houses or sought refuge in trees where they were held prisoners by the floods. Whole herds of cattle and flocks of sheep were drowned. Much damage was caused by the river Varda, which rose from 10 to 12 feet above its normal level. **19.** A blizzard, the most severe since 1888, swept Western and north-western America. Milwaukee was buried in snow drifts 10 to 12 ft. deep. In many towns of Colorado the snow was said to be piled up against the houses as high as the second story windows. 23. Swollen by the melting of snow in the mountains of Kurdistan, and heavy rains, the Tigris rose to an unprecedented height. **24.** The flooded Tigris burst the river bank 17 miles north of Baghdad. 300 square miles of the desert were under water and Baghdad became almost an island. **30.** The White Star liner *Pittsburg* encountered two cone-shaped waves, which broke over the fore deck and carried away the centre bridge. The quartermaster who was at the wheel was thrust through a partition into the chart room.

April 4. A tornado, 3 miles long and several hundred yards wide, tore a path through Pineville, Louisiana, killing 14 people. In Main Street the fronts of 20 houses were ripped off. In Cass County, Texas, several buildings were destroyed.

May 1. The Canadian Pacific Railway in New Brunswick was seriously affected by floods. The West and East Welsford tracks were under water. The dam which crosses the railway at Brownville Junction was carried away. This was the worst flood since 1887. A later account said that twenty bridges had been swept away. 8. Heavy rains caused the worst floods for over 50 years in the Canterbury and Marlborough districts of New Zealand. Bridges were destroyed, train services stopped, and many townships isolated. **10.** Violent hailstorms in Paris. A high wind accompanied the hail at Domfront, where the roofs of many houses were swept away, and in the surrounding country the roads were blocked by fallen trees. **14.** A tornado caused great damage in Colorado City. It mowed a path 25 miles long across Mitchell County. About 50 persons were killed and great damage caused to crops. The health resort of Hot Springs, Arkansas, suffered severely through a cloud burst which sent a wall of water 5 ft. high rushing through the main street. **23.** The Euphrates burst several miles of the Bund 40 miles north-west of Baghdad and caused about 45,000 acres of cultivated land to be inundated.

June 5. A storm of wind, rain and lightning swept over New York City and its environs. Many houses were struck by lightning, a reformatory building on Randall's Island was unroofed and on Riverside Drive many trees were torn up. Damage to buildings was estimated at £40,000. **11.** The lowlands of Kansas, Oklahoma and Texas were flooded as the result of three days torrential rains. Several hundred people were rendered homeless. In Kansas every watercourse in the State overflowed its banks and enormous damage was done to standing crops. **26.** The heat wave in New York was broken by a freakish storm which visited some parts of the city with great violence, and never went near other parts. In Brooklyn during a 10 minutes' storm a large number of houses were unroofed and flying *débris* were carried hundreds of feet. Nearly 500 trees were torn up and a brick wall, 40 ft. high and 200 ft. long, was blown down.

August 14. Disastrous tidal waves on the north-east coast of Korea carried away hundreds of houses, and did much damage to shipping. **16.** During a severe thunderstorm at Leghorn the electric tramway cables became fused by lightning. At Pistoia a house was set on fire. **23.** On the 23rd the floods in Bihar were said to be the highest ever known. The embankment which protects Patna was breached in several places and water was flowing into the town. Thousands of cattle were carried down the Ganges. One-third of the population of Arrah, and all the inhabitants of the surrounding villages were homeless.

September 20 Bombay City was flooded by torrential rains lasting for several hours. The tramway and suburban railway services were suspended and long lines of stranded motor cars were axle deep in water.

BRITISH ASSOCIATION.—The ninety-first annual meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science was held at Liverpool on September 12-19. Sir Ernest Rutherford, who succeeded Sir Charles S. Sherrington as President, dwelt in his address on "The Electrical Structure of Matter." There was by no means the same certainty to-day as a decade ago, he said, that the atoms of an element contained hidden stores of energy. For the first time in the history of the Association the President's address was broadcasted by wireless.

The following were the Presidents of the various sections:—*A*, Mathematics and Physics, Prof. J. C. McLennan; *B*, Chemistry, Prof. F. G. Donnan; *C*, Geology, Dr. Gertrude Elles; *D*, Zoology, Prof. J. H. Ashworth; *E*, Geography, Dr. Vaughan Cornish; *F*, Economic Science and Statistics, Mr. W. H. Beveridge; *G*, Engineering, Sir H. Fowler; *H*, Anthropology, Prof. P. E. Newberry; *I*, Physiology, Prof. G. H. F. Nuttall; *J*, Psychology, C. Burt; *K*, Botany, Mr. A. G. Tansley; *L*, Educational Science, Prof. T. P. Nunn; *M*, Agriculture, Dr. C. Crowther.

Public lectures were given in Liverpool and the neighbouring towns as follows:—Professor A. S. Eddington, "Relativity"; Dr. Johannes Schmidt, "The Dana Expeditions and their work and the Life History of the Eel"; Sir William Pope, "Colour Photography"; Mr. J. Barcroft, "The Study of Life on the Roof of the New World"; Dr. F. A. E. Crew, "The Riddle of Sex"; Prof. Seward, "Greenland"; Prof. Pear, "The Acquisition of Skill in Work and Play"; Major G. W. L. Kaye, "X-Rays and their Uses"; Prof. Roxby, "Regional Survey"; Mr. F. Balfour Browne, "Wild Bees and Wasps"; Sir John Russell, "Soil and Crop Growth"; and Prof. H. H. Turner, "The Size of a Star."

In 1924 the Association will meet at Toronto under the Presidency of Sir David Bruce.

ATLANTIC BED RISING.—A change of level in the bed of the Atlantic between Cape Town and St. Helena was reported by the Eastern Telegraph Company. One of their cable repair-ships found a depth of three-quarters of a mile at a place where the chart showed a depth of three miles when the cable was laid in 1899. Changes of level of the ocean floor have often been brought to light by soundings, but the actual rise or fall is reckoned in a few feet or fathoms, and nothing of such a stupendous character as a change of more than two miles has ever been established by surveys.

BALLOONS ADRIFT.—Mr. Henry Harries contributes to the "Meteorological Magazine" some remarkable facts concerning toy balloons sent up by Major MacLulich from Brighton during the summer of 1922. On August 23 two balloons were liberated together, and next morning they descended in the village of Marcel par Vitrey, Haute Saône, having travelled in company 295 miles. On September 21 two others started together in a dead calm, made a perpendicular ascent of about 2,000 feet, and within 12 hours dropped in the streets of Cassel, Germany, the distance being 365 miles, and the rate 30 miles an hour. Numerous balloons were sent off on September 9, under well-marked anticyclonic north wind conditions. No fewer than 43 of them were recovered within a small area in the north of France. They had attained an altitude where the wind was of gale force, one of the balloons, found 2½ hours after its despatch, having covered 108 miles at more than 43 miles an hour. On September 13, the balloons were liberated in front of a cyclone approaching Brighton from the Midlands. Of these 15 were drawn into the cyclone and descended in various places in Kent, Essex, Suffolk, Bucks., and Berks—the greater part of the circuit of the cyclone. The other five were caught in a westerly, veering north-westerly, current, which carried them to north-eastern France. One dropped at St. Ouen, Paris, 226 miles distant from another, which descended at Thatcham Park, Stowe, Bucks.

BALUCHITERIUM OSBORNI.—Professor H. F. Osborn has constructed, from the bones found after many years' search, an immense prehistoric animal called the "Baluchiterium Osborni." The animal was about 23ft. long and measured 12ft. to 13ft. in height. In 1910 the bones of an unknown extinct animal were found in the Early Miocene deposits in Baluchistan, and more recently Borrisiak, a Russian palæontologist, found the remains of a similar large animal in Turkestan, but could not get the skull. An American expedition found a complete skull 5ft. long, and with this and the other relics Professor Osborn was able to reconstruct this curious Asian monster of the past. Its limbs were as large as those of an elephant, but the feet were different, and the "waist" was three times as high. It had a horse-like neck, and a small head, and is believed to have fed on the leaves of trees.

BLACK CURRANT "BIG BUD."—Experiments have been made at the Crichton Royal Institute, Dumfries, to discover a remedy for "big bud," a disease caused by a gall mite which destroys black currant bushes. Over 400 bushes were chosen, and the ground around was covered with straw and dead branches, which were then set on fire. The scorched branches of the bushes were then cut off to within six inches of the ground, fresh straw was put on, and then burnt away. It is claimed that by this treatment less than ten per cent. of the bushes have been lost through disease, and that the remainder have made a good recovery, with every promise of a healthy crop.

BOILER AT 1,500 lb PRESSURE.—J. V. Blomquist, a Swedish engineer, has invented the "Atmos" boiler, which is said to be capable of working at a pressure of 1,500 lb. It consists of eight revolving tubes side by side in a furnace, 11 ft. 2 in. of the length being exposed to the flames, whilst the outside diameter is 1 ft. and the walls ¾ in. thick. The tubes make 330 revolutions per minute, and the boiler will work at 1,500 lb. pressure and 700 deg. F. steam temperature (100 deg. superheat), being supplied with feed-water by a centifrugal pump at 150 lb. pressure. Two boilers of this kind, evaporating 16,500 lb. of steam per hour, were in use at the Carnegie Sugar Refining Company, Gothenburg, Sweden, for twelve months, and are stated to give little or no trouble. The special feature of the design—the revolving tubes—is to enable the centifrugal force to press the water inside the tubes definitely against the metal surfaces and at the same time to enable the bubbles of steam to escape more freely through a central tube.

CHEVET TUNNEL REMOVAL.—A double-line widening scheme has been put in hand on a portion of the London Midland and Scottish Railway in the neighbourhood of Normanton. The total length of the widening projected will be three and three-quarter miles, and it affects the line between Chevet Junction and Snydale Junction. The scheme starts at Chevet Junction, opposite Haw Park Wood, and involves the opening out or removal of the Chevet Tunnel, over 700 yards long. The demolition of this tunnel, cut out of solid rock, will be a costly and difficult undertaking. The rail level is 90 ft. below the surface, and at present it carries a double track. When the scheme is completed the line will carry four tracks, and an awkward "bottle-neck," which has been a serious hindrance to passengers and goods trains, will be removed.

Deciphering Charred Documents.—Mr. Raymond Davis, of the Bureau of Standards, Washington, has discovered that the written and printed matter of papers that have been thoroughly charred, as by being heated in an iron box or safe, may be deciphered by placing the charred sheet in contact with a fast or medium plate for a week or two in the dark and then developing as usual. An emanation seems to affect the plate except where the charred ink acts as a protective coating. Films need a much longer contact than plates, and sometimes the effect is reversed unless the film is previously washed and dried.

Fading of Colours.—Many colours fade when exposed to strong sunlight, but the relative injuriousness of diffused daylight and artificial illuminants is not thoroughly understood. The subject was discussed by Sir Sidney Harmer, Director of the Natural History Department of the British Museum, in a paper read before the Royal Society of Arts. He stated that experiments by Dr. Russell and Sir William Abney led to the conclusion that: (1) fading is due to the action of light and not to moderate heat; (2) it does not take place in the absence of oxygen and moisture; and (3) the rays of the violet end of the spectrum produce the greatest amount of fading. From experiments with various glasses devised to check the transmission of ultra-violet rays it appears that in general the use of tinted glasses merely delays fading and does not prevent it, in the case of fugitive colours. The best glass for the purpose had a distinct yellow coloration, rendering its use for cases scarcely practicable. The wings of certain moths showed appreciable fading in 10–21 days; on the other hand, the fur of the tiger required 175 days, and of a brown horse and antelope 1,485 days, before there was perceptible change of colour. Direct sunlight was found to be about 20 to 70 times as injurious as electric light, and diffused daylight about six times as injurious. There seems little doubt that illumination by electric light is less liable to cause fading than natural light. Most artificial illuminants contain less ultra-violet energy than daylight.

Fatigue in Laundry Work.—Miss May Smith has undertaken an investigation into fatigue in laundry work on behalf of the Industrial Fatigue Research Board. She finds that there is a reduction in efficiency towards the end of the day, which tends to be greater during a ten-hour day than a nine-hour day. There is also clear evidence of the beneficial effects on efficiency which occur after a fifteen minutes' rest pause in the morning spell, but the greatest influence on the laundresses' output appears to be due to the vast individual differences in the workers' efficiency. Apparently the atmospheric conditions of laundries compare very unfavourably with those in potters' shops, boot and shoe factories, and cotton-weaving sheds. Miss Smith believes that laundry work, when conducted under good conditions, is not detrimental to the health of the workers.

Fire-Pistons Among the Malays.—Mr. Ivor Evans has published a description of the fire-pistons used for the production of fire among the Shans and people of Pegu in Burma, and among certain tribes in the Malay Peninsula. The fire-pistons are made of buffalo-horn, wood, and tin. The important part is the binding of a rag near the distal end of the piston, which acts as a washer and prevents the escape of air. This rag must be so adjusted that it allows the piston to pass smoothly down the cylinder when the piston-head is struck sharply with the palm of the hand, and it must not be so tight that there is difficulty in withdrawing the piston fairly quickly, nor so loose that air can escape from within.

Forest Murmurs.—Professor W. J. Humphreys, in his presidential address to the Washington Academy of Sciences, gave some interesting particulars of the murmur of the forest and the roar of the mountain, based on observations in the Gap Mills Valley, Monroe County, West Virginia. Occasionally there are strong winds blowing simultaneously up both sides of a high mountain ridge, and it is asserted that when there is an appreciable wind from the mountain there is often a lighter wind blowing in the opposite direction up portions of the mountain itself. With tempest winds the conditions are said to be much like the Helm Wind along the western side of the Pennines. Tree and forest sounds are said to be due, not to the elasticity of the twigs and branches, but as in the case of the singing telegraph wires, to the instability of the vortex sheets which their obstruction introduces into the air as it rushes past. The pitch of the æolian murmur of a forest is said to be essentially that of the average twig, and though the note of the twig may be inaudible at close quarters, the forest may often be heard miles away.

Greatest Cable in the World.—The greatest cable in the world has been laid between Weston-super-Mare and Far Rockaway, Long Island, thus establishing the sixth complete cable circuit between the United States and Europe for the Commercial Cable Company. In the construction of this new cable, the largest ever manufactured for deep-sea operation, more than 4,000,000 lb. of copper, 1,800,000 lb. of gutta-percha, and 80,000 miles of iron and steel wires (more than enough to go three times round the earth) of various sizes were used. The cable is capable of transmitting 1,200 letters per minute, 600 in each direction simultaneously, a capacity nearly twice that of any other long cable now in operation anywhere. The conductor of the main sections weighs 1,100 lb. per nautical mile, which is 50 per cent. more than the heaviest hitherto used. The deep sea portion of the cable will not be much more than 1¼ in. in diameter, and, contrary to common belief, it will everywhere sink down to the ooze at the bottom of the sea, to lie there in the darkness and stillness, from two to three miles below the surface.

Gypsies in Turkey.—In the Journal of the Gypsy Lore Society Mr. W. R. Halliday gives an account of gypsies in Turkey, collected from a wide range of literature. It is estimated that there are 200,000 of these people in modern Turkey; but the figure cannot be verified. The strict Osmanli hates them as infidels and dreads them as magicians, and the Christian view of the gypsy's irreligion and genial roguery is illustrated from the folk tales. Their thievish habit and way of life have naturally made them unpopular, and it is widely believed in Turkey that they dig up corpses, a belief probably based on their habit of eating carrion. It is also stated that they drink annually a secret potion, the composition of which is known only to the oldest and wisest of the tribe, which secures immunity from snake-bite. Their employment as bear-leaders is reflected in the dislike of black and brown bears.

HUDSON RIVER TUNNELS.—Remarkable progress is being made in the construction of the twin tunnels under the Hudson River, which are intended to unite New York and New Jersey, and be capable of accommodating 46,000 vehicles a day, or more than twice the volume of traffic now served by the New York ferries. The tunnels will be two miles long. In each of them there will be a 20 ft. roadway for a double line of one-way vehicles, and a side walk for pedestrians. Each tube will be divided internally into three horizontal planes, with the object of providing adequate ventilation for the expulsion of the deadly carbon monoxide gas from the motor-cars using the tunnels. The lowest plane will be filled with fresh air, driven in at the rate of 3,600,000 cubic ft. per minute. Air ducts at frequent intervals will admit the air to the central plane, which forms the roadway, and powerful fans will draw the foul air upwards and outwards and through the plane in the roof. It is estimated that by this plan the entire air in the tunnel will be changed every 90 seconds.

HUMAN HAIR HYGROMETER.—An improved hygrometer, which represents at a glance the percentage of moisture in the air, has been invented by Messrs. Negretti and Zambra. In order to indicate changes of moisture Saussure employed a hair, which became longer when moist and shorter when dry. Twelve or more hairs form the basis of Messrs. Negretti and Zambra's new instrument. Human hair is specially selected and scientifically treated. The hairs are anchored by their lower ends and the upper ends are connected to a link which operates on a lever attached to the pointer spindle. The dial is graduated from 10 to 100 in percentage relative humidity. Readjustment of the instrument is quite simple. On the lower part of the dial is a scale to ascertain the dew-point if required. The instrument is said to be of especial value in many industrial processes, and various types are manufactured depending on the requisite conditions. A large type of the same instrument combined with a dew-point hygrometer has also been devised.

INDUS BARRAGE.—After a discussion which has lasted on and off for seventy years the Government of India has sanctioned the construction of an irrigation barrage across the Indus at the Sukkar gorge. The scheme dwarfs all previous projects in the country. It is estimated to cost £12,300,000, or nearly twice the actual cost of the great triple canal project in the Punjab. The width of the waterway for which the Sukkar barrage has been designed is 3,960 ft., compared with 1,832 ft. for the Assiut Dam in Egypt, while the area affected exceeds the total cultivable area of Upper and Lower Egypt. After 20 years the area irrigated will amount to 5,300,000 acres.

LIGHTING AND INDUSTRIAL OUTPUT.—Mr. Leon Gaster, in a lecture on industrial lighting and the prevention of accidents, before the Royal Society of Arts, showed that industrial fatigue, ill-health, spoiled work, and diminished output were the result of unsatisfactory lighting in factories and workshops. In the cotton, fine linen, and silk industries, it had been found that the output was 5 to 12 per cent. less by artificial light than by daylight. An investigation by the National Institute of Industrial Psychology, showed that by using a lamp giving four times the light of an ordinary miner's lamp the amount of coal produced was increased by more than 14 per cent.

MAN'S ERECT POSTURE.—Sir Arthur Keith, in his Hunterian lecture on the evolution and disorders of man's posture, pointed out that extinct forms of man show that the upright carriage of the head was evolved later than the human form of the lower limb, of which the origin must be sought in Miocene or possibly Eocene times. In the hylobatic phase of evolution the gibbon was differentiated from its cousins, the Old World and New World monkeys, by postural adaptations of bones and muscles which made it orthograde and human in type as opposed to the pronograde monkeys. This change probably took place towards the end of the Eocene period. The troglodytic phase was represented by the great anthropoid apes, evolved from the small anthropoids, probably in pre-Miocene times. In the plantigrade phase, structural changes were confined almost entirely to the lower limbs. As man shares so many characters in common with the great anthropoid apes, Sir Arthur Keith holds that he must be regarded as one of several aberrant branches of one great stem which began to break up into the various fossil and living forms at the beginning of the Miocene or the end of the Oligocene period.

MARBLE MAY BE OF AQUEOUS ORIGIN.—Dr. M. Copisarow has conducted a number of experiments with the object of showing that marble may have had an aqueous origin. He heated a quantity of solid calcium chloride and hydrated sodium carbonate in an autoclave at 300 degrees at a pressure of 24 atmospheres for eight hours, and a compact mass of marble, capable of taking a high polish, was formed. When sodium sulphate was used with calcium chloride a compact mass of alabaster was produced.

MINERS' VOCAL SAFETY LAMP.—The latest device for ensuring safety in coalmines is a lamp which indicates by a clear musical note when there is more than 2 per cent. of fire-damp present. The note, which is based on simple harmonics, rises in pitch and intensity in proportion to the quantity of fire-damp present. It thus provides miners for the first time with an audible signal of danger.

MOSQUITO BREEDING UNDER CONTROL.—A new method of controlling the breeding of malaria mosquitoes has been adopted in the lower valley of the Mississippi, where the shallow streams of the delta, with their abundant vegetation, are favourable to these pests. Drainage is impossible, and a trial was made of clearing a section of the streams and impounding the water so as to convert a marsh into a lake. The value of this method is that all vegetation is first cleared away, and provision is made for a high permanent level of water, and the maintenance of a clear margin. The experiment so far has given good results.

MOUNTAINEERING AT HIGH ALTITUDES.—Mr. G. I. Finch, a member of the Mount Everest Expedition, discusses in the *Geographical Journal* the question of mountaineering at high altitudes. He found that up to 21,000 feet the climber's physical functions were unimpaired, and good sleep and recuperation from fatigue were possible. Above 23,000 feet sleep was fitful, appetite fell off, and there was a loss of physical fitness. The conclusion is that at, say, 22,000 feet, acclimatisation to altitude ceases, and above that height oxygen should be used, at first in small doses, and from 26,500 feet in larger doses, but the dose must depend on the nature of the ground. Oxygen increases the appetite, and due provision must be made for this. Although greater heights than 26,500 feet were reached without the use of oxygen, Mr. Finch thinks this procedure unwise, and believes that above the acclimatisation level a man must become steadily weaker and unable to recover from fatigue unless he makes use of oxygen.

MUSIC TYPEWRITER.—Signor Fortoni, an Italian conductor, who has been resident in London for many years, has invented a typewriter which enables music to be typed in the same way as ordinary letters. It follows the main lines of an ordinary typewriter, in that it is worked by keys moving levers, on the ends of which are the types. The music sheet is held upright and flat against a steel plate at the back of the machine. Of the 40 levers, 35 carry six types each, and the remaining five three each. At the front of the machine is a curved dummy piano keyboard of 32 notes. A movable pointer can be shifted to any one of these 32 positions. On the right side of the machine is a lever which can be altered to five different positions. Thus the combination of these with the 225 types gives over 7,000 signs. Included in the types are the ordinary alphabetical capital and small letters, so that the words of a song, musical directions, etc., can all be written with the one machine. More remarkable still seems the fact that a piece of music can be mechanically and accurately transposed from one key to another.

"NEVER-STOP" RAILWAY.—A demonstration of the "never-stop" railway system, as it is called, has been made at Southend, over a line 300 yards long. The idea of the invention is remarkably simple. The travelling cars are like the nut on a screw. A nut rotated on a screw with a coarse thread travels quickly, and if the thread is fine slowly. In the "Never-Stop" system each car is like a nut travelling on a screw which rotates under the track. At stations the pitch of the screw is fine, between them it is coarse. Between stations the cars travel eight times as fast as at the station. Thus if the speed in the station is two miles elsewhere it is sixteen. No brakes, signals, drivers or conductors are needed. The new system can be applied to overhead railways, in the central area of big cities, where tube, subway, or elevated electric trains are impracticable and where 'buses and tramcars are inconvenient. In order to make the test at Southend additionally stringent, a gradient of 1 in 30 was introduced, and there were two loops of only three feet radius. There were 24 cars, each seating 8 passengers, with room for four standing. At a speed of only 16 miles an hour, the railway will be able to deal with ten or twelve thousand seated passengers in that time. The "Never-stop" system has been applied to the City of Paris for installation in subways under the boulevards.

NEW RACE TYPE?—Mr. A. J. Pape, in a paper read before the Anthropological Section of the British Association at Liverpool, asked the question, "Is there a new race type?" He suggested that there were medical, mathematical and educational evidences of such a type. The characteristic marks included a distinct increase of cranial development above the ossification of the parietal and frontal bones, hair fine in texture, and skin fine grained and thin. The eyes were specially luminous and intelligent looking, the eyebrows were rather prominent, the type of face somewhat triangular but not sharp, and the general physiology of the body was harmonious. The psychology manifested itself in rapid response to sympathy, pity in suffering, power to comprehend principles easily, quick intuitions, thoroughness, and sensitiveness. There was a distaste for meat and coarse foods, but not a large appetite along any lines.

OTIRA TUNNEL.—The opening of the Otira Tunnel, in August 1923, completed the railway connection between the east and west coasts of the South Island of New Zealand. It pierces the Southern Alps at Arthur's Pass for 5⅓ miles, and replaces a picturesque but dangerous coach-route. The tunnel has a grade of 1 in 33, and is officially stated to be the seventh largest tunnel in the world and the longest in the British Empire. The Simplon is 12¼ miles long, and the Severn Tunnel 4 miles 624 yds. The Otira Tunnel, which has been fifteen years in construction, and has cost more than £1,000,000, will mean a great deal for Canterbury, which will be able to get west coast timber and coal direct by rail instead of by a long sea voyage.

PHEASANTS' WARNING OF EARTHQUAKES.—There does not seem much connection between earthquakes and pheasants, but Professor Omari, of Japan, has been able to show that these birds are peculiarly sensitive to slight tremors, and in many cases they gave notice of a coming shock. Thus observations were made on pheasants living in a neighbouring park, during the quiet hours of the night. In three years he recorded 22 cases of the disturbance of pheasants. In half the cases observed the movement was noticed by the birds more readily than by a trained observer. On seven occasions the birds crowed before the tremor was felt, on five occasions at the same time, and on five afterwards. In four cases they crowed while no tremor was felt, though slight movements were marked on the seismograph. In one case only did an earthquake take place without the accompaniment of crowing by the birds.

PORTRAITS BROADCASTED BY WIRELESS TELEPHONY.—On Empire Day, 1923, Dr. Fournier d'Albe was successful in the first attempt to broadcast a picture by wireless telephony. The picture chosen was a portrait of the King. It was "coded" by dividing it into thirty horizontal strips, each of which was split up into twenty squares. A letter was assigned to each square to indicate its average shading, and these letters were written out in thirty lines of twenty letters each. Each line was divided into four groups of five letters, and each group was dictated into the microphone in turn. The lines were numbered. The total time of transmission, with instructions, was twenty-two minutes, but the code message itself was taken down in eight minutes. The picture was reproduced either by graduated dots on squared paper or on an ordinary typewriter, using letters of graduated size and making the line space equal to the letter space. Recognisable reproductions were made in from twenty to twenty-five minutes.

Postage Stamps may be Abolished.—The Pitney-Bowes Postage Meter threatens to abolish adhesive or embossed postage stamps on letters, circulars or postcards. It has been set up in Manchester, where it is intended to facilitate the postal arrangements of big business houses, by enabling the correspondence to be sent direct to the sorting department at the Post Office. The meter seals and stamps simultaneously any ordinary sized envelope at the rate of 250 to 300 a minute. The postage imprint is a combination of postage stamp, cancellation and postmark. A firm using it pays for a certain number of impressions, the meter is set, and the registers on it indicate the amount of postage used. Thus the postage account of the firm is safeguarded against pilfering, whilst much of the labour of sealing and stamping letters and circulars is abolished. It is mechanically impossible to waste postage, as the meter fails to record unless an impression be made.

Radio Telephones in Express Trains.—In the United States and in France successful efforts have been made to instal complete radio telephone sets in express trains. In the fast express trains between Hoboken and Buffalo passengers could continue conversation with their friends which were interrupted by the train starting, and they could also receive radio telegrams while the train was in motion. Experiments were also carried out by three French railway companies in making concert cars. On the Paris-Orléans railway, the experimental saloon cars had two loud-speaking telephones fitted at each end. Up to a distance of 210 miles from Paris, the Eiffel Tower concerts were heard quite satisfactorily. As a rule the concerts were better heard than the news items. When the train went through deep cuttings the sound was notably reduced, and when going through long tunnels it almost disappeared. It was found that the large radio telegraphic stations near the Bordeaux-Paris line produced serious disturbances. When going round curves also discordant sounds were heard, due to the friction of the flanges of the wheels on the rails.

Radium in Katanga.—Mr. H. E. Bishop in *Science* gives an interesting account of the discovery of a rich deposit of radium near Elizabethville, in Katanga, during prospecting work by a Belgium Corporation. This was in 1913. Then the war broke out, but the secret of the find was so well kept that nothing was known by the outside world until a large plant for radium extraction had been built at Oolen in Belgium. In spite of the fact that the one is transported 2000 miles down the Congo, across the ocean to Antwerp, and then by rail to Oolen, its richness allowed of radium preparations being put on the market in 1922 at a considerably lower figure than that at which it has been maintained for some years by the American companies. As a result of conferences between the representatives of the American companies and the Belgian, a joint selling organisation was formed.

Saxon Burial Grounds.—Professor F. G. Parsons has described the result of the exploration he has made of Saxon burial grounds at Margate, Mitcham, and Bedford-on-Avon. At Margate the dead were found buried in regular rows, as in a modern cemetery, a habit the Jutes brought with them from the continent, where the so-called "row-graves" have been long recognised in North-West Germany. The Jutes' burials may be always recognised from the presence of an earthenware bottle, usually near the face of the dead; it possibly contained mead for the refreshment of the ghost. From the arms and other adornments it is considered that at Mitcham and Bedford-on-Avon the sights were occupied by pagan Saxons, long-headed, long-faced members of the Nordic race, though every now and then a broad head of Mid-European origin turns up, a sign that the Angles, Saxons, and Jutes were not an altogether pure race. The average height was 5ft. 6in. The state of the teeth show that the food consisted largely of grain roughly ground by soft stones, They suffered from chronic rheumatism; and the injuries to the head often indicate the adventurous life they led. Most of the men died before the age of forty.

"Sheep Tracks" on Grassy Slopes.—Dr. Hilmar Odum, of the Danish Geological Survey, has made a study in the Faröe Islands and in Denmark of the close-set grassy ridges running parallel on the surface of a bank, which are popularly supposed to be due to the traffic of sheep. He has found that the formation of the ridges, which he names "terracettes," originates in a settling of the loose earth on an unstable slope into a position of greater stability. A series of horizontal cracks appear at first in the turf covering a steep slope, then the narrow turf section between two cracks sinks slightly, turning at the same time about a horizontal axis, so that its surface comes to rest at an inclination rather less steep than that of the slope as a whole. The ridges, once begun, increase in definiteness, owing to the filtering out by the grassy coating and final settling of soil particles washed down by rain. The whole process is entirely a geological phenomenon.

Smoke Plague at Kew.—The Director of the Royal Botanic Gardens at Kew has called attention once more to the harmful results that may follow from the lack of control of smoke production in industrial suburbs. The heavy deposits of soot borne by the evergreens are clear indications of atmospheric contamination which will markedly lower the vitality of the plants in the Gardens, and in some cases may actually prevent their successful cultivation. At present the greatest damage arises at Kew from the deposits of dark-coloured tarry material upon the leaf surfaces cutting down the supply of light which reaches them and clogging the pores through which are carried on gas exchanges vital to their healthy existence. Apparently the atmospheric pollution at Kew can be traced in the main to the industrial area on the opposite side of the Thames.

STEERING A SHIP BY EAR.—M. Loth, a French engineer, has invented an electric pilot cable which provides for the safe navigation of ships through intricate channels by means of an electric cable sunk in the fairway. On the bridge of ships supplied with the electric pilot is a receiving apparatus very much like an ordinary telephone or wireless receiver, supplied with head-clip microphones for the use of the navigating officer. By listening to the various tones in the receiver he is able to hold the ship on an accurate course immediately above the live cable sunk in the fairway. The apparatus is unaffected by fog or heavy seas, is extraordinarily simple, and demands no specialist training for its use. All that is required is to hold the ship on a course in which the sound waves emanating from the sunk cable are heard at their most distinct pitch in the receivers. Experiments at the Norwegian naval station at Horten, in the Christiania Fjord, showed that the apparatus was most successful.

TATTOOING.—Mr. W. G. Handy has published an elaborate monograph on tattooing as formerly practised in the Marquesas. He made a study of about 125 cases of the older generation, and found that the designs were marked by considerable artistic taste. The operation was said to have been very painful in each case, and local inflammation, followed by fever or swellings, invariably persisted for eight or ten days. Mr. Handy was unable to discover how far the tattooing was supposed to possess a magical significance, but in one case a woman had been tattooed to protect her from evil spirits. In its last day the art was purely decorative.

TEACHING THE MINER TO USE HIS PICK.—Mr. Adams and Mr. Stephenson, of the University of Manchester, have spent twelve months in an investigation of the most scientific method of using a pick in a coal mine. To do this they lived the life and worked the hours of the miner. As a result the wielding of the pick has been rendered more continuous and rhythmic, and a larger output of coal secured with less fatigue to the miner. The effects of better lighting and the more orderly arrangement of work so that less shovelling had to be done were also investigated.

TELEPHONING BETWEEN AMERICA AND GREAT BRITAIN.—The first telephone conversation between the United States and Great Britain took place in the early hours of the morning of January 15, 1923. Mr. H. B. Thayer, president of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, from his office in Broadway, New York, succeeded in addressing a party of Press representatives and others at the New Southgate works of the Western Electric Company. Communication was maintained for two hours. The demonstration was carried out by the American Telephone and Telegraph Company and the Radio Corporation of America, which had installed a transmitting apparatus at Rocky Mount, Long Island. The transmitter was connected with New York by telephone wires. At New Southgate a special receiving set with eight valves was employed, with an indo frame aerial about six feet square. Most of th words spoken by Mr. Thayer and others wer heard both by means of head telephones an also by a "loud-speaker" so clearly that it wa possible to recognise one of the speakers by hi intonation.

TIME AND SOMNAMBULISM. — Mr. Sidne Hooper has published in the "Proceedings of th Society for Psychical Research" an account o his experiments in the appreciation of time b somnambules. Hypnotic subjects, it is stated have supernormal power in appreciating th passage of the hours. If one of them is tol during hypnosis to do a certain act at the en of 10,000 minutes he will do it, at or near th exact time, although he may have had no con scious knowledge of the suggestion. How doe he come to know the time when the suggeste act should be performed? Mr. Hooper's experi ments suggest that when a long-time interva is given in minutes the subject usually calculate subliminally so as to find out when the sug gested act falls due. One of his subject maintained that as soon as the suggestion wa given she began to count rhythmically an continued to do so until the appointed moment

VAAL RIVER BARRAGE.—On July 27, 1923 Prince Arthur of Connaught opened the barra across the Vaal River, which has taken si years to build, and is the largest structure of it kind in South Africa. It has been constructe to meet the demand of the Rand gold mines fo a continuous water supply. The Vaal River i checked near Vereeniging to form a lake 4 miles in length, with a surface area of 6¼ squar miles, and containing 13,500,000,000 gallons o water. The in-take is at Vereeniging, whenc the water is pumped to Zwartkopjes before i travels to Johannesburg through its 54 miles pipes. An idea of the magnitude of the tas can be gained from the fact that there are 3 sluice gates in the barrage, each 25 ft. high an 32 ft. 6 in. wide. There are 35 piers, each 8 ft thick and 34 ft. 6 in. in height, with a length o 55 ft. from the foundations.

ROYAL SOCIETY MEDALLISTS.

THE King has approved of the followin awards this year by the President and Counci of the Royal Society :—

A *Royal Medal* to Sir Napier Shaw, F.R.S., fo his researches in meteorological science.

A *Royal Medal* to Professor C. J. Martin, F.R.S. for his researches on animal metabolism.

The following awards have also been made b the President and Council :—

The *Copley Medal* to Professor H. Lamb, F.R.S. for his researches in mathematical physics.

The *Davy Medal* to Professor H. B. Baker, F.R.S., for his researches on the complete drying of gases and liquids.

The *Hughes Medal* to Professor R. A. Millikan, for his determination of the electronic charge and of other physical constants.

An exhibition of objects of decorative art, in part selected by the Royal Academy, was opened at Burlington House at the beginning of the year. The Academy portion included contributions from many eminent sculptors, architects and painters, and one gallery was devoted to the exhibition of cartoons and drawings by Alfred Stevens. Most of the latter were the works purchased in the preceding year under the terms of the Chantrey Bequest, the others were lent by Sir George Holford. The exhibition at Burlington House also contained an Arts and Crafts section which filled five of the galleries and was arranged by the Arts and Crafts Exhibition Society.

To the Selecting Committee for the Summer Exhibition many more works were submitted than in 1922, though the number was still far short of that reached in some of the pre-war years. The Committee that judged them consisted of the President, Sir Aston Webb, Sir H. Hughes-Stanton, Sir J. J. Burnet and Sir F. Short, and Messrs. Olsson, Jack, Shannon, Pegram, Scott, Clausen, Russell and Poole. The Hanging Committee for oils and watercolours was composed of Sir H. Hughes-Stanton and Messrs. Olsson, Jack, Shannon, Clausen and Russell; the works in black and white were arranged by Sir Frank Short, the architectural designs by Mr. Scott, and the sculpture by Messrs. Pegram and Poole.

Only two works were bought for the Chantrey collection. One was the well-known portrait of Phil May in a red hunting coat, painted many years ago by Sir James Shannon; the other "The Road: Winter Morning," by Mr. George Clausen. A thousand guineas was paid for the Shannon and a hundred and fifty guineas for the Clausen. Sales at the exhibition were less satisfactory than usual although better than might have been expected considering the depressed state of trade. The principal works sold included "Pastoral" (£500) and "Kensington Gardens" (£262 10s.) both by Mr. Philip Connard; "The Hospice" (£250), by Mr. Sydney Lee; "Interior" (£250), by Mr. A. van Anrooy; "Sunrise in May: the Willows" (£262 10s.) and "Tilty Church" (£300), by Mr. George Clausen; "A Provençal Town" (£250), by Mr. H. H. La Thangue; "The Watch Tower" (£525), by Mr. Arnesby Brown; "Early Morning, Les Baux, Provence" (£300), by Sir Herbert Hughes-Stanton; "La Scala" (£126), by Mr. Horace Fisher; "Hampstead Heath" (£150), by Mrs. Laura Knight; "The Captive" (£210) by Mr. P. A. Hay; "The Heart of Suffolk" (£315), by Mr. Bertram Priestman; "The Saint and a Sinner" (£150), by Miss Madeline Green; "A Peaceful Vale" (£315), by Mr. Fred. Milner; "Romance d'autre fois" (£550), by Mr Virgil Constantini; "Memories, Hopes and Fancies" (£315), by Mr. Gunning King; "Suzanne" (£157 10s.), by Miss A. MacRitchie; "The Maker of Dreams" (£105), by Mr. Frank O. Salisbury; "Papillons" (£126), by Mr. Walter E. Webster; "Priscilla" (£126), by Mr. L. Campbell Taylor; "Love and Riches" (£262 10s.), by Mr. G. A. Pownall; "Mist rising in the Valley of the Crouch" (£100), by Miss Alice Fanner; "Sybil of the Gold Coast," bust (£150), by Mr. E. Whitney-Smith; and "Winged Joy," group (£500), by Mr. Henry Pegram. Among the unpriced works marked sold were "Gossip on the Road," by Mr. Clausen; "A Storm is Coming," by Mr. W. L. Wyllie; "The Rose Walk" and "A Blizzard," by Mr. Joseph Farquharson; "Red-haired Girl," by Mr. James McBey; and "Angry Waters," by the late B. W. Leader. In October, exhibitions were opened in the Royal Academy's galleries of Australian art and primitive English paintings.

The most important addition to the National Gallery was the group of portraits of members of the Wertheimer family, painted by Mr. Sargent. The portraits were painted for Mr. Asher Wertheimer, the picture dealer, who, when he died in 1918, bequeathed them to the National Gallery subject to the life interest of his wife. Mrs. Wertheimer died in December, 1922, and in the Spring of 1923 the Sargents, nine in number, and all representations of the donor or his family, were on view at Trafalgar Square. They were hung together in one of the small galleries and attracted an unusual amount of attention. By the death of Mrs. Ludwig Mond, in May, 1923, the National Gallery became entitled, on certain conditions, to the large collection of paintings by early Italian masters formed by the late Dr. Ludwig Mond, who was advised principally in their selection by Dr. Richter. One of the conditions attached to the bequest is that the pictures are to be hung together in rooms set apart for them. Should it be necessary to build new rooms Dr. Mond's trustees are authorized to provide the funds.

Several pictures, in addition to the Sargents, were placed on view during the year; among them the portraits of Gainsborough's two daughters, Mary and Margaret, painted on one canvas when the artist was living at Ipswich. This group is one of the Gainsborough family pictures and was sold at Christie's in May by the widow of one of Gainsborough's descendants. It was bought by Messrs. Knoedler, from whom it was acquired by the National Gallery. Other pictures hung for the first time included a small portrait by Corot of a man on a grey horse; a portrait of Lady Emilia Kerr by Romney; a flower piece by Fantin-Latour; a portrait of an Italian gentleman by Richard Wilson; and a portrait by Rubens of the Archduke Albert, bequeathed by Mr. Richard Jackson.

At the National Gallery of British Art an exhibition of examples of book illustration of the Sixties was followed by one of the works of Pre-Raphaelite painters of about the same period and containing pictures by Millais, Rossetti, Madox Brown, Burne Jones, Holman Hunt, Brett, and others. In the summer a generous offer was made by Mr. Samuel Courtauld to the Trustees and accepted by them. Mr. Courtauld placed in the hands of trustees (the Directors of the National Gallery and the National Gallery of British Art, Lord Henry Bentinck, Sir Michael Sadler and Mr. Samuel Courtauld) the sum of £50,000 for the purchase of French pictures of certain schools, to be shown in the Foreign Gallery that is now in course of erection. An exhibition of industrial art was opened at the Victoria and Albert Museum, where the Alfred William Hearn Collection of objects of art, presented by Mrs A. W. Hearn, was placed on view in the autumn. Watercolours by J. R. Cozens and Thomas Girtin were shown at the British Museum, and in spite of the already congested state of the National Portrait Gallery the Director managed somehow to find room to exhibit a number of newly-acquired paintings and drawings.

The bicentenary of the birth of Sir Joshua Reynolds (July 16, 1723) was celebrated by the Royal Academy by a reception at Burlington House, at which speeches were made by Sir Aston Webb, Mr. J. S. Sargent, R.A., Mr. Charles Sims, R.A., and Lord Crawford, and a small exhibition of Reynolds' pictures and relics was arranged in the galleries. The year was remarkable for the number of exhibitions of nineteenth century French art. The first, held at the Leicester Galleries, was composed of works in sculpture by the painter Degas. A valuable exhibition, it was followed in May by one of French paintings at Messrs. Agnew's, on the heels of which a similar and equally interesting show of nineteenth century painting made its appearance at Messrs. Knoedler's and another at the French Gallery. The French pictures at Messrs. Knoedler's were followed by an exhibition of portraits by a Russian artist, Mr. Savely Sorin. In May Mr. Max Beerbohm showed a collection of cartoons at the Leicester Galleries, some of which were as witty and as dexterously drawn as anything that has come from his hand. To some drawings, however, referring to the Royal Family, objection was made, which led to their withdrawal. Other exhibitions at the Leicester Galleries included one of a memorial collection of paintings by the late Sir James Shannon, R.A. Another memorial exhibition, of watercolours and etchings by the late Colonel Robert Goff, was held at the Fine Art Societies', where, too, were shown a number of drawings illustrating Don Quixote, by Ricardo Marin, a Spanish draughtsman and painter. An exhibition of carved ivories was held at the Burlington Fine Arts Club.

At Christie's the most sensational sale was that of Sir Joseph B. Robinson's collection. His collection contains some fine pictures, and their quality appealed so much to him when he saw them arranged at Christie's that he felt he could not part with them. Therefore, he raised the reserve prices to an extent that made the selling of them impossible except in a few cases, and as the sale proceeded picture after picture was bought in. There were several sales at famous country houses, including Ashridge, Brocket Hall, Strawberry Hill and Belhus. Of these the most important was at Ashridge, where a Vandyck fetched £29,400, and a Cuyp, "The Maas, at Dordrecht," £18,375. At Brocket Hall a Reynolds reached the highest price, an equestrian portrait of the Prince of Wales, for which 6,500 gs. were paid. At the sale of the Duke of Grafton's pictures in July, a portrait of Vandyck by himself sold for £5,985; and on the same day Gainsborough's portrait of Robert Adair went for £4,200, and a landscape by the same artist for £5,040. A self-portrait of Gainsborough, with his wife and child, realised £3,150, and his "Rural Courtship," £3,360; Romney's "Miss Diana Sturt," £3,780, and his "Lady Augusta Murray," £3,990. Among modern pictures, Holman Hunt's "Scapegoat" sold for the high price of £4,830; and for four panels of Gobelin tapestry, £15,750 was paid.

The League of the Empire (FOUNDED 1901).

THE League is entirely non-political and non-sectarian. Its practical work has been to promote co-operation between the different Countries and Colonies of the Empire, mainly in affairs connected with education, and to afford full and correct information regarding them, so that the duties of citizenship may be better understood and appreciated, and personal and active interest inspired in the great problems connected with our Empire's conditions and progress. The relation of the League to the Education Departments and Governments throughout the Empire has been regularised (*a*) through the recommendation of its work to the Governments concerned by the Colonial Office of the Imperial Government and by the Agents-General in 1902-3; (*b*) by the active and widespread acceptance of its schemes by the different Educational Authorities and Governments. In 1907 the League carried through the first Conference between the Education Departments of the Home and Colonial Governments. One of the effects of this Conference was that the Imperial Government undertook to call the Imperial Conference on Education in 1911. In 1912 the first Imperial Conference of Teachers' Associations was held by the League, and in 1913 was inaugurated the Imperial Union of Teachers. In 1921 the second Imperial Conference of Teachers' Associations was held in Toronto, by invitation of the Government of Ontario. An annual meeting of the Imperial Union of Teachers takes place each July. The League, through the liberality of the late Mr. Louis Spitzel, has published a series of text-books on the Empire, under the editorship of Professor A. F. Pollard: (1) "The British Empire—Its Past, Its Present, and Its Future" (a book of reference); (2) "The British Empire and Its History" (for Secondary Schools); (3) "The Story of the British Empire." In 1907 the League helped to establish a lace industry in St. Helena. With the co-operation of the Overseas and Home Education Authorities a Scheme for the Interchange of Teachers throughout the Empire is now in active operation, over 400 interchange appointments have already been arranged. Visits to historical places in England and on the Continent are planned for overseas teachers. The School Affiliation and Comrades' Correspondence Sections were established in 1901-2. Other work undertaken are the giving of lectures, the establishment of a bureau of information, essay competitions, exhibitions, and the furthering of the keeping of Empire Day.

During the War the League distributed from its depôt over a million articles to the hospitals and troops, besides helping prisoners and others in distress. The League has also given colours and shields to all the overseas contingents who fought for the Empire.

Hon. President, H.R.H. The Duke of Connaught and Strathearn, K.G.

Chairman, Executive Committee, The Headmaster of Winchester, M. J. Rendall, LL.D.

Hon. Treasurer, Sir Philip Hutchins, K.C.S.I.

Hon. Secretary, Mrs. Ord Marshall, C.B.E.

Address, 124 Belgrave Road, London, S.W. 1.

OPERA.—Although the glories of pre-war Covent Garden have yet to be duplicated, those who are content to savour opera in a language other than the original have reason to be grateful to the National Opera Company. "Madame Butterfly," "The Magic Flute," "The Marriage of Figaro," "Trovatore," "Aïda," and other works on which the public has set its affections were performed, and the ever-delightful "Hansel and Gretel" was revived—after some years of neglect. The "Valkyrie" and "Siegfried" had a place in a well varied *répertoire*, while "Cavalleria Rusticana" and "Pagliacci" showed no sign of diminished popularity. Indeed, they probably will be given long after "The Perfect Fool" (about which there was such a to-do) is forgotten. The music of Mr. Holst's waggish opera, though interesting in parts and generally telling, is entertaining rather than musical. As a skit on Donizetti and other composers with whom Mr. Holst is not in accord, "The Perfect Fool" has its points. But Donizetti's strains—on the lips of adequate singers—are, it is suggested, preferable to an *extravaganza*. For the rest, the new work attracted much attention—perhaps too much.

Distinction was given to the vocal side of the undertaking by the appearance of Madame Melba, who, if she has lost some of her old power, still pleases those who understand the art of singing. Many critics, by the way, expressed surprise at an artist of her age being able to continue singing, one authority on statistics having compiled a list of singers who had found it advisable to retire after being a fleeting twenty-five years before the public. Madame Melba no doubt was amused at the laborious composition, since she is well aware that those who have always sung correctly, and within their means, may continue doing so almost as long as health remains. Meanwhile, the *diva* sang Mimi with much of her former skill and effect.

British composers also have been represented in operatic realms by Mr. Boughton's "The Immortal Hour," and Mr. Beecham's "The Merchant of Venice." The Beecham effort might have stood a better chance of success had the score been overhauled by a more competent musician than young Mr. Beecham. "The Immortal Hour," though an infinitely better attempt, is some considerable way short of the ideal. Yet, it ran for over a hundred performances.

CONCERTS.—To London concerts there was, as usual, no end, vocal recitals leading. In the opinion of competent judges of singing by far the most important of these were the two recitals given by Signor Battistini, who sang with all the beauty of voice and perfection of *technique* for which he has ever been distinguished. Triumphantly defying time, this Prince of singers, whose art is well-nigh matchless, gave renderings of the exacting "Eri tu," "Non più andrai" "Largo al Factotum," the "Prologue" from "Pagliacci," and the delicious "Deh vieni," which place him in a class of his own. Signor Battistini's singing, in short, was an object-lesson to intelligent students and a joy to the *cognoscenti*. He ranged through all the moods, and was always dignified—from every point of view. In his native land Signor Battistini is known as "*la Gloria d' Italia*," a title which he has upheld for many a long year. The great baritone is the first artist to have thus been honoured.

An interesting appearance was made by Mr. Morgan Kingston, a tenor, who scarcely could have been bettered in Lohengrin's "Farewell." It is, however, to be regretted that he should have included in his programme such things as "Nirvana," and similar unworthy ditties. Other singers erred in the same direction, notably Madame Clara Butt, Miss Phyllis Archibald, and Mr. Tudor Davies, who has something of Caruso's fervent style. M. Chaliapin, on the other hand, confined his attentions to music worth the singing, as also did Mr. Joseph Hislop. The last-named is sometimes apt to "force," with the result that he sacrifices tone to effect. A very successful *rentrée* was made by Madame Selma Kurz, who first sang herself into the affections of London some years ago by prolonging, to a remarkable extent, the trill in Oscar's air from "Un Ballo in Maschera." To-day there is no more brilliant *coloratura* singer, and this is largely owing to her astonishingly fine breath-control, which apparently is limitless. Praise also is due to Mr. Philip Wilson for introducing the (forgotten) songs of Dowland, and to Madame Tetrazzini for keeping alive the glories of *il bel canto*. Welcome, too, was the return of Madame Gerhardt, who sang Schumann, Brahms and Schubert. Her singing may not be as flawless as is generally imagined, but she has some extremely fine moments. And that is more than can be said of all *Lieder* singers.

Verdi's somewhat operatic "Requiem" drew an enthusiastic audience to the People's Palace; the Royal Choral Society gave "The Dream of Gerontius"; and the Philharmonic Society relied on works which one hears rather too often to welcome frequently. The "Philharmonic," in fact, has been taken to task by interested young composers who bitterly complain that a policy of constant repetition blocks the road which talent would dearly like to tread. The Society may, however, be excused its unwillingness to encourage native enterprise, for of all the new works performed during the year scarcely any are of outstanding merit. The same must be said of the songs; whether inspired by good intentions, or mere trumpery ballads, they have, for the most part, failed to justify their publication. The various trifling piano, violin and 'cello pieces may be placed in the same category.

London has been visited by many instrumentalists of the first rank. Zacharewitsch, Paderewski, Arthur Rubinstein (technically astonishing), Ysayé; each was deservedly acclaimed. So, too, was Miss Beatrice Harrison, who secured for Mr. Goossens' extremely diffuse "Rhapsody" a better reception than, in the opinion of some critics, it merited. One could not wish for a finer performance.

THE PROVINCES.—Birmingham has again enjoyed M. Dupré's recitals, the organist having exploited the modern French school of composers. Orchestral concerts have made life at Harrogate pleasant; Leeds has heard music of every conceivable description; Liverpool was afforded the advantage of hearing Mr. Lionel Tertis, a viola player of rare quality; and Manchester rejoiced in a series of mid-day concerts which included a Wolf song recital. Romford ever keen on Coleridge-Taylor, found "Hiawatha's Wedding Feast" to its taste; Southport rang the changes on modern British works; and Ilkley, Retford, Brigg, High Wycombe and a multitude of other towns and townlets indulged in choral competitions. The

Edinburgh Harmonists' Society celebrated its centenary by including in a well-chosen programme the interesting "Matona, lovely maiden" of the sixteenth century Orlandus Lassus, while a Patterson orchestral concert was patriotically devoted to Scotch music. Subsequent Patterson concerts, being cosmopolitan, proved infinitely more acceptable to well-regulated music-lovers who are not enamoured of Northern products. Sheffield launched out into an amateur performance of "Lohengrin," truly an ambitious undertaking; the Preston Choral Society—a very ancient body—delighted Prestonians on many occasions; and the Bournemouth Festival enabled several young composers to secure a hearing. During this festival a memorial tablet to Sir Hubert Parry was unveiled, much to the satisfaction of Bournemouth, where the late composer was born. Bath held a Spring Festival, at which Mr. John Ireland gave a recital of his pianoforte compositions; Birmingham listened appreciatively to Gounod's "Redemption"; and the Doncaster Musical Society—assisted by the Leeds Symphony Orchestra—offered its patrons "The Dream of Gerontius." (It would be interesting to know how many times this work has been performed during the past twelve months.) The Cardiff Blue Ribbon Choir selected for its forty-second annual concert Elgar's "King Olaf," which scarcely shows the composer at his best; the Royal Engineers enchanted all Chatham with a spirited rendering of the "Meistersinger" overture; and the Dundee amateurs, not to be outdone by Sheffield, ventured on "La Damnation de Faust," two hundred children taking part in the final scene. The Scottish Orchestra "provided the accompaniments," to quote a local paper.

Newcastle was asked to say which it preferred, ancient or modern English songs, and (aspiring composers excepted) the Northerners showed their good taste by voting for the lights of other days. Oxford was afforded the opportunity of hearing Miss Irene Scharrer, whose pianoforte recitals are an outstanding feature of provincial music. Bristol, much to its credit, held a Byrd-Weelkes celebration, the local Musical Club following suit with a programme of Byrd madrigals. Bristol is to be congratulated on its respect for good music.

Public School Music.—Forty years ago music at the public schools consisted mainly of bad singing, more or less faulty playing, and a taste for poor compositions. Now-a-days these things are better done, as witnesseth the programmes of the Eton and Winchester Musical Societies. During the summer term the Eton Orchestra gave an excellent rendering of the slow movement from Beethoven's "First Symphony," and Moszkowsky's "Spanish Dance in G. Minor," while several of the singers (who showed promise) exhibited a preference for Mozart airs. The Winchester Glee Club was heard to considerable advantage in unaccompanied part-songs, Mr. G. E. H. Palmer, a pianist of attainment, exhibiting a pretty touch in Debussy. Decidedly an improvement on past efforts.

Minor scholastic establishments also have launched out, and with praiseworthy results.

IMPERIAL COINS ISSUED IN THE BRITISH DOMINIONS.

Year.	Gold. London Mint.	Gold. Australian and Ottawa Mints.	Gold. Total.	Silver.	Bronze.	Total.
1915	£21,301,000	£7,934,389	£29,235,389	£7,598,977	£248,415	£37,082,781
1916	1,554,000	6,847,449	8,401,449	8,192,428	452,800	17,046,677
1917	1,014,000	6,770,624	7,784,624	4,137,085	588,365	12,470,074
1918	—	13,925,178	13,925,178	8,885,384	418,845	23,229,407
1919	—	5,529,305	5,529,305	3,876,175	586,590	9,992,070
1920		3,370,506	3,370,506	5,135,515	599,780	9,105,801
1921	—	3,394,367	3,394,367	8,529,151	602,795	12,526,313

Mint Marks.—The designs adopted for gold coins are identically the same in the Mints of London, Ottawa, Sydney, Melbourne, and Perth, with minute "Mint Marks" immediately above the date on the reverse side—the letter S (Sydney), M (Melbourne), P (Perth), C (Ottawa, Canada), and I (Bombay, India); otherwise, all Imperial gold coins are of identical design.

INCOME TAX AND SUPER TAX.

Income Tax and Super Tax.—The estimated net produce of each penny of Income Tax (excluding Super Tax) was £4,900,000 (1920–21), and was estimated at £4,750,000 for 1921–2) and at £4,450,000 for 1922–3. The number of individuals in Great Britain and Northern Ireland with incomes above the exemption limit for the year 1922–3 was estimated at 4,750,000, of whom 2,500,000 were covered by personal allowances, deductions and reliefs. For the year 1921–2 it was estimated that there were 28,000 persons with incomes exceeding £5,000 and with an estimated total income of £367,000,000. It was provisionally estimated that in the same year about 80,000 people with an estimated total income of £470,000,000 would be liable for Super Tax. The estimated gross income brought under review for Income Tax and Super Tax in Great Britain and Northern Ireland was £2,900,000,000. The actual income liable to tax before deduction of personal and family allowances and reliefs was £2,250,000,000, and the total taxable income on which tax was paid was £1,250,000,000.

Apart from the productions of Flecker's *Hassan*, John Drinkwater's two dramas, and the two Czecho-Slovakian plays, a new play by Henry Arthur Jones, *The Lie*, was produced with success by Miss Sybil Thorndike at the New; John Masefield was represented by *Melloney Holtspur*; certain of Sir Arthur Pinero's and Sir James Barrie's plays were revived; and among the new productions were plays by Alfred Sutro, Somerset Maugham and A. A. Milne. One of the successes of the year was *The Green Goddess*, the first play of William Archer, the Ibsen translator and dramatic critic.

In addition to many Shakespearian productions at the "Old Vic," Miss Thorndike put on *Cymbeline* for a run, while an operatic version of *The Merchant of Venice* attracted attention.

The following is a list of the principal London productions of the year:—

Adelphi.—*July* 13, 1923. *The Young Person in Pink*, by Gertrude Jennings, and *Rosalind*, by Sir James Barrie, revived (Mr. Donald Calthrop and Mesdames Lilian Braithwaite, Sydney Fairbrother and Kate Cutler). *Sept.* 8. *Head over Heels*, a musical comedy by Seymour Hicks, with music by Harold Fraser-Simson (Messrs. W. H. Berry, Arthur Pusey, Bobbie Comber and Dennis Noble and Mesdames Mabel Sealby, Helen Ferrers and Pollie Emery).

Aldwych.—*March* 23, 1923. *Beltane Night*, a drama by Vera Beringer (Messrs. Sam Livesey and J. C. Buckstone and Mesdames Esmé Beringer, Joyce Carey and Mary Brough).

Ambassadors.—*Nov.* 2, 1922. *The Secret Agent*, a play by Joseph Conrad (Messrs. Russell Thorndike, St. Barbe West, Clifton Boyne and Jeven Brandon-Thomas and Mesdames Miriam Lewes and Amy Brandon-Thomas). *Dec.* 14. *Sweet Lavender*, Sir Arthur Pinero's comedy revived (Messrs. E. Holman Clark, Jack Hobbs and E. Lyall Swete and Mesdames Lilian Braithwaite, Isobel Elsom and Ann Trevor). *Feb.* 19, 1923. *A Little Bit of Fluff*, W. W. Ellis's farce revived (Messrs. Ernest Thesiger and Fernley Bisshop and Mesdames Nan Marriott-Watson and Peggy Hyland). *March* 29. *Marriage by Instalments*, a comedy by Bernard Merivale and Richard Bird (Messrs. Henry Kendall, George Hayes and Frank Bertram and Mesdames Muriel Alexander and Clare Greet). *April* 16. *Trespasses*, a comedy by Edward Percy (Messrs. Lyn Harding and Frank Lister and Mesdames Ethel Griffies and Doris Lytton). *May* 14. *The Piccadilly Puritan*, a comedy by Lechmere Worrall, founded on the novel of Mrs. Wentworth James (Messrs. Langhorne Burton and James Carew and Mesdames Dorothy Minto and Rita Page). *June* 5. *The Lilies of the Field*, a comedy by J. Hastings Turner (Messrs. J. H. Roberts and Clifford Mollison and Mesdames Edna Best, Meggie Albanesi and Gertrude Kingston).

Apollo.—*Nov.* 16, 1922. *Devil Dick*, a drama by A. Schomer (Messrs. Maurice Moscovitch, Michael Sherbrooke and Robert Horton and Mesdames Mary Merrall and Muriel Pratt). *Dec.* 5. *Hawley's of the High Street*, an eccentric comedy by Walter W. Ellis (Messrs. Francis Lister and Edward Irwin and Mesdames Alice Moffat, Clare Greet and Elsie Craig). *Dec.* 18. *Through the Crack*, a children's play by Algernon Blackwood and Violet Pearn (Messrs. Farren Souter and Gerald Anderson and Mesdames Clare Greet and Lorna Hubbard). *Jan.* 16, 1923. *A Roof and Four Walls*, a comedy by E. Temple Thurston (Messrs. Nicholas Hannen, O. B. Clarence, Allen Jeayes and Lauderdale Maitland and Miss Phyllis Neilson-Terry). *May* 24. *What Every Woman Knows*, Sir James Barrie's comedy, revived (Messrs. Godfrey Tearle, Henry Vibart and Athole Stewart and Mesdames Hilda Trevelyan, Marie Hemingway and Lady Tree).

Comedy.—*July* 31. *Peace and Quiet*, a comedy by Horace Hodges (Messrs. Horace Hodges, Tom Reynolds and Douglas Burbidge and Mesdames Louise Hampton and Winifred Izard). *Aug.* 28. *The Elopement*, a comedy, from the French of Armont and Gerbidon, by Arthur Wimperis (Messrs. Ronald Squire, John Deverell and Franklyn Bellamy and Mesdames Edna Best, Tonie Bruce and Helen Haye). *Oct.* 24. *The Last Warning*, a drama by Thomas F. Fallon, revised by Arthur Rose (Messrs. Thurston Hall, Brember Wills and D. A. Clarke-Smith and Mesdames Frances Carson and Olive Sloane).

Court.—*Dec.* 26, 1922. *Alice in Wonderland*, by H. Savile Clarke, revived (Miss Evelyn Joyce) and *When Knights were Bold*, Charles Marlowe's farce, revived (Mr. Bromley Challenor). *Jan.* 31, 1923. *Three's a Crowd*, a farce by Earl Derr Biggers (Messrs. Bromley Challenor, Eric Lewis and Frederick Leister and Mesdames Marie Hemingway and Dora Barton). *March* 2. *Carte Blanche*, a revue (Messrs. Bob Adams, Bob Alden and Tubby Edlin and Mesdames Billie Hill and Odette Myrtil).

Criterion.—*Jan.* 25, 1923. *Advertising April*, a farce by Herbert Farjeon and Horace Horsnell (Messrs. Frank Cellier and Lawrence Anderson and Mesdames Sybil Thorndike, Margaret Yarde and Elizabeth Pollock). *July* 4. *Send for Dr. O'Grady*, a comedy by "George Birmingham" (Sir Charles Hawtrey, Messrs. Holman Clark and Arthur Sinclair and Mesdames Marie O'Neill and Margaret Bannerman). *Oct* 11. *Trust Emily*, a farcial comedy by May Edgington (Messrs. Hugh Wakefield and Tom Reynolds and Mesdames Athene Seyler, Edna Best, Helen Haye and Connie Ediss).

Daly's.—*May* 19, 1923. *The Merry Widow*, Franz Lehar's musical comedy, revived (Messrs. George Graves, Derek Oldham and Carl Brisson and Mesdames Evelyn Laye, Ivy Tresmand and Nancie Lovat).

Drury Lane.—*March* 28, 1923. *Angelo*, a drama adapted from the German by Louis N. Parker (Messrs. Maurice Moscovitch, Gerald Lawrence, Owen Roughwood and Nat Madison and Miss Moyna Macgill). *May* 9. *Ned Kean of Old Drury*, a drama by Arthur Shirley (Messrs. H. A. Saintsbury, William Farren, Henry J. Twyford and Edward Cooper and Mesdames Louise Regnis, Haidée Wright and Margaret Yarde). *Sept.* 27. *Good Luck*, a melodrama by Seymour Hicks and Ian Hay (Messrs. Edmund Gwenn, Julian Royce, Claude Rains and C. W. Somerset and Mesdames Ellis Jeffreys and Joyce Carey).

Duke of York's.—*Nov.* 20, 1922. *The Merchant of Venice*, operatic version of Shakespeare's drama by Adrian Beecham (Messrs. Augustus Milner, Gregory Stroud, Webster Millar and Frank Webster and Mesdames Ena Riess and Desirée Ellinger). *Dec.* 26. *The Blue Bird*, Maeterlinck's play revived (Messrs. Ernest Hendrie and Norman Page and Mesdames Joan Duan, Phyllis Jay and Lily Brough). *Feb.* 14, 1923. *Good Gracious, Annabelle!* a comedy by Claire Beecher Kummer (Messrs. Graham Browne, J. C. Buckstone and Ivo Dawson and Mesdames Marie Tempest and Polly Emery). *March* 1. *The*

Marriage of Kitty, the comedy adapted from the French by Cosmo Gordon Lennox, revived (Messrs. Graham Browne and Athole Stewart and Mesdames Marie Tempest, Hilda Moore and Saba Raleigh). *May* 8. *Her Temporary Husband*, a comedy by Edward A. Paulton (Messrs. George Tully, George Elton and A. E. Matthews and Mesdames Edna Best and Ena Grossmith). *June* 14. *Eliza Comes to Stay*. H. V. Esmond's farcial comedy revived (Messrs. Donald Calthrop, Charles Grove and John Deverell and Mesdames Dorothy Minto and Rosemary Corry). *July* 25. *Civilian Clothes*, a comedy by Thompson Buchanan (Messrs. Thurston Hall, Martin Lewis and William Devereux and Mesdames Saba Raleigh, Oliven Roose and Gladys Webster). *Sept.* 4. *London Calling*, a revue by Ronald Jeans and Noel Coward, with music by Noel Coward (Messrs. Noel Coward and Tubby Edlin and Mesdames Maisie Gay, Gertrude Lawrence and Eileen Molyneux).

EMPIRE.—*Dec.* 21, 1922. *Arlequin*, a comedy phantasy by Maurice Magre, translated by Louis N. Parker, with music by André Gailhard (Messrs. Godfrey Tearle, Dennis Neilson-Terry and J. H. Barnes and Mesdames Moyna MacGill, Viola Tree and Rosina Filippi). *April* 3, 1923. *The Rainbow*, a revue (Messrs. Ernest Thesiger, Earl Rickards, George Willie, Billy West and Fred McGinty and Mlle. Andree).

GAIETY.—*Sept.* 22, 1923. *Catherine*, a musical play by Reginald Arkell and Fred de Gresac, with Tchaikowsky's music (Messrs. Bertram Wallis, Billy Leonard and Robert Michaelis and Mesdames Amy Augarde, Cressie Leonard, Faith Bevan and José Collins).

GARRICK.—*Nov.* 28, 1922. *Biffy*, a farcical comedy by Vera Beringer and William Ray (Messrs. Robert Hale, Stanley Cooke and Roy Byford and Mesdames Maidie Hope and Teddie Gérard). *Feb.* 5, 1923. *Via Crucis*, a morality play adapted from the German by the Hon. Sybil Amherst and Dr. C. E. Wheeler (Sir Martin Harvey and Mesdames Maud Milton, Marie Linden and N. de Silva). *Feb.* 28. *Partners Again*, a comedy by Montague Glass and Jules Eckert Goodman (Messrs. Robert Leonard, Philip White and Edward Combermere and Mesdames Joyce Carey and Marie Ault). *Sept.* 1. *Ambush*, a drama by Arthur Richman (Messrs. George Elton, Robert Minster and James Carew and Mesdames Auriol Lee and Madeleine Marshall). *Oct.* 15. *Outward Bound*, a play by Sutton Vane (Messrs. E. Lyall Swete, Leslie Faber, William Stack and John Howell and Mesdames Gladys Ffolliott and Diana Hamilton).

GLOBE.—*Nov.* 17, 1922. *The Laughing Lady*, a comedy by Alfred Sutro (Messrs. Godfrey Tearle, Herbert Ross, Julian Royce and Brian Gilmour and Mesdames Marie Löhr, Edith Evans and Henrietta Watson). *April* 10, 1923. *Aren't We All*, a comedy by Frederick Lonsdale (Messrs. Julian Royce, Herbert Marshall, Eric Lewis and Martin Lewis and Mesdames Marie Löhr, Ellis Jeffreys, Elizabeth Chesney and Cyllene Moxon). *July* 12. *Reckless Reggie*, a farce by Eric Hudson (Messrs. John Deverell, Austin Melford and E. Vivian Reynolds and Mesdames Peggy Rush and Mary Leigh). *Sept.* 12. *Our Betters*, a comedy by W. Somerset Maugham (Messrs. Alfred Drayton, Reginald Owen and Yorke Stephens and Mesdames Constance Collier, Marion Terry and Margaret Bannerman).

HAYMARKET.—*Jan.* 17, 1923. *Plus Fours*, a comedy by Horace Annesley Vachell and Harold Simpson (Messrs. C. Aubrey Smith and John Deverell and Mesdames Peggy O'Neil, Athene Seyler and Clare Greet). *March* 31. *Isabel, Edward and Anne*, a comedy by Gertrude E. Jennings (Messrs. Allan Aynesworth and Harold French and Mesdames Lilian Braithwaite, Athene Seyler and Margaret Bannerman). *June* 21. *Success*, a comedy by A. A. Milne (Messrs. Charles Cherry, Reginald Owen and Halliwell Hobbes and Mesdames Moyna Macgill and Grace Lane). *Aug.* 23. *The Prisoner of Zenda*, the comedy adapted from Anthony Hope's story by Edward Rose revived (Messrs. Robert Loraine, Allan Aynesworth and Franklin Dyall and Mesdames Fay Compton and Stella Arbenina).

HIPPODROME.—*Dec.* 21, 1922. *Cinderella*, a pantomime (Messrs. Stanley Lupino, Bert Errol and Fred Whittaker and Mesdames Clarice Mayne, Daisy Wood and Daisy Burrell). *March* 28, 1923. *Brighter London*, a revue by Lauri Wylie, with music by Herman Finck (Messrs. Billy Merson, Lupino Lane and Reginald Sharland and Mesdames Annie Crofts and Elsie Prince).

HIS MAJESTY'S.—*April* 3, 1923. *The Gay Lord Quex*, Sir Arthur Pinero's comedy revived (Messrs. George Grossmith, Nicholas Hannen and Malcolm Keen and Mesdames Irene Browne, Viola Tree and Rosina Filippi). *May* 29. *Oliver Cromwell*, a drama by John Drinkwater (Messrs. Henry Ainley, Milton Rosmer, William J. Rea and Hayden Coffin and Mesdames Irene Rooke and Mary O'Farrell). *Sept.* 20. *Hassan*, a drama by James Elroy Flecker (Messrs. Henry Ainley, Leon Quartermaine, Malcom Keen and Basil Gill and Mesdames Cathleen Nesbitt and Laura Cowie).

KINGSWAY.—*Dec.* 30, 1922. *Polly*, Gay's sequel to *The Beggar's Opera*, adapted by Clifford Bax, with music by Frederic Austin (Messrs. Pitt Chatham, E. Thornley-Dodge and Percy Parsons and Mesdames Lilian Davies, Muriel Terry and Adrienne Brune). *March* 31, 1923. *Love in Pawn*, a comedy by Roy Horniman (Messrs. Arthur Wontner, William Farren and Fewlass Llewellyn and Mesdames Doris Lloyd and Winifred Izard). *July* 16. *Tancred*, adapted from Disraeli's novel by Edith Millbank (Messrs. Lawrence Hanray and Hector Abbas and Mesdames Henzie Raeburn and Diana Bourbon). *Sept.* 9. *Harwood Blood*, a comedy by Frank A. Russell (Messrs. William Stack, Leo Carroll and Raymond Massey and Mesdames Doris Lloyd and Gwynne Whitby).

LITTLE.—*Oct.* 2, 1923. *Little Revue Starts at Nine* (Messrs. Jack Hulbert, Thomas Weguelin, Harold French and Bobby Howes and Mesdames Cicely Courtneidge, Mai Bacon and Vesta Sylva).

LONDON PAVILION.—*May* 31, 1923. *Dover Street to Dixie*, a revue by Morris Harvey and Lauri Wylie, with music by Herman Darewski and others (Messrs. Stanley Lupino and Lloyd Garrett, and Mesdames Odette Myrtil, Mabel Green and Florence Mills).

LYCEUM.—*Nov.* 13, 1922. *My Old Dutch*, drama by Arthur Shirley and Albert Chevalier revived (Messrs. Albert Chevalier and Charles Fawcett and Mesdames Jessie Belmore and Lily Edwards). *Dec.* 26. *Robinson Crusoe*, a pantomime (The Brothers Egbert and Miss Nancy Benyon.) *Feb.* 28, 1923. *The Orphans*, a melodrama adapted from "Les Deux Orphelines" (Messrs. Dennis Neilson-Terry, Sam Livesey and Billie Owen, Lady Tree and Mesdames Mary Merrall and Colette O'Niel). *April* 14. *A Night of Temptation*, a melodrama by Percy Gordon Holmes (Messrs. Dennis Neilson-

Terry and Albert Ward and Mesdames Mary Merrall and Violet Farebrother). *June 6.* *David Copperfield*, W. F. Evelyn's version of the novel (Messrs. Bransby Williams, William Lorrimer and Leslie Barrie and Miss Minnie Waterford). *June 25.* *The Lyons Mail* revived (Mr. Bransby Williams). *Sept. 26.* *What Money Can Buy*, a melodrama by Arthur Shirley and Ben Landeck (Messrs. Dennis Neilson-Terry, Herbert Landeck and Jefferson Gore and Mesdames Jessie Belmore, Sybil Arundale and Ethel Warwick).

LYRIC.—*Dec. 22, 1922.* *Lilac Time*, a play with music by Franz Schubert, adapted by Adrian Ross (Messrs. Courtice Pounds, Percy Heming and Edmund Gwenn and Mesdames Clara Butterworth and Dorothy Clayton).

NEW.—*Nov. 13, 1922.* *The Cenci*, Shelley's tragedy produced for first time in public (Messrs. Robert Farquharson, Lewis Casson, Brember Wills and Victor Lewisohn and Mesdames Beatrice Wilson and Sybil Thorndike). *Nov. 18.* *The Smiths of Surbiton*, a comedy by Keble Howard, produced by the Repertory Players (Messrs. Harvey, Adams and Richard Bird, and Mesdames Doris Lloyd and Olive Walter). *Dec. 19.* *The Great Well*, a comedy by Alfred Sutro (Messrs. Matheson Lang, Reginald Owen, Michael Sherbrooke and Athole Stewart and Mesdames Laura Cowie and Mary Jerrold). *March 3, 1923.* *The Bad Man*, a melodramatic comedy by Porter Emerson Browne (Messrs. Matheson Lang, H. O. Nicholson and Alfred Drayton and Mesdames Florence Saunders and Elma Royton). *June 9.* *Carnival*, a comedy adapted from the Italian by H. C. M. Hardinge and Matheson Lang, revived (Messrs. Matheson Lang and Dennis Neilson-Terry and Miss Mary Glynne). *Aug. 8.* *The Eye of Siva*, a mystery play by Sax Rohmer (Messrs. Arthur Wontner, Edmond Broen and Reginald Bach, and Mesdames Cathleen Nesbitt and Agatha Kentish). *Sept. 19.* *Cymbelene*, Shakespeare's tragedy, revived (Messrs. Robert Farquharson, Lewis Casson, George R. Foss and Lawrence Anderson and Mesdames Sybil Thorndike and Margaret Yarde). *Oct. 13.* *The Lie*, a drama by Henry Arthur Jones (Messrs. O. B. Clarence, Lawrence Anderson and Ralph Horton and Mesdames Sybil Thorndike, Mary Merrall and Margaret Yarde).

NEW OXFORD.—*Dec. 8, 1922.* *Battling Butler*, a musical comedy by Stanley Brightman and Austin Melford, lyrics by Douglas Furber, and music by Philip Braham (Messrs. Jack Buchanan, Austin Melford, Fred Groves and Frederick Ross and Mesdames Peggy Kurton, Sydney Fairbrother and Sylvia Leslie). *July 2, 1923.* *Little Nellie Kelly*, a musical piece by George M. Cohan (Messrs. Roy Royston and Sonnie Hale and Mesdames June and Anita Elson).

PALACE.—*May 15, 1923.* *The Music Box*, a revue by Sam H. Harris, with music by Irving Berlin (Messrs. Solly Ward, Fred Duprez and Gregory Stroud and Mesdames Ethelind Terry and Albertina Vitack).

PLAYHOUSE.—*Dec. 20, 1922.* *The Private Secretary*, Sir Charles Hawtrey's farce revived (Messrs. Charles Windermere and Eric Lewis). *March 24, 1923.* *Magda*, Hermann Sudermann's play revived (Messrs. Franklin Dyall, Gilbert Hare and William Stack and Mesdames Gladys Cooper, Mona Harrison and Lila Maravan). *Aug. 2.* *Enter Kiki!* adapted from the French of André Picard by Sydney Blow and Douglas Hoare (Messrs. Ivor Novello, Paul Arthur and Frank Verner and Mesdames Gladys Cooper and Madeline Seymour).

PRINCE'S.—*Feb. 24, 1923.* *The Cousin from Nowhere*, a musical comedy adapted by Fred Thompson from Herman Haller and Rideamus, with music by Edward Kunneke (Messrs. Walter Williams, Roy Royston and Jimmy Godden and Mesdames Cicely Debenham and Helen Gilliland). *Oct. 9.* *The Return of Sherlock Holmes*, a drama by J. E. Harold Terry and Arthur Rose (Messrs. Eille Norwood, Lauderdale Maitland and H. G. Stoker and Miss Hilda Moore).

PRINCE OF WALES'S.—*Feb. 26, 1923.* *Taffy*, a Welsh comedy by Caradoc Evans (Messrs. Lawrence Anderson, Ben Field and Roy Byford and Mesdames Edith Evans and Hannah Jones). *April 11.* *So This is London*, a comedy by Arthur Goodrich (Messrs. Fred Kerr and Edward Robins and Mesdames Amy Brandon-Thomas and Gertrude Sterroll).

REGENT.—*Dec. 20, 1922.* *The Christmas Party*, a children's play by Barry Jackson (Master Sidney Bromley and Miss Kathleen Hewitson). *May 5, 1923.* *The Insect Play*, a satire by the Brothers Capek, adapted by Nigel Playfair and Clifford Bax (Messrs. Claude Rains, Ivan Berlyn and Edmund Willard and Mesdames Maire O'Neill and Elsa Lanchester). *June 20.* *Robert E. Lee*, a play by John Drinkwater (Messrs. Felix Aylmer, Claude Rains, Henry Caine, Edmund Willard and Gordon Harker).

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.—*Dec. 26, 1922.* Opening of British National Opera Company's Christmas season with *Hansel and Gretel* (Messrs. Frederic Collier and Sydney Russell and Maggie Teyte and Lillian Stanford). *Jan. 27, 1923.* *You'd be Surprised*, a revue (Messrs. George Robey, Jack Edwards and Leonide Massine and Madame Lydia Lopokova). *May 14.* Opening of British National Opera Company's season with *The Perfect Fool*, a new opera by Gustav Holst (Messrs. Robert Parker, Walter Hyde and Frederic Collier and Mesdames Edna Thornton and Maggie Teyte).

ROYALTY.—*Dec. 4, 1922.* *Destruction*, a play by Agnese de Llana (Messrs. Ben Webster and Allan Jeayes and Mesdames May Whitty and de Llana). *Dec. 19.* *Charley's Aunt*, Brandon Thomas's farce revived (Messrs. Jack Hellier, Gerald Merrielees and James E. Page and Mesdames Violet Elliott and Margaret Riddick). *Feb. 7, 1923.* *The Love Habit*, a comedy adapted by Seymour Hicks from the French of Louis Verneuil (Messrs. Seymour Hicks, Dennis Eadie and Claude Rains and Mesdames Frances Carson and Alix Dorane). *April 2.* *At Mrs. Beam's*, a comedy by C. K. Munro (Mr. Dennis Eadie and Mesdames Jean Cadell and Adela Mavis).

ST. JAMES'S.—*Nov. 6, 1922.* *The Beating on the Door*, a play by Austin Page (Messrs. Arthur Wontner, Franklin Dyall, Athole Stewart and A. Scott Gatty and Miss Mary Jerrold). *Nov. 30.* *The Happy Ending*, a comedy by "Ian Hay" (Messrs. Robert Loraine, John Williams, Fred Kerr and Miles Malleson and Mesdames Jean Cadell, Ethel Irving and Elizabeth Irving). *Dec. 21.* *Peter Pan*, Sir James Barrie's phantasy revived (Messrs. Lyn Harding, George Shelton and Charles Trevor and Mesdames Edna Best, Sylvia Oakley and Prudence Vanbrugh). *Jan. 31, 1923.* *If Winter Comes*, a comedy by A. S. M. Hutchinson and B. Macdonald Hastings (Messrs. Owen Nares, Tarver Penna and Frederick Volpé and Mesdames Grace Lane, Barbara Hoffe and Helen Spencer). *March 21.* *The Inevitable*, a comedy by Isabel Jay (Messrs. Henry Caine and Frank Curzon and Mesdames Isabel Jay and Cecilia Cavendish). *May* 31. *The Outsider*, a play by Dorothy Brandon (Messrs. Leslie Faber, Dawson Milward and E. Lyall Swete and Mesdames Isobel Elsom and Stella Rho). *July* 17. *The Coming of Gabrielle*, a comedy by George Moore (Messrs. Nicholas Hannen and Leslie Faber and Mesdames Athene Seyler and Aimee de Burgh). *Sept.* 6. *The Green Goddess*, a drama by William Archer (Messrs. George Arliss, Owen Roughwood, George Relph and Arthur Hatherton and Miss Isobel Elsom).

ST. MARTIN'S.—*March* 6, 1923. *The Great Broxopp*, a comedy by A. A. Milne (Messrs. Edmund Gwenn, Dawson Milward, J. H. Roberts and Sam Hunter and Mesdames Mary Jerrold and Faith Celli). *April* 24. *R. U. R.*, by Karel Capek (Messrs. Leslie Banks, Basil Rathbone, Charles V. France and Clifford Mollison and Mesdames Frances Carson and Ada King). *July* 10. *Melloney Holtspur*, a play by John Masefield (Messrs. S. E. Percy and Ian Hunter and Mesdames Laura Cowie, Mary Jerrold and Meggie Albanesi). *Aug.* 15. *The Likes of Her*, a play by Charles McEvoy (Messrs. Allan Jeayes, Ben Field and Leslie Banks and Mesdames Barbara Gott and Mary Clare), and *The Will*, by Sir James Barrie (Messrs. Allan Jeayes and Malcolm Keen and Miss Olga Lindo).

SAVOY.—*Feb.* 1, 1923. *The Young Idea*, a comedy by Noel Coward (Messrs. Noel Coward, Herbert Marshall and Ambrose Manning and Mesdames Ann Trevor, Kate Cutler and Muriel Pope). *June* 12.—*The Man Who Ate the Popomack*, a tragi-comedy by W. J. Turner (Messrs. Herbert Marshall and Frank Royde and Miss Isabel Jeans).

SHAFTESBURY.—*April* 17, 1923. *Merton of the Movies*, a version by George S. Kaufman and Marc Connelly of Harry Leon Wilson's story (Messrs. Tom Douglas, J. H. Barnes, James Carew and Henry Wenman and Miss Patricia Collinge). *May* 30. *Stop Flirting*, a musical farce by Fred Jackson, with music by William Daly and Paul Lannin (Messrs. Jack Melford, Henry Kendall and Fred Astair and Mesdames Marjorie Gordon, Mimi Crawford and Adèle Astair). *Aug.* 30. *Katinka*, a musical comedy by Otto Haverbabach, with music by Rudolf Friml (Messrs. Joe Coyne and Peter Gawthorne and Mesdames Helen Gilliland and Binnie Hale).

STRAND.—*Dec.* 23, 1922. *Treasure Island*, adapted from Robert Louis Stevenson's story by James Bernard Fagan (Messrs. Arthur Bourchier, Frederick Peisley, Reginald Bach and Charles Groves). *April* 10, 1923. *Anna Christie*, a play by Eugene O'Neill (Messrs Frank Shannon and George Marion and Miss Pauline Lord).

VAUDEVILLE.—*Feb.* 4, 1923. *Rats*, a revue by Ronald Jeans, with music by Philip Braham (Messrs. Alfred Lester, Herbert Mundin and Rex O'Malley and Mesdames Gertrude Lawrence, Norah Blaney and Gwen Farrar). *Sept.* 29. *Yes!* a revue by Dion Titheradge and Douglas Furber (Messrs. A. W. Baskcomb and Herbert Mundin and Mesdames Norah Blaney and Gwen Farrar).

WINTER GARDEN.—*Sept.* 5, 1923. *The Beauty Prize*, a comedy by George Grossmith and P. G. Wodehouse, with music by Jerome Kern (Messrs. George Grossmith, Leslie Henson, Peter Haddon and Jack Hobbs and Mesdames Dorothy Dickson and Heather Thatcher).

WYNDHAM'S.—*Dec.* 26, 1922. *Bull-Dog Drummond*, "Sapper's" play revived (Messrs. Alfred Drayton, Basil Foster and Ronald Squire, Sir Gerald du Maurier and Mesdames Madeline Seymour and Audry Carten). *Feb.* 15, 1923. *The Dancers*, a comedy by "Hubert Parsons" (Sir Gerald du Maurier, Messrs. Norman Forbes, Jack Hobbs and A. Scott-Gatty and Mesdames Audry Carten, Lilian Braithwaite and Tallulah Bankhead). *July* 2. *The Writing on the Wall*, a propaganda play by W. J. Hurlburt (Messrs. William Stack, Edmund Willard and Hugh Wakefield and Mesdames Olga Nethersole and Joyce Carey).

THE STAGE SOCIETY produced *The Rumour*, by C. K. Munro, at the Globe on *Dec.* 4, 1922 (Messrs. Claude Rains, Milton Rosmer, Harcourt Williams and Edmond Breon and Mesdames Edith Evans and Margaret Yarde); *The Mental Athletes*, by Georges Duhamel, translated by Graham and Tristan Rawson, at the Lyric, (Ham.) on *Feb.* 18, 1923 (Messrs. George Hayes, Roy Byford and Brember Wills and Mesdames Hermione Baddeley and Nadine March); *The Machine Wreckers*, by Ernst Toller, translated by Ashley Dukes, at the Kingsway on *May* 6 (Messrs George Hayes, Michael Sherbrooke, Reginald Dance, Herbert Marshall and Edward Rigby and Mesdames Muriel Pratt and Louise Hampton).

THE PHŒNIX SOCIETY produced *The Jew of Malta*, Marlowe's tragedy, at Daly's on *Nov.* 6, 1922 (Messrs. Baliol Holloway, Ernest Thesiger, Frank Cellier and Howard Rose and Mesdames Isabel Jeans and Helena Millais); John Ford's play, *'Tis Pity She's a Whore* (Messrs. Ion Swinley, Michael Sherbrooke and Harold Scott and Mesdames Moyna Macgill, Barbara Gott and Florence Saunders); *The Alchemist*, by Ben Jonson at the Regent on *March* 19 (Messrs. Baliol Holloway, Frank Cellier and George Desmond and Mesdames Margaret Yarde and Nell Carter); *The Faithful Shepherdess*, by John Fletcher, at the Shaftesbury on *June* 25 (Messrs. Harcourt Williams, Murray Kinnell, Basil Howes and Edward Rigby and Mesdames Nell Carter, Mary Merrall and Cathleen Nesbitt); *Volpone*, by Ben Jonson, at the Regent on *June* 29 (Messrs. Rupert Harvey and Baliol Holloway and Mesdames Isabel Jeans and Margaret Yarde).

THE PLAY ACTORS produced *Yetta Polowski*, by Mrs. F. C. Montagu, at the Kingsway on *Nov.* 12, 1922 (Messrs. Robert Minster and George Hayes and Mesdames Hilda Bayley and Dora Gregory); *Widow's Weeds*, by Edgar Welford, at the Kingsway, on *Dec.* 10, 1922 (Messrs. J. Leslie Frith, Gerald Jerome and A. Corney Grain and Mesdames Margaret Watson and Sybil Arundale); *The Case for the Prosecution*, by Thomas Stirling Boyd, at the Shaftesbury, on *Feb.* 18, 1923 (Messrs. J. J. Bartlett, Reginald Dance and Herbert Marshall and Mesdames Dora Barton and Muriel Barnby).

THE REPERTORY PLAYERS produced *Antony Settles Down*, a farcical comedy by J. O. Francis, at the Shaftesbury, on *Dec.* 17, 1922 (Mr. William Kershaw and Mesdames Margot Drake and Louise Hampton); *Lavender Ladies*, a comedy by Daisy Fisher, at the Strand, on *Feb.* 25, 1923 (Mr. Henry Kendall and Mesdames Olga Lindo, Cicely Oates, Elspeth Dudgeon and Laura Smithson); *The Lure*, a drama by "Major" at the Strand on *Mar.* 25 (Messrs. Richard Bird, William Stack and Harvey Adams and Mesdames May Kendall and Rita John); *South Wind*, a comedy by Norman Douglas and Isabel C. Tippett, at the Kingsway, on *April* 31 (Messrs. Ben Webster and Leo Carroll and Mesdames Doris Lloyd and Edith Smith).

WORLD'S PRODUCTION OF CEREALS.

WHEAT.

Country.	Production (Millions of Quarters of 480lb.).	
	Actual 1922.	Estimated 1923.
U.S.A.	106	98
Canada	49	59
British India	45	46
France	30	36
Argentina	24	31
Italy	20	28
Spain	15	19
Australia	13	13
Rumania	11	14
Germany	9	13
U.K.	8	7
Yugo-Slavia	6	7
Poland	5	6

The estimated total world production (1923) is 575,000,000 quarters.

RYE.

Country.	Production (Millions of Quarters of 480lb.).	
	Actual 1922.	Estimated 1923.
Germany	24	32
Poland	23	30
U.S.A.	11	7
Czecho-Slovakia	6	6
France	4	4

The estimated total world production (1923) is 195,000,000 quarters.

BARLEY.

Country.	Production (Millions of Quarters of 400lb.).	
	Actual 1922.	Estimated 1923.
U.S.A.	22	24
India	17	17
Rumania	11	8
Japan	10	10
Spain	9	13
Germany	8	13
Canada	8	9
Poland	7	10
U.K.	6	6
Czecho-Slovakia	5	6

The estimated total world production (1923) is 235,000,000 quarters.

RICE AND POTATOES.

The estimated world production of rice (rough rice) is equal to 580 million quarters of 480lb., and of potatoes equal to 138 million tons of 2,240lb.

OATS.

Country.	Production (Millions of Quarters of 320lb.).	
	Actual 1922.	Estimated 1923.
U.S.A.	122	131
Canada	52	48
France	28	30
Germany	27	42
U.K.	23	23
Poland	17	26
Rumania	9	7
Sweden	8	7
Czecho-Slovakia	7	7

The estimated total world production (1923) is 435,000,000 quarters.

MAIZE.

Country.	Production (Millions of Quarters of 480lb.).	
	Actual 1922.	Estimated 1923.
U.S.A.	339	359
Brazil	19	19
Argentina	18	19
Rumania	13	11
Yugo-Slavia	10	10
India	11	10
Italy	9	9
Egypt	9	9
Mexico	8	8

The estimated total world production (1923) is 540,000,000 quarters.

BIRTH RATES AT HOME AND ABROAD.

The birth-rate in England and Wales for 1921, at 22·4 per 1,000 persons living, was the lowest recorded (except for the war years 1915–19), since civil registration was instituted in 1837. For the decade 1841–50 the birth-rate was 32·6, for that from 1871–80 it was 35·4, and for the first of this century (1901–10) it was 27·2. Had the births in 1921 been at the rate prevailing in 1871–80 they would have numbered about 1,340,000, instead of 848,814. The death-rate was 12·1 per 1,000, and the excess of births over deaths, or natural increase, was 390,185, or 10·3 per 1,000 of the population.

The records from the British Dominions show wide variations in birth, death, and marriage rates. The highest birth-rate was 30·3 in Manitoba and the lowest 20·3 in British Columbia. New Brunswick showed both the highest death-rate (13·9) and the highest infant mortality rate (113 per 1,000 births). Below are the aggregate figures for the principal Dominions:—

	Population.	Birth Rate.	Death Rate.	Marriage Rate.
Australia	5,455,426	24·95	9·91	17·18
Canada	6,417,000	26·03	10·06	15·08
New Zealand	1,223,901	23·34	8·73	17·38
South Africa	1,526,462	28·33	11·07	16·50

WORLD IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF WHEAT, 1922.

PRINCIPAL IMPORTERS.

Wheat.

Country.	Imports (1922). Qr. of 480lb.
U.K.	22,300,000
Italy	12,300,000
Germany	6,300,000
Belgium	4,500,000
France	3,000,000
Japan	2,400,000
Netherlands	2,300,000
Brazil	2,000,000
Switzerland	1,700,000
Greece	1,500,000

Wheat Flour.

Country.	Imports (1922). Sacks of 280lb.
U.K.	4,450,000
Russia	1,590,000
Czecho-Slovakia	1,430,000
China	1,400,000
Austria	1,300,000
Brazil	930,000

PRINCIPAL EXPORTERS.

Wheat.

Country.	Exports (1922). Qr. of 480lb.
Canada	26,000,000
U.S.A.	18,000,000
Australia	8,000,000
Bulgaria	247,000
Yugo-Slavia	158,000
New Zealand	150,000

Wheat Flour.

Country.	Exports (1922). Sacks of 280lb.
U.S.A.	10,100,000
Canada	6,600,000
Australia	2,480,000
Hungary	900,000

BAHAMAS' LIQUOR IMPORTS.

In the House of Commons Mr. Ormsby-Gore, replying to Sir B. Sheffield, said that imports of wines and spirits to the Bahamas for 1918 and 1922 were as follows:—

	1918.	1922.
Wines	£867	£27,262
Spirits	6,370	1,003,721

BRITISH EMPIRE CEREALS, 1922.

Dominion.	WHEAT. Milln. Qrs. of 480lb.			
	Production.	Export.	Import.	*Consumption.
Gt. Britain	8	...	26(*a*)	34
Canada	49	32(*b*)	..	17
India	45	Nil	...	45
Australia	13	10(*c*)	...	3
N. Zealand	1	...	...	1
S. Africa	0·8	...	0·2	1
Cyprus	0·3	...	...	0·3
Malta	0·03	...	0·1	0·13
Total	117·13	42	26·3	101·43

(*a*) 22 wheat and 4 flour; (*b*) 25 wheat and 6 flour; (*c*) 8 wheat and 2 flour.

Dominion.	BARLEY. Milln. Qrs. of 400lb.			
	Production.	Export.	Import.	*Consumption.
Gt. Britain	6	...	3·5	9·5
Canada	8	1·7	...	6·3
India	17	0·04	...	16·96
Australia	0·7	0·3	...	0·4
N. Zealand	0·13	0·02	...	0·11
S. Africa	0·14	...	...	0·14
Cyprus	0·22	0·06	...	0·16
Malta	0·025	...	...	0·025
Total	32·215	2·12	3·5	33·595

Dominions.	OATS. Milln. Qrs. of 320lb.			
	Production.	Export.	Import.	*Consumption.
Gt. Britain	20	...	3·2	23·2
Canada	52	3·1	...	48·9
India	...	...	...	...
Australia	1·5	...	0·03	1·53
N. Zealand	0·6	0·08	...	0·52
Cyprus	0·02	...	...	0·02
S. Africa	0·8	0·01	...	0·79
Malta	...	...	...	...
Total	74·92	3·19	3·23	74·96

Dominions.	MAIZE. Milln. Qrs. of 480lb.			
	Production.	Export.	Import.	*Consumption.
Gt. Britain	...	...	8·6	8·6
Canada	1·6	...	1·5	3·1
India	11·0	0·02	...	10·98
Australia	0·8	...	0·05	0·85
N. Zealand	0·05	...	0·02	0·07
Cyprus	...	...	...	...
S. Africa	5·8	1·1	...	4·7
Total	19·25	1·12	10·17	28·3

* Figures for Consumption are estimated on average for 3 years.

In the first half of the 17th century (1633 has been cited as the best approach to a definite date) we meet with the earliest mention of the introduction of *rails* for the lessening of friction upon roads. Beams of wood, some six or seven inches in breadth, were about this time laid down to facilitate the draught of the wagons in the vicinity of some of the coal-mines at Newcastle; and as a matter of necessity the addition of "sleepers" had speedily to follow. In 1738, at Whitehaven, it is stated that iron was first substituted as the material of the rails; and in 1767 it appears established that this revolution was adopted at Coalbrookdale, being followed nine years later at the Sheffield Colliery. As yet, however, only thick plates of iron were fastened to the surface of the wooden rails, and it was not till 1789 that "edge rails" were introduced, the credit of their adoption being assigned to William Jessop, on the Loughborough and Nanpantan line. James Watt had conceived the idea of utilising steam for locomotion, and there is a record of a model locomotive having been used in Cornwall in 1784. George Stephenson, however, in the year 1825, was the first to bring the project fairly into practical shape.

The first Act obtained for the construction of a railway was that of the Surrey Iron Railway Company in 1801, for a line 9½ miles long from Wandsworth to Croydon. In 1804 an Act was passed "for making and maintaining a railway or tramroad from the town of Swansea into the parish of Oystermouth, in the County of Glamorgan, and for the hauling or drawing of wagons or other carriages passing upon the said railway or tramroad with men, horses, *or otherwise*."

Up to 1840, inclusive, 299 Acts, authorizing the construction of 3,000 miles of line, had been passed. The inevitable reaction set in, and in 1841-2-3 only a few small Bills were passed by the Legislature; but in the Liverpool and Manchester, the London and Birmingham, and other leading concerns were paying 10 per cent. dividends, and some of the smaller lines were yielding even larger returns, attention was naturally drawn to the remunerative character of this class of property, and the supply of railway shares became far below the demand. A flood of new projects appeared before the public, and the Legislature even, labouring apparently under the general excitement, encouraged promoters by relaxing or withdrawing the general opposition which had previously been offered. In 1844, 797 miles were authorized; in 1845, 2,883 miles; and in 1846, the prodigious total of 4,790 miles, under no less than 272 Acts, obtained Parliamentary sanction. The succeeding years saw some abatement, but still there were 1,663 miles passed in 1847, and 300 in 1848. These figures illustrate the rise and fall of the great fever known as the "railway mania."

The Railways Regulation Act of 1840, the first of the General Acts, provided for a month's notice being given to the Board of Trade before opening; for returns of traffic to be made by the companies, as also of accidents involving personal injury; for Government inspection of works, for the approval of bye-laws, &c. Afterwards were passed Acts for their better regulations, and for the conveyance of troops, 1842, the Railways Further Regulation Act of 1844, the Railways Clauses Consolidation Act, 1845, and the Canal and Railway Carriers Act of the same session.

The Cheap Trains Act, 1883, provides that fares not exceeding the rate of one penny per mile shall be exempt from duty, but fares for return or periodical tickets shall be exempt from duty only where the ordinary fare for the single journey does not exceed that rate. Duty shall be payable at a reduced rate of 2 per cent. on fares exceeding the rate of one penny a mile between stations within one urban district. Such district shall contain not less than one hundred thousand inhabitants, and must be of a continuous urban as distinguished from a rural or suburban character.

Officers or men in the military or police forces, when travelling on public service, are charged three-fourths or one-half of ordinary passenger rates, according to number travelling. The Act does not extend to Ireland.

Hiring of Special Trains.—The charges per mile for hire of special trains are 13s. 4d. Single and 20s. Return, plus the ordinary fare for each passenger according to class of vehicle hired.

The Workmen's Compensation Act, 1897.—This Act, which received the Royal assent on Aug. 6, 1897, came into operation on July 1, 1898.

Government Control of Railways commenced August 4, 1914, and ceased at midnight on Monday, August 15, 1921.

THE RAILWAYS ACT, 1921.

The Railways Act, which received the Royal Assent on Aug. 19, 1921, contains 86 clauses, and is divided into six parts, to which are added nine schedules. Under the Act railways in Great Britain are formed into groups. Before Jan. 1, 1923, the constituent companies in any group may submit to the Minister of Transport an agreed amalgamation scheme, and the amalgamated companies may submit agreed schemes for the absorption of the subsidiary companies in their groups. Failing agreement, schemes for amalgamation and absorption are to be settled by the amalgamation tribunal set up under the Act. The date tentatively fixed for the completion of grouping is July 1, 1923, the amalgamations of constituent companies preceding the absorption of subsidiary companies. Agreed amalgamation or absorption schemes must be submitted to the stock and debenture holders concerned before being referred to the tribunal. In the event of postponement later than July 1, 1923, in the case of any group, during the period of postponement the undertakings concerned "may, and shall if the amalgamation tribunal so direct, be used, worked, managed, maintained and repaired as one joint undertaking" and the net receipts shall be distributed as agreed or as may be decided by the tribunal. This tribunal will consist of Sir Henry Babington Smith, G.B.E. (President), Sir William Plender, G.B.E., and Mr. G. J. Talbot, K.C., and will be a court of record. The remuneration of the members of the tribunal and their clerks, &c., must not exceed in the aggregate £35,000 and this and any other expenses have to be defrayed by the Amalgamated Companies. The decision of the Court of Appeal or of the Court of Session on a special case stated by the amalgamated tribunal shall be final, except with leave of such Court. Sections 11 and 12 deal with the payment of £60,000,000 in settlement of the "Railways Compensation Account" in two instalments of £30,000,000. Part Two deals with the protection of the public inasmuch that the railway companies may be required by the Railway and Canal Commission, on a proper complaint being made, to afford reasonable services, facilities and conveniences. The Minister of Transport may require railway companies to conform gradually to measures of general standardisation of ways, plant and equipment, and to adopt schemes for the co-operative working or common user of rolling stock, workshops, manufactories, plant and other facilities. Under Section 18 the Minister has power to confirm agreements between companies for the purchase, lease or working of railways.

Part 3. Section 20 to 26 deals with the constitution and procedure of Rates Tribunal. They establish a court of record styled the Railway Rates Tribunal, consisting of three permanent members, and the staff attached to it must not exceed 10 persons. Permanent members of the tribunal will be appointed by the Crown on the joint recommendation of the Lord Chancellor, the President of the Board of Trade, and the Minister. In November, 1921, the following appointments to Rates Tribunal were made:—(the late) Sir F. Gore-Browne, K.C., President, succeeded by Mr. W. B. Clode, K.C.; Mr. W. A. Jepson, late assistant to General Manager of L. & N.W. Rly., as the railway representative; and Mr. G. C. Locket, of Messrs. Gardner, Locket & Hinton, Ltd., London, as the commercial member. The appointments are for a period of seven years, and the members will be paid whole-time officers. The Minister is entitled to be heard in any proceedings before the tribunal which must make an annual report to him for laying be ore Parliament. With reference to charges for competitive traffic, Section 52 provides that within a prescribed time the companies shall submit schedules of rates where the distance is 30 per cent. or more in excess of the shorter route, and that these schedules shall be referred to the rates tribunal, which will settle the schedule of equal rates by the alternative routes. In the case of new "circuitous routes" (*i.e.* routes longer by 30 per cent. or more than the shortest route between the two places) the company must submit the route, and the Minister may refer the matter to the tribunal if the difference is above 30 per cent. If it exceeds 50 per cent. the route must have the consent of the tribunal before the equal rates are applied.

The following are the four railway groups.

1. North Western, Midland and West Scottish Group, and contains the following Railways—

L. & N.W.
Mid.
L. & Y.
North Staffs
Furness
Highland
Caledonian
G. & S.W.
Maryport & C.
Cockermouth K. & P.
S. on A. & Mid. J.
Other Companies

2. North Eastern, Eastern and East Scottish Group, and contains the following railways—

N.E.
G.C.
G.E.
G.N.
Hull & B.
N.B.
G.N. of S.
Other Companies

3. Western Group, and contains the following railways—

G.W.
Cambrian
Mid. & S.W. Jct.
Local S. Wales
Other Companies

4. Southern Group, and contains the following railways—

L. & S.W. L.B. & S.C. S.E. & C. I. of W.

Section 54 orders that each Company shall at each station keep available for public inspection a copy of the general classification of merchandise. These books are to be available during all reasonable hours without fee. Each company must also keep available for 10 years at its head office all documents specifying the rates and conditions in use on Jan. 14, 1920, and a sub-section requires the proportion of any rate appropriated to conveyance by sea to be stated. Part 4 deals with wages and conditions of service, Part 5 with Light Railways, and Part 6 includes sections dealing with facilities and the allocation of receipts of worked railways. Irish Railway Companies are required to furnish accounts and statistics as at present, until other provision is made by the Council of Ireland. Otherwise this Act does not apply to them.

RAILWAYS IN 1922.*

The average rate of interest or dividend paid.—The average rate of interest or dividend paid per cent. of total nominal capital was 4·07 in 1922, as compared with 3·74 in 1921, 3·73 in 1920, 3·74 in 1919, and 3·62 in 1913. The corresponding returns paid on the total issued capital were 4·74, 4·43, 4·41, 4·42 and 4·28, whilst the interest and dividends paid per cent. of receipts from

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* Exclusive of Railways in Northern Ireland.

TABLE SHOWING THE FLUCTUATION IN THE RATE OF WORKING EXPENSES FOR EACH COMPLETE YEAR UPON THE PRINCIPAL RAILWAYS SINCE 1911.

COMPANIES.	WORKING EXPENSES PER CENT. OF EARNINGS.											
	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.
Caledonian	55·6	58·5	60·2	60·0	63·0	65·0	69·0	73·0	79·0	84·0	83·0	76·0
Central London	--	55·7	57·1	59·0	55·0	53·0	55·0	57·0	71·0	84·0	71·0	67·0
City and South London	—	49·8	61·9	69·0	59·0	52·0	55·0	58·0	67·0	75·0	67·0	52·0
Glasgow and South Western	57·6	60·3	64·6	65·0	67·0	64·0	71·0	75·0	81·0	86·0	89·0	82·0
Great Central	65·3	66·0	68·2	68·0	68·0	61·0	73·0	77·0	82·0	86·0	88·0	82·0
Great Eastern	64·1	67·2	69·5	69·0	70·0	72·0	74·0	78·0	84·0	89·0	88·0	87·0
Great Northern	64·1	66·1	67·8	69·0	70·0	71·0	73·0	77·0	81·0	85·0	87·0	80·0
Great Western	62·3	63·9	64·9	65·0	67·0	66·0	70·0	73·0	79·0	84·0	85·0	81·0
Lancashire and Yorkshire	61·4	64·3	66·3	66·0	67·0	61·0	73·0	77·0	82·0	86·0	88·0	—
London, Brighton, and So. Coast	59·3	60·6	62·6	65·0	66·0	61·0	70·0	74·0	78·0	83·0	85·0	79·0
London and North Western	62·7	65·0	65·7	68·0	69·0	61·0	73·0	76·0	81·0	85·0	86·0	80·0
London and South Western	63·8	65·7	66·4	67·0	67·0	71·0	73·0	77·0	80·0	84·0	86·0	81·0
London Electric	—	41·6	47·2	48·0	49·0	51·0	54.0	58·0	67·0	76·0	68·0	58·0
Metropolitan	—	49·6	57·2	57·0	61·0	62·0	64·0	68·0	75·0	79·0	77·0	71·0
Metropolitan District	—	40·3	48·5	51·0	55·0	59·0	62·0	66·0	74·0	81·0	73·0	62·0
Midland	62·8	63·4	63·9	64·0	65·0	66·0	69·0	73·0	78·0	83·0	84·0	80·0
North British	55·8	57·7	58·5	59·0	61·0	65·0	68 0	72·0	78·0	83·0	84·0	78·0
North Eastern	63·2	63·9	62·8	66·0	67·0	69·0	71·0	75·0	78·0	84·0	86·0	82·0
North Staffordshire	60·8	62·2	64·8	63·0	63·0	65·0	69·0	73·0	79·0	85·0	88·0	85·0
South Eastern and Chatham	58·9	59·9	63·8	64·0	65·0	65·0	67·0	71·0	78·0	83·0	86·0	77·0

capital issued were on the average 4·62 in 1922, as compared with 4·32 in 1921, 4·30 in 1920, 4·31 in 1919, and 4·17 in 1913.

Mileage:—The total length of road (route-miles) open for traffic at December 31, 1922, was 20,298 miles, an increase of 16 miles during the year. Expressed as single track, the total mileage of running lines was 36,787½ miles (an increase of 36 miles) and of sidings 14,799 miles (an increase of 73 miles)

Other Statistics:—Total engine-mileage in 1922 was 541 088,296, an increase of 74,854,251, or 16·56 per cent. compared with 1921. Coaching train-miles (239,440,135) increased by 16·56 per cent., freight train-miles (151,907,631) increased by 20·23 per cent., and shunting-miles (116,297,998)

CAPITAL AUTHORISED AND EXPENDED.

—	1922.	1921.	1920.
	£	£	£
Capital authorised	1,354 367,951	1,378,659,022	1,375,483,794
Capital created	1,291,935,670	1,318,377,747	1,318,1[illegible]6,692
Capital issued (including nominal additions)	1,273,170,530	1,289,737,072	1,289,182,167
Capital issued (excluding nominal additions)	1,093,335,447	1,088,526,752	1,088,196,875
Add: Balance of premiums and discounts	28,327,542	27,966,314	28,234,041
Deduct: Calls in arrear and amount uncalled	113,856	93,591	97,083
Capital receipts from capital issued	1,121,549,133	1,116,399,475	1,116,333,833
Capital receipts from other sources	3,019,591	3,286,237	3,249,416
Total capital receipts	1,124,568,724	1,119,685,712	1,119 583,249
Capital expenditure	1,174,479,870	1,170,904,465	1,165,793,066
Capital expenditure in excess of capital receipts	49,911,146	51,218,753	46,209,817
Total capital powers and other assets available for future expenditure	50,717,671	54,403,668	56,517,475

TABLE OF REVENUE RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.

	Year 1922.			Year 1921.		
—	Gross Receipts.	Expenditure.	Net Receipts.	Gross Receipts.	Expenditure.	Net Receipts.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Railway	219,330,693	174,844,342	44,486,351	217,796,991	226,707,460	Dr. 8,970,469
Road vehicles	154,355	154,577	Dr. 222	200,724	208,560	Dr. 7,836
Steamboats	4,146,319	3,881,079	265,240	4,277,155	4,994,316	Dr. 717,161
Canals	202,466	389,481	Dr. 187,015	384,743	702,060	Dr. 317,317
Docks, harbours, and wharves	7,856,306	6,103,117	1,753,189	6,832,449	7,143,266	Dr. 310,817
Hotels, refreshment rooms, and cars	6,460,671	5,628,434	832,237	6,762,931	6,277,031	485,900
Other separate businesses	72,944	73,915	Dr. 971	56,682	63,644	Dr. 6,962
Government compensation	—	—	—	51,339,393	—	51,339,393
Total	238,223,754	191,074,945	47,148,809	287,651,068	246,156,337	41,494,731
Proportion of amount receivable under Section 11 of Railways Act, 1921			1,152,775			4,478,250
Miscellaneous receipts (net)—						
Rents (houses, lands, hotels, lump-sum tolls, &c.)			3,565,830			3,299,624
Interest and dividends from investments in other companies			60,133			102,106
Transfer fees			34,541			21,185
General interest			2,258,610			858,595
Amount received from company working line or part of line			126,455			139,064
Joint lines			21,242			—
Special items			149,242			94,089
Total net income			54,517,637			50,487,644

STATEMENT SHOWING THE COST OF RUNNING THE RAILWAYS IN GREAT BRITAIN DURING THE PERIOD OF GOVERNMENT CONTROL OF THE RAILWAYS (1914 TO MARCH 31, 1920).

	Year 1913.	Period of Government Control.					
		Period Aug. 5 to Dec. 31, 1914.	Year 1915.	Year 1916.	Year 1917.	Year 1918.	Year ended March 31, 1920.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
RECEIPTS—							
Passenger Train Traffic	54,096,074	19,091,103	52,576,836	54,953,831	59,710,183	69,810,265	94,818,686
Goods Train Traffic	68,551,503	26,861,560	71,754,353	74,809,650	74,310,568	72,396,409	89,485,894
Estimated Amounts which would have been received for Government Traffic if charged for at pre-war authorised rates	—	3,500,000	10,279 104	20,649,126	35,698,554	41,917,024	18,264,182
TOTAL	122,647,577	49,452,663	134,610,293	150 412,607	169,719,305	184,132,698	202,568,762
Less—Expenses of Collection and Delivery	5,092,670	1,950 817	5,341,872	5,711,354	6,571,736	7,845,927	11,007,656
TOTAL TRAFFIC REVENUE EARNED	117,554,907	47,501,846	129,268,421	144 701,253	163,147,569	176,286,771	191,561,106
Mileage, Demurrage and Wagon Hire	150,679	1,719	9,844	9,115	4,958	—	5,956
Miscellaneous	995,349	414,623	1,079,779	1 160,717	1,126,903	1,297,550	1,840,901
TOTAL REVENUE EARNED	118,700,935	47,918,188	130,358,044	145,871,085	164,279,430	177,584,321	193,407,963
EXPENDITURE—							
Maintenance and Renewal of Way and Works	11,818,310	4,623,713	11,598,234	11,924,459	13,265,610	16,145,166	26,687,521
Maintenance and Renewal of Way and Works—Arrears to be carried out	—	800,264	2,984,757	5,055,609	6,282,179	6,485,228	897,650
Maintenance and Renewal of Rolling Stock	13,257,617	5,493,599	13,741,171	15,211,621	17,620,905	21,888,238	34,266,773
Maintenance and Renewal of Rolling Stock—Arrears to be carried out	—	315,446	2,476,753	3,202,694	3,667,993	3,327,049	13,085
Locomotive Running Expenses	17,130,661	6,918,659	19,195,992	22,604,085	24,742,848	29,973,666	46,257,129
Traffic Expenses	23,260,765	9,405,579	24,739,143	27,397,967	32,772,823	41,621,685	62,248,190
General Charges	2,598,209	1,094,913	2,635,550	2,692,066	2,885,972	3,140,849	4,318,168
Law Charges and Parliamentary Expenses	226,346	89,039	197,250	186,802	176,517	185,812	250,306
Compensation (Accidents and Losses)	1,158,451	293,760	1,176,858	1,250,914	1,275,191	1,456,430	2,100,296
Rates, Taxes, &c.	4,705,264	2,077,111	5,064,047	4,839,699	4,880,778	5,273,155	7,272,460
Government Duty	284,361	81,101	255,341	29[illegible],174	—	—	—
Payments under National Insurance Act, 1912	398,870	155,192	363,652	354,126	362,339	355,496	463,224
Running Powers	*108,699*	*811*	3,274	3,806	*1,209*	*1,665*	*1,839*
Mileage, Demurrage and Wagon Hire	239,916	28,126	51,136	45,961	63,942	165,745	397,057
Miscellaneous	157,139	74,722	190,639	207,596	252,789	340,392	465,763
Allowance to dependents of men serving with H.M. Forces	—	141,683	333,225	477,425	623,395	711,009	183,430
Watching, Patrolling, &c.	—	190,731	21,240	8,702	5,860	7,127	—
Payments to Staff—Armistice Day	—	—	—	—	—	250,913	—
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	75,127,210	31,782,832	85,028,262	95,756,706	108,877,932	131,326,295	185,819,213
BALANCE OF REVENUE EARNED OVER EXPENDITURE	43,573,725	16,135,356	45,329,782	50,114,379	55,401,498	46,253,026	7,588,750

Note 1.—COMPENSATION PAYABLE TO RAILWAY COMPANIES.—The sum receivable per annum by the Railway Companie as compensation during the period of Government Control is limited to the Net Receipts of the year 1913 wit the addition of 4 per cent. upon Capital Expenditure brought into use since the beginning of that year.

Note 2.—AUDIT.—The figures for the year ended March 31, 1920, are subject to audit, and as regards Governmen Traffic the rates at which the charges are to be raised are not finally agreed.

Note 3.—No sum has been allowed for any liabilities which may attach to the Government in respect of:—(*a*) Replacement of stock of stores and materials; (*b*) Abnormal wear and tear; (*c*) Arrears of maintenance othe than permanent way and rolling stock.

Note 4.—Arrears of maintenance—permanent way and rolling stock—are estimated at 1913 cost of ascertaine arrears plus 75 per cent. for additional cost of labour and material. The actual cost is not yet ascertainable but payments have only been made on the basis of a 15 per cent. addition.

Note 5.—There is a debit amount of £447,680 balance of expenditure over revenue for the year ended March 3 1920, on Pass Road Vehicles, Steamboats, Canals, Docks, Harbours and Wharves, Hotels, Refreshment Room and Cars, etc., thus reducing the net balance to £7,141,070. The Government Guarantee is:—

Standard year proportion of net Receipts	£47,440,000
Interest on capital works brought into use	1,050,600
Total Government Guarantee	£48,490,600
Less net Balance of Revenue over Expenditure	7,141,070
Net Government Liability for year ended March 31, 1920	£41,349,530

STATEMENT OF CAPITAL, REVENUE, WORKING EXPENSES, NET INCOME, DIVIDENDS, LARGEST STATIONS, AND ROLLING STOCK OF THE GROUPED § RAILWAY COMPANIES OF THE UNITED KINGDOM FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1922.

Company.	Total Expenditure on Capital Account.	Miles Owned, Shared & Worked.	Revenue.		Working Expenses.		Net Receipts.† (Rly.)	Miscellaneous Receipts (Net).†	Total Net Income.†	Divid'd on Ord. Stock.	Largest Station.	Rolling Stock.			
			Gross Receipts.†	Per Mile.	Amount.	P.c. on Gr. R'cpts.						No. of Locomot's.	No. of Coach. Veh's.	No. of Goods Veh's.	No. of Serv. Veh's.
	£		£	£	£		£	£	£	£ s d.					
Great Western.															
Great Western	158,579,992	8,437	38,523,415	4,566	31,102,976	81	7,420,439	856,185	8,276,624	8 0 0	Paddington	3,901	10,008	87,432	9,291
Midland & S. W. Junct.	1,902,416	63	146,491	2,325	123,326	84	23,165	641	23,806	—	—	29	134	260	119
Total......	160,482,408	8,500	38,669,906	4,549	31,226,302	80	7,443,604	856,826	8,300,430	—	—	3,930	10,142	87,692	9,410
London and North Eastern.															
North Eastern	98,641,578	1.866	22,178,008	11,885	18,144,052	82	4,033,956	389,753	4,423,709	7 10 0	Newcastle C.	2,156	4,065	123,823	3,964
Great Central	57,459,299	855	11,874,770	13,889	9,715,618	82	2,159,152	204,152	2,363,304	Nil.	Manch. L. R.	1,358	2,727	35.330	2,963
Great Eastern...............	56,069,006	1,191	12,606,550	10,585	10,970,895	87	1,635,655	181,445	1,817,100	2 15 0	Liverpool St.	1,343	5,548	27,213	2,891
Great Northern	54.853,265	1,051	12,928,174	12,301	10,398,127	80	2,530,047	318,147	2,848,194	4 0 0	King's Cross	1,359	3,221	38,771	2,868
North British	52,231,552	1,378	10,344,039	7,507	8,011,516	78	2,332,523	108.647	2,441,170	1 0 0	Waverley	1,075	3,576	55,806	3,164
Great North of Scotland	6,435,626	335	1,092,261	3,260	865.031	79	227,230	14,923	242,153	4 10 0	Aberdeen	122	766	3,602	125
Total......	325,740,326	6,676	71,023,802	10,639	58,105,239	82	12,918,563	1,217,067	14,135,630	—	—	7,413	19,903	284,545	15,975
London Midland and Scottish.															
London & N. Western*	197,905,293	2,708	45,496.005	16,801	36,517,287	80	8,978,718	1,208,581	10,187,299	8 10 0	Euston	5,123	14,176	109,061	9,877
Midland	130,474,448	2,169	28,932,380	13,339	23,114,278	80	5,818,102	1,076,058	6,894,160	8 10 0	St. Pancras	3,019	6,019	107,617	8,098
North Staffordshire	9,221,629	221	2,072,602	9,378	1,776,551	85	296,051	17,621	313,672	5 0 0	Stoke-on-Tr.	192	534	6,248	364
Furness	7,042,746	158	973,465	6,161	839,280	86	134,185	8,523	142,708	2 0 0	Barrow	136	361	7,365	373
Caledonian	56,305,498	1,114	9,652,757	8,665	7,384,737	76	2,268,020	211,603	2,479,623	5 7 6	Glasgow	1,070	3,040	51,536	1,786
Glasgow & S. Western...	20,240,929	493	3,903,152	7,917	3,210,233	82	692,919	76,823	769,742	5 10 0	St. Enoch	528	1,604	19,252	1,349
Highland	7,416,837	506	1,221,034	2,4 3	979,654	80	241,380	4,381	245,761	3 0 0	Inverness	173	789	2,718	114
Cock'rm'th K. & Penrith	464,058	31	77,924	2,514	62,907	81	15,017	952	15,969	3 0 0	—	—	—	—	—
Maryport and Carlisle ...	934,639	43	175,642	4,085	126,630	72	49,012	711	49,723	6 10 0	Carlisle ¶	33	71	1,404	69
Stratford-u'-Avon M. J.	679,881	68	87,010	1,280	80,530	93	6,480	960	7,440	0 10 0	—	13	28	130	36
Wirral	802,134	14	136,071	9,719	116,977	86	19,094	2,832	21,926	1 8 0	—	17	71	80	17
Total......	431,488,092	7,525	92,728,042	12,323	74,209,064	80	18,518,978	2,609,045	21,128,023	—	—	10,304	26,693	305,411	22,083
Southern.															
London & S. Western ...	51,617,222	1,019	11,401,801	11,189	9,183,932	81	2,217,869	406,010	2,623,879	8 0 0	Waterloo	912	3,818	14,625	698
London, Brighton, & S. C.	33,549,373	457	6,758,667	14,789	5,349,242	79	1,409,425	251,076	1,660,501	6 5 0‡	Victoria	619	2,591	10,151	684
South Eastern & Chat'm	63,0 9,895	638	9,410,922	14,751	7,228,431	77	2,182,491	51,441	2,233,932	6 0 0	Cannon St.	729	3,691	11,345	860
Isle of Wight Central ...	652,362	35	82,421	2,355	62,550	76	19,871	1,796	21 667	—	—	9	47	323	7
Total......	148.878.852	2,149	27,653,811	12 868	21,824,155	79	5,829,656	710,323	6,539,979	—	—	2,269	10,147	36,444	2,249
Total of four groups...	1,066,589,678	24,850	230,075,561	9.259	185,364.750	81	44.710,801	5,393,261	50,104.062	—	—	23,016	66.885	714.002	40.717

* Includes L. & Y. & North London.

† Exclusive of amounts received under Section 2 of Railways Act, 1921.

‡ Preference.

§ Ungrouped Railways on page 920.

¶ Largest on the system—Maryport is the largest belonging to the Company.

by 13·2 per cent. Coaching-train-miles (electric traction) increased from 30,903,033 to 32,081,716.

Compared with 1921, coaching train miles per train-hour increased from 13·24 to 13·85, and per engine-hour from 10·22 to 10·72, while freight train-miles per train hour increased from 8·81 to 8·85, and per engine-hour from 3·41 to 3·51.

The total number of ordinary passenger and workmen's tickets issued in 1922 was 1,194,682,116, as compared with 1,229,423,512 in 1921, a decrease of 2·83 per cent. Receipts from ordinary and workmen's tickets fell from £73,503,127 to £70,706,930. Season ticket receipts, on the other hand, increased from £11,967,422 to £12,051,-71. Parcel receipts, however, fell from £18,133,223 to £16,967,942.

The tonnage of goods and minerals conveyed in 1922 was 301,625,608, an increase of 83,744,325 tons, or 38 44 per cent. compared with 1921. In coal, coke and patent fuel there was an increase of 71,810,455 tons, or 55·97 per cent., in other minerals an increase of 9,617,302 tons, or 24·62 per cent., and in general merchandise an increase of 2,316,568 tons, or 4·58 per cent. Total goods train receipts in 1922 were £115,563,986, against £109,551,788 in 1921.

On standard-gauge railways the average haul was 52·51 miles compared with 57·58 in 1921, and the average receipt per ton-mile was 1·71¼*d.* in 1922 compared with 2·120*d.* in 1921. The average wagon-load increased from 5·07 tons to 5·52 tons, and the average train load from 121·17 to 127·54 tons, but the average length of haul fell from 57·58 miles to 52·51 miles. Reduced rates came into operation at various dates during the year and the average receipt per ton fell from 9*s.* 10·08*d.* to 7*s.* 6·08*d.*

Total railway traffic expenditure in 1922 was £174,409,620, or 80·24 per cent. of traffic receipts. Corresponding expenditure for 1921 was £225,971,352. Maintenance and renewal of way and works fell from £36,630,130 in 1921 to £28,538,124 in 1922; maintenance and renewal of locomotives and rolling stock from £49,289,330 to £32,211,104; locomotive running expenses from £52,652,267 to £40,064,498, and traffic expenses from £67,101,771 to £56,117,645.

CAPITAL OF NEW RAILWAY COMPANIES.

In place of the numerous separate railway companies, each with several descriptions of debentures, stock and shares, the Railways Act of 1921 has welded the whole of these railway companies, with a few minor exceptions, into four companies each with its huge capital divided into but a few classes. The division of capital, with the approximate amount of each class, is given in the list below :—

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

		Present Price.
Ordinary "A" (ranking with Deferred, not exceeding 3½ per cent.)	£2,480,198	35
Ordinary "B" (participating with Deferred if over 3½ per cent. on Deferred)	6,089,521	13
Preferred Ordinary (5 per cent.)	27,347,621	86
Deferred Ordinary	27,347,768	38
5 per cent. Preference	39,738,402	103
5 per cent. Redeemable Preference, 1924	1,000,000	98½
5 per cent. Redeemable Preference, 1926	175,302	98½
5 per cent. Guaranteed Preference	4,940,174	103½
4 per cent. Debenture †	35,155,987	85
Terminable Loans	573,032	—
Total	£144,848,005	—

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.

Ordinary	£42,440,851	110
Deferred Ordinary (ranking after Jan. 1, 1929)	437,040	—
5 per cent. Consolidated Preference	26,051,931	105
5 per cent. Consolidated Guaranteed	23,816,537	104½
5 per cent. Rent-charge	7,708,241	105½
4 per cent. Debenture	24,972,091	87
4¼ per cent. Debenture	1,009,494	90½
4½ per cent. Debenture	4,629,317	96½
5 per cent. Debenture	3,066,145	106½
2½ per cent. Debenture	1,727,037	53
3½ per cent. Loans	47,300	—
Total	£135,905,984	—

LONDON MIDLAND AND SCOTTISH RAILWAY.

		Present Price.
Ordinary	£87,445,567	105
4 per cent. Preference, 1923	29,766,902	82
5 per cent. Redeemable Preference *	790,000	99½
4½ per cent. Redeemable Preference *	1,500,000	98½
4 per cent. Preference	101,433,739	83
4 per cent. Guaranteed	31.406.555	84
4 per cent. Debenture	83,044,822	87
Total	£3 5,297,585	—

LONDON AND NORTH-EASTERN RAILWAY.

3 per cent. Debenture	ranking *pari passu*	£66,352,793	64
4 per cent. Debenture		33,617,629	85
4 per cent. 1st Guaranteed		29,838,251	84
4 per cent. 2nd Guaranteed		27,329,739	83
4 per cent. 1st Preference		48,145,988	83
4 per cent. 2nd Preference		65,683,531	82
5 per cent. Preferred Ordinary		41,873,116	87
Deferred Ordinary		35,514,228	32½
Total		£348,355,275	—
Total of new Railway Companies		£964,406,849	—

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* To be redeemed at par, June 30, 1926.

† Including £1,025,000 as equivalent of £800,000 Reading Annuities.

WEEKLY WAGES* OF RAILWAY SERVANTS FROM SEPTEMBER 20TH, 1920.

Porters	40*s.* to 4[illegible]*s.*	Shunters	46*s.* to 60*s.*
Parcel Porters	45*s.* to 54*s.*	Goods Porters	40*s.* to 47*s.*
Ticket Collectors	45*s* to 54*s.*	Checkers	46*s.* to 55*s.*
Passenger Guards	48*s.* to 60*s.*	Carmen	45*s.* to 52*s.*
Goods Guards	48*s.* to 60*s.*	Platelayers	40*s.* to 50*s.*

* Excluding War Bonus, if any.

WEEKLY WAGES FOR LADS ON RAILWAYS FROM OCTOBER 1ST, 1921.†

Age 15 or under	16s.	On reaching age 18	30s.
On reaching age 16	20s.	,, ,, ,, 19	30s.
,, ,, ,, 17	25s.	,, ,, ,, 20	Adult rate

† Does not apply to Clerks. Engine-cleaners, youths employed in or about Railway shops and hotels and on steamers.

DAILY RATES OF PAY OF RAILWAY DRIVERS, FIREMEN & CLEANERS FROM AUGUST 18TH, 1919.

Drivers.	Per day. s.	d.	*Firemen.*	Per day. s.	d.	*Cleaners.*	Per day. s.	d.
1st and 2nd years	12	0	1st and 2nd years	9	6	16 years of age and under	4	0
3rd and 4th years	13	0	3rd and 4th years	10	6	17 years of age and under	5	0
5th year	14	0	5th year	11	0	18 and 19 years of age	6	0
8th year	15	0				20 years of age and over	7	0

WEEKLY WAGE OF SIGNALMEN FROM MAY 1ST, 1922.

Class.	Average number of marks.*	Standard rate per week.	Class.	Average number of marks.*	Standard rate per week.
Special	375 and over	75s.	4	75 to 149	55s.
1	300 to 374	70s.	5	30 to 74	50s.
2	225 to 299	65s.	6	1 to 29	48s.
3	150 to 224	60s.			

* The whole of the signal-boxes on the Railways are classified, the class into which each post is placed being determined by the system of marks representing work done, etc.

RAILWAY POLICE FROM JANUARY 9TH, 1923.

Uniform Inspectors ... Detective Inspectors ...	Each man employed in these ranks is to be allocated by the employing company to one or other of the undermentioned three classes and to be paid the salary (or if the employing company so decide, the equivalent weekly wages) applicable to the classes in which he is placed.

RATE OF SALARY FOR EACH YEAR OF SERVICE.

Class.	1-2	3-4	5 years.
	£	£	£
3	250	260	270
2	280	295	310
1	330	345	360

In addition £10 8s. 0d. per annum (or 4s. per week, if paid weekly) for working at stations or depôts within 10 miles from Charing Cross.

UNIFORM CONSTABLES AND SERGEANTS.

Rank.	Weekly rates of Wages for each year of service in the various ranks.																					
	1		2		3		4		5		6		7		8		9		10		11 years	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Uniform Constable	63	0	64	0	65	0	66	0	67	0	68	0	69	0	70	0	71	0	72	0	73	0
Uniform Sergeant	75	0	76	6	78	0	79	6	81	0	82	6	84	0	—		—		—		—	
Detective	68	0	69	0	70	0	71	0	72	0	73	0	74	0	—		—		—		—	
Detective Sergeant	77	0	78	6	80	0	81	6	83	0	84	6	86	0							-	

Men in any rank who are not supplied by the employing Company with uniform, 4s. per week extra and 3s. per week extra if working at stations or depôts within 10 miles from Charing Cross.

HOME RAILWAY STOCKS AND SHARES (not grouped).

Railway.	Stocks.	Present Price.
Central London	Ordinary	57½
City and South London	4 per cent. Perpetual Debenture	83½
East London	Consolidated Ordinary	5
Liverpool Overhead	Ordinary	1 3/16
London Electric	,,	6
London Electric	4 per cent. Preference	81
Mersey	Ordinary	18
Metropolitan	Consolidated Ordinary	76
Metropolitan	3½ per cent. Preference	72
Metropolitan District	Ordinary	54
Metropolitan District	4½ per cent. First Preference	85½
Underground	6 per cent. Income Bonds, Redeemable	99
Ireland.		
Belfast and County Down	Ordinary	86
Cork, Bandon and South Coast	,,	36
Dublin and South Eastern	,,	20
Great Northern	,,	64⅜
Great Southern and Western	,,	51
Mid. Great Western	,,	39

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF PRINCIPAL RAILWAYS OF UNITED KINGDOM, WITH *OFFICERS AND OFFICIAL ADDRESSES.

Company.	Incrpd under pres Title.	Chairman.	General Manager. T. Traffic Manager.	Goods Manager. (I.) Indoor. (O.) Outdoor.	Locomotive Superintendent.	Secretary.	Superintendent.	Head Office.
Belfast and County Down	1846	Thomas Richardson	Charles A. Moore	......	J. L. Crosthwait	H. E. Mellor....	W. F. Minnis ..	Queen's Qy., Belfast.
Cheshire Lines Committee	1865	....	John E. Chainley	......	J. G. Robinson, O.B.E. ...	John E. Chainley	......	Liverpool.
Cork, Bandon, & Sth. Coast	1845	Theodore F. Carroll	John R. Kerr, D.L.	......	J. W. Johnstone	R. H. Leslie	W. C. R. Coe....	Cork Terminus.
Dublin & South Eastern ..	1906	Sir T. H. Gratton Esmonde, Bt.	M. J. Maguire ..	......	G. H. Wild	R. D. Griffith	......	Dublin.
Great Northern (Ireland)..	1876	Fane Vernon, D.L.	John Bagwell ..	R. Gamble......	G. T. Glover	J. B. Stephens ..	R. J. Moore	Amiens, Dublin.
Great Southern & Western (Ireland)	1844	Sir W. J. Goulding, Bt., P.C., D.L.	E. A. Neale	Geo. E. Smyth, O.B.E.	J. R. Bazin	Robert Crawford	P. J. Floyd	Dublin.
Great Western	1835	Rt. Hon. Viscount Churchill, G.C.V.O...	F. J. C. Pole	E. Lowther......	C. B. Collett, O.B.E.	A. E. Bolter ..	R. H. Nichols, O.B.E.	Paddington Stn., W 2
London & North Eastern..	1921	William Whitelaw	R. L. Wedgwood, C.B., C.M.G.	G. Marshall (S. Area) T. Hornsby (N.E. Area) J. C. Christie, O.B.E. (S. Area Scotland) S. R. Willox (N. Area Scotland)	H. N. Gresley, C.B.E.	James McLaren G. F. Thurston	W. Clow, O.B.E. (S. Area) H. A. Watson O.B.E. (N.E. Area) C. H. Stemp, O.B.E. (S. Area, Scotland) William Johnston (N. Area, Scotland)	Marylebone Station, N.W.1.
London, Midland & Scottish	1921	Lord Lawrence	Arthur Watson, C.B.E.	S. H. Hunt, C.B.E.	J. E. Anderson, O.B.E. ...	R. C. Irwin	J. H. Follows, C.B.E.	Euston Stn., N.W.1.
Londonderry & Lough Swilly	1853	J. B. Mullin, D.L.	H. Hunt	......	W. Napier	H. Hunt	......	Pennyburn, Londonderry.
Metropolitan	1853	Lord Aberconway, P.C. ..	R. H. Selbie, C.B.E.	W. Holt (T)	C. Jones........	W. H. Brown, J.P.	W. Holt	Baker Street.
Midland Great Western (Ireland)	1845	Maj. H. C. Cusack, J.P., D.L.	M. F. Keogh	......	W. H. Morton ..	Percy A. Hay ..	M. J. Ginnetty (Running)	Dublin.
Southern............	1921	Sir Hugh H. J. Drummond, Bt., C.M.G. ..	Sir H. A. Walker, K.C.B.	H. A. Sire, Chief Commercial F. H. Willis, Indoor Commercial G. T. Hedges, Outdoor Commercial	R. E. L. Maunsell (Chief Mechanical) A. D. Jones (Loco. Running)	Godfrey Knight	E. C. Cox, O.B.E. (Chief Operating)	Waterloo Stn., S.E.1
Underground Electric ...		Lord Ashfield	......	......	W. A. Agnew Mechanical)	J. C. Mitchell, J.P., F.C.I.S.	J. Thornton ..	Electric Ry. House, Westminster, S.W.1.

* Engineers and Solicitors shown on page 894.

RAILWAY ACCIDENTS DURING 1922 CAUSED BY THE RUNNING OF TRAINS OR THE MOVEMENT OF RAILWAY VEHICLES.

—	1922.						1921.	
	England and Wales.		Scotland.		Total. (Great Britain)		Total. (Great Britain)	
	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed	Injured.
Passengers :—								
In accidents to trains	5	385	...	21	5	406	18	589
From other accidents connected with the running of trains or the movement of railway vehicles	60	1,781	13	89	73	1,870	70	1,485
Total of Passengers	65	2,166	13	110	78	2,276	88	2,074
Servants :—								
In accidents to trains	3	78	1	5	4	83	10	75
From other accidents connected with the running of trains or the movement of railway vehicles	172	2,598	31	266	203	2,864	217	2,756
Total of Servants	175	2,676	32	271	207	2,947	227	2,831
Other Persons :—								
In accidents to trains	10	26	2	4	12	30	2	14
While passing over railways at level crossings	33	9	4	2	37	11	30	8
While trespassing on line	100	41	32	18	132	59	171	40
Suicides and attempted suicides	160	17	23	2	183	19	167	18
On business at stations and sidings	8	68	...	9	8	77	13	53
Miscellaneous (not included above)	2	16	2	2	4	18	10	22
Total of other Persons	313	177	63	37	376	214	393	155
Grand Total of Passengers, Servants, and Other Persons	553	5,019	108	418	661	5,437	708	5,060

NUMBER OF RAILWAY EMPLOYEES IN THE GRADES SPECIFIED, 1921 AND 1913.

Grade.	Staff at March, 1921.	Staff at December, 1913.
Capstan-men	1,864	1,879
Carters & Van-guards	17,769	25,509
Carriage cleaners	8,230	7,468
Carriage & Waggon examiners	5,919	4,105
Carriage & Wagon oilers and greasers	2,828	1,818
Chain-boys & Slipper-lads	50	460
Checkers	13,257	10,292
Clerks	93,373	75,900
Cranemen	2,186	1,865
Crossing-keepers	3,466	3,516
Engine-cleaners	21,203	19,074
Engine-drivers & Motormen	38,665	29,695
Firemen	37,097	27,177
Goods Guards	18,435	16,588
Passenger Guards	9,414	8,427

Grade.	Staff at March, 1921.	Staff at December, 1913.
Inspectors	9,016	10,392
Labourers	47,161	53,658
Lamp-men	2,049	2,100
Loaders & Sheeters	5,223	4,342
Mechanics & Artisans	118,444	88,854
Messengers	2,695	3,663
Number-takers	3,189	2,227
Permanent-way Men	74,510	71,593
Pointsmen	436	679
Policemen	2,985	2,441
Police Inspectors	251	
Porters—		
Goods	24,897	29,706
Passengers	35,553	30,856
Shunters	19,523	14,869
Shunt-horse Drivers	1,112	8,103

Continued next page.

RAILWAY COUNCILS.

Councils set up under Clause 63 of the Railways Act, 1921, provide for the following stages :—

(a) Local Departmental Committees (at stations and depôts). In operation April 3, 1922.

(b) Sectional Railway Councils (representing various groups of grades). In operation April 3, 1922.

(c) Railway Council (representing all grades covered by the scheme). Partially in operation.

(d) Central Wages Board

(e) National Wages Board.

RAILWAY ACCIDENTS DURING 1922 *not* CAUSED BY THE RUNNING OF TRAINS OR THE MOVEMENT OF RAILWAY VEHICLES.

—	1922.				1922.		1921.	
	England and Wales.		Scotland.		Total. (Great Britain)		Total. (Great Britain)	
	K.†	I.‡	K.	I.	K.	I.	K.	I.
Passengers :—								
a. While ascending or descending steps at stations	4	214	...	5	4	219	2	196
b. By being struck by barrows, by falling over packages, &c., on station platforms	...	107	...	1	...	108	...	114
c. From falling off platforms on to the ballast	...	52	...	...	...	52	2	76
d. By other accidents	3	188	...	4	3	192	...	178
Total of Passengers	7	561	...	10	7	571	4	564
Servants :—								
1. While loading, unloading, or sheeting wagons, trucks, and horse-boxes	2	1,956	...	141	2	2,097	...	2,098
2. While moving goods and luggage in stations, or sheds	...	969	...	67	...	1,036	...	1,041
3. While working at cranes or capstans	4	192	...	13	4	205	2	219
4. By the falling of wagon-doors, lamps, bales of goods, &c.	...	524	...	56	...	580	...	567
5. While attending to engines at rest	2	1,769	...	125	2	1,894	1	1,874
6. From falling off, or when getting on or off, engines or vehicles at rest	1	938	...	82	1	1,020	1	983
7. From falling off, or when getting on or off, platforms	2	361	...	29	2	390	...	345
8. From falling off ladders, scaffolds, &c.	6	365	1	37	7	402	15	415
9. By stumbling while walking on the line	1	720	...	43	1	763	2	815
10. By being trampled on or kicked by horses while engaged in railway work	...	32	...	3	...	35	1	69
11. From being struck by articles thrown from passing trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. From the falling of rails, sleepers, &c., when at work on the line	2	712	...	104	2	816	...	771
13. Otherwise injured when at work on the line or in sidings	2	1,833	...	144	2	1,977	5	1,909
14. Miscellaneous	10	1,707	...	99	10	1,806	3	1,772
Total of Servants	32	12,078	1	943	33	13,021	30	12,878
Other Persons :—								
On business at stations and sidings	6	305	6	34	12	339	9	348
Miscellaneous	15	81	...	13	15	94	14	123
Total of Other Persons	21	386	6	47	27	433	23	471
Grand Total	60	13,025	7	1,000	67	14,025	57	13,913

Continued from page 889.

Grade.	Staff at March, 1921.	Staff at December, 1913.
Signal Fitters & Telegraph Wiremen	1,792	4,288
Signalmen	31,952	29,467
Signal-box Lads	1,587	2,146
Station-masters, Yard-masters, &c.	8,757	10,210
Ticket Collectors	6,142	4,402
Watchmen	1,108	949
Working Foremen	1,873	—
Miscellaneous	92,370	37,605
Grand Total	766,381	639,323

United Kingdom—

Total Staff employed March 19, 1921	766,381
Less Staff employed by Railway Clearing Houses not recorded in 1913	3,022
Total Staff employed	763,359
December 31, 1913	639,323
Increase	124,036=19·4 per cent.

SUMMARY OF TOTAL STAFF EMPLOYED IN 1921 AND 1913.

Name of Company.	All Staff. At March 19, 1921.	All Staff. At December 31, 1913.
ENGLAND AND WALES.		
Alexandra (Newport & South Wales) Docks and Railway	1,707	540
Barry	4,206	1,663
Brecon & Merthyr Tydfil Junction	842	634
Cambrian	2,358	1,952
Cardiff	2,702	799
Cheshire Lines Committee	5,184	5,157
Furness	3,221	2,719
Great Central	36,378	31,588
Great Central & Midland Joint Committee	405	(*a*)
Great Eastern	44,602	33,014
Great Northern	38,190	34,523
Great Western	91,985	79,912
Great Western & Great Central Joint Committee	316	(*a*)
Hull & Barnsley	3,338	3,439
Lancashire & Yorkshire	45,386	39,407
Liverpool Overhead	473	339
London & North Western	101,483	87,948
London & South Western	31,247	24,091
London, Brighton & South Coast	18,285	15,585
London Electric	6,582	2,751
Maryport & Carlisle	644	482
Mersey	485	447
Metropolitan	4,114	4,256
Metropolitan & Great Central Joint Committee	518	(*a*)
Metropolitan District	3,412	2,324
Midland	81,731	71,193
Midland & Great Northern Joint Committee	2,626	2,471
Mid. & South Western Junction	700	541
Neath & Brecon	327	315
North Eastern	65,048	55,872
North London	1,993	1,819
North Staffordshire	6,577	5,117
Port Talbot Railway and Docks	738	544
Rhondda & Swansea Bay	324	616
Rhymney	1,923	1,723
Shropshire Union Railways & Canal	1,384	(*b*)
Somerset Joint Committee	1,736	1,501
South Eastern & Chatham Railway Companies' Managing Committee	27,017	22,456
Stratford-upon-Avon & Midland Junction	317	237
ENGLAND AND WALES—*continued.*		
Taff Vale	5,690	4,814
Wirral	445	328
Railway Clearing House	2,853	(*c*)
Other Companies *	4,139	6,163
SCOTLAND.		
Caledonian	29,316	23,345
Glasgow & South Western	12,142	9,735
Glasgow, Barhead & Kilmarnock Joint	1,147*	422
Great North of Scotland	3,528	2,518
Highland	3,490	2,711
North British	31,869	25,205
Port Patrick & Wigtownshire Joint Committee	445	273
Other Companies *	300	1,007
Total Great Britain	735,870	614,496
IRELAND.		
Belfast & County Down	1,167	829
Cork, Brandon & South Coast	650	497
County Donegal Railways Joint Committee	339	304
Dublin & South Eastern	1,657	1,316
Great Northern (Ireland)	6,969	5,365
Great Southern & Western	10,194	8,611
Londonderry & Lough Swilly	381	415
Midland Great Western of Ireland	4,253	3,329
Mildland Northern Counties Committee	2,765	2,625
Irish Railway Clearing House	169	(*c*)
Other Companies*	1,967	1,536
Total, Ireland	30,511	24,827
Total, United Kingdom†	766,381	(*c*)639,323
Manchester Ship Canal	1,415	2,610

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* Companies with a total staff of less than 300.
† Excludes Manchester Ship Canal.
(*a*) Included with parent companies.
(*b*) Included with London & North Western Railway.
(*c*) Staffs of Railway Clearing Houses not recorded in 1913.

LARGEST SIGNAL BOXES IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

Railway.	Station.	No. of Levers.	Whether Manual or Power.	Railway.	Station.	No. of Levers.	Whether Manual or Power.
G. & S. W.	Glasgow	488	Power*	L. & N. W.	Crewe	266	Power
Caledonian	Glasgow	374	Power	N. B.	Edinburgh	260	Manual
N. E.	York	295	Manual	L. & S. W	Waterloo	248	...
L. & N. W.	Euston	288	...	L. & N. W.	Crewe	247	Power
L. B. & S. C.	London Bridge	280	...	G. E. R.	Liverpool St.	244	Manual
L. B. & S. C.	Victoria	269	Power*	S. E. & C.	Cannon St.	243	...
N. E.	Newcastle	266	Power	G. W.	Birm'gh'm S. Hill	224	Power

* Points are worked by ordinary levers and the signals by power.

NOTABLE ACCIDENTS SINCE SEPTEMBER 1861 RESULTING IN LOSS OF LIFE.

Date.	Company.	Nature of Accident.	At	Number Killed.
Sept. 2, 1861	Hampstead J.	Collision bet. excursion and ballast train	Kentish Town	16
Oct. 13, 1862	N. British	Collision	Winchburg	15
Aug. 20, 1868	Lon. & N. W.	Irish mail in coll. with petroleum trucks	Abergele	33
June 20, 1870	Gt. Northern	Collision, excursion with goods	Newark	18
Sept. 10, 1874	Gt. Eastern	Collision, engine to engine	Thorpe	25
Dec. 24, 1874	Gt. Western	Broken tyre	Shipton	34
Aug. 7, 1876	Som. & Dor.	Collision	Radstock	15
Dec. 28, 1879	N. British	Train blown off the first Tay Bridge	Tay Bridge	73 drown'd
July 16, 1884	M. S. & L.	Crank axle broke	Penistone	24
Sept. 16, 1887	M. S. & L.	Express ran into race train	Hexthorpe	25
June 12, 1889	G. N. Ireland	Train divided, ran back	Armagh	80
July 27, 1903	Glas. & S. W.	Train ran into buffer stops	Glasgow	15
July 10, 1905	Lanc. & York.	Collision between two electric trains	Hall's Road	20
July 1, 1906	Lon. & S. W.	Derailment in consequence of excessive speed around curve	Salisbury	28
Dec. 28, 1906	N. B. & Cal.	Rear collision	Elliot Junction	22
Oct. 15, 1907	Lon. & N. W.	Derailment on curve at speed	Shrewsbury	18
Sept. 17, 1912	Lon. & N. W.	Derailment; high speed through crossover	Ditton Junction	16
Sept. 2, 1913	Midland	Rear collision, non-observance of signals	Aisgill	16
Jan. 1, 1915	G. E. R.	Signals overrun	Ilford	10
May 22, 1915	Caledonian	Coll., two pass. trains and troop special.	Gretna	227*
Aug. 14, 1915	Lon. & N. W.	Irish mail train derailed owing to displacement of coupling-rod on engine of passing express from Birmingham	Weedon	8
Dec. 18, 1915	N. Eastern	Double collision; fire	Jarrow	17
Dec. 19, 1916	L. & N. W.	Collision with shunting train	Wigan	2
Dec. 19, 1916	G. S. & W.	Collision	Kiltimagh	5
Jan. 3, 1917	N. B.	Collision, express and light engine	Ratho	12
Sept. 15, 1917	Military	Derailment	Yorkshire	4
Jan. 19, 1918	Midland	Landslide	Little Salkeld	6
July 17, 1920	L. & Y.	Collision, passing signals	Lostock Junction	4
Jan. 26, 1921	Cam.	Head-on collision, single line	Newtown-Abermule	17
July 8, 1921	East London	Goods and pass. trains in collision	Wapping station	2
Nov. 11, 1921	L. & N. W.	Loco. boiler explosion	Buxton	2
Nov. 26, 1921	Midland	Rear collision	Birmingham (N. St.)	3
Aug. 21, 1921	S. E. & C.	Workman's train over-ran platform; workmen alighting on line caught by light engine, and stationary train ran into by another workman's train.	Milton Range Halt.	5
Feb. 13, 1923	L.&N.E.(G.N.)	Collision, express and goods trains	Retford	3

* Including 3 Officers and 215 other ranks.

PRINCIPAL RAILWAY TUNNELS.

		M.	Yds.
Severn	Great Western	4	636
Totley	Midland	3	950
Stanhedge, Old	L. & N. W.	3	57
,, New	,,	3	57
,, Double Line	,,	3	60
Woodhead	Great Central	3	13
Chipping Sodbury	Great Western	2	913
Disley	Midland	2	346
Bramhope	North Eastern	2	234
Festiniog	North Western	2	206
Cowburn	Midland	2	182
Sevenoaks	S. E. & C.	1	1691
Rhondda	Rhondda & Swans. B.	1	1683
Morley	North Western	1	1590
Box	Great Western	1	1452
Catesby	Great Central	1	1237
Dove Holes	Midland	1	1224
Littleborough	Lanc. & Yorks.	1	1125
Vict. W'loo (L'pool)	L. & N. W.	1	1000
Bolsover	Great Central	1	864
Polhill	S. E. & C.	1	849
Glenfarg	North British	1	759
Queensbury	Great Northern	1	741
Merthyr	Great Western	1	735
Kilsby	North Western	1	666
Bleamoor	Midland	1	629
Shepherd's Well	S. E. & C.	1	605
Gidersome	L. & N. W.	1	571
Strood	S. E. & C.	1	563
Clayton	L. B. & S. C.	1	506
Oxted	Brighton & S. E. Jt.	1	506
Sydenham	S. E. & C.	1	440
Drewton	Hull & Barnsley	1	356
Merstham New (Quarry)	L. B. & S. C.	1	353
Wapping (L'pool)	North Western	1	351
Mersey	Mersey	1	350
Greenock	Caledonian	1	340
Bradway	Midland	1	267
Sough	Lancs. & Yorks.	1	255
Watford New	L. & N. W.	1	229
Abbot's Cliff	S. E. & C.	1	173
Corby	Midland	1	160
Halton	G.W. & L. & N.W Jt.	1	160
Wenvoe	Barry	1	108
Sapperton	Great Western	1	100
Sharnbrook	Midland	1	100
Glaston	Midland	1	82
Merstham Old	S. E. & C.	1	70
Midford	Som. & Dorset Jt.	1	69
Belsize	Midland	1	62
Watford Old	L. & N. W.	1	55
Glenfield	Midland	1	36
Claycross	Midland	1	24
Harecastle	North Staffordshire	1	3

Indian Railways, 1921–1922.

Railway and Year of Opening.	London Office or Headquarters.	Miles all gauges owned and worked.	Capital Outlay to end of Year.	Gross Receipts.	Working Expenses.	Per Cent. on Gross Receipts.	Net Receipts.	Dividend 12 Months Per Cent.	Train Mileage all Gauges Passenger and Goods.	No. of Locomotives.	No. of Passeng'r Vehicles.	No. of Goods Vehicles.
				Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	£ s. d.				
Assam (1881)	85 London Wall, E.C.	130	£2,060,000	17.16.337	12.38.692	72	4.77.645	8 0 0	—	33	78	1,330
Assam-Bengal (1892)	80 Bishopsgate, E.C.	1,021	£2,661,800	86.18.203	84.85.028	98	1.33.175	3 0 0	1,998,722	165	488	4,524
Barsi Light (1895)	Winchester House ...	118	—	£178,490	—	—	—	10 0 0	—	17	49	191
Bengal N. Western (1884)	237 Gresham House...	2,058	£6,239,829	3.07.15.339	1.38.78.998	46	1.68.36.341	11 0 0	2,882,097	344	1,113	9,033
Bengal-Dooars (1893)	132 Gresham House...	158	—	£181,168	—	—	—	—	—	16	60	461
Bengal-Nagpur (1880)	132 Gresham House...	2,697	£37,655,679	6.77.00.233	4.84.64.313	72	1.92.71.087	6 0 0	—	735	1,506	21,709
Bhavnagar (1880)	Bhavnagar, Para	278	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,484,000	24	130	570
Bombay, Baroda & C.I. (1860)	91 Petty France, S.W.	3,642	£48,170,102	10.32 38.837	7.49.67.047	73	2.37.71.790	6 0 0	16,679,737	889	2,547	18,537
Burma (1877)	199 Gresham House...	1,623	Rs.18.08.96.114	3.18.57.404	2.20.61.489	69	97.95.915	7 0 0	—	305	1,929	7.388
Darjeeling-Himalayan (1880)	Kurseong	147	Rs.1.02.31.000	—	—	—	7.10.000	—	539,328	28	143	468
Eastern Bengal (1862)	Barrackpur, Calcutta	1,738	Rs.38.60.94.970	4.42.96.639	3.76.49.787	85	66.46.852	—	8,045.541	535	2,029	13,936
East Indian (1854)	73-76 King WilliamSt.	2,773	£18,500,000	13.77.61.804	8.65.27.640	63	5.12.34.164	5 15 6	24,054.781	1,304	2,223	37,157
Gondal-Porbandar (1881)	Gondal...	232	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	24	115	450
Great Indian Peninsula (1853)	48 Copthall Avenue..	3,164	£6,075,000	15.04.90.036	11.26.76.836	75	3.78.13.200	3 7 6	21,488,901	1,357	2,406	19,113
Gwalior (1899)	Gwalior	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22	90	339
Jodhpur-Bickanir (1882)	Jodhpur	1,360	Rs.5.08.47.344	1.07.51.606	75.91.797	71	31.59.809	—	2,429,625	133	315	2,655
Junagad (1888)	Junagad	141	Rs.87.87.679	11.21.646	6.67.059	59	4.54.587	—	215.956	15	73	264
Madras-Southern Mah. (1856)	25 Buckingh'm Pal. Rd.	3,022	£10,001,000	6.71.25.486	4.69.06.696	70	2.02.18.790	7 10 0	10,996,827	593	1,876	12,477
Mysore-Arkisere (1881)	Mysore	401	£1,704,671	24.86.000	21.88.000	88	2.98.000	—	576,000	36	136	472
Nizam's (The) (1874)	Winchester House ...	912	£6,150,000	£1,846,729	—	—	—	—	—	135	289	2,959
North-Western State (1861)	Lahore	5,208	Rs.1.08.38.70.617	17.37.83.000	13.36.04.000	77	1.11.49.000	—	20,835,000	1,652	3,895	29,622
Oudh & Rohilkhund (1862)	Lucknow	1,610	Rs.24.52.73.000	3.42.58.000	2.51.10.000	73	91.48.000	—	6,294,000	292	1,110	8,534
Rohilkhund & Kumaon (1884)	237 Gresham House...	575	£1,784,934	62.38.000	33.60.000	54	28.78.000	11 0 0	1,129,000	73	283	2,227
South Indian (1860)	91 Petty France, S.W.	1,853	Rs.27.65.47.729	4.40.03.089	3.15.57.197	72	1.24.45.892	—	—	482	1,783	5,693

Operating figures for all Indian Railways:—

		1919-20.	1920-21.	1921-22.
Mileage open at close of the year	Miles	36,735	37,029	37,266
Total capital outlay, including ferries and suspense, on open lines (in thousands of rupees)	Rs.	5.66.37.77	6.26.80.53	6.30.06.15
Gross earnings (in thousands of rupees)	Rs.	89.15.32	91.98.76	92.89.00
Total working expenses (in thousands of rupees)	Rs.	50.65.65	60.29.04	70.80.07
Percentage of working expenses to gross earnings	per cent.	56·81	65·54	76·22
Net earnings (in thousands of rupees)	Rs.	38.49.67	31.69.72	22.08.93
Net earnings per train-mile	Rs.	2·37	1·96	2·03
Percentage of net earnings on total capital outlay	per cent.	6·80	5·06	3·07
Total, including miscellaneous, train-miles (in thousands)	Train-miles	162,161	161,802	170,942
Freight ton-mileage of goods (in thousands)	Ton-miles	20,401,656	19,920,888	21,420,748
Average miles a ton of goods was carried	Miles	232·33	227·56	237·23
Average rate charged for carrying a ton of goods one mile	Pies	4·43	4·62	4·70
Average rate per passenger mile	Pies	3·09	3·18	3·20
Passengers carried	No.	520,027,400	559,246,100	598,464,800
Weight of goods carried	Tons	87,630,000	87,542,000	88,000,000

THE RAILWAY CLEARING HOUSE.

This Institution was opened in Jan. 1842, and in addition to the work of clearing through bookings of passenger and luggage traffic, is the medium through which agreements relating to rates and fares, &c., are arrived at. *Chairman*, E. R. Turton, M.P.; *Secretary*, P. H. Price, O.B.E.; *Offices*, Seymour Street, N.W.

IRISH RAILWAY CLEARING HOUSE.

The Irish Railway Clearing House occupies much the same position to the railway system of Ireland as the (London) Clearing House does to the railways of Great Britain. It was established July 1, 1848. *Chairman*, Sir William J. Goulding, Bart.; *Secretary*, Peter J. Brennan; *Offices*, 5 Kildare Street, Dublin.

ENGINEERS AND SOLICITORS OF PRINCIPAL RAILWAYS.*

Railways.	Engineer.	Solicitors.
Belfast & County Down	P. A. Arnott	E. & R. D. Bates.
Cheshire Lines Committee	A. P. Ross	C. E. Pinfold.
Cork, Bandon & South Coast	John R. Kerr, B.E.	Arthur Julian.
Dublin & South Eastern	C. E. Moore	Sir John O'Connell.
Great Northern (Ireland)	F. A. Campion	Cecil Baillie-Gage.
Great Southern & Western (Ireland)	J. F. Sides	Croker Barrington.
Great Western	W. W. Grierson, O.B.E.	A. G. Hubbard.
London & North Eastern	C. J. Brown, C.B.E., Southern Area C. F. Bengough, N. Eastern Area W. A. Frazer, Southern Scottish Area Jas. A. Parker, Northern Scottish Area	T. Chew.
London, Midland & Scottish	E. F. C. Trench, C.B.E.	H. L. Thornhill.
Londonderry & Lough Swilly	R. B. Newell	J. Tracy.
Metropolitan	E. A. Wilson	I. Buchanan Pritchard.
Midland Great Western (Ireland)	A. W. Bretland	F. de V. White, LL.D.
Southern	A. W. Szlumper, C.B.E.	William Bishop.
Underground Electric	A. R. Cooper	Bircham & Co.

* For other Railway Officers see page 888.

Indian Railways.

THE construction of Railways in India commenced in 1853, and the total length open at the close of the year 1922 was 37,266 miles. They have in their service 751,752 employees, of whom 6,901 are Europeans, 11,699 Anglo-Indians, and 733,152 Indians. The following are the principal Officials of the Government of India Railway Department:—

Government of India Railway Department (Railway Board).

Chief Commissioner, C. D. M. Hindley, M.A., M.I.C.E.
Members, Col. W. D. Waghorn, C.B., C.M.G.; E. A. Bell, C.I.E.
Government Director, * G. Deuchars.
Secretary, R. McLean, B.Sc.
Chief Engineer, G. Richards, B.A., F.C.H.

India Office (Railway Department),
Whitehall, London, S.W. 1.

Secretary, W. Stantiall.
Government Director, G. Deuchars.
Con. Engrs., Messrs. Rendel, Palmer & Tritton.

Total gross earnings of all the railways in India during 1921–22 were about Rs. 92·89 crores, of which the Imperial Government's share was Rs. 81·87 crores, Provincial Governments Rs. 0·02 crore, District Boards Rs. 0·25 crore, Indian States Rs 3·46 crores, and private companies Rs 7·29 crores. Gross receipts from State-owned railways were Rs 81·69 crores and working expenses Rs 65·67 crores, leaving net receipts of Rs. 16 crores, which represent 2·75 per cent. on the total capital, as compared with 4·74 per cent. for 1920–21, and 6·28 per cent for 1919–20. The net receipts are, however, insufficient to provide for "other liabilities," which include Rs. 19 crores for interest, Rs. 5·51 crores for annuities and sinking fund, and Rs. 1·06 crores for companies' share of surplus profits, and the final result is a net loss to the State of Rs. 9,27,30,501. This means that for the first time since 1900 the railways have fallen from the status of an important source of revenue to the country and have added to the Government's annual liability. As the report points out, however, the railways have not ceased to be a paying proposition and the poor results are not due to faults in the administration. They are suffering from a combination of unfavourable factors which have similarly affected every form of business in the world. Working expenses have risen to an unprecedented degree, and the earning power of the lines has not responded because trade was almost at a standstill.

Even under these unfavourable conditions the total earnings of all lines were Rs. 92·89 crores in 1921–22 as compared with Rs. 91·98 crores in 1920–21. Passenger traffic earnings (Rs. 34,29,31,000) were less by Rs. 47,34,000 on account of the shorter distances travelled by third-class passengers. In goods traffic, on the other hand, though the tonnage lifted (86,248,000) showed a decrease of over a million tons, the earnings (Rs. 49,52,32,000) went up by Rs. 1½ crores. This is explained by a fall in the quantity of commodities carried at cheap rates, principally coal, accompanied by increases in some of the better paying commodities. Other contributory causes were the increase of rates for coal carried for use by the public and the withdrawal of concession rates in some cases.

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* Address—India Office, Whitehall, S.W. 1. All others at Simla, India.

Working expenses in 1921–22 were 76·22 per cent. of gross earnings, as compared with 65·54 per cent. in 1920–21 and 56·81 per cent. in 1919–20. In 1913–14 the percentage was 51·79. Compared with 1919–20 there was an increase in all departments, but nearly half of the total increase occurred in the locomotive department alone because of the high price of fuel. This is temporary, and so are the heavier renewals of permanent-way, locomotives, carriages and wagons which are caused by overtaking war arrears. In all departments, however, the rise in the cost of wages constitutes the most difficult problem which still awaits solution.

During the year under review 125·14 miles of new lines were opened for public traffic, about one-third of which represented mileage built by Indian States, and about half by private companies. Government lines opened during the year were 25·64 miles in length and were intended chiefly for military purposes. The total railway mileage is now 37,266.

NOTE:—At the standard rate of exchange of Rs. 10 to the pound sterling, which has been adopted, with effect from the beginning of the official year 1920–21, in accordance with the proposals of the Currency Commission, a lakh of rupees (Rs. 1.00.000) is equivalent to £10,000, and a crore of rupees (100 lakhs) to £1,000,000.

RAILWAY SPEED (Year 1923).

The Longest Runs without Stoppage are made by the Companies as under:—

Company.	Old Company.	Train.	From.	To.	Time.	Distance.	Average Speed.
					H. M.	Miles.	
Great Western	G. W.	10.30 A.M.	Paddington	Plymouth, W. Rd.	4 7	225¾	54·8
London Midland & Scottish	L. & N. W.	8.45 P.M.	Euston	Chester	3 33	179¼	50·5
London & North-Eastern	G.N.	5.30 P.M.	King's Cross	Doncaster	2 56	156	53·2
London & North-Eastern	G.E.	12.25 P.M. D. 1.10 P.M. U.	Liverpool Street	North Walsham	2 45	130¼	47·3
London & North-Eastern	N.E.	11.18 A.M.	Newcastle	Edinburgh	2 27	124½	50·8
London Midland & Scottish	Mid.	9.0 A.M. 1.50 P.M.	St. Pancras	Nottingham	2 15	123½	54·9
London & North-Eastern	G.C.	6.20 P.M.	Marylebone	Leicester, *via* Wycombe	1 54	107½	56·6
London Midland & Scottish	Cal.	10.0 A.M. U.	Carlisle	Glasgow	2 14	102¼	45·8
London Midland & Scottish	G. & S.W.	11.24 P.M. U.	Kilmarnock	Carlisle	1 51	91	49·2
Southern	L. & S.W.	12.30 P.M. U.	Salisbury	Exeter	1 42	88	51·8
Southern	L.B. & S.C.	11.35 A.M. D. 1.35 P.M. D.	Victoria	Fratton	1 50	84½	46·0
Southern	S.E. & Chat.	10 50 A.M. D. 11 [illegible] A.M. D. 2.0 P.M. D.	Victoria	Dover Marine	1 43	78	45·4
London & North-Eastern	N.B.	4.12 A.M. D.	Edinburgh	Dundee	1 19	59¼	45·0
Great Northern (Ireland)	—	6.35 P.M. D.	Dublin	Dundalk	1 3	54½	51·7
Great S. & Western (Ireland)	—	5.37 P.M. C.	Maryborough	Dublin	1 3	51	48·6
Mid. Gt. Western (Ireland)	—	6.6 P.M. U.	Dublin	Mullingar	1 14	50	40·5

The Fastest Running, without Stoppage, is made by the Companies as under:—

Company.	Old Company.	Train.	From.	To.	Time.	Distance.	Average Speed.
					H. M.	Miles.	
Great Western	—	3.43 P.M.	Swindon	Paddington	1 15	77¼	61·8
London & North Eastern	N.E.	8.59 P.M.	Darlington	York	0 43	44⅛	61·5
London & North-Eastern	G.C.	4.30 A.M.	Leicester	Arkwright Street	0 22	22½	61·5
Great Western	G.W.	11.15 A.M. 1.0 P.M.	Paddington	Bath	1 45	106⅞	61·1
London Midland & Scottish	L. & N.W.	1.0 P.M. 6.20 P.M.	Birmingham	Coventry	0 19	19	59·7
London Midland & Scottish	Cal.	4.43 P.M.	Forfar	Perth	0 34	32½	57·4
Southern	S.E. & C.	6.0 P.M.	Tonbridge	Ashford	0 28	26½	56·8
London Midland & Scottish	Mid.	5.53 P.M.	Kettering	St. Pancras	1 17	72	56·1
London & North-Eastern	G.N.	7.41 P.M. 7.57 P.M.	Grantham	Doncaster	0 55	50½	55·1
Southern	L. & S.W.	5.25 P.M.	Basingstoke	Surbiton	0 39	36	55·1
Great Northern (Ireland)		6.45 A.M.	Dublin	Drogheda	0 36	32	53·0
Southern	L.B. & S.C.	6.35 P.M.*	Brighton	East Croydon	0 46	40¼	52·6
Cheshire Lines Committee	—	14 trains	Manchester	Warrington	0 18	15¾	52·3
London & North-Eastern	N.B.	9.42 P.M.	Cowlairs	Edinburgh	0 53	45¾	51·9
London & North-Eastern	G.E.	10.19 P.M.	Shenfield	Prittlewell	0 24	20¾	51·8
London Midland & Scottish	G. & S.W.	5.10 P.M.	†Glasgow	Ayr	0 50	41½	49·7
Great S. & Western (Ireland)	—	5.37 P.M.	Maryborough	Dublin	1 3	51	48·6
London & North-Eastern	G.N.S.	11.20 A.M.	Huntly	‡Schoolhill	0 51	40½	47·5
London Midland & Scottish	N.S.	12.43 P.M.	Macclesfield	Stoke	0 27	19⅞	44·0
London Midland & Scottish	High's.	6.25 P.M.	Blair Atholl	Perth	0 50	35¼	42·3

* Sundays only. † and 8.25 A.M. Ayr to Glasgow. ‡ Aberdeen ticket Platform.

HIGHEST ALTITUDES REACHED BY BRITISH RAILWAYS.

Railway.	Summit.	Height.
		feet.
Snowdon Mountain (Rack)	Snowdon Summit	3,140
London Midland & Scottish (H.R.)	Dalnaspidal	1,485
London & North-Eastern (N.E.R.)	Weatherhill	1,444
Great Western	Princetown	1,373
London & North-Eastern (N.E.R.)	Stainmore	1,369
London & North-Eastern (N.B.R.)	Between Currour and Tulloch	1,350
Great Western (B. & M.R.)	Between Dowlais Top and Fochriw	1,314
London Midland and Scottish	Waenavon	1,286
London Midland & Scottish & G. W. Joint	Between Nantybwch and Rhymney Bridge	1,216
London Midland & Scottish (M.R.)	Between Hawes and Kirkby Stephen	1,166

HIGHEST ALTITUDES ON WORLD'S RAILWAYS.

Railway.	Summit.	Height.
		feet.
Antofagasta & Bolivia, Chili	Collahuasi	15,809
Peruvian Central, Peru	Galera Tunnel	15,583
Pike's Peak, U.S.A.	Pike's Peak	14,147
Jungfrau, Switzerland	Jungfrau	11,342
Transandine Railway, Argentine	La Cumbre	10,466
Interoceanic, Mexico	Nanacamilpa	8,400
Uganda	Kikuyu	7,857
Ceylon Government (2 ft. 6 in. gauge)	Kandapola	6,316
Canadian Pacific, Canada	Stephen	5,296
St. Gothard	Gothard	3,789

STATEMENT OF CAPITAL, REVENUE, WORKING EXPENSES, NET INCOME, DIVIDENDS, LARGEST STATIONS, AND ROLLING STOCK OF THE RAILWAY COMPANIES OF THE UNITED KINGDOM, NOT GROUPED, FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1922.

Continued from page 885.

COMPANY.	Total Expenditure on Capital Account.	Miles Owned, Shared & Worked.	REVENUE.		WORKING EXPENSES.		NET RECEIPTS.* (RLY.)	MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS (NET).*
			Gross Receipts.*	Per Mile.	Amount.	P.c. on Gr. R'c'pts.		
			Electric.					
Metropolitan	19,182,672	65	1,976,466	30,407	1,397,233	71	579,233	260,815
Central London	4,618,550	7	613,920	87,703	413,590	67	200,330	71,362
City and South London	3,419,288	7	409,216	58,45	212,445	52	196,771	28,055
London Electric	18,426,095	24	1,977,599	82,400	1,137,595	58	840,004	138,664
Metropolitan District	12,500,385	28	1,776,164	63,434	1,218,826	62	557,338	167,880
			Irish.					
Belfast & County Down	1,625,576	80	402,775	5,035	349,538	87	53,237	4,365
Cork, Bandon & S. Coast	883,551	94	113,356	1,206	105,646	93	7,710	1,099
Dublin & South Eastern	2,766,207	156	510,374	3,272	421,656	83	88,718	8,205
Great Northern	9,998,460	617	2,162,174	3,504	1,874,387	87	287,787	30,236
Great S'thern & Western	15,009 967	1,151	2,471,460	2,147	2,536,718	—	Dr. 65,258	23,706
Londonderry & L'h Swilly	170,738	99	59,376	603	82,374	—	Dr. 22,637	3,033
Midland Great Western	7,221,525	538	1,327,999	2,468	1,040,582	78	287,417	5,507

COMPANY.	TOTAL NET INCOME.*	DIVIDEND on Ord. Stock.	Largest Station.	ROLLING STOCK.			
				No. of Locomot's.	No. of Coach. Veh's.	No. of Goods Veh's.	No. of Serv. Veh's.
	Electric.						
Metropolitan	840,048	3 10 0	Moorgate St.	38	110	552	98
Central London	271,692	4 0 0	—	—	257	—	23
City and South London	224,826	4 0 0	—	40	157	—	10
London Electric	978,668	4 0 0	—	—	533	—	16
Metropolitan District	725,218	3 0 0	Earl's Court	6	534	—	61
	Irish.						
Belfast & County Down	57,602	5 0 0	Belfast	30	203	703	42
Cork, Bandon & S. Coast	8,809	2 0 0	Cork	20	68	445	23
Dublin & South Eastern	96,923	1 0 0	Westl'd Row	64	268	1,063	73
Great Northern	318,023	5 0 0	Amiens St.	202	674	5,988	467
Great Southern & Western	Dr. 41,552	3 0 0	Waterford	329	908	7,875	627
Londonderry & L'h Swilly	Dr. 19,604	3 10 0	Londonderry	17	52	274	7
Midland Great Western	292,924	4 0 0	Broadstone	139	399	2,861	260

* Exclusive of amounts received under Section 2 of Railway Act 1921.

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THE CIRCUIT OF THE WORLD
IS
THE SPHERE OF BRITISH ENTERPRISE

BRITISH EMPIRE INDUSTRIES
SECTION

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BRITISH SHIP-REPAIRING.

By JOSEPH L. CAROZZI, Editor of "Syren and Shipping."

THE consensus of opinion amongst British ship-repairers is that 1923 has been a very bad one for the industry. There was a slight indication at the beginning of the year that the conditions were improving, and a period of normal employment was anticipated. Unfortunately, however, this early promise did not fructify, and the balance-sheets of the firms engaged in the business, as well as the domestic budgets of the workers, will afford ample corroboration of the fact that 1923 has been an unsatisfactory year. The causes of this are not far to seek. Freights have shown a declining tendency right through the year, with the result that when a shipowner had a vessel upon which repairs were necessary he often laid her up instead of putting her in the hands of the repairers, because he realised that were he to continue running her his voyage accounts would show, if not an actual loss, very little profit indeed. Thus ships, the overhaul of which would have provided many welcome jobs, were relegated to the tiers of idle ships lying up in the Fal, the Tyne, the Clyde reaches and the lesser-used docks of some of our principal ports. Another factor which told against the industry was the falling off in orders for the conversion of steamers from coal to oil-burning. During 1922 this section of the industry was kept fairly busy, but the returns for last year show that shipowners regard the economies secured by oil-burning with less enthusiasm than they did a year or two back. No doubt the explanation is that they are face to face with such stringent conditions that they do not feel inclined to indulge in any expenditure—economical though it may be—unless it is absolutely necessary to keep the ship in commission. But besides these reasons there is another and greater one which has exerted its malevolent influence upon British ship-repairing. This is the regrettable friction between employers and employed. It is peculiarly unfortunate that these labour troubles should have been so persistent during 1923, because the position on the Continent was such that the competition of foreign firms was much less in evidence than it was during the previous year. The restriction of the coal output of the Ruhr increased the price of fuel at Hamburg, Rotterdam and Antwerp very considerably, and, in addition to this, shipyard workers demanded higher wages, and thus the Continental ship-repairer, hampered as he was by unstable exchanges, found that he was not able to quote so successfully against his British competitors as during 1922. This increase in Continental prices assisted the British ship-repairer, but not to the extent which it would had the labour conditions here been more favourable. Still, there were certainly fewer British ships sent to Continental yards for overhaul and repair during 1923 than in the previous year, while at the same time the foreign tonnage which came into the hands of British firms was, if anything, larger. There can be no question that when the shipping industry recovers from the depression under which it labours, the ship-repairing business will be found thoroughly competent to deal with any calls made upon it. The general policy which firms have adopted is that of preparing for the improved trade when it comes. In this connection, it may be noted that considerable progress has been made during the year with the big ship-repairing and overhauling establishments which are being provided by Messrs Harland and Wolff in the Port of London. The largest of these will be situated at King George V. Dock. It will extend to some 14 acres, and be equipped with the most modern types of shipyard and engineering machinery. Elsewhere on the Thames there will be subsidiary yards and shops under the same organisation, where, in particular, engineering repairs will be carried out at the shortest notice. As many of the larger boats which come up the Thames have been built by Messrs. Harland and Wolff, it follows that these new works will provide facilities which will be much appreciated by the ship-owners concerned. Not the least interesting feature of the equipment of these works will be a floating dock capable of taking the average size vessel which uses the London docks. During the year an agreement was come to between certain North Atlantic steamship companies as to the curtailment of services during the winter, an arrangement which enables the companies concerned to lay off for repair or overhaul any other vessels without impairing the efficiency of the service. This principle of withdrawing boats during a slack season is likely to be extensively followed, and it is calculated to have a stabilising effect upon the ship-repairing industry, as it will be known that big liners will come off for overhaul at a certain definite time. Under this arrangement the *Olympic*, *Mauretania* and *Homeric* were withdrawn from service at the close of the North Atlantic passenger season. Each of them will be reconditioned and will resume operations in the spring of this year. The *Mauretania* job will be a very interesting one, as, in addition to a general overhaul, her turbines will be re-bladed. The *Homeric*, the largest reciprocating-engined vessel in the world, will be adapted to burn oil fuel under her boilers instead of coal.

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REPAIR WORKS

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SHIPS' COMPOSITIONS AND PAINTS.

By Sir WILLIAM MAXWELL, K.B.E.

PAINT in its simplest form consists of powder colour, or "pigment," mixed with a liquid vehicle which serves the double purpose of enabling the colour to be spread evenly over the surface to be painted, and then, on "drying," of binding the particles of colour together to form a durable film. The purpose of this film is either to protect the surface of the material and to enhance its appearance, or, in the case of ships, to prevent the growth of weed, grass, barnacles, &c.

The pigments used may be metallic salts alone or in combination, or dye colours precipitated on to finely powdered earths.

The liquid vehicle may take a variety of forms, according to the purpose for which the paint is required. Of the "drying" oils, linseed oil is by far the most important, used either in the raw state or "boiled"—a process which consists of heating the oil in the presence of some "drier" such as litharge or a manganese salt. On exposure, the "drying" oil combines with the oxygen of the air, more or less rapidly, according to the proportion of chemical products added in order to assist this oxidation. Such a paint is termed an "oil paint," to distinguish it from "varnish paint," in which the oil vehicle is replaced by a combination of gums or resinous materials alone, or with the addition of oil and thinned out with a suitable solvent. After application the solvent evaporates, leaving a resinous film which may or may not continue to harden still further by the process of oxidation, according to the type of paint.

Paint may be applied merely as a protective coating: to protect the surface (wood, iron, steel, stone, cement or whatever it may be) against the destructive action of the atmosphere, water, acids, or acid and other chemical fumes, or even as a proofing material against the penetration of such materials as petroleum, motor spirit, &c. Each of these cases is a study in itself, and in few other industries has chemistry played so important a part in solving the problems presented. Not only the vehicle used, but also the pigment adopted, has to be studied with a view to producing a chemically stable film that will adhere to the particular surface in question, and last for as long a period as possible as a protection against the action to which the surface will be exposed.

These problems are rendered still more complicated when it is required to produce a paint fulfilling such difficult conditions and at the same time having to be of a particular colour. An otherwise perfect composition may be rendered worthless by the introduction of certain colours which set up chemical action on other ingredients of the paint. Even in the case of ordinary oil or coloured enamel paints, the chemistry of the pigments is of primary importance, as unskilled mixing of certain colours together may produce chemical reactions which, although not immediately evident, may, in a short time, cause the disintegration of the paint film.

Another important point in the case of iron structures subjected to the varying temperature of the air, and the consequent expansion and contraction of the iron, is the necessity of producing a paint film which, after the initial drying, will remain elastic. The Chemical Laboratory has done much to produce such a paint, both by the selection of first-class materials after careful chemical analyses and the judicious blending of oils and pigments, as well as by the exclusion of all resinous materials or chemical products likely to produce cracking of the paint film.

One of the most astounding and certainly, both from a chemical and economical point of view, most interesting developments of scientific paint-making during the last fifty years has been the production of special compositions for protecting the bottoms of ships. To trace the history of these paints step by step is beyond the scope of these notes, but, briefly, it was the advent of iron ships that brought with it the problems of corrosion and fouling—that is, the marine growth which attaches itself to objects immersed for any length of time in the sea.

Copper sheathing, formerly applied to wooden vessels, in order to prevent the growth of weeds and barnacles as well as the ravages of the boring worm, could not be applied to iron vessels, owing to the galvanic or electrolytic action set up between two such metals as iron and copper when immersed in a salt solution. A protective layer of wood was tried before covering the bottom with copper sheets, but this soon became impregnated with sea-water, and the corrosive action continued as before. Experiments were then made to produce anti-fouling paints. By a continual process of trial and elimination of various antiseptic and toxic compounds, coupled with close study of the complex chemical reactions, it has been possible to produce a composition, applied just like an ordinary paint, which is acted upon by the sea-water in such a way as to cause a gradual emanation of a poisonous compound, thus killing in the germ stage all that varied animal and vegetable marine life which would otherwise adhere to and develop on the ship's bottom.

Such a paint, however, is itself very corrosive if allowed to be directly in contact with the iron or steel plates. This defect has been overcome by further study of the chemical reactions produced, and for some time it has been the general practice to apply a first coating of a special anti-corrosive paint to insulate from the ship's bottom the last or anti-fouling coating.

The economical importance of a reliable anti-fouling paint can readily be appreciated when it is considered that on an unprotected ship there may accumulate, in a comparatively short time, tons of barnacles and weed, thereby reducing the speed of the vessel by several knots. In the case of warships the importance of speed is obvious, but in the case of merchant vessels the fact is sometimes overlooked that if the ship's bottom is allowed to become foul through the use of an ineffective anti-fouling paint, a day or two's delay may result in even a short voyage, with consequent high fuel consumption and extra wages, to say nothing of valuable time lost to the owners of the vessel, such monetary losses being out of all proportion to the cost of a reliable composition.

Britishers have long realised the importance of protecting and maintaining property in general, on land or afloat, and perhaps that, coupled with the results of highly organised chemical research, is why British paints enjoy a reputation unequalled by any other in the world.

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LIFE RAFTS AND BUOYANT APPARATUS FOR OCEAN-GOING CRAFT.

By ERNEST W. BLOCKSIDGE, M.I.N.A., Author of "Ships' Boats."

"SAFETY of Life at Sea" is a subject of the greatest importance to the travelling public. It is one which demands the close attention of the naval architect, shipbuilder and shipowner.

The difficulties confronting the ship's officers, when it becomes necessary to abandon a large passenger vessel at sea after casualty, and transfer 4,000 people from her decks in 66 lifeboats safely to the water, cannot be fully realised by the "man in the street." It is the constant desire of the responsible Government authority and the shipowner to reduce the perils to which passengers and crews would be exposed under such circumstances; consequently, the rules for controlling the equipment of vessels with suitable life-saving appliances are periodically revised.

In the year 1894 the Board of Trade was empowered to appoint a Committee of fifteen gentlemen representative of all the shipping interests, for the purpose of advising the Board on the preparation of rules for life-saving appliances. This elected body is known as the Merchant Shipping Advisory Committee.

The attention of the whole civilised world was focussed on the inquiry into the circumstances attending the remarkable and regrettable disaster to the *Titanic* which occurred in mid-Atlantic just before midnight on the 14th April, 1912, when 60 per cent of the persons on board were drowned.

Immediate steps were taken by the Board of Trade, through their Advisory Committee to formulate new regulations for the purpose of avoiding in the future a repetition of the conditions which attended this disaster, and their recommendations were published in July, 1912.

The principal requirement of the Rules for Life Saving Appliances, issued in 1913 and 1914 as a result of the Advisory Committee's suggestions, was that lifeboats should be carried on all foreign-going passenger vessels in sufficient number to accommodate all persons on board, and it is around this enactment there has been much discussion since the introduction of the Rules.

Experience during the early stages of the submarine war on merchant vessels prompted the Board of Trade to issue a circular to shipowners urging the necessity of carrying light rafts or buoyant apparatus on all vessels, in addition to the statutory equipment of lifeboats. This type of life-saving equipment was the means of saving a large number of lives, and in certain instances, when time did not permit of the lifeboats being lowered, rafts were the only available means for saving life.

It has been fully realised by the Merchant Shipping Advisory Committee that the experience gained under the working of the Rules for Life Saving Appliances makes it very doubtful whether modern legislation has been as effectual as was anticipated when the Rules were issued in 1914. The Committee, therefore, have again given careful consideration to the whole subject and have formulated recommendations for adoption by the Board of Trade.

It is now considered that rafts of sufficient strength to be thrown from a vessel's deck, and strong enough to *carry* persons *out* of the water rather than *support* them *in* the water, could not, in the opinion of the Committee, be handled without mechanical appliances.

The apparatus recommended by the Committee is, therefore, that which can be *easily handled* and thrown overboard if necessary, sufficient buoyancy being provided to enable a weight of 32 lbs. to be supported in the water for each person the apparatus is certified to carry.

Time is the factor which controls the situation when a disaster occurs at sea. The quality of handiness is, therefore, of great importance in the design of a light raft.

The practical advantages of the light form of life-rafts are:—

(1) They can be easily stowed for immediate use when the limit of time is not sufficient to enable all the boats under davits being launched overboard, and

(2) If a vessel takes a heavy list after casualty, the light rafts can be used from either side.

All foreign-going passenger vessels will, in the near future, carry light rafts, in addition to the accommodation provided in lifeboats. The space occupied by one stack of light rafts (16 in number), stowed in double tier, would measure overall 8 ft. 5½ in. by 6ft. 3 in. and 5 ft. 4¾ in. in height, and give support to 320 persons in the water. Four stacks of life-rafts would, therefore, be sufficient for an Atlantic passenger vessel carrying over 4,000 persons, to comply with the Committee's requirement that life-rafts should be supplied in numbers equal to 25 per cent. of the number of persons on board.

Certain classes of home trade vessels carry more passengers in relation to their length than the foreign-going vessel, owing to their limited voyages. Being within easy reach of harbour and assistance from other vessels, they are, therefore, permitted to carry, in addition to a scheduled number of lifeboats, a percentage of approved buoyant apparatus in the form of light rafts, buoyant deck seats or other approved design.

Before lifeboats or buoyant apparatus can be accepted as a part of the statutory equipment of a passenger vessel, they are subjected to severe tests, and constructed under the supervision of Board of Trade surveyors to an approved specification.

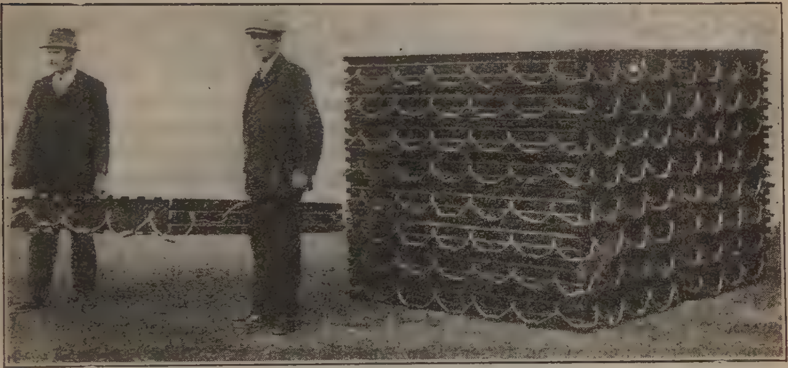
The light rafts carried on foreign-going passenger vessels are suitably equipped with paddles, boathook, painter, self-igniting lights and signal flares. Rafts supporting less than 25 persons are not required to be fitted with paddles, boathooks and flares.

The light life-raft or buoyant apparatus has now become an important part of the life-saving equipment on board passenger vessels, and if simplicity and efficiency are rigidly maintained in other details of equipment, loss of life at sea will be reduced to a minimum.

PERRY & CHAMBERS'

PATENT

DOUBLE & SINGLE BUOYANT DECK SEATS & LIGHT RAFTS



The above illustrates 16 Light Rafts each certified for 20 persons stacked in 2 tiers of 8, only occupying a deck area of 8 ft. 5½ ins. × 6 ft. 3 ins., the total height being 5 ft. 4¾ ins. The lightest and handiest Light Raft on the market.

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All Life-Saving Appliances inspected and stamped by a Board of Trade Surveyor before leaving the Works.

THE IRON AND STEEL WIRE INDUSTRY.

By H. D. LLOYD, Assoc.M.Inst.C.E.

THE Trade Statistics for the past twelve months ended June 30, 1923, show that, in spite of continued depression in general trade, and of numerous difficulties in foreign trade arising from depreciated Exchanges, the British Iron and Steel Wire Manufacturers have succeeded in securing an increased share of the world's business.

The figures of British Exports, given in detail below, show a gratifying increase in British Trade, particularly in the Exports of Wire Cables and Rope, Wire Netting and general Wire business.

In the Home Trade production has also been well maintained, in spite of severe competition, both amongst the Home Trade Manufacturers themselves and from imported goods.

The total output of the Trade for the current year will, so far as it is possible to make an estimate at the present time, be equal to, if not in excess of, the total output for 1913; in other words, the trade has regained a position in regard to quantity of output at least equal to that which it held before the War. How this position has been secured may be a matter of individual opinion, but there is no real doubt but that the chief factor in establishing the position of the Wire Trade has been the willingness of Manufacturers generally to incur heavy losses in their efforts to bring down prices to a competitive world level. Every effort in this direction has been successful in securing more business for the British Wire Industry, with a corresponding reduction in the cost of overhead charges per unit of output, and, whilst the policy referred to is a drastic remedy to pursue, it has at least resulted in such a measure of business that the trade can now be carried on, if not with profit, at any rate without serious loss.

EXPORTS FROM UNITED KINGDOM.

PERIOD.	Cables and Rope.	Wire Netting.	Wire Nails.	Mattresses.	Other Manufactures	Iron or Steel Wire For Fencing.	Iron or Steel Wire Other Sorts.	Nails & Tacks (not wire) Rivets and Washers.	TOTAL EXPORTS.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
6 months to June, 1921	8,121	1,209	1,056	95	454	4.558	7,876	4,394	27,763
6 months to December, 1921	5,743	1,996	2,008	62	277	2,124	5.588	3,708	21,506
6 months to June, 1922	6,772	4,746	1,176	63	384	5,863	12,711	5,709	37,424
6 months to December, 1922	9,288	10,231	1,586	80	295	13,363	23,761	6,289	64,893
1923.									
January	2,040	2,067	464	12	57	3,042	3,712	—	—
February	1,667	1,909	204	12	42	2,767	3,066	914	—
March	1,728	1,563	294	13	129	2,644	4,098	1,117	—
April	1,799	1,496	448	7	124	2,294	4,258	1,547	—
May	2,064	1,748	418	40	57	3,077	5,300	1,923	—
June	2,116	2,269	369	21	82	2,310	5,189	1,895	—
TOTAL (6 months to June, 1923)	11,414	11,052	2,197	105	491	16,134	25,623	7,466	74,482

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for Aeroplane Stays,
Tie Rods, Springs, &c.

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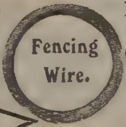
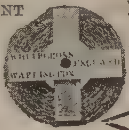


PATENT "GAUCHADA" HIGH STRAIN. BARB.



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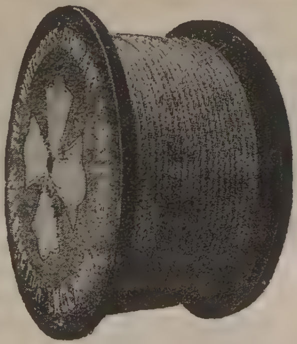

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LEAD.

THE manufacture of lead is amongst the oldest of British industries, and within recent years it has developed into one of considerable magnitude and importance.

Among the chief uses to which lead is put is its conversion into white lead (hydrated carbonate), which, when ground with oil, forms a pigment of great value in itself, and is the most reliable base for practically all paints.

It is also largely used in glazing pottery and porcelain.

The method of manufacture chiefly adopted in this country is the old stack process, which, though slow, produces white lead of great covering capacity, density and durability.

Red Lead (sesquioxide) is manufactured on a large scale, and after mixing with oil, forms the most valuable pigment for protecting steel and ironwork; it is also an important ingredient in optical and other glasses, and during the war was in great demand for the electrical storage batteries used in submarines, &c.

Litharge (monoxide), an equally important oxide of lead, is largely used in the rubber, varnish and accumulator industries.

Metallic lead is in universal use in civilized countries in the form of sheet lead for roofing, &c., and pipes for water and gas; and owing to its great acid resisting power, pure lead is extensively utilized in plant for the manufacture of sulphuric acid and other chemical products.

For chemical purposes the presence of slight impurities is sufficient to seriously reduce the life of the sheets and pipe, and ingenious methods have recently been introduced for freeing the lead from all traces of impurities.

Alloyed with tin, lead forms solder, and lead alloyed with antimony is used for shrapnel bullets, type metal, &c.

Lead also is largely used for covering electric cables.

In Nature, lead occurs chiefly as a sulphide ore, which, after being mined and dressed, is calcined for the removal of the sulphur, and the roasted ore is smelted — usually in water-jacketed blast furnaces—to the metallic state.

The metallic lead thus obtained frequently contains silver of considerable value and appreciable quantities of gold and other metals.

Before such lead can be manufactured, the silver and gold must be extracted and the other impurities removed.

Impurities such as copper, antimony, and arsenic are eliminated by liquation and calcination, and the precious metals are usually recovered by stirring zinc into the molten lead: zinc, being lighter than lead and having a greater affinity for gold and silver than lead possesses, on cooling carries the precious metals to the surface, so that they can be removed by skimming.

Lead ore is mined to a small extent in the North of England, Derbyshire, and Wales, but the chief lead-producing countries at the present time are America, Australia, Spain and Burma.

The world's production of lead exceeds a million tons per annum.

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ROPEMAKING.

THE industry of ropemaking is one of remotest antiquity. The earliest materials were probably the fibres of plants and grasses, the inner bark of trees, the hairs of animals, and their hides cut into thongs and twisted together. By the old Egyptians, as their inscriptions show, flax and the fibres of the date tree, besides raw hide, were utilised. Herodotus records that in constructing the bridge of boats by means of which the army of Xerxes crossed the Hellespont the Persians made cables of flax and papyrus of 28 inches circumference. The natives of Peru used fibres of the maguey, from which they twisted cables strong enough to support their primitive suspension bridges. For thousands of years ships have been rigged with ropes. As long ago as 1250 B.C. the hulls of Egyptian vessels were often strengthened by girdles of them, and heavy rope cables were a part of the equipment of the Athenian navy. In first-class ships of to-day the running rigging is made of hemp rope, the standing rigging, shrouds, stays and back-stays being of wire rope.

Up to about 1860 the spinning of yarns, stranding and laying of ropes had been carried on by hand, but the general adoption of steam as a motive power, which revolutionised the industries of the world, had a direct effect on rope manufacture. Steam engines were installed and power-driven machinery was laid down. The equipment of a modern rope works is costly and elaborate, and the business, being a highly specialised one, necessitates the employment of skilled labour on a large scale. It is of some interest to note that the first machines for twisting handspun yarn into strands were made in England; and a few of them being sent to the United States, the new method was at once adopted there.

Prior to the outbreak of war in the Crimea, manufacturers had been dependent on a hempen fibre imported exclusively from Russia, from which were made the tarred 24-inch mooring-cables of our old wooden first-raters. A part of the mooring hawser of the *Royal George*, sunk at Spithead in 1787, is still in existence, and although it had been immersed for half a century its fibre is almost as fresh as when new. When hostilities cut off Russia as a source of supply, and British ropemakers had to look elsewhere, they found a superior substitute in Manila hemp—*musa textilis*. This plant is indigenous in the Philippine Islands, and all attempts to extend its geographical range have failed. To-day the resources of the Philippines are supplemented by importations of other vegetable fibres from, principally, Russia, India, Italy, New Zealand, East and South Africa, China, Mexico, the United States and South America. On the differences and variations of properties and qualities of these materials depend the heaviness and other characteristics of the products made from them. On account of its strength, flexibility and durability, Manila hemp holds first place. It is the principal raw material from which the wants of the Royal Navy and Merchant Marine are supplied, ropes and hawsers made from it being capable of bearing a maximum strain. Its origin is the leaf stalks of a non-edible plantain, which is cut down close to the root, its leaves being cut off just below their expansion, after which the fibrous coats are stripped, split into 3-inch widths and scraped. The preparation of the hemp for shipment is a slow process, two men manipulating about 25 lbs. a day. It takes more than 3,000 plantains to produce one ton of hemp. Sisal hemp, from Mexico and East Africa, though not so strong as Manila, is in considerable use, especially for ropes of small size. New Zealand hemp is obtained from the leaves of a species of lily, the yield being 12 to 15 per cent. of clean fibre, against 3 to 5 per cent. of the sisal hemp plant. Another vegetable fibre largely used is coir, from the inside of the husk of the cocoa-nut. This fibre is very short, but, owing to a natural twist in the yarn, it makes excellent ropes, possessing extraordinary elasticity, and having the additional advantage of being relatively very light. A coir rope or hawser will stretch 40 or 50 per cent., and thus is especially adapted for mooring purposes where there is a heavy range of sea, or where a ship has to lie off the shore while loading or discharging. The elasticity of the coir hawser also recommends it for "springs" in towing cables, ensuring the easement of any sudden strain on the steel wire ropes which are now widely used for towage of big vessels. It is further much in favour of a coir rope that sea-water improves it. A coir towline 90 fathoms long and 18½ inches round would weigh a little more than 31 cwt. An equivalent tarred hemp rope would have a circumference of 11¾ inches, while white Manila, doing the same work, would need to have only 10 inches. A coir cable of quite exceptional size—47 inches in circumference and containing 3,780 yarns—was used in connection with the launch of the historic *Great Eastern*.

In some cases ropemakers include in their activities the making of binder twine, trawl twine, patent log lines, sash lines, packing cords, parcel twine, etc. Binder twine is in demand by farmers, and is largely in use in connection with harvesting operations: considerable quantities of it go overseas to the Colonies and foreign countries. One factory, with an average annual output of 4,000 tons of a favourite brand of this article, last year exported 1,500 tons of it to the Canadian market alone. Trawl or fishing twine is made by special plant from the finest qualities of Manila hemp, and knitted by hand into immense nets for our fleets of steam trawlers. These nets are made in sections, which have to be joined together and tarred and mounted with the necessary ropes before they are ready for service.

A few words may appropriately be said of Irish activities in the industry under review, for to the qualities of Irish-made cordage (which is the general term applied to all varieties, irrespective of size) the trade owes much of the popularity of its products all over the world. Rope manufacture is not by any means a new industry in North Ireland, the first ropewalk having been started in Belfast as long ago as 1758. To-day the town is the chief seat of the manufacture, to it belonging the distinction of possessing the largest and most completely and comprehensively equipped ropeworks in any part of the earth, producing an output of cordage of different sorts of about 18,000 tons per year. The development of the industry in Belfast has synchronised with the extension of shipbuilding in that port. It has become one of the most important industries in the whole province, and there are prospects of its even greater growth.

To realise how useful a part the cordage manufacturer plays in the world, it is only necessary to reflect for a moment on what a ropeless and stringless civilisation would be like.

The making of metallic wire ropes is a separate industry. The first British patent for manufacturing these—of iron or steel wire—was taken out in 1840, but at the beginning of the 19th century iron-wire ropes were used in the construction of a suspension bridge at Geneva. For centuries before this the art appears to have been a lost one, but that it was known by the ancients is proved by the fact that an excellent specimen of brass wire rope made by the Ninevites some 800 years B.C., and found at Pompeii, is exhibited at the Naples museum.

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BRITISH GRANITE QUARRIES.

By H. J. GRACE.

GRANITE primarily consists of quartz and orthoclase, biotite, muscovite, hornblende, augite; and is holocrystalline. Other minerals entering into its composition are plagioclase felspar, oxides of iron, apatite, zircon, garnet, epidote, cordierite, sphene, topaz and tinstone; calcite, limonite, kaolin and chlorite being among the resultant products of decomposition. Commercially, the term "granites" covers products that evade the strictly correct geological definition, such as syenites, diorites, granophyres, gabbros, greenstones, and in some cases grits.

Aberdeen quarries yield a true and distinctive granite; Peterhead, Kemnay, Dalbeattie, Creetown and Ross of Mull being other deservedly renowned centres of the industry.

In England, Leicestershire, Cornwall, Cumberland and Westmorland are rich in areas of supply; Warwickshire also possesses local sources. Wales has large areas extensively worked in Carnarvonshire. Ireland has a considerable supply in several districts, notably in Newry. The Channel Islands produce a large quantity of material, and the Isle of Man has an extensive area; but difficulties of transport hinder the development of the Manx industry.

The first step in the opening of any quarry is the removal of the top soil, or overburden, after which lifts or levels are excavated of varying depths. The accumulation of spring and surface water during the operation of sinking, and afterwards, necessitates almost continuous pumping where the quarries are worked in excavations or pits. The granite having been bored, the faces are divided into motions, averaging usually about 10 yards in width up to about 20 yards, with a set of men to each motion. Preparatory to blasting, holes are drilled into the rock by hand or by means of steam drilling machines, the customary depth being from 10 to 12 feet, the deepest about 20 feet, with a top diameter of 3½ to 4 inches. As a rule two to four charges are necessary, the first being so regulated as to be only sufficiently powerful to spring the rocks—that is, to loosen and open out their joints—the final stronger charge completing the work. Stones that remain unworkably large after the explosion are separately bored, charged with blasting powder, and reduced in size. Blocks intended for sundry specific purposes are roughly dressed below, prior to their removal to the surface for monumental, building, kerb or sett-making purposes and for the crushing or breaking mills. The carriage of the deposits to these mills is facilitated by tram-lines and effected by horse and mechanical power. In some instances the most up-to-date quarries have successfully adopted for this haulage an aerial power-worked cableway of extraordinarily ingenious design, the system being suggestively known as the Blondin. Steel skips carried along this cableway have each a loading capacity of 50 cwts. and upwards. With clock-like regularity these receptacles are lowered empty, hauled up full, run swiftly overhead to the crushers, into the hoppers of which their contents are deposited, and then return to their starting place, to be again lowered and refilled. In the crushing mills the stones pass through breakers into rollers, falling into elevators and then into screens, which sort out the different sizes; rejections, or tailings, being recrushed.

In the dressing of stones for setts, kerbs, etc., the first or preparatory stage is carried out on the floor of the quarry, where the blockmakers shape them into the rough form in which they reach the settmakers and kerbdressers above. These settmakers exercise a wonderfully accurate judgment in deciding at sight how each block will shape best and with least waste under their hands. Into this judged shape it is wrought by heavy hammers, lighter ones being substituted for the finishing touches. For kerbmaking much larger blocks are used, the dressers wielding a variety of tools. For certain purposes, such as "Durax" setts, a stone-splitting machine of Danish invention, in the working of which a movement of the foot controls the action of steam hammers, has proved serviceable. The bursting of big stones of a size otherwise unwieldy has also to be accomplished by hand. An expert, with a sharp heavy hammer, nicks the line of fracture in about the centre, then draws the great block by striking it smartly at one end. After a varying number of blows it severs at the line made by nicking. Stones still larger are divided by what is known as the plug and feather process; the largest of all are drilled and blasted when the former process would be ineffectual. A trade is carried on in block or unbroken granite for breaking by hand on roads and in workhouses.

The latest available returns are those for 1922, in which year the production of igneous rocks in England was 2,999,485 tons; Scotland 1,761,097; Wales 1,118,255; Isle of Man 49,127; total, 5,927,964 tons against 5,740,014 in 1921. Felspar, felsite and felstone (55,605 tons) are excluded, 1921 figures for these being 39,244 tons. Total production of limestone in Great Britain, excluding calcspar (6,453 tons), was 9,418,678 tons against 7,335,862 in 1921, including calcspar 1,798 tons. Foregoing figures apply to all workings except those of under 20 feet in depth. Irish returns, which in 1921 were 277,368 tons igneous rocks and 95,246 limestone, are not included.

The official returns for 1922 accounted for 2,235 tons of manufactured and 47 tons of rough granite exported, and 84,435 tons of manufactured and 449,267 tons of rough imported.

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WOOLLEN INDUSTRIES.

THE processes of spinning and weaving wool were introduced into the British Isles by the Romans, and native woollens early established a Continental reputation which endured through the Middle Ages, becoming at length only less highly esteemed than those of Spain, the home of the famous merino sheep, developed from the strain originally brought into the Peninsula by the Moors. Owing much from time to time to the knowledge and skill of Flemish refugees, the trade became the most important staple industry of England and the source of its prosperity. Tradition has it that the woolsack of the Lord Chancellor was first installed as a symbol of wool's vital value as a national asset. Edward III.—who did much to encourage the industry, inducing weavers, dyers, and fullers to settle in England from Flanders—was among the monarchs who mistakenly forbade the exportation of wool in any form. In practice the policy of non-exportation injured where it was intended to benefit. Production greatly exceeded home consumption, prices of the raw material fell, smuggling was systematised, and the business thrown generally out of gear. Abrogated, the law forbidding exportation was re-enacted in 1660, and not finally repealed until 1825.

At times strange devices were resorted to with the object of increasing and enforcing the use of woollen manufactures. In the reign of Charles II., for instance, it was decreed that all corpses should be buried in woollen shrouds—a law nominally operative for 120 years. Development of technical skill, particularly during the reign of Edward III. and again of James I., synchronised with a movement to increase the range and bulk of home manufactures and limit exportation to woven cloth. At one period the right of sending woollen cloth abroad was granted to the City of London as an exclusive privilege.

The Colonial developments of the seventeenth, eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, with the invention of the spinning frame and power loom, supplied an impetus that carried the trade far and quickly ahead. No branch of British commerce has more closely "followed the flag" of Empire. Colonial expansion, broadly speaking, has had the two-fold effect of widening the areas of supply of the raw material and multiplying our markets for the manufactured article.

A hundred years ago the value of the woollen yarns and piece goods distributed from the manufacturing centres of Great Britain and Ireland was about £17,000,000, as against an average of about £55,000,000 of later years.

The chief oversea sources of supply of raw wool are Australia, New Zealand, South America, South Africa, and India; China, Persia, Russia, Turkey, Egypt, North Africa, Spain, Portugal and other countries also figuring on the list, even Iceland contributing a quota. The supplies from the East are considerable.

The importation into Australasia of Lincoln, Leicester and Shropshire sheep for inter-breeding with the merino fine-wool sheep on which the Australian exporters were before solely dependent has resulted to advantage in the production of a variety known as Colonial cross-breed wool. To naturalised English stock, too, the Argentine owes a long-wool variety resembling the English long-wool.

The principal home-produced varieties are classified as lustre, demi-lustre, and short, the races of sheep associated with each class each thriving in its own tract and each preserving its racial characteristics, improvements long standardised having been effected by scientific crossing. Scottish long rough wool is in demand for carpet making. Welsh wool, which in washing shrinks practically to its limit of shrinkage, is in favour for flannels.

Woollen textiles are divided into three general classes of fabric, in the manufacture of which three principles are operative—the woollen, worsted and "stuffs"—and to a great extent these principles are localized in practice. At one time the famous products of the West of England and parts of Scotland were almost wholly those of the first-named principle, the output to-day being much more varied. While re-manufactured materials, cotton "sweepings" and "fud" and "flocks"—the wastes in the manufacture of woollens and worsteds—are used in the making of the cheap cloths of Batley, Dewsbury and the Yeadon districts in Yorkshire, nothing but the genuine material at its best enters into the composition of the best cloths of the "West Countrie" and certain defined Scottish areas. Leeds and its districts adhere in the main to the woollen principle, Huddersfield to the worsted, and Bradford to the "stuffs." But both Bradford and Leeds make worsted fabrics in large quantities, and Huddersfield, working in part on the woollen principle, turns out cloths with both woollen and worsted properties. The woollen differs from the worsted principle in the construction of the yarn (thread), or the arrangement of the fibres of which the threads are composed. In the "stuffs" trade cotton warps are the rule, though warps of worsted wool, silk and linen are also in use, the wefts being usually of Botany (the original Australian variety) and English wool, mohair and silk.

During the end of the sixteenth century Irish woollen imports into England were prohibited, and, referring to this prohibition, Lecky describes native Irish wool (in his *History of Ireland in the Eighteenth Century*) as "supremely good." It is to be hoped that under the auspices of the Irish Government steps will be taken for improving the sheep of the country. At present the wools used by the Irish mills are principally Shropshires, Leicesters, Crossbreds, Blackface and Mountain, and their products from these of saxonies. worsted suitings and serges have a deservedly high reputation, while their cheviots and costume cloths are in great favour in Great Britain, France and other European countries. The United States of America have also been large buyers, but it is feared that the new American tariff will continue to be prohibitive for all except perhaps the highest grades of Botany goods. Irish woollens have a closer general affinity with those of Scotland than those of England. The abundant supply of water-power available in the country is in its favour, and important developments of the Irish woollen trade are anticipated.

British woollen industries remained the capital source of national wealth until the development of the cotton trade towards the close of the eighteenth century.

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VELVET AND CORDUROY INDUSTRY.

Of all the many sub-divisions of the Lancashire cotton industry, that concerned with the production of velvets and corduroys, summed up formerly under the heading of fustians, may claim to be amongst the oldest. Velvet—one of the most ancient fabrics in history—was produced by the Chinese, probably from cotton, long before the Christian Era.

With other textile arts, this made its way slowly across the continent of Asia, more civilised in those remote times than now, and in the clash of East and West during the spacious times of the great Crusades, these arts touched the undeveloped western world.

Persia, in her great days, took her share in velvet development, and the influence of Persian design on figured and woven velvet is traceable.

The trading activities of the Venetian Republic linked up Persia and the Levant with the countries beyond the Pillars of Hercules, but the space of this article does not permit of more than a brief mention of the movement of the textile arts through Genoa, France, Flanders, and the Spanish Netherlands to Lancashire and Manchester.

Fustian, probably of Egyptian derivation, is the parent of modern cotton velvet, and in mediaeval England was the wear of the serving-man, whilst people of quality wore velvet. Originally made from the coarse wool of the country, combined with linen warps from Ireland, it was by the 17th century being manufactured from cotton, then newly imported from the Levant, and it is chronicled that Manchester had a considerable export of these goods to the Continent and America. From this parent fabric were velvet and corduroy evolved. Fustian, however, remains the family name covering all classes of cotton pile fabrics: velveteens, cords, moleskins, beaverteens, imperials, diagonals, &c.

Many highly-specialised processes are necessary to convert the raw material into the beautiful finished article as seen in an outdoor costume or evening gown in Regent Street or the Champs Elysées.

The grey material is woven in Oldham, Preston, Bolton and East Lancashire, and then centralised in Manchester, where the merchant arranges the various processes contributing to the successful production of the finished velvet or corduroy. To make velvet successfully, nothing but the best material must be used—fine Egyptian yarn for strength in the warp, and for the weft, soft silky American, suitably spun to give the velvety touch. So far velvet, as it comes from the loom, is hardly distinguishable from plain cotton cloth. The next stage, and one of the most important, consists in forming the pile.

After preparatory stiffening and limeing, this operation, calling for much manual dexterity, consists in opening up the fine longitudinal tunnels, or "races," into which the cloth is woven by means of a fine steel knife, sheathed in a long, finely-pointed guide, which opens up the race, enabling the sharp edge of the knife to sever the top of the tunnel, leaving the walls, as it were, of tufts of pile standing. These tufts form the velvet.

Indifferent weaving, or poor material in the shape of low-grade cotton, would result in imperfections which would deflect the knife and damage would result.

The problem of cutting velvet pile by machinery was unsuccessfully attacked by many inventors in the last century, but in recent times one or two effective cutting machines have been introduced, and whilst the bulk of the work is still done by hand, a well-designed machine has a great future before it. Cords have long been cut by machinery of an entirely different design.

The pile is next prepared by brushing, dressing and singeing to give it a smooth, even surface, preparatory to bleaching and dyeing. The "Fast Dye" is now a necessary accompaniment of good quality velvet, and after dyeing, a beautiful finish is applied to the fabric, giving it a high degree of lustre and richness.

Much is being done to develop the "Fast to Light" dye in velvet fabrics, and for house decoration this process is invaluable.

Beautiful styles are produced in figured, printed, striped and brocaded velvets, as also in acid printing and with shot effects.

Velvet supplies such diverse uses as: ribbons, trimmings, elegant footwear, juvenile clothing.

Corduroy may be briefly described as velvet made with coarser, cheaper yarns, in stripes or ribs of almost infinite variety—from the very fine thicksett to the wide cable cord. A well-proved article of great utility, it gives endless wear and satisfaction to its world-wide users, including the agriculturist, the navvy, the iron-worker, the constructional gangs of North America, the South African farmer, the Australian stockman, and other workers. During the war the British and Allied War Departments discovered that corduroy was a material unequalled for hard wear in the labour battalions.

For juvenile clothing velvet and corduroy give unequalled results, and in the home furniture manufacturers and upholsterers have wide scope for the fast dyed velvet and corduroy in house adornment.

Some approach to stabilisation of the depreciated exchanges would permit of the re-opening of many outlets which velvets and corduroys found in the settled times before the Great War.

Meanwhile competition in the restricted markets tends to lower the quality of the article by the employment of unsuitable material and inferior dyes, and the necessity of keeping up the standard of quality for which Manchester was famous cannot be too strongly stressed. The buyer can make himself secure on these points by insisting on purchasing and employing one of the well-known branded qualities on the market.

At the forthcoming British Empire Exhibition at Wembley overseas buyers and others will have an opportunity of inspecting velvet fabrics, comprehensively displayed, and of seeing for themselves what is being done in this ancient industry.

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SHIRT AND COLLAR MAKING.

THE comfort of a well-made, well-fitting shirt is best appreciated by those whose misfortune it has ever been to wear an ill-made, ill-fitting one. To ensure the former characteristics, there are still fastidious men who get measured for their shirts as they get measured for their coats, but to do so is quite unnecessary, for first-class factory shirts, made to standard sizes, are as comfortable as any which are made to measure. In their manufacture, in all reputable establishments, the same meticulous care is taken at every stage irrespective of the nature or quality of the material employed, be it cotton, linen, flannel, silk, imitation silk, or mercerised cotton, "zephyr," or a combination of cotton and wool.

The first step is to mark out on the material the different parts of the shape of the intended garment in all its dimensions. Exactly to the lines delineated the shape is cut by electric cutters, guided by skilled hands. The "making" is technically the process of joining the pieces together, for the smooth seams two-needle sewing machines being employed. "Trimmings" are added in the form of neck and wrist-bands, and, in the case of dress shirts, the fronts; and for the formation of buttonholes at one complete operation another machine of great ingenuity is used. Before being sent to the laundry every shirt is critically examined by specialists, any flaw detected, however slight, entailing its rejection. It is the duty of the examiners to see to it not only that each garment is perfectly made, but that it is in conformity with the prevalent taste in the particular part of the world which is to be its ultimate destination, for "tastes vary" even in the matter of shirts. By residents in some regions an ampler or other different cut of the lower part is preferred than is in favour with men in another region.

In the laundry, where the processes of washing, drying, starching, and ironing are conducted, a scrupulous re-examination takes place, subject to which the articles are ready for dispatch to the warehouse.

Similar methods and principles apply to the manufacture of pyjamas, which have to a considerable extent supplanted the older-fashioned night-shirt.

The making of a collar involves many more processes than, from the smallness of its size, might be supposed, the higher priced varieties going through as many as twenty-eight different operations. Every "single" collar is in four parts (two outside and two interlinings), most "double" ones in seven parts; and each part is separately dealt with. The least expensive collar is that of cotton, the most expensive that of linen: in between comes the collar made of cotton with a linen facing.

The design having been pencilled on the cloth according to an iron or zinc model (iron for the shapes most frequently used, as being less liable to wear and deviation), the cutting-out is accomplished in either of two ways—by hand or by machinery. Cutting by hand is a work of highly trained skill and much delicacy and dexterity. Cutting by machinery is done by means of rapidly revolving power band-knives, making hundreds of revolutions per minute. The material on which they operate is folded into certain lengths, these lengths being piled one above another, and from each fold a large number of parts are cut to pattern. Great skill is also required by the operators of the band-knives, and much art and care have to be exercised to avoid waste, as the loss of a few inches on each cutting would result in a considerable loss.

The shapes and styles of collars are many, double and single. Of the former, the top is either three-fold or four-fold according to the requirements of the particular customer for whom they are being made, and the band is four-fold. These folds are assembled and prepared for the stitcher by heated irons, the edges being turned over by means of shapes or dies, so that an absolutely correct shape is formed according to the required design.

In the meantime, one of the plys that form the band has been sent to the stamper to have the name, shape, size and depth put on in special ink, and after this the folds are run together and turned. Top and band being now ready for the machinist, they are deftly and quickly stitched together by neat rows of thread, by machines capable of 3,000 stitches per minute. Button-holing follows, a machine capable of 1,600 operations a minute cutting the hole, seaming it and clipping off the end of the thread, simultaneously and almost instantaneously. Similarly treated is the single collar, of which—in one variety—the crucial point is the "wings." Great pains are taken that there should be no variation in the "roundness of the round" and the "squareness of the square," for both wings must be uniform, and the least deviation would mar the effect.

The last stage is reached in the laundry, which the stainless and smoothened goods leave with a pure white finish. Before the final processes in this department every collar has had to pass through a minute inspection in the examining room.

Shirt-making and collar-making are allied industries. In them, as in so many other industries, the leading position of Great Britain is demonstrated by the fact that the reputation of British shirts and British collars is literally world-wide; the export trade in them extends to every part of the earth. The name of a British firm of good standing on either article is a guarantee not only that it is the product of the most modern scientific mechanism and consummate human skill, but that it has been made in the purest hygienic conditions—conditions that safeguard the health of the workers and protect their work from all danger of contamination.

Eulogiums of a like sort apply to another industry which is sometimes carried on in the same factory—that of tie-making. Of every shape and pattern and of divers materials, British ties are worn in many countries besides the land of their origin. Every mechanical device that can assist or improve the work of trained hands is available; and on the artistic side experts in form and colour bring to bear the benefit of their judgment and experience.

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SEEDS INDUSTRY.

THE culture of seeds is an industry of both vital national concern and of individual interest. In one ramification or another it is a factor in the life of each and the lives of all. On an adequate and well-conditioned supply of agricultural and vegetable seeds depends the adequate and healthy supply of essential foods; thanks alone to the availability of flower seeds any man, however poor, can grow his own little Eden; by grass seeds bare wastes are transformed into green pastures rich with sustenance, lawns that delight the eye are created and maintained, spaces are carpeted that serve the ends of pleasant recreation and beneficial exercise. Royal appreciation of the importance of the subject under brief review has been twice signified in our time, the visit of their Majesties King George and Queen Mary to the Royal Seed Establishment at Reading in 1918 having been preceded by a visit there of his august father when Prince of Wales; the public interest these visits aroused reflecting the interest in seed culture of all classes of the community.

For long the commerce in seeds lacked system and organisation, and many abuses flourished. Adulteration was the rule. Mechanical means were in use for killing the vitality of cheap seeds without affecting their appearance, guarantees being offered by the owners of the mechanisms that not a single seed subjected to the process could by subsequent germination betray the fraud in which it was to be an item. These killed cheap seeds were mixed and sold with dear seeds of a different species but of similar form and colour. For instance, killed rape at threepence a pound was mixed with cabbage, broccoli and other round seeds worth many shillings a pound. In the early years of last century the scandal of this and other malpractices became so great that an agitation was set afoot which resulted in a commission of inquiry, and ultimately to the passing of the Seeds Adulteration Act.

If genius be an infinite capacity for taking pains, seed culturers on a commercial scale are a race of geniuses, for in almost every detail of their work at its every stage meticulous care must be exercised, in conjunction with exhaustive knowledge and experienced judgment, which without painstaking would be wasted. They have to deal with numerous species and innumerable varieties of each. To illustrate the multiplicity of varieties in floriculture alone, of asters there are more than two hundred, of stocks almost as many, and of sweet peas at least one hundred and seventy, other species being equally diversified. This prodigality of variation is by no means confined to flower species. The ordinary person knows of only one sort of blackberry—some few years ago four hundred *new* varieties were discovered in China. It is noteworthy that the tendency of varieties to revert to their original type, which all breeders of live-stock have observed, is equally persistent in the vegetable kingdom. The fertile seed of a variety germinates to species, but not with any degree of certainty to its own variety of that species. The peculiarities of varieties are perpetuated by other means.

In such qualities and characteristics as the longevity of their vitality, the duration of the period of germination, and their hardihood (there are some not injuriously affected by either boiling or freezing) the seeds of different species are in extreme contrast, but the conditions required for germination are in principle the same—exposure to moisture and a certain quantity of heat, communication with the atmosphere being also necessary for the maintenance of a healthy state. A seed, when fully ripe, contains a larger proportion of carbon than any other living part, and so long as it is thus charged with carbon it cannot grow. The only means of ridding itself of this element, essential to its preservation but an impediment to its development, is in the conversion of the carbon into carbonic acid, for which a supply of oxygen is necessary. This it procures from the water absorbed in germination, fixing hydrogen, the other element of water, in its tissue. With the carbonic acid thus formed it parts by means of its respiratory organs, until the proportion of fixed carbon is lowered to the amount suited to its growth.

The typical Seed Establishment of to-day is a colony of experts. Growing on their own lands for the sake and purpose of seed harvesting, the cultivators are sponsors for their produce when it passes into the hands of growers for other purposes. Farm seeds, grass seeds, garden and kitchen garden seeds must all be tested, the unfit and the unlikely be eliminated; means must be taken to preserve pedigree stocks from extinction or decadence. All this entails scientific, costly and elaborate equipments in some departments and an unerring discrimination and ceaseless watchfulness in all.

Since the reform and consolidation of the seed industry more than a hundred years ago, its history has been one of continuous extension and development. It has been, and is, importantly influential in advancing British interests at home and overseas, its export returns running into big figures, even in this age of big figures. British-grown seeds are in preferential demand all over the world. A feature of the trade is that the smallest customer may buy direct from the largest producers.

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THE PIANO AND GRAMOPHONE INDUSTRY.

WHILST the following notes relate more especially to the piano and its up-to-date prototype, the player-piano, they are also applicable to the gramophone which, not wholly without justification so far as the better types are concerned, has acquired the status of a musical instrument, and cannot be separated from any review of the musical instrument industry.

The past three years have probably been the most difficult period which the British musical instrument trade has ever been called upon to face, and records at least the failure of one eminent house.

That this depression has been less due to conditions peculiar to the trade than to those which equally affected other British industries is the only satisfactory feature to record. Summarised, these conditions have been :—

(1) Limitation of home demand as a result of excessive taxation.

(2) Heavy decreases in values of stock.

(3) Inability, mainly due to exchange disparities, to trade in the foreign markets.

(4) German competition.

The latter is placed last because, whilst the threat of German competition bulks largely in the popular eye, it has yet to be demonstrated that, save in the cheapest grade of goods, the German makers can redress the disadvantages of the present tariff and at the same time give a greater value than the British maker. For them to do so will become increasingly difficult as the value of their currency tends to rise.

Labour conditions have become more satisfactory, the Trade Unions concerned wisely acquiescing in the reduction of a wage which was severely hampering the trade. Due to this and other reasons, prices fell considerably during 1923, and to-day may be regarded as having become stabilized, an important consideration for the purchaser.

During the past year a most important development has occurred in connection with the player-piano. Emanating from America, but delayed in this country by the war, the reproducing piano has practically superseded the earlier and more mechanical type of instrument, whilst offering the same facilities for playing by hand and by music-roll as the player-piano. This instrument also exactly reproduces the characteristic playing of the most eminent pianists. Its powers were strikingly evinced at a concert held at Queen's Hall, where a reproducing model of the "Pianola" Piano, accompanied by the Queen's Hall Orchestra, under the direction of Sir Henry J. Wood, played Harold Bauer's interpretation of Saint-Saëns Pianoforte Concerto in G minor, and subsequently accompanied Miss Carrie Tubb in several vocal numbers and William Murdoch in a pianoforte duet. It seems likely that in course of time this instrument is destined to replace both the piano and player-piano.

The gramophone has benefited by the great amount of research work devoted to sound reproduction in recent years, and whilst its evolution may not yet be so complete as that of the piano, an extraordinary degree of excellence has been reached in the best makes. A new competitor to the gramophone recently arose in the form of wireless receiving sets, but, except in early days of the "boom," no appreciable diminution in the sale of gramophones and records was felt. Several manufacturers of musical instruments have embarked in this new business, but it cannot be said that the wireless industry has yet justified the predictions of its supporters.

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THE BISCUIT INDUSTRY.

"BISCUIT" being, lexicographically, dough twice baked, the making of biscuits is—in the indicated sense—probably older than civilisation, but as applied to the modern commodity with which we feed ourselves and the world, the word itself is by way of being a misnomer, for only one of the article's very numerous varieties—the rusk—goes a second time into the oven. The cracknel, however, is twice "cooked," being boiled before it is baked; and the cracknel is the oldest biscuit known by a distinctive name. It is mentioned in 1 Kings, xiv. 3: "and take with thee ten loaves and cracknels." Biscuits have always been made, but it was only their comparatively recent manufacture by machinery that elevated biscuit making to the status of a great industry. It is an industry in which British supremacy is undisputed and indisputable. We make far more, and incomparably better, than any other country. The British biscuit is ubiquitous. A curious instance of its "peaceful penetration" into the least likely regions was mentioned by the commander of the British troops who entered Lhasa in 1904. In this sealed city of Tibet (in which, it is said, only one white man had ever been before) he was offered a biscuit made in Reading—where is situated the first-built and largest biscuit factory in the world; this ancient English town having been selected as its location partly because of its nearness to the finest and most suitable wheat-growing areas.

The magnitude of the modern British Industry of biscuit manufacture represents, as already implied, an instance of rapid development, for its beginning synchronised with the cheapening in price and increase in quantity of flour and sugar that resulted from legislative action and other causes not longer ago than some eighty years, the invention and adoption of scientific mechanism being coincident. Theprimitive methods this mechanism superseded would generations ago have proved hopelessly inadequate; and to reflect on what a comparatively biscuitless England would now mean to us is to realise that of a truth the pioneer of the new system did "the State some service": to draw imaginary lines from the site of the works he established to the overseas sources from which they are to-day supplied with rice, mace, currants, sultanas and other fruits, almonds, nuts, spices, gingers—not to enumerate other ingredients of utility and luxury which enter into the composition of some of the products of any typical biscuit factory to-day, the making of cakes usually being combined with the making of biscuits—is to realise that the trade has played an important part in the promotion and consolidation of British commercial interests in our colonies and protectorates and in every civilised country; while at home it has permanently and expansively enlarged the market for British flour, British dairy produce and British eggs, increasing in addition the demand for timber and metal for the construction of packing-cases and tins, and of other goods for divers purposes.

Detailed statistical particulars would be bewildering rather than enlightening where so many items are involved, but the following facts will be sufficiently suggestive. The returns of the Great Western, London and South-Western, and South-Eastern Railways show that the output of biscuits and cakes from one factory alone, and the delivery of materials for their manufacture, require annually more than 62,000 railway trucks.

In the beginning the export trade in biscuits owed much to the great Crystal Palace Exhibition of 1851, which was a means of spreading the knowledge of the proved superiority of the British comestible. Similar results followed other International Exhibitions—notably the Great Paris Exhibition of 1878.

To witness the process of manufacture in an English factory of the first class is to discern why the British biscuit has won the reputation it can never lose while those processes are conducted as they always have been and are to-day. In themselves, accomplished by the operation of the most ingenious machinery, supplemented by the labour of thousands of skilled hands, they are simple, but at every stage of each the most meticulous care is exercised, the most elaborate pains are taken to ensure that each finished article is individually flawless and faultless. The absence of any adulterant is not enough—every ingredient, separately examined, scrupulously tested, must be not only good but the best, not only pure but the purest, and free from acquired as well as native defect. As illustrative of the precautions taken, two examples will serve. The scrutiny of currants is so close that each currant out of millions of currants comes under it, and the methods by which they are cleansed and freed from even the tiniest of stalks, and the smallest specks of dirt and dust, occupy 36 hours. Each egg out of millions of eggs is twice tested—first by electric light, unbroken, and then after it is broken. In composition, taste, size, shape and price the differences are many and great, but in the preparation of all descriptions, and in every department, the same rigidity of principle is strictly observed.

This high standard was originally set by the first firm to transform biscuit making from a casual occupation into an organised manufacturing enterprise of national and international service and importance. Consistently adhered to, it has become the accepted standard, and helped to put a reality of meaning into the familiar phrase "British and best."

It remains to refer to the dietetic value of the biscuit, which is greatly enhanced by the variety of its classifications. It is at once a food and a delicacy, a meal and a tit-bit, and in at least one form has medicinal virtues. It satisfies the hunger of the robust and tempts the appetite of the sick and convalescent. From the commissariat of no expedition is it ever omitted—it has helped to sustain life in Arctic cold and Tropic heat. During the Great War vast quantities were especially made for our soldiers on all the fronts and our sailors on all the seas. It is nourishment in the handiest and most portable of forms, and differs from many concentrated foods in that each one of its constituents has a dietetic value of its own, besides the value of them all in combination.

Although the ship or cabin biscuit is no longer the necessity that it used to be, no vessel ever sets sail biscuitless. It is a truism that trade follows the flag: the British biscuit goes with it.

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Reading London

THE BRITISH PENCIL INDUSTRY.

By G. H. MEADMORE.

THE manufacture of lead pencils in similar form to the familiar article of to-day dates from a period immediately following the discovery of the once famous Borrowdale mine, situated a few miles from Keswick, in Cumberland, in the year 1564. At a much earlier period metallic lead was used for marking on parchment, paper or other material, and it is doubtless owing to the earlier use of this substance that the erroneous term "black lead" has been applied to plumbago or graphite.

The history of the lead pencil for nearly three centuries is closely associated with the fortunes of this mine, and it is probable that in no other part of the world has similar graphite been found equal to that found there. Analyses, however, which have been taken of the Borrowdale graphite show that it was not of exceptional purity, but it was the physical condition in which it occurred that gave it its value for pencils. The product was in such great demand and was so closely maintained as a monopoly, that, in pursuance of an Act of Parliament, the mouth of the mine was guarded by an armed force, and to maintain the monopoly and conserve the supply, the mine was only worked during six weeks in each year. To prevent pilfering, the mine was closed by flooding. The graphite was sold by public auction in London, and for many years the Cumberland mines were probably the only source of supply for pencil making. The graphite was used in its natural state, being cut or sawn into rectangular sticks and enclosed in their wooden casing. This method was not economic, and towards the close of the 18th century, when the deposits began to show signs of exhaustion, and also during the early part of the 19th century, efforts were made to discover a means by which the waste which had accumulated in the factories and the residue from the mine could be utilised. Pulverisation, with the addition of a binding medium such as glue, isinglass, or gum, was tried, but without marked success, and was eventually abandoned in favour of the process originated by Conté, a French chemist, in 1795. By this process finely-ground graphite is mixed with clay, formed into strips, and baked. This invention marks the most important step in the manufacture of the modern pencil, and is the process now in universal use.

Graphite, of which there are two distinct types, viz., foliate or crystalline, and compact or amorphous, has since been found in many parts of the world, but that mostly used by the pencil manufacturer comes from Mexico. Foliate graphite is difficult to grind to the required fineness, and is less brilliant in colour than the amorphous, which, on the other hand, can be ground to a gritless fineness, and is of a nature which combines readily with other materials.

The manufacture of modern pencils requires great technical knowledge, combined with practical experience, and involves a large number of operations. The graphite, which has already been prepared at the mines, is mixed with clay in a dry state, then moistened and milled to the requisite fineness. Filter presses free the "batch" from an excess of moisture, and it then passes through a series of compressors, from the last of which it is extruded through a hole or holes slightly larger than the actual thickness required, to allow for shrinkage, and the "strip" is thus formed. At this stage it is in plastic form. It is laid out in trays, in lengths of about 22 ins., and after drying is ready for baking. The degrees of hardness are primarily obtained by varying the proportions of clay and graphite.

Nearly all high-grade pencils are made of cedar wood, which, owing to its softness, straight grain, and freedom from knots, make it peculiarly adapted for this purpose. The red cedar, or pencil cedar, belongs to the juniper family, being the *Juniperus virginiana*, which is found at its best in the south-eastern States of the U.S.A. The wood is usually imported in the form of "slats," i.e., strips about 7¼ ins. long, 3-16ths in. thick, and from 2 ply to 6 ply in width, 6 ply being the width of 6 pencils. The slats are grooved, coated with glue, and the lead strips inserted. Two slats, one of which contains the strips, are glued together, and the blocks thus formed are fed into the shaping machine. This machine cuts a series of semi circular grooves on each side of the blocks, converting them into shaped pencils. The pencils have then to be sand-papered, coloured and polished, the ends cleaned, and finally stamped and bronzed.

The raw materials employed in the manufacture of coloured pencils are clay, wax, and a colouring agent, but the clay is of a softer nature than that used for black pencils. Bohemian clay having this requisite property, has in the past been greatly favoured for this purpose, but clay eminently suitable for the purpose exists, however, in the United Kingdom, and British aniline dye suitable for the production of copying ink pencils is now obtainable. As a result of careful research work the technical difficulties in regard to the manufacture of coloured "strip" have been surmounted, and to-day British copying ink and coloured pencils, of high grade, including dermatograph pencils for surgical purposes, and pencils for marking on china and glass, are being produced.

The Pencil and Colour Industries are closely allied, the pencil manufacturer being dependent on the dye manufacturer for colours, often specially produced, and it is this connection which largely contributed towards the pencil industry being so successful in Germany. British manufacturers were obviously well equipped in other respects, and a comparison between British and Continental productions a few years ago would have shown that where any difference existed in favour of foreign productions it was primarily the finish due to colour.

As is well known, one of the greatest industrial developments in the United Kingdom in recent years has taken place in the dye industry, one of the results of which is that United Kingdom pencil manufacturers are no longer dependent on foreign dyes, and the handicap under which they formerly contended no longer exists.

The industry has rapidly developed and has become of considerable importance in the United Kingdom. The great increase in production has been made possible by the installation of additional machinery of the most modern type; but whilst many processes lend themselves to mechanical production, and whilst from the nature of the commodity the wide use of machinery is imperative, it must not be overlooked that the art of pencil making is one of the old crafts, which has been handed down from father to son for generations.

In spite of the perfection of modern mechanical means of production, craftsmanship is the important factor in the production of the finest qualities, and it is owing to the craft of the workers engaged in the industry that to-day British pencils stand supreme.

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THE CHEMICAL HAND FIRE EXTINGUISHER.

As far back as it has been possible to trace, the possession of fire and the art of making it have belonged to the vast majority of mankind. Its utility has been appreciated and extended all through the ages until it has become an indispensable part of existence. Its danger when uncontrolled was recognised in very early days, and organised efforts made to combat the evil. Trained men with more or less efficient means of throwing water or other liquids to a distance were fully organised in Roman and pre-Roman times. These organised fire-extinguishing bands have developed into our modern Fire Brigades with their magnificent equipment. The need of such organised efforts has been illustrated again and again by conflagrations which have caused widespread disaster. In the classics we have the burning of Troy and Carthage, and the famous satisfaction of the Emperor Nero's madness in the destruction of Rome. Later, we read of great fires in London in the eleventh and thirteenth centuries, and *the* Great Fire of 1666. In 1812 Moscow was burned, the loss amounting to £30,000,000. In 1871 the Communist outrages caused losses to the extent of £32,000,000, in the same year the loss through the Chicago fire amounted to £39,000,000, and some thirty years later this town lost 600 lives in a fire at the Iroquois Theatre. The year following, Baltimore and Toronto suffered terrible losses through fire. These are a few of the startling catastrophes which shock humanity. If the daily loss of life and property resulting from fire could be presented in total figures for one year, it is highly probable the shock would be equally great. At a recent conference of the Professional Fire Brigades' Association, a Chief Officer remarked that it was not generally recognised to how great a total the fire losses in Great Britain amounted. During the year 1921 the financial forfeit was about £10,000,000, and an insurance did not cover it. He emphasised the fact of the national importance of efficiency in connection with fire-fighting and preventive devices, and that such efficiency demanded that a fire should be put out, not washed out, and that the least possible amount of water damage should be incurred. He further stated that the country could not afford the huge losses at present sustained.

Although a fire affects a certain number of individuals directly, it is bound to affect a very large number indirectly in numerous ways which are apparent when a little thought is given to the subject. Outbreaks of fire cannot be absolutely prevented, although every possible care may be taken. The causes are too numerous and often beyond human control. Therefore the only remedy is to fight the fire in the earliest possible stages by means which will overcome it with the minimum amount of water damage. To this end the Chemical Hand Fire Extinguisher has been brought into existence. The majority of these are based on the principle of the formation of gas as the result of the combination of chemicals, *i.e.*, the production of CO_2 as the result of a mixture of acid and alkali, thus propelling the jet of chemical a serviceable distance, and at the same time, as water is capable of absorbing large quantities of Carbonic Acid Gas, it is carried in the water to the seat of the fire, and the evaporation of the water liberates the gas. This gas is the enemy of all kinds of combustion, and therefore forms the main factor in the extinguishment of the fire. This principle has been presented in various forms by firms who have realised the possibilities of sales. The foregoing remarks prove the necessity of Fire Protection, but frequently it is not recognised until too late,—insurance is applied for and paid according to policy; re-organisation is started, premises rebuilt and customers re-canvassed—the latter may or may not return to the victim of the fire. Insurance should in no circumstances be depreciated, but it forms very inadequate compensation for the immense amount of worry, loss of trade and loss of treasures incurred, apart from the fact that life may be endangered. When considering a matter with so grave issues at stake, it is essential that the precautions adopted should be adequate to meet requirements in all respects. One of the most vital points to be considered is whether the appliance installed will be found to be effective and in order years hence, as of course it may be many years before the appliance be used. A machine which has deteriorated, or in which the mechanism refuses to act, is worse than useless, as valuable time is wasted in trying to use it. It is also essential that the appliance can be set in action instantly, without the reading of lengthy instructions, thus avoiding loss of time, and enabling the uninitiated to set the appliance in action. Its weight and construction should enable it to be used by one man alone, and where necessary, a size within the capabilities of a woman or even child should be installed. It is a great advantage if the appliance can be used with one hand alone, and of course this cannot be done when a hose is attached to the appliance. A conical appliance, provided the exit is at the apex and the handle is correctly placed, can with the greatest ease be directed where required. A brief examination would satisfy one regarding some of the above necessary qualifications, and a test fire would show whether or not the extinguisher could put out a fire, but this would be no guarantee that the extinguisher would be equally efficient years hence and in the hands of an inexperienced person. The only guarantee which can be accepted with absolute confidence is the actual use of the fire extinguisher after it has been hanging up filled for years and then used by one without instruction. Any firm which makes a claim that its appliance will not deteriorate should be able to produce such evidence from their customers.

As fires give no warning, and have been known to occur on the same premises within a few hours interval, a system of fire protection which is always ready is essential. Therefore it follows that a fire extinguisher must be capable of being easily and quickly refilled, and spare refills should always be at hand. In selecting an appliance it is advisable to give preference to the one that carries with it a continuous system, under the terms of which refills are supplied free after each actual outbreak of fire, appliances are periodically inspected and advice given by experts when desired, provided the abovementioned qualifications are also included.

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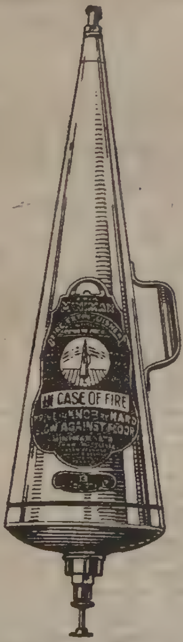

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SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS AND APPLIANCES.

NO science and no art has made more marked progress in modern times than the science and art of surgery. This improvement has synchronised with the striking improvement in the instruments and appliances on which, generally speaking, the success of all serious surgical operations is to a large degree dependent. While it is true that the perfection of the implement he wields will not make good a lack of skill on the part of the operator, it is equally true that a faulty instrument may stultify the ability of the most skilful. The work of the maker of surgical instruments and appliances plays a part of vital importance in the work of those who use them, and in their manufacture a knowledge is necessary of the exact purposes they are designed to serve. In number they have greatly increased — for instance, in dentistry, all teeth were formerly extracted with one and the same forceps; now a different one is made and in use for different teeth. Operations that were never attempted before have necessitated the making of new instruments, or new forms of old ones.

Surgery having become a science before medicine proper was anything better or more than a superstition, the industry of the manufacture of its necessary tools is one of the most ancient in the history of civilisation. In the oldest Egyptian temples and the oldest of Egyptian obelisks proofs have been found that implements were made for incisions, scarifications and other surgical purposes, most likely including amputations, long anterior to the date of the Ebers papyrus—3500 B.C. Lancets, tweezers, uterine specula, catheters, iron rods for cautery, and means for the removal of some forms of cataract, all dating back to the earliest Egyptian times, are to be inspected in a number of museums in various countries. By practitioners in ancient India, who probably derived their surgical knowledge from the Greeks, no fewer than 127 instruments, chiefly for cutting and cauterizing, are known to have been used. In Greece surgery had reached a high stage of development before Hippocrates placed medicine on a more rational foundation than it had occupied before his time — in fact, certain modern appliances, such as splints and scientific bandages, appear to have been originally of Hippocrates' invention. The Romans and other ancients adopted all known surgical means and aids. Rome's conquering armies were accompanied by practitioners well equipped with them.

Excavated at Pompeii, there are preserved in Naples about 300 implements of about 60 different kinds—hollow probes (straight, curved and hooked), needles, specula vaginæ, catheters, pincers, cauteries, bistouries, lancets, scissors, etc. Mostly these are made of bronze, but many of the cutting ones are of iron.

The most important characteristic of the appliances and instruments of the surgeon of to-day, from the operating table—itself a wonder of constructional ingenuity—to dressings and sponges, is that everything is either aseptic or antiseptic; a fact for which the gratitude of humanity is due to Lord Lister (born 1827)—the pioneer in the only surgical advance worth much notice since the time of Ambroise Paré (1510–1590). Lister's first employment of carbolic paste as a dressing has been followed by the use of sponges as well as outside dressings of sundry preparations of absorbent wool (wool which, having been freed from grease, readily absorbs moisture). Nothing merely ornamental or in the way of embellishment is now allowed on any implements, which must all lend themselves to rapid and thorough cleansing.

The discovery of radium, the recognition of the bacteriological properties of the electric light, and the therapeutic use of the forces of electricity have led to the manufacture of various ingenious mechanical appliances. Among these may be mentioned the cystoscope, a long, narrow tube, shaped and curved somewhat on the lines of a catheter. At one end are a minute glow-lamp and reflector and a small window; its other end is fitted with a lens and connected by a switch with a main current. Other instances are the Filsen lamp and the galvano-cautery—a series of minutest points of platinum, with a suitable trigger.

Besides the multitude of instruments and appliances by which operations are effected there are those designed to relieve and cure without the risks and pains of the operation they may make unnecessary. Such dangers and sufferings, in cases of any importance, there must always be. Both are matters of degree, but both are inevitable. As regards the latter, there is mental distress in anticipation that no anæsthetic can deaden, and some physical pain subsequently. Then, again, there are appliances for use in cases the nature of which puts an operation out of consideration—such, for instance, as those of many cases of hernia, or rupture, for which a truss is worn.

It is a noticeable and, in view of the very large number of men, women and children who, from various causes, are afflicted with hernia, a noteworthy feature of the truss that the ordinary instrument remains to-day in principle and very much in make what it was hundreds and perhaps thousands of years ago—which by no means indicates the impossibility of improvement. As a matter of fact, of quite recent years an article to supersede the old form has been manufactured for which radical and very distinct advantages are claimed.

That the superiority of British-made surgical, medical, dental and veterinary instruments and appliances is appreciated abroad is proved by the existence of an export trade with the Continent and countries far more distant. The latest available returns show that instruments during 1921 were exported to the value of £160,181; and appliances, including trusses and artificial limbs but excluding artificial eyes, to the value of £160,719. These figures are considerably below those for the previous year.

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New Zealand,	256, Lambton Quay, Wellington, S.
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LETTERPRESS PRINTING.

By J. R. RIDDELL, Principal, London School of Printing.

LETTERPRESS printing, the Craft which turned the darkness of the Middle Ages into light and secured the intellectual achievements of the past, and also furnished a sure guarantee of the future, is the art of obtaining impressions from relief surfaces, such as type and engraved blocks.

It is claimed that the earliest attempts at printing were made in China before the Christian era. It is known that printing from engraved blocks and movable characters was practised in the Celestial Kingdom in the eleventh century, when a smith named Pi Shing made movable types, but the large number of characters in the Chinese alphabet made the invention practically useless. Books printed from blocks were published in China and Korea as early as 922: these are said to be still in existence. In the British Museum there is a copy of a Chinese Encyclopedia printed from movable types in the year 1337.

There is no actual certainty of the date of the invention of printing from movable types, but it is assumed it took place about 1440. Certain "Letters of Indulgence" are the first known documents to have been printed by this method. These were issued from a press at Mainz and bear the date 1454.

The first book printed in English was "The Recuyell of the Histories of Troye" partly printed at Bruges about 1473 by William Caxton, the first English printer, who set up his Press at Westminster in 1476.

The art of producing metal types is a very exacting one, calling for great accuracy and skill, not only in the designing of the letters and cutting of the punches, but also in the casting of the individual letter. The unit of type measurement is a "point," twelve of which equal "a pica em," or the sixth of an inch. The height of type is 0·918 in., or approximately the diameter of a shilling. "Founts of type," which are of varying weights and sizes, are supplied to the printer in recognised proportions of characters, *i.e.*, letters, signs, spaces, and are based on the number of "A's" in the fount.

In the actual production of letterpress printing, there are two main operations, the setting up of the type by the compositor, and the printing of the type on the sheet of paper by the pressman, or machine manager.

COMPOSING.

In hand composition the compositor stands in front of a frame on which is placed a tray, called a "case"; this is divided into a number of compartments or "boxes" of varying sizes, each of which contains either a number of one particular letter of the alphabet, or punctuation marks, signs, figures, spaces, &c. These letters are picked up from the case by the compositor with the thumb and forefinger of the right hand and placed in a metal tool called a "composing stick," held in the left hand, and from which the letters, in the form of lines, are taken and placed upon a long shallow tray with flanges, called a "galley." The spaces, shaped like type but somewhat shorter, are placed between words. The lines of movable type are ultimately made up into pages of a book of a particular size and placed inside a steel frame called a "chase," and the type "locked up"—*i.e.*, made portable by means of a system of wedges making the forme of type suitable for printing from on a machine.

Between the setting up of type and the actual printing, there are several important operations to be performed, such as reading—a most responsible task—the reader's position usually being held by a man of wide learning and practical experience. There are also the making and revising of the reader's and author's corrections, and finally the arranging or "imposing" of the pages in such a way that when the sheet is printed on both sides and folded, the pages will fall in proper sequence and with correct margins.

After the number of copies required have been printed, the type is "distributed"—*i.e.*, each letter or space is put back into its respective box by the compositor so that the type may be used over again. In this work great care has to be exercised to prevent the letters getting into the wrong boxes, or, as the printer would say, "pieing" the case.

We live in a mechanical age, and mechanical science has made great advances in connection with Printing during the past 50 years. In setting up "solid matter," such as newspapers and books, composing machines are used to a large extent. Of these there are various styles which can be divided into two classes; those which cast a solid line of type, called a "slug," and those which produce, as in hand composition, a line made up of separate letters.

The compositor on the composing machine is called an "operator." He manipulates a keyboard similar in appearance to that of a typewriter, the keys of which when depressed set certain mechanism into operation, ultimately producing lines of type spaced and ready for printing, either in solid lines, as with the Linotype or Intertype, or in single letters as produced by the Monotype.

MACHINE PRINTING.

When the forme of type and illustrations has been sent to press, a large amount of work and skill is demanded of the pressman or machine manager, before the results are obtained which enable even a novice to recognise that the book or the piece of printed matter he is handling is an example of good craftsmanship. There is an indefinable charm about a well-printed page. Hours, and sometimes days, of what is called "making ready" may be spent on the machine to produce an even, clear, solid and sharp impression from the forme. Particularly is this the case when printing illustrations: the printer has to adjust the weight of pressure to suit the different tones in the plate, so that the "tone-values" of the original design will be retained throughout the printing of a large edition. This is done by cutting out on sheets of paper the parts which print too heavily, and patching up those which require to print solidly, by the use of papers of varying thicknesses and pasting them together, forming what is called an "overlay." This is fixed on the platen or cylinder of the machine in such a way that it corresponds exactly with the forme when the impression is made. This work requires a high order of intelligence, skill and much experience.

When the make ready is completed, the machine is "set" to suit the job. Ink suitable for the work is placed in an adjustable trough, called a "duct," which is regulated by means of screws so that an even and sufficient supply of ink is automatically maintained and carried to the forme by means of a system of rollers throughout the run of the job, which may last for a day or even for weeks. On an average something like 9,000 sheets of a school book will be printed in a day; but during their printing great care has to be exercised and a sharp look-out kept for letters breaking off or for something (such as a space between words which should not print) "working up" and spoiling the appearance of the work.

There are many kinds of printing machines, too numerous to mention, varying from those which give a flat impression, such as the hand press and platen machines, to the large cylinders and rotaries which produce books and daily newspapers. The various styles of machines are capable of printing anything from a few hundred up to about 200,000 copies per hour.

BLOCK MAKING.

A reference as to how illustrations are obtained may not be considered out of place in this "tabloid article." The artist's drawing, photograph, or design is photographed by a particular process (sometimes through a screen representing a number of minute dots which can be seen if a print from a half-tone block is closely examined). The process-negative is then photographically printed on to a sensitised piece of metal, which, when developed, is subjected to the action of certain acids, which etch, or eat away, the metal not protected by the photographic image. After varying degrees of etching, the image is left standing in relief, providing a surface from which the letterpress printer can print. These relief blocks, when mounted on wood to bring them to type height, are placed in a forme and printed at the same time as type.

Blocks for printing in colours are made very much in the same way, but instead of employing one negative, there are three, each representative of one of the fundamental colours scientifically dissected, and from these negatives, blocks are made. Each block is printed in a different one of the three primary colours—yellow, red and blue—and when the colours are printed on top of each other, a reproduction of the colour tones approximating those in the original painting is obtained.

Printing is acknowledged to be one of the most important of our national industries. It is estimated that some 8,000 firms in the United Kingdom have invested over £30,000,000 in the business, which gives employment to some 300,000 workers. Further, it is the art which has educated the world, and as a career for young men it provides considerable scope in its future development. There are great opportunities for men of education coupled with technical knowledge to become leaders who will influence the public to a fuller realisation of the commercial value of good printing, whether it be for newspapers, books or the larger and probably most important section—commercial job printing.

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PAPER TRADE INDUSTRY.

By H. P. STEVENS, M.A., F.I.C.

RAW MATERIALS.—The raw materials used in the British Isles for the manufacture of paper consist of (1) vegetable fibres, derived chiefly from wood, esparto, rags and straw; recently even sawdust has been utilised; (2) soda, lime and bleaching powder for the purification of the fibres; (3) resin, glue, gelatine and starch for sizing and giving a finish to the paper; (4) loading materials such as china clay, chalk, gypsum, etc., to cheapen and render the paper opaque; (5) colours such as ultramarine, coal-tar dyes, the former being used chiefly to counteract the natural yellow tinge in the manufacture of white papers; and (6) waste papers. The manufacture of paper also requires coal for steam raising and a very ample supply of good water.

Rags, which once supplied the bulk of the papermakers' raw material, are now used for high-grade papers only, and Great Britain is dependent on its Colonies and on foreign countries for the supply of the great bulk of vegetable fibres. Of these wood pulp is the most important. In normal times this comprises four-fifths of the amount of our imports of fibrous materials.

Wood pulp is of two varieties—"mechanical" wood pulp and "chemical" wood pulp. The former predominates and consists of wood ground to pulp in a stream of water; the latter consists of wood disintegrated by chemical processes and fetches two or three times as much as the mechanical pulp. The wood used is mostly coniferous (spruce fir) and therefore derived from countries with temperate or cold climates. Norway and Sweden supplied the bulk of our requirements. Wet mechanical pulp comes mostly from Norway—although Canada now runs the latter close—bleached chemical pulp mostly from Norway, and unbleached from Sweden. There are ample reserves of wood in Canada and Newfoundland to supply all British requirements.

Esparto is imported in the raw state and converted into pulp in English mills. It is mostly derived from Algeria, the remainder from Spain and parts of the North Coast of Africa. Imports have shown a considerable increase, but even at the end of 1922 had not regained pre-war figures.

Rags are largely imported. The present figures show a decrease in value, as with other raw materials.

The following figures give the imports of fibrous raw materials for the three years 1920, 1921 and 1922.

Description	1920 Tons.	1921 Tons.	1922 Tons.	1920 £	1921 £	1922 £
Mechanical Wood Pulp ..	538,969	372,051	565,450	8,169,704	4,338,865	2,924,482
Chemical Wood Pulp ..	555,204	218,707	360,164	21,360,535	8,292,468	5,612,248
Esparto	162,539	73,424	171,375	3,179,942	938,503	829,476
Rags	12,408	9,149	10,763	428,062	251,800	200,638
Other Materials	6,682	1,466	2,403	139,757	33,662	42,233
Totals	1,275,802	674,797	1,110,155	33,278,000	13,855,298	9,609,077

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF PAPER.—For our purpose the term "paper" must be held to include not only printing, writing and wrapping papers, but also paste board, cardboard, mill board, straw boards, and many specialities.

As regards imports Norway and Sweden supply us with the greater part of the cheaper kinds, such as news and wrapping papers, while Germany's exports of paper to this country, such as packings, wrappings, tissues and coated for 1922 are double those for 1921, and the value over 50 per cent. more.

During 1922 both imports and exports show large increases in quantity. During 1921 the reverse is the case.

Figures for 1923 are not yet available.

The following figures give the quantity and value of the British imports of paper and boards during th last three years :—

IMPORTS.

1920 Tons.	1921 Tons.	1922 Tons.	1920 £	1921 £	1922 £
647,263	339,128	553,594	30,252,181	11,601,303	12,374,2

Two-thirds of these quantities and one-third o these values are accounted for by strawboards manu factured in countries where straw is plentiful. Th feature of the 1922 imports is the recovery in quantitie to the 1920 figure, although the value is little altere Great Britain is estimated to produce about 11 per cent of the world's output of paper and Canada 3 per cent The United States is by far the largest producer. Th British exports of paper for the last three years ar given in the following table :—

EXPORTS.

1920 Tons.	1921 Tons.	1922 Tons.	1920 £	1921 £	1922 £
117,622	73,249	122,751	12,817,859	7,736,444	6,737,28

MANUFACTURE OF PAPER IN THE BRITISH ISLES.—There are 231 paper and cardboard mills in England sixty-one in Scotland and seven in Ireland. Woo pulp is only manufactured at two mills. There ar thirty-seven paper mills in Canada and a larg number of wood pulp mills. Some Canadian mill combine the manufacture of both wood pulp an paper. In Newfoundland there are two larg establishments, one producing wood pulp and pape and the other wood pulp only. There are seve paper mills in Australia, three in New Zealand an eight in India. Official statistics of the paper ou put in Great Britain and Ireland were furnished i 1907 for the Census of Production :—

Paper :—	United Kingdom Quantity. Tons.	 Value. £
Paper for Writing and Drawing and for Envelopes	124,250	3,085,0
Paper for Printing and for Posters, etc.	436,050	5,590,0
Packing and Wrapping Paper, Biscaps, etc.	181,850	1,943,0
Printing and Coated Papers (not Hangings)	34,050	846,0
Pasteboard, Cardboard and Millboard	44,650	565,0
Other Sorts	28,200	700,0
Paper Bags	35,500	487,0
	884,550	
All other Products—Recorded by Value only	..	112,0
Total Value ..	..	13,328,0

A more recent but unofficial estimate has been kind supplied me by the Paper Makers' Association. T following figures give the annual pre-war productio of paper manufactured in the British Isles :—

	Tons
News, all grades	377,0
Printing and Writing Paper from Wood Pulp ..	254,8
Printing, mostly from Grass (Esparto)	148,2
Brown Papers and Specialities	228,8
Best Writings and Blottings, mostly from Rags	20,8
	1,029,6
Mill Boards, Leather Boards, etc.	62,4
Total quantity	1,092,0

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Limited

Sawston Paper Mills,
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* * *

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Glasgow, Liverpool, Hamburg, Bremen, Rotterdam and Antwerp	**South Africa and Australia**	Via	Las Palmas.
Amsterdam, Birkenhead and New York	**Padang Macassa and Java**	With transhipment to	All Ports, Dutch East Indies.
Birkenhead and Hong Kong	**Pacific Coast of N. America**	Via Via	Panama. Japan and Manila.
Singapore	**Western Australia**	Via	Java.

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DURBAN.—William Cotts & Co.
ADELAIDE.—George Wills & Co., Ltd.
MELBOURNE.—John Sanderson & Co.
SYDNEY.—Gilchrist, Watt & Sanderson, Ltd.
BRISBANE.—Wills, Gilchrist & Sanderson, Ltd.
FREMANTLE.—Dalgety & Co., Ltd.; George Wills & Co., Ltd.

Far East.

LONDON.—John Swire & Sons, Ltd., 8, Billiter Square, E.C.; Killick, Martin & Co., 7, Fen Court, Fenchurch Street, E.C.
GLASGOW.—Roxburgh, Colin Scott & Co., Ltd., 69, Buchanan Street, Glasgow.
AMSTERDAM.—Meyer & Co.'s Shipping Co., Ltd.
PENANG. **SINGAPORE.**—W. Mansfield & Co., Ltd.
BATAVIA.—Maclaine, Watson & Co.
HONG KONG. **SHANGHAI.** **KOBE.** **YOKOHAMA.**—Butterfield & Swire.
NEW YORK.—Funch, Edye & Co.; Booth American Shipping Corporation.

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In the early part of the 18th century numerous inventors propounded schemes for applying steam power to vessels to be run upon rivers and canals. A chronological list from 1707 to 1858 is given below.

For the establishment of lines from 1861 to 1888 and for further information *see* WHITAKER'S ALMANACK, 1913 edition, including the Evolution of the Steamship in the North Atlantic.

In 1824 ocean trade was then carried on with sailing ships, mostly under 500 tons each, and all the steamboats in the United Kingdom only numbered 109.

As the size of steamships increased the heavy cost of construction necessitated the establishment of Corporations, with great strength of capital, which control the principal ocean routes (*see* page 961).

In 1814 the steamboats of all kinds registered in the United Kingdom amounted to less than 1,000 tons, increased to nearly 8,000 tons by 1820. There were 766 British steamers afloat in 1838, in all just short of 150,000 tons. The invaluable Register Book which is published by the Committee of Lloyd's Register of British and Foreign Shipping shows that on June 30, 1923, the steamship empire builders of Great Britain owned 10,164 vessels, 21,695.074 gross tons, exclusive of 971 ships (363,038 tons) belonging to the dwindling disciples of time-honoured canvas. The total for the world was—Steam, 62,335,373 tons; and sail, 2,830,865 tons.

Owing to recent inventions passengers enjoy greater immunity from accidents, the majority of passenger steamers being now fitted with installation of wireless telegraphy and with submarine signalling apparatus.

FIRST STEAMBOATS, PIONEER SAILINGS AND EARLIEST LINES.

1707. Denis Papin experimented on River Fulda with paddle-wheel steamboat.

1736. Jonathan Hulls patented designs similar to modern paddle boat.

1769. James Watt invented a double-acting side-lever engine.

1783. Marquess of Jouffrey made experiments in France.

1785. James Ramsey, in America, propelled a boat with steam through a stern-pipe.

1785. Robert Fitch, in America, propelled a boat with canoe-paddles fixed to a moving beam.

1787. Robert Miller, of Edinburgh, tried primitive manual machinery.

1788. Miller, with Symington, produced a double-hull stern-wheel steamboat.

1802. *Charlotte Dundas*, the first practical steam tugboat, designed by Symington.

1804. *Phœnix*, screw-boat designed by Stephens in New York; first steamer to make a sea voyage.

1807. *Clermont*, first passenger steamer continuously employed; built by Fulton in U.S.A.

1812. *Comet*, first passenger steamer continuously employed in Europe; built by Miller in Scotland.

1818. *Rob Roy*, first sea-trading steamer in the world; built at Glasgow.

1819. *Savannah*, first auxiliary steamer, paddle wheels, to cross the Atlantic; built in New York.

1821. *Aaron Manby*, first steamer (English canal boat) built of iron.

1823. City of Dublin Steam Packet Co. was established.

1824. General Steam Navigation Co. was established at London.

1824. George Thompson & Co. (Aberdeen Line) were established.

1825. *Enterprise* made the first steam passage to India.

1825. *William Fawcett*, pioneer steamer of the P. & O. S.N. Co.

1830. T. & J. Harrison (Harrison Line) were established at Liverpool.

1832. *Elburkah*, iron steamer, took a private exploring party up the Niger.

1834. Lloyd's Register for British and Foreign Shipping established.

1836. F. Green & Co. established at London.

1836. Austrian Lloyd Steam Navigation Co. established at Trieste.

1837. *Francis B. Ogden*, first successful screw tugboat; fitted with Ericsson's propeller.

1838. *Archimedes*, made the Dover-Calais passage under two hours, fitted with Smith's propeller.

1838. *R. F. Stockton*, built for a tugboat, fitted with Ericsson's propeller, sailed to America; first iron vessel to cross the Atlantic; first screw steamer used in America.

1839. *Thames*, pioneer steamer of the Royal Mail Steam Packet Co.

1839. George Smith & Sons (City Line) were established at Glasgow.

1840. *Britannia*, pioneer steamer of the Cunard Line.

1840. *Chile*, pioneer steamer of the Pacific Steam Navigation Co.

1845. *Great Britain*, first iron screw steamer, precursor of modern Atlantic steamer.

1845. Thos. Wilson, Sons & Co., Ltd. (Wilson Line) established at Hull.

1847. Pacific Mail Steamship Co. established in America.

1849. Houlder Brothers & Co. established at London.

1850. Bullard, King & Co. (Natal Line) established at London.

1850. Messageries Maritimes de France established.

1850. Inman (now American) Line established at Liverpool.

1851. *Tiber*, first steamer of the Bibby Line, established 1821 at Liverpool.

1852. *Forerunner*, pioneer steamer of the African Steamship Co.

1853. Union Steamship Co. was established (now Union-Castle Line).

1853. *Borussia*, first steamer of the Hamburg-American Packet Co., established 1847.

1854. *Canadian*, first steamer of the Allan Line, established 1820.

1854. Donaldson Bros. established at Glasgow.

1855. British India Steam Navigation Co. was established.

1856. *Tempest*, first steamer Anchor Line.

1857. *Waldensian*, first steamer of J. T. Rennie, Son & Co. (Aberdeen Line).

1858. *Bremen*, first Atlantic steamer of the Norddeutscher Lloyd, established 1856.

1858. *Great Eastern* launched into the Thames, Jan. 31; commenced, May 1, 1854.

1858. British and African Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., established at Liverpool.

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THE LARGEST STEAMSHIP OWNERS IN THE WORLD.

Not less than 100,000 tons each.

Owners or Lines.	Head Office.
American Line	New York.
American-Hawaiian S.S. Co.	San Francisco.
Anchor Line (Henderson Bros.), Ltd.	Glasgow
Anglo-American Oil Co., Ltd.	London.
Anglo-Saxon Petroleum Co., Ltd.	London.
Armement Deppe	Antwerp.
Atlantic Gulf W. Indies S.S. Line	New York.
Blue Star Line (1920), Ltd.	London.
British India Steam N. Co., Ltd.	London.
British Tanker Co., Ltd.	London.
Brocklebank, T. & J., Ltd.	Liverpool.
Broström, Dan	Gothenburg.
Canadian Govt. Mercht. Mar., Ltd.	Toronto.
Canada S.S. Lines, Ltd.	Montreal.
Canadian Pacific Steamships Ld.	London.
Carlsson, G.	Gothenburg.
Cayzer, Irvine & Co., Ltd. (Clan).	London.
Chargeurs Réunis	Paris.
China Nav. Co., Ltd., The	London.
Commonwealth & Dom. Line, Ltd.	London.
Commonwealth Government Line	London.
Cie. Générale Transatlantique	Paris.
Compania Trasatlantica	Cadiz.
"Cosulich" Soc. Triestina di Nav.	Trieste.
Cunard S.S. Co., Ltd.	Liverpool.
Dollar Steamship Line	San Francisco
Eagle Oil Transport Co., Ltd.	London.
Elder, Dempster & Co., Ltd.	Liverpool
Ellerman & Bucknall S.S. Co., Ld.	London.
Ellerman Lines, Ltd.	Liverpool.
Ellerman's Wilson Line, Ltd.	Hull.
Federal Steam Nav. Co., Ltd.	London.
Forenede Dampskibs Selskab.	Copenhagen.
Furness, Withy & Co., Ltd.	London.
Great Lakes S.S. Co.	Cleveland, Ohio
Gulf Refining Co., Inc.	New York.
Hain, Edward, & Son	St. Ives.
Hamburg-Amerika	Hamburg.
Hamburg-Sudamerika	Hamburg.
Hanna, M. A., & Co.	Cleveland, Ohio
"Hansa" Deutsche	Bremen.
Harrison, T. & J.	Liverpool.
Holt, A., & Co.	Liverpool.
Houlder Bros. & Co., Ltd.	London.
Hutchinson & Co.	Cleveland, Ohio
Indo-China S. Nav. Co., Ltd.	Hong Kong.
Kawasaki Dockyard Co., Ltd.	Kobe.
Kokusai Kisen K. K.	Kobé.
Koninklijke Holland Lloyd	Amsterdam.
Koninklijke Nederland	Amsterdam.
Koninklijke Paketvaart	Amsterdam
Lamport & Holt, Ltd.	Liverpool.
Leyland, F., & Co., Ltd.	Liverpool.
Lloyd Brasileiro	Rio de Janeiro.
Lloyd Mediterraneo	Genoa.
Lloyd Royal Belge Soc. Anon.	Antwerp.
Lloyd Sabaudo	Genoa.
Lloyd Triestino	Trieste.
Luckenbach S.S. Co., Inc.	New York.
Messageries Maritimes	Paris.
Nav. Générale Italiana	Genoa.
Nav. Libera-Triestina	Trieste.
"Nederland" Line	Amsterdam.
Nederlandsch-Amerikansch	Rotterdam.
New Zealand Shipping Co., Ltd.	London.
Nippon Yusen K.K.	Tokio.
Norddeutscher Lloyd	Bremen.
Oceanic Steam Nav. Co., Ltd.	Liverpool
Orient Steam Nav. Co., Ltd.	London.
Osaka Mercantile Co., Ltd.	Osaka.
Ostasiatiske Kompagni	Copenhagen.
Pacific Steam Nav. Co.	Liverpool.
Pan-American Petroleum Trans	Los Angeles.
P. & O. Steam Nav. Co.	London.
Pickands, Mather & Co.	Cleveland, Ohio
Pittsburgh S.S. Co.	Duluth, Minn
Royal Mail Steam Packet Co.	London.
Ruys, Wm., & Sons	Rotterdam.
Shaw, Savill, & Albion Co., Ltd.	London.
Smith, Sir W. R., & Sons	Cardiff.
Soc. Gen. de Transports	Marseilles.
Soc. Nazionale di Nav.	Genoa.
Sota y Aznar	Bilbao.
Southern Pacific Co.	New York.
Standard Oil Co. (New Jersey)	New York.
Standard Oil Co. (California)	San Francisco.
Standard Trans. Co.	New York.
Stinnes, A. G. Hugo	Hamburg.
Submarine Boat Corp.	Port Newark.
Tomlinson, G. A.	Duluth. Minn.
Toyo Kisen K.K.	Yokohama.
United Fruit Co. Line	Boston.
United States Steel Products Co.	New York.
Union Castle Mail S.S. Co., Ltd.	London.
Union S.S. Co. of N. Zealand.	London.
Van Nievelt, Goudriaan & Co.	Rotterdam
Vereenigde Nederland	The Hague.
Weir, Andrew & Co.	London.
Western Marine & Salvage Co. Inc.	Virginia.
Wilhelmsen, Wilhelm	Christiania.

Under 100,000 tons, but not less than 80,000 tons each.

Owners or Lines.	Head Office.
Asiatic Steam Nav. Co., Ltd.	London.
Atlantic Transport, Ltd.	London.
Bibby Bros. & Co.	Liverpool.
Boland & Cornelius	Buffalo.
Cleveland Cliffs Iron Co.	Cleveland, Ohio
Cie. Havraise Péninsulaire de Nav. à Vapeur	Paris.
Cia. Trasmediterranea	Barcelona
Dalgliesh, R. S., Ltd.	Newcastle.
Davies & Newman, Ltd.	London.
Deutsch-Australische	Hamburg.
Donaldson Bros., Ltd.	Glasgow.
Elders & Fyffes, Ltd.	London.
Embiricos, M.	London.
Ericson, H.	Stockholm.
Grängesborg-Oxelösund	Stockholm.
Great Lakes Transit Corp.	Buffalo.
Grace, W. R., & Co.	New York.
Hogarth, H., & Sons	Glasgow.
Houston, R. P., & Co.	Liverpool.
Java China Japan Lijn	Amsterdam.
Mallory, C. D., & Co. Inc.	New York.
Matson Nav. Co. Inc.	San Francisco
Metcalfe, Herbert	Gothenburg.
Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, Ltd.	Tokio.
Norske Amerikalinje	Christiania.
Ore Steamship Corp.	New York.
Panama Rail Road Co. Inc.	New York.
Roland Linie	Bremen.
"Roma" Soc. di Nav.	Rome.
Russian Steam Nav. & Trading Co.	Marseilles
Soc. Maritime Aux de Transports	Nantes.
Soc. Nat. d'Affrêtements	Paris.
Standard Trans. Co., Ltd.	Hong Kong.
Strick, F. C. & Co., Ltd.	London.
United American Lines Inc.	New York.

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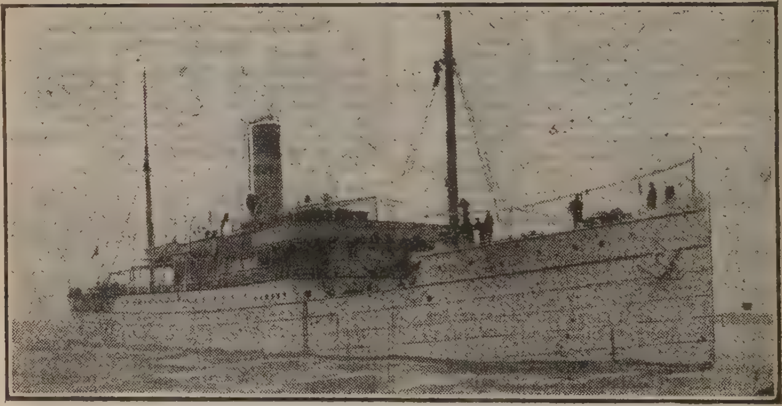

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FUNNELS AND HOUSE FLAGS.

Line.	Funnel.	Flag.
Aberdeen	Yellow	Red and blue horizontal stripes; white star in centre.
American	Black; with white band	White, with blue eagle.
Anchor	Black	White burgee, with red anchor.
Atlantic Transport	Red; with black top	Red, white and blue horizontal stripes, with stars.
Bibby	Pink; black top	Red.
Blue Funnel Line	Light Blue	Blue; AH in black on a white diamond.
Blue Star Line	Buff; black top and blue star	Red burgee; five-pointed blue star.
Booth	Black	White; red diagonal cross, B in centre.
British & African	Black	Blue burgee; white cross.
British India	Black; with two white stripes	White burgee; with red diagonal.
Bucknall	Black; three white diamonds	Blue; B S L in three white diamonds.
Bullard, King & Co.	Buff; black top, mauve band	Red, white St. George's Cross, initials in centre.
Canadian Govt. Merchant Marine, Ltd.	Buff; black top	Blue: thin red cross over broad white cross.
Canadian Pacific Steamships, Ltd.	Buff	Three red and three white squares, initials in centre.
Chargeurs Réunis	Buff; white band with red stars	White flag with five red stars.
Cie. Gén. Trans'que	Red; with black top	White; red ball; name of Co. in red.
Compania Trasatlantica	Black	Blue; white ball.
Cunard	Red; black top	Red; in centre lion holding globe.
City	Buff; black top, white band	Red, initials S S and blue pennant, initials J R E.
Elder Dempster	Buff	White burgee; red St. George's Cross, crown in centre.
Ellerman	Buff; black top, white band	Blue pennant; J R E in white.
Furness	Three black and two red bands	Blue; F in white.
Gen. Steam Nav. Co.	Black	White; 1824 under globe in centre, initials in corner.
Houlder	Black; white Maltese Cross on red band	Red; white Maltese Cross.
Lamport & Holt	Blue; black top, white band	One white longitudinal stripe (L & H in black) between two red stripes.
Leyland	Pink; black tops	Red.
Messageries Maritimes	Black	White; red at corners; letters M M.
Nederland	Buff; black top	White; blue cross in centre, red diamond (white N).
Netherlands-American	Buff; white between two green bands	White longitudinal stripe (N A S M) between two green ones.
New Zealand S. Co.	Buff	White; red St. George's Cross, initials in squares; red, white and blue pennant above.
Nippon Yusen K.	Black	White; two red horizontal stripes.
Orient S. N. Co.	Yellow	White; blue cross, crown in centre.
Pacific Steam Nav. Co.	Buff	White; blue St. George's Cross, crown in centre; red initials in squares.
P. & O.	Black	Square divided diagonally into red, white, blue and yellow quarters.
Prince	Black; one deep and one narrow red band, Prince of Wales Feathers	Red burgee; Prince of Wales Feathers in centre.
Red Star	Black; white band	White burgee; one red star.
Rotterdam-Lloyd	Black	Wide white cross on red ground; blue square (R L white) in centre.
R. Mail S. P. Co.	Buff	White; red diagonal cross and gold crown.
Shaw, Savill & Albion	Buff; black top	Red cross on white square; one corner blue with white stars and red cross.
Union-Castle	Red; black top	Blue; red diagonal cross super-imposed white cross.
White Star	Buff; black top	Red burgee; five-pointed star.
Wilson	Red; black top	White pennant; red ball.

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ROTORUA...	12,112	PIAKO	8,283
REMUERA	11,157	OTAKI	7,964
HORORATA	11,248	OTARAMA	7,759
RUAHINE	10,839	PAPAROA ...	7,732
OPAWA ...	9,297	TASMANIA	9,008
HURUNUI	9,243	WHAKATANE	7,055
ORARI ...	9,179	WAIMATE	7,015
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THE LARGEST MERCHANT VESSELS AFLOAT.

THE following list has been compiled from *Lloyd's Register* (June 30, 1923), and includes all steamers of 12,000 tons upwards.

Abbreviations.—Br. = British ; Bra. = Brazil ; Den. = Denmark ; Fr. = French ; Ger. = German ; Hol. = Netherlands ; Itl. = Italian ; Jap. = Japan ; Nor. = Norway ; Swe. = Sweden ; U.S. = United States ; ∮ = Turbines ; ** = Twin screws ; *** = Triple screws ; **** = Quadruple screws ; N.R. = No record yet.

Name of Steamer.	Flag.	Gross Tonnage.	Dimensions			Speed (Knots).	Built (Year).	Owners or Lines.
			Length.	Breadth.	Depth.			
Adriatic **	Br.	24,541	709	75	52	18	1906	White Star.
Agamemnon ** (*ex* Kaiser Wilhelm II.)	U.S.	19,361	684	72	40	20½	1902	U.S. Shipping Board.
Albania ∮**	Br.	12,768	523	64	43	15	1920	Cunard.
Albert Ballin∮**	Ger.	22,000	602	79	51	N.R.	1922	Hamburg American.
Almanzora ∮***	Br.	15,551	570	67	33	17	1914	Royal Mail.
America **	U.S.	21,144	668	74	47	17	1905	U.S. Shipping Board.
American Legion ∮**	,,	13,736	516	72	27	17	1920	,, ,,
Andania∮**	Br.	13,950	520	65	39	15½	1922	Cunard.
Andes ∮***	,,	15,620	570	67	33	17	1913	Royal Mail.
André Lebon **	Fr.	13,682	508	61	45	14½	1913	Messageries Maritimes.
Antonia ∮**	Br.	13,867	519	65	39	15½	1921	Cunard.
Antonio Delfino**	Ger.	13,502	499	64	38	N.R.	1921	Hamburg-Sud-Amerika.
Aquitania ∮****	Br.	45,647	868	97	49	24½	1914	Cunard.
Arabic ** (*ex* Berlin)	,,	16,786	590	69	38	17	1908	White Star.
Aramis∮**	Fr.	13,800	541	65	44	N.R.	1922	Messageries Maritimes.
Arcadian**	Br.	12,002	520	62	31	16½	1908	Royal Mail.
Argyllshire **	,,	12,097	526	61	33	14	1911	Scottish Shire Line, Ltd.
Arlanza ∮***	,,	14,930	570	65	33	17	1912	Royal Mail.
Armadale Castle **	,,	12,973	570	64	39	17½	1903	Union Castle.
Armagh ∮**	,,	12,269	530	63	39	16	1917	Union S.S. Co. of N. Zealand.
Arundel Castle ∮**	,,	19,023	630	72	41	18	1921	Union Castle.
Ascania ∮**	,,	13,050	519	65	43	N.R.	1923	Cunard.
Athenia ∮**	,,	13,465	526	66	38	15½	1923	Anchor Donaldson, Ltd.
Athenic **	,,	12,366	500	63	45	13½	1901	White Star.
Ausonia ∮**	,,	13,912	520	65	39	15½	1921	Cunard.
Ballarat **	,,	13,033	519	64	37	14½	1921	P. & O.
Balmoral Castle **	,,	13,361	570	64	38	17½	1910	Union Castle.
Balranald **	,,	13,039	519	64	29	14½	1922	P. & O.
Baltic **	,,	23,884	709	75	52	17	1904	White Star.
Baradine **	,,	13,144	519	64	37	14½	1921	P. & O.
Barrabool **	,,	13,148	519	64	37	14½	1922	,,
Belgenland ∮***	,,	27,132	670	78	44	17½	1917	International Nav. Co., Ltd.
Bendigo **	,,	13,039	519	64	37	14½	1922	P. & O.
Berengaria ∮**** (*ex* Imperator)	,,	52,226	883	98	57	23½	1912	Cunard.
Bethore**	U.S.	14,899	550	72	43	N.R.	1922	Ore Steamship Co.
Cadillac	Br.	12,074	530	66	33	N.R.	1917	Anglo-American Oil Co., Ltd.
California∮**	,,	17,000	550	70	38	N.R.	1923	Anchor.
Cameronia ∮**	,,	16,365	552	70	38	16½	1920	,,
Canopic **	,,	12,268	578	59	35	16	1900	White Star.
Cap Norte**	Ger.	13,615	499	64	38	N.R.	1922	Hamburg-Sud-Amerika.
Cap Polonio ∮***	,,	20,576	637	72	39	18	1914	,, ,,
Caracciolo ∮**	Ital.	25,000	...	...	...	18	1922	Nav. General Italiana.
Carmania ∮***	Br.	19,524	650	72	40	18	1905	Cunard.
Caronia **	,,	19,687	650	72	40	18	1905	,,
Cedric **	,,	21,073	680	75	44	17	1903	White Star.
Celtic **	,,	21,026	680	75	44	17	1901	,, ,,
Ceramic ∮***	,,	18,495	655	69	43	16	1913	,, ,,
Chilore∮**	U.S.	13,638	560	72	40	N.R.	1923	Ore Steamship Co.
City of Los Angeles**	,,	12,642	560	62	35	14½	1899	U.S. Shipping Board.
Columbus**	Ger.	35,000	750	83	48	N.R.	1922	Norddeutscher Lloyd.
Conte Rosso ∮**	Itl.	18,017	570	74	35	N.R.	1922	Lloyd Sabaudo.
Conte Verde∮**	,,	18,383	570	74	35	N.R.	1923	,, ,,
Corinthic **	Br.	12,367	500	63	45	13	1902	White Star.
Cretic **	,,	13,518	582	60	38	16	1902	,, ,,
Cuba∮**	Fr.	12,200	476	62	35	N.R.	1923	Cie Genl. Transatlantique.
Deutschland∮**	Ger.	22,000	602	79	51	N.R.	1922	Hamburg American.
Diogenes ∮**	Br.	12,341	500	63	39	15	1922	G. Thompson & Co., Ltd.
Doric ∮**	,,	16,600	575	67	41	16	1922	White Star.

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(4 LINES)

Name of Steamer.	Flag.	Gross Tonnage.	Dimensions			Speed (Knots).	Built (Year).	Owners or Lines.
			Length	Breadth.	Depth			
Duilio §****	Itl.	22,000	601	75	50	18½	1923	Nav. Gen. Italiana.
Edinburgh Castle **	Br.	13,330	570	64	38	17½	1910	Union Castle.
Empress of Asia §****	„	16,909	570	68	42	20	1913	Canadian Pacific Rly. Co.
Empress of Australia §** (*ex* Tirpitz)	„	21,861	589	75	41	17	1914	„ „ „
Empress of Britain **	„	15,857	548	65	36	18½	1906	„ „ „
Empress of Canada §**	„	21,517	627	77	42	20	1922	„ „ „
Empress of France §****	„	18,357	571	72	41	19	1913	Allan.
Empress of Russia §****	„	16,810	570	68	42	20	1913	Canadian Pacific Rly. Co.
Empress of Scotland ** (*ex* Kaiserin Auguste Victoria)	„	25,037	677	77	50	17½	1905	„ „ „
Esperance Bay §**	„	13,853	530	68	39	15	1922	Commonwealth Govt. Australia.
Euripides §***	„	14,947	550	67	44	15	1914	G. Thompson & Co., Ltd.
Finland **	U.S.	12,222	560	60	38	N.R.	1902	International Merc. Mar. Co.
France §****	Fr.	23,666	689	75	48	24	1912	Cie Gen. Transatlantique.
Franconia §**	Br.	20,000	601	73	40	16½	1923	Cunard.
G. Harrison Smith **	„	15,371	550	72	44	N.R.	1921	International Petroleum Co.
Gelria **	Hol.	13,868	541	65	35	16	1913	Holland Lloyd.
George Washington **	U.S.	23,788	699	78	50	18	1908	U.S. Shipping Board.
Giulio Cesare §****	Itl.	21,657	602	76	46	20½	1921	Nav. Gen. Italiana.
Hansa ** (*ex* Vict. Luise)	Ger.	16,376	660	67	40	15½	1900	Hamburg American.
Hobsons Bay §**	Br.	13,837	530	68	39	15	1922	Commonwealth Govt. Australia.
Homeric **	„	34,356	751	83	48	18½	1922	White Star.
Ionic **	„	12,352	500	63	45	13	1902	„ „
Jervis Bay §**	„	13,839	530	68	39	15	1922	Commonwealth Govt. Australia.
John D. Archbold **	U.S.	14,054	570	75	42	N.R.	1921	Standard Oil Co., N. Jersey.
Kenilworth Castle **	Br.	12,975	570	64	38	17½	1904	Union Castle.
King Alexander **	„	15,746	538	65	46	15	1908	Byron S.S Co., Ltd.
Kroonland **	U.S.	12,241	560	60	38	N.R.	1902	International Merc. Marine Co.
Kungsholm **	Swe.	12,528	550	62	34	15	1902	Sverige-Nord-Amerika.
Laconia §**	Br.	19,680	601	73	40	17	1922	Cunard.
Lafayette §****	Fr.	12,220	546	64	34	18½	1915	Cie. Genl. Transatlantique.
Lapland **	Br.	18,565	605	70	37	17	1908	International Nav. Co., Ltd.
Largs Bay §**	„	13,851	530	68	39	15	1921	Commonwealth Govt. Australia.
Lebore §**	U.S.	13,638	560	72	40	N.R.	1923	Ore Steamship Co.
Leviathan §**** (*ex* Vaterland)	„	59,957	907	100	58	22	1914	U.S. Shipping Board.
Lutetia §****	Fr.	14,654	579	64	36	20	1913	Cie. de Nav. Sud Atlantique.
Majestic §**** (*ex* Bismarck)	Br.	56,551	915	100	58	26	1921	White Star.
Maloja **	„	20,700	600	73	48	17	1923	P. & O.
Manchuria **	U.S.	13,639	600	65	31	16	1904	Atlantic Trans. Co. W. Virginia.
Massilia §****	Fr.	15,147	574	64	40	20	1920	Cie. de Nav. Sud Atlantique.
Mauretania §****	Br.	30,696	762	88	57	27	1907	Cunard.
Medic **	„	12,222	550	63	39	13	1899	White Star.
Megantic **	„	14,878	550	67	41	17	1909	„ „
Melita §***	„	14,000	520	67	41	16½	1918	Canadian Pacific Ry. Co., Ltd.
Metagama **	„	12,420	500	64	37	16	1915	„ „
Minnedosa §***	„	14,000	520	67	41	16½	1918	„ „
Minnekahda §***	U.S.	17,281	620	66	47	16	1917	Atlantic Trans. Co., W. Virginia.
Minnewaska §**	Br.	20,000	600	80	49	N.R.	1923	Atlantic Trans. Co.
Moldavia §**	„	16,277	552	71	38	16	1922	P. & O.
Mongolia §**	„	16,385	551	72	38	16	1923	„
Mongolia **	U.S.	13,639	600	65	31	16	1904	Atlantic Trans. Co., W. Virginia.
Montcalm §**	Br.	16,418	549	70	40	17	1921	Canadian Pacific Ry. Co.
Montclare §**	„	16,314	549	70	40	17	1922	„ „ „
Montlaurier **	„	17,282	590	68	38	17½	1908	„ „ „
Montrose §**	„	16,402	548	70	40	17	1922	„ „ „
Mooltan **	„	20,700	600	73	31	17	1923	P. & O.
Moreton Bay §**	„	13,850	530	68	39	15	1921	Commonwealth Govt Australia
Mount Vernon **	U.S.	18,372	685	72	40	20½	1906	U.S. Shipping Board.
Naldera **	Br.	15,993	580	67	44	18½	1918	P. & O.
Nansemond **	U.S.	13,332	559	62	30	12	1896	U.S. Shipping Board.
Narkunda **	Br.	16,227	581	69	27	18½	1920	P. & O.
Nestor **	„	14,547	563	68	31	14	1913	Ocean S.S. Co., Ltd.
Niagara §***	„	13,415	524	66	34	18	1913	Union S.S. Co. of N. Zealand, Ltd.
Nieuw Amsterdam **	Hol.	17,149	600	68	35	16	1906	Holland-Amerika.
Northumberland §**	Br.	12,160	530	63	31	16	1915	Federal Steam Nav. Co., Ltd.
Ohio **	„	18,940	590	72	37	18	1923	Royal Mail.

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Name of Steamer.	Flag.	Gross Tonnage.	Dimensions			Speed (Knots).	Built (Year)	Owners or Lines.
			Length.	Breadth.	Depth.			
Olympic §***	Br.	46,439	852	92	59	23	1911	White Star.
Orama §**	,,	20,000	632	75	33	N.R.	1923	Orient Steam Nav. Co.
Orbita §***	,,	15,486	550	67	43	15	1915	Royal Mail.
Orca §***	,,	16,063	550	67	43	15	1918	,, ,,
Orduña §***	,,	15,499	550	67	43	15	1914	,, ,,
Ormonde §**	,,	14,853	580	66	40	18	1917	Orient Steam Nav. Co., Ltd.
Ormuz **	,,	14,588	550	67	35	16	1914	,, ,,
Oropesa §**	,,	14,072	530	66	41	14½	1920	Pacific Steam Navigation Co.
Oroya §**	,,	12,257	525	62	32	14	1921	,, ,,
Orsova **	,,	12,036	536	63	34	18	1909	Orient Steam Nav. Co., Ltd.
Orvieto **	,,	12,133	535	64	38	18	1909	,, ,,
Osterley **	,,	12,129	535	63	34	18	1909	,, ,,
Pan America **	U.S.	13,712	517	72	27	17	1921	U.S. Shipping Board.
Paris §****	Fr.	34,569	735	85	59	22	1921	Cie. Génl. Transatlantique.
Paul Lecat **	,,	12,989	510	61	42	14½	1911	Messageries Maritimes.
Persic **	Br.	12,221	550	63	39	13	1899	White Star.
Pesaro ** (*ex* Moltke)	Itl.	12,335	525	62	35	15½	1901	Italian Govt.
Pittsburgh §***	Br.	16,322	575	67	41	16	1922	International Nav. Co., Ltd.
Porthos **	Fr.	12,692	510	61	42	13½	1914	Messageries Maritimes.
President Buchanan **	U.S.	18,072	599	68	48	13½	1907	U.S. Shipping Board.
,, Cleveland §**	,,	14,123	517	72	36	17	1921	,, ,,
,, Grant §**	,,	14,119	517	72	27	17	1921	,, ,,
,, Harding §**	,,	14,187	516	72	27	17	1921	,, ,,
,, Jackson §**	,,	14,124	517	72	27	17	1921	,, ,,
,, Jefferson §**	,,	14,174	516	72	27	17	1920	,, ,,
,, Lincoln §**	,,	14,187	516	72	27	17	1921	,, ,,
,, McKinley §**	,,	14,127	516	72	27	17	1921	,, ,,
,, Madison §**	,,	14,187	516	72	27	17	1921	,, ,,
,, Pierce §**	,,	14,123	517	72	27	17	1921	,, ,,
,, Roosevelt §	,,	14,187	516	72	27	17	1922	,, ,,
,, B. Taft §**	,,	14,123	517	72	27	17	1921	,, ,,
,, Wilson §**	,,	14,127	516	72	27	17	1921	,, ,,
Presidente Wilson **	Itl.	12,578	477	60	43	18	1912	Cosulich Soc. Triestina di Nav.
Regina §***	Br.	16,500	575	67	41	16	1918	F. Leyland & Co., Ltd.
Reliance §*** (*ex* Johan Heinrich Burchard)	U.S.	16,798	592	72	39	16½	1920	United American Lines Inc.
Resolute §*** (*ex* William Oswald)	,,	17,258	596	72	40	16½	1920	,, ,, ,, ,,
Rijndam **	Hol.	12,535	550	62	26	15	1901	Holland-Amerika.
Rochambeau§****	Fr.	12,678	559	63	43	16½	1911	Cie. Génl. Transatlantique.
Rotorua **	Br.	12,184	526	61	33	14	1911	Federal Steam Nav. Co., Ltd.
Rotterdam **	Hol.	24,149	650	77	43	17	1908	Holland-Amerika.
Runic **	Br.	12,663	550	63	39	13	1900	White Star.
Samaria §**	,,	19,602	601	73	40	17	1921	Cunard.
San Fabian §	,,	13,031	530	69	42	N.R.	1922	Eagle Oil Transport Co., Ltd.
San Felix §	,,	13,037	530	69	42	N.R.	1921	,, ,, ,,
San Fernando §	,,	13,056	530	69	42	N.R.	1919	,, ,, ,,
San Florentino §	,,	12,842	530	68	42	N.R.	1919	,, ,, ,,
San Gaspar §	,,	12,910	530	68	42	N.R.	1921	,, ,, ,,
San Gerardo §	,,	12,915	530	68	42	N.R.	1922	,, ,, ,,
San Gregorio	,,	12,093	527	66	33	N.R.	1913	,, ,, ,,
San Jeronimo	,,	12,028	525	66	33	N.R.	1914	,, ,, ,,
San Lorenzo	,,	12,097	527	66	42	N.R.	1914	,, ,, ,,
San Melito	,,	12,286	530	66	33	N.R.	1914	,, ,, ,,
San Nazario	,,	12,029	525	66	41	N.R.	1914	,, ,, ,,
Saranac	,,	12,070	530	66	42	N.R.	1918	Anglo-American Oil Co., Ltd.
Saxon **	,,	12,385	570	64	38	17½	1900	Union-Castle.
Saxonia **	,,	14,197	580	64	38	16	1900	Cunard.
Scandinavian **	,,	12,116	550	59	43	15	1898	Allan.
Scythia §**	,,	19,730	600	73	40	17	1920	Cunard.
Shinyo Maru §***	Jap.	13,039	558	61	35	17	1911	Toyo Kisen K.K.
Sophocles §**	Br.	12,361	500	63	39	15	1922	G. Thompson & Co., Ltd.
Southern Cross §**	U.S.	13,789	516	72	27	17	1920	U.S. Shipping Board.
Stavangerfjord **	Nor.	12,977	532	64	29	16	1918	Norske Amerika.
Stockholm **	Swe.	12,835	547	62	34	15	1900	Sverige Nord Amerika.
Suevic **	Br.	16853,	550	63	39	13	1901	White Star.
Suffren **	...Fr.	10622,	525	62	35	15	1901	Cie. Génl. Translantique.

Name of Steamer.	Flag.	Gross Tonnage.	Dimensions Length.	Breadth.	Depth.	Speed (Knots).	Built (Year).	Owners or Lines.
Taiyo Maru** (*ex*Cap Finisterre)	Jap.	14,457	560	65	31	15	1911	Toyo Kisen K.K.
Tenyo Maru ∮***	,,	13,402	558	61	35	17	1908	,, ,, ,,
Transylvania ∮**	Br.	17,250	550	70	42	N.R.	1923	Anchor.
Tuscania ∮**	,,	16,991	552	70	38	16½	1922	,,
Tyrrhenia ∮**	,,	16,243	552	70	38	17	1922	Cunard.
Ulysses **	,,	14,626	563	68	40	14	1913	China Mutual S. N. Co.
Vandyck ∮**	,,	13,233	510	64	39	15	1921	Lamport & Holt, Ltd.
Veendam ∮**	Hol.	15,450	550	67	41	15	1923	Holland-Amerika.
Volendam ∮**	,,	15,434	550	67	32	15	1922	,, ,,
Voltaire **	Br.	13,500	510	64	30	N.R.	1923	Lamport & Holt, Ltd.
Von Steuben **	U.S.	14 901	637	66	39	21½	1901	U.S. Shipping Board.
Walmer Castle **	Br.	12,546	570	64	38	17½	1902	Union Castle.
Western World ∮**	U.S.	13,712	517	72	41	17	1921	U.S. Shipping Board.
William Rockfeller **	,,	14,054	554	75	43	N.R.	1921	Standard Oil Co.of NewJersey.
Windsor Castle ∮**	Br.	18,967	632	72	41	18	1922	Union Castle.

LARGEST STEAMERS FITTED WITH REFRIGERATING APPLIANCES.

Hardwicke Grange, 481,021 cubic feet (Houlder): *Princesa*, 473,689 cubic feet; *Baronesa*, 473,481 cubic feet; *Duquesa*, 470,157 cubic feet; *Marquesa*, 464,622 cubic feet; *Canonesa*, 456,576 cubic feet (Furness Houlder Argentine Lines); *Nariva*, 447,000 cubic feet; *Natia*, 447,000 cubic feet; *Nagara*, 440,000 cubic feet (R.M.S.P. Meat Transports, Ltd.); *Argyllshire*, 442,856 cubic feet (Scottish Shire Line). There were on June 30, 1923, 875 vessels fitted with refrigerating apparatus; of these, 134 had each insulated chambers, with a capacity of not less than 300,000 cubic feet; 40 had each not less than 250,000 cubic feet; and 175 had each not less than 80,000 cubic feet.

LARGEST STEAMERS FITTED FOR LIQUID FUEL.

Majestic, 56551 tons (White Star): *Berengaria*, 52226 tons (Cunard); *Olympic*, 46,439 tons (White Star); *Aquitania*, 45,647 tons, *Mauretania*, 30,696 tons (Cunard); *Empress of Scotland*, 25,037 tons, *Empress of Australia*, 21,861 tons, *Empress of Canada*, 21,517 tons (Canadian Pac. Rly. Co.); *Minnewaska*, 20,000 tons (Atlantic Trans. Co. of W. Virginia); *Orama*, 20,000 tons (Orient Steam Nav. Co.). There were on June 30, 1923, 3,013 vessels fitted for liquid fuel, of which 1,690 were over 5,000 tons, and 174 under 1,000 tons each. Those with a gross tonnage exceeding 20,000 tons each are given above.

Carriage of Petroleum in Bulk.—1,018 steamers and 134 sailing ships were engaged in carrying petroleum in bulk.

FASTEST OCEAN-GOING STEAMERS IN THE WORLD NOT UNDER 20 KNOTS.

In order of Speed.—Mauretania, Majestic, Aquitania, France, Berengaria, Olympic, Mecklenburg, Oranje Nassau, Prinses Juliana, Wahine, Paris, Leviathan, Von Steuben, La Savoie, Esperia, Princess Patricia, Giulio Cesare, Agamemnon, Mount Vernon, Nairana, Maori, Loongana, Empress of Asia, Empress of Canada, Empress of Russia, Lutetia, Massilia, Charles Roux.

FASTEST SHORT-TRIP STEAMERS.

In order of Speed.—Paris, Versailles, Anglia. Hibernia, Cambria, Scotia, Newhaven, Rouen, Munster, Ulster, Viking, Biarritz, Maid of Orleans, H. F. Alexander, St. Andrew, St. David, St. Patrick, Dieppe, Manxman, Brighton, Mona's Isle, Snaefell, Empress, Engadine, Invicta, Riviera, Victoria, all not under 22 knots.

LARGEST SAILING-SHIP OWNERS IN THE WORLD.

Owners.	Ships.	Tonnage. Gross tons.	Belonging to	Name of Largest Ship.	Tonnage.	Remarks.
East Asiatic Co.	28*	125,000	Copenhagen	Peru	6,919	Own 7 Steamers.
Glen Line	14*	103,000	London	Glenogle	9,513	Own 3 Steamers.
Crowell & Thurlow	54	84,000	Boston	Jen. Flood Kreger	1,838	Own 9 Steamers.
Bélot, G.	34	83,000	Nantes	Champigny	3,112	Own 3 Steamers.
Reading Co.	80	71,000	Philadelphia	Cumru	1,780	Own 11 Steamers.
Cie Francaise d'Armement	18	69,000	Paris	Dunkerque	3,203	Own 7 Steamers.
Alaska Packers Association	23	46,000	San Francisco	Star of Lapland	3,381	Own 6 Steamers.
Johnson Axel Axelson	11*	43,000	Stockholm	Buenos Aires	5,614	
Stray S. O. & Co.	18	38,000	Christiansand	Songvand	3,494	Own 5 Steamers.
Pendleton Bros., Inc.	20	37,000	New York	Marsala	2,422	Own 6 Steamers.
Southern Trans., Inc.	30	36,000	Philadelphia	Tenas	2,212	Own 7 Steamers.
Nelson (Charles) Co., Inc.	23	34,000	San Francisco	Daylight	3,756	Own 6 Steamers.

* With auxiliary motor power.

LARGEST STEAMERS IN THE WORLD.

In order of Size.—Leviathan, Majestic, Berengaria, Olympic, Aquitania, Columbus, Paris' Homeric, Mauretania, Empress of Scotland, Caracciolo, Belgenland, Adriatic, Rotterdam, Baltic, George Washington, France, Deutschland, Duilio, Albert Ballin, Empress of Australia, Giulio Cesare, Empress of Canada, America, Cedric, Celtic, Maloja, Mooltan, Cap Polonio, Franconia, Minnewaska, Orama, Scythia, Caronia, Laconia, Samaria, Carmania, Agamemnon, Arundel Castle, Windsor Castle, Ohio, Lapland, Ceramic, Conte Verde, Mount Vernon, Empress of France, President Buchanan, Conte Rosso, Montlaurier, Minnekahda, Resolute, Transylvania, Nieuw Amsterdam, California, Tuscania, Empress of Asia, Empress of Russia, Reliance, Arabic, Doric, Regina, Montcalm, Montrose, Mongolia, Hansa, Cameronia, Pittsburgh, Montclare, Moldavia, Tyrrhenia, Narkunda, Orca, all 16,000 tons and above.

THE LARGEST SHIPBUILDERS.

Name.		Output 1921 & 1922 (Gross Tons).
Harland & Wolff, Ltd.	Belfast.	182,980
Swan Hunter,	Wallsend	161,362
Armstrong, Whitworth	Newcastle	153,079
Palmer's	Jarrow	134,275
Workman, Clark	Belfast	104,733
Wm. Beardmore	Dalmuir	91,245
Barclay, Curle	Whiteinch	89,268
Vickers, Ltd.	Barrow	85,662
Furness Shipbuilding Co.	Haverton Hill	84,522
John Brown	Clydebank	72,170
W. Gray & Co.	W. Hartlepool	70,151
Lithgows	Port Glasgow	63,787
Sir J. Laing & Sons	Sunderland	60,906
Scott's	Greenock	57,359
R. & W. Hawthorne Leslie	Hebburn	52,165
Cammell Laird	Birkenhead	47,660
Caledon	Dundee	41,698
Wm. Doxford	Sunderland	38,289
Fairfield	Govan	36,860
Wm. Denny	Dumbarton	34,591
Forth	Alloa	28,596
J. L. Thompson	Sunderland	27,930
J. Readhead	South Shields	27,841
Robt. Duncan	Port Glasgow	27,000

THE LARGEST MARINE ENGINE BUILDERS.

Name.		Output 1921 & 1922. (Horse Power).
Harland & Wolff	Belfast.	125,800
Richardsons, Westgarth	Middlesbrough and Sunderland	111,120
Cammell Laird	Birkenhead.	94,420
N. E. Marine Eng. Co.	Wallsend and Sunderland.	88.055
J. G. Kincaid	Greenock.	80,150
Palmer's	Jarrow.	79,600
Denny & Bros.,	Dumbarton.	78,200
Wm. Beardmore	Dalmuir.	73,750
Wallsend Slipway	Wallsend.	70,600
Parson's	Wallsend.	66,005
Workman, Clark	Belfast.	64,650
Vickers	Barrow.	58,350
Swan, Hunter	Wallsend.	58,125
Central Mar., Eng.	W. Hartlepool.	53,650
Barclay, Curle	Whiteinch.	52,250
Scott's	Greenock.	51,900
D. Rowan & Co.	Glasgow.	50,600

REDUCTION OF ATLANTIC PASSAGE.

	Days.			Tons.
1862.	Under 9	from Q'town.	Scotia	3,871
1869.	,, 8 ,,	,,	City of Brussels	3,081
1882.	,, 7 ,,	,,	Alaska	6,400
1889.	,, 6 ,,	,,	City of Paris	10,669
1894.	,, 5⅓ ,,	,,	Lucania	12,950
1897.	,, 6 ,,	S'ton.	Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse	14,349
1903.	,, 5½ ,,	Cherb'g.	Deutschland	16,502
1909.	4*d.* 10*h.* 41*m.*	from Q'town.	Mauretania	30,696

PROGRESS IN LENGTH.

		Feet.		Tons.
1838.	1st to exceed	200	Great Western	1,340
1845.	,, ,,	300	Great Britain	2,084
1858.	,, ,,	680	Great Eastern	18,918
1871.	,, ,,	400	Oceanic (1)	3,807
1881.	,, ,,	500	Servia	7,392
1893.	,, ,,	601	Campania	12,952
1899.	,, ,,	685	Oceanic (2)	17,247
1904.	,, ,,	709	Baltic	23,884
1907.	,, ,,	762	Mauretania	30,696
1911.	,, ,,	852	Olympic	46,439
1912.	,, ,,	883	Berengaria	52,226
1914.	915 × 100 × 58 feet		Majestic	56,551

LONDON OFFICES OR AGENCIES OF THE PRINCIPAL LINES.

Aberdeen Line: Geo. Thompson & Co., Ltd., 7, Billiter Sq., E.C. 3.
African Steam Ship Co., 23, Billiter St., E.C. 3.
American Line, 1, Cockspur St., S.W. 1, and 38, Leadenhall St., E.C. 3.
Anchor Line (Henderson Bros.), Ltd., 16, Gracechurch St., E.C. 3.
Anchor-Brocklebank Line: Agents, Alex. Howden & Co., 50, Lime St., E.C. 3.
Anglo-American Oil Co., Ltd., 36, Queen Anne's Gate, Westminster, S.W. 1.
Anglo-Saxon Petroleum Co., Ltd., St. Helen's Court, Leadenhall St., E.C. 3.
Asiatic S. Nav. Co., Ltd., 45, St. Mary Axe, E.C. 3.
Atlantic Transport Co., Ltd., 38, Leadenhall St., E.C. 3
Batavia Line, Custom House & Wool Quays, Lower Thames St., E.C. 3.
Bennett S.S. Co., Ltd., 109, Fenchurch St., E.C. 3.
Bethell, Gwyn & Co., 22, Billiter St., E.C. 3.
Bibby Bros. & Co., 10 & 11, Mincing Lane, E.C. 3.
Birt, Potter, & Hughes, Ltd., 2, Fenchurch Avenue, E.C. 3.
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Blue Star Line (1920) Ltd., Holland House, Bury St., E.C. 3.
Booth Line: The Booth Steamship Co., Ltd., 11, Adelphi Terrace, W.C. 2.
Bowring, C. T., & Co., Ltd., Leadenhall Street, E.C. 3.

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British India S. Nav. Co., Ltd., 122, Leadenhall St., E.C. 3.
British Tanker Co., Ltd., Salisbury House, London Wall, E.C. 2.
Cairns, Noble & Co., Ltd., 38, Great St. Helen's, E.C. 3.
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Canadian Pacific Ry. Co., Head European Office, 62–65, Charing Cross, S.W. 1.
Canadian Pacific Steamships, Ltd., 8, Waterloo Place, S.W. 1.
China Nav. Co., 8, Billiter St., E.C. 3.
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Clan Line Steamers, Ltd.: Cayzer, Irvine & Co., Ltd., 2, St. Mary Axe, E.C. 3.
Commonwealth and Dominion Line, Ltd.: 9 & 11, Fenchurch Avenue, E.C. 3.
Commonwealth & Government Line, Australia House, Strand, W.C. 2.
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Compania Trasatlantica: Agents, Wainwright Bros. & Co., 21, Fenchurch Street, E.C. 3.
Cunard Line, 51, Bishopsgate, E.C. 2; 26, Cockspur Street, S.W. 1.
Davies & Newman, 3, Gracechurch St., E.C.
Devitt & Moore, 12, Fenchurch Buildings, E.C. 3.
Eagle Oil Transport, Ltd., 16, Finsbury Circus, E.C. 2.
East Asiatic Co., Ltd.: Agents, Escombe, McGrath & Co., 13, Fenchurch Avenue, E.C. 3.
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Elders & Fyffes, Ltd., 31 & 32, Bow Street, W.C. 2.
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Ellerman and Bucknall Steamship Co., Ltd., 5 & 6, Billiter Avenue, E.C.
Ellerman's Wilson Line: Agents, The United Shipping Co., Ltd., 108, Fenchurch St., E.C. 3.
Embiricos, M., Port of London Building, Pepys St., Seething Lane, E.C. 3.
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France, Fenwick & Co., Ltd., 5, Fenchurch Street, E.C. 3.
Furness, Withy & Co., Ltd., Furness House, Leadenhall Street, E.C. 3.
General Steam Nav. Co., Ltd., 15, Trinity Square, E.C. 3.
Glen Line, Ltd., 1, East India Avenue, E.C. 3.
Hall, John, Jun., & Co., Ltd., Suffolk House, Laurence Pountney Hill, E.C. 4.
Harrison Line: Thos. & Jas. Harrison, Dock House, Billiter St., E.C. 3.
Harrison Line Brokers: John T. Rennie, Son & Co., 1, Bury Court, St. Mary Axe, E.C. 3.
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Houston Line, 16, Leadenhall St., E.C. 3.
Lamport & Holt Line, 36, Lime St., E.C. 3.
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New Zealand Shipping Co., 138, Leadenhall St., E.C. 3.
Nippon Yusen Kaisha, 4, Lloyd's Avenue, E.C. 3.
Orient Steam Nav. Co., Ltd.: Anderson, Green & Co., Ltd.: Head Office, 5, Fenchurch Avenue, E.C. 3. Branches, 14, Cockspur St., S.W. 1., and Australia House, Strand.
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Pacific Steam Nav. Co., The, Royal Mail House, E.C. 2.
P. & O. S. Nav. Co., 122, Leadenhall Street, E.C. 3.
Power Line, 147, Leadenhall St., E.C. 3.
Prince Line, 12, Leadenhall St., E.C. 3.
Red Star Line, 1, Cockspur St., S.W., and 38, Leadenhall St., E.C. 3.
Rotterdam Lloyd: Agents, Escombe, McGrath & Co., 13, Fenchurch Avenue, E.C. 3.
Royal Mail Stm. Pkt. Co., Royal Mail House, Moorgate St., E.C. 2, and 32, Cockspur St., S.W. 1.
Scottish Shire Line, Ltd., Turnbull, Martin & Co., 2, St. Mary Axe, E.C. 3.
Shaw, Savill & Albion Co., Ltd., 34, Leadenhall St., E.C. 3.
Southern Pacific Co.: Agents, R. G. Bonsor & Co., 49, Leadenhall Street, E.C. 3.
Strick, Frank C., & Co., Ltd., 27, Leadenhall St., E.C. 3.
Union-Castle Mail Steamship Co., Ltd., 3 Fenchurch St., E.C. 3.
United S.S. Co. of Copenhagen: Agents, The United Shipping Co., Ltd., 108, Fenchurch St., E.C. 3.
Watts Watts & Co., 7, Whittington Avenue, E.C. 3.
Weir, Andrew, & Co., Baltic Exchange Buildings, 21, Bury St., E.C. 3.
Westcott & Laurance Line, Ltd., 5 Fenchurch Street, E.C. 3.
White Star Line, 38, Leadenhall St., E.C. 3, and 1, Cockspur St., S.W. 1.
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Folkestone	Penfillan House	B.	990

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGES AND SCHOOLS.

Ross	Bradley Court, Mitcheldean	997

FOR BACKWARD AND EXCEPTIONAL PUPILS.

St. Leonards	St. Paul's House	978

SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF.

Bournemouth	Eaton Rise	983

MEDICAL SCHOOL.

London	Charing Cross Hospital	980

FOR BOYS AND GIRLS.

Bath	Peterhouse School	981
Broadstairs	Alexandra House Sch.	985
Dollar, N.B.	Dollar Academy	988
Keswick	Storms School	993
Milford-on-Sea	Ellaland	994
Newton Abbot	Springfield	995
Seaton	St. Michael's	998
Swanley	St. David's	1000
Windermere	Annisgarth	1004

FOR THE BLIND.

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Worcester	College for the Higher Education of the Blind	1004

PHYSICAL TRAINING COLLEGES.

Bedford	982
Birmingham	983
Liverpool	994

SEASIDE, SOUTH.

Bexhill	Holmwood	B.	982
Bexhill	Wincely House School	G.	982
Bexhill	Romanoff	G.	982
Bournemouth	Eaton Rise	G.	982
Bournemouth	Netherall School	G.	983
Bournemouth	Knowle Hall High Sch.	G.	983
Brighton	Sussex Hall	G.	984
Brighton	Girton House	G.	984
Brighton	Westcombe	G.	984
Brighton	The Downs	G.	984
Brixham	Hillside College	G.	985
Eastbourne	St. Bedes	B.	989
Eastbourne	Cholmeley House	B.	989
Eastbourne	Kempston	B.	989
Eastbourne	Aldro	B.	989
Eastbourne	Granville House	G.	989
Folkestone	The Grange	B.	990
Folkestone	Penfillan House	B.	990
Folkestone	The Downs	G.	990
Hastings	Ravenshoe	G.	991
Milford-on-Sea	Ellaland	B. & G.	994
Plymouth	Radford House	G.	996
St. Leonards	Winchester House	G.	997
St Leonards	Somerville House	G.	997
St. Leonards	St. Leonards Collegiate School	B.	997
St. Leonards	St. Paul's	B. & G.	978
Seaford	Newlands	B.	998
Seaford	Lexden House	B.	998
Seaford	The Downs School	G.	998
Seaton	St. Michael's	B. & G.	998
Seaview	Fairlawn	B.	999
Shanklin	Upper Chine	G.	999
Swanage	Hill Crest School	B.	1000
Torquay	Beverley Lodge	G.	1000
Torquay	Lauriston Hall	G.	1000
Weymouth	Westbourne School	G.	1003
Worthing	Sompting Abbots	B.	1004
Worthing	Church House School	G.	1004

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St. Paul's House, Upper Maze Hill, St. Leonards-on-Sea.

SEASIDE, SOUTH-WEST.

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Ilfracombe	Hereford House	G. 993
Weston-s.-Mare	Lewisham School	B.1003
Weston-s.-Mare	Clarence School	B.1003
Weston-s.-Mare	Sylvester House Sch.	B.1003
Weston-s.-Mare	Athelstan	G.1003

SEASIDE, SOUTH-EAST.

Birchington	Birchington House	B. 983
Broadstairs	Dumpton House	B. 985
Broadstairs	Alexander House Sch.	B. & G. 985
Broadstairs	Port Regis	B. 985
Broadstairs	St. Edwards	B. 985
Deal	Guelph House School	G. 987
Herne Bay	Herne Bay College	B. 992
Walmer	Upton School	B.1001
Westgate	Westgate House	G.1002
Westgate	Worcester Park Sch.	B.1002
Westgate	Observatory House Sch.	B.1002
Westgate	Ethandene	G.1002
Westgate	Stanmore	G.1002

SEASIDE, EAST AND NORTH.

Clacton	St. Monica's School	G. 987
Hunstanton	Glebe House	B. 992
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Scarborough	St. Martin's College	G. 998

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Blackpool	High School for Girls	G. 984
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INLAND, SOUTH.

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Beckenham	The Abbey School	B. 981
Canterbury	St. Helen's School	G. 986
Chichester	Prebendal School	B. 987
Chichester	Summersdale Lodge	B. 987
Chichester	The Warren	B. 987
Haywards Heath	Beechmont	B. 991
Rochester	King's School	B. 996
Sevenoaks	Toys Hill Farm]	G. 999
Swanley	St. David's	B. & G.1000
Tunbridge Wells	Rose Hill School	B.1001
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Bath	Victoria College	B. 981
Bath	St. Christopher's	B. 981
Bath	Kingwell School	B. 981
Bath	Peterhouse	B. & G. 981
Cheltenham	Brandon House	B. 986
Cheltenham	Glenmore	G. 986
Gloucester	Tibberton Court	B. 990
Malvern	St. Cuthbert's	B. 995
Malvern	The School	B. 995
Malvern	Thornbank	G. 995
Malvern	Ellerslie	G. 995
Newton Abbot	Newton College	B. 995
Newton Abbot	Springfield	B.&G. 995
Ross	Palmerston House Sch.	G. 997
Ross	Bradley Court, Mitcheldean	B. 997
Shrewsbury	Kingsland Grange	B. 999
South Molton	West Buckland School	B. 999
Taunton	Taunton School	B.1000
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Bedford	Physical Training Coll.	G. 982
Bedford	The Modern School	B. 982
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Chislehurst	Bickley Hall	B. 986
Cookham	The Vicarage	B. 987
Farnham	Clare Park School	G. 989
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Haslemere	Fernden	B. 991
Hindhead	Twizzletwig	G. 992
Maidenhead	United Services Coll.	B. 994
Sutton	Homefield School	B. 999
Watford	Shirley House School	B.1001
Weybridge	Heath House	G.1003

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Birmingham	Anstey Physical Training College	983
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Ben Rhydding	Clevedon House Sch.	B. 981
Beverley	High School	G. 983
Downham	Hill House School	G. 988
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Harrogate	Clifton House School	B. 991
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Norwich	Bracondale School	B. 996
Norwich	Eaton Grange	G. 996
Peasenhall	The Châlet	B. 996

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Keswick	Storms School	B.&G. 993
Windermere	St. Anne's High Sch.	G.1004
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Assisted by Highly Qualified Staff.

Old-established, High-class Boarding School and Day School for Sons of Gentlemen.

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Fees.—25 to 28 guineas per term.

BATH.

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[*See* p. 1007 for HOLIDAY GUIDE.

BOYS. *Founded 1844.*

VICTORIA COLLEGE.

Headmaster—

ALEX. W. CUNINGHAME

(*Sometime Senior Master, The King's School, Gloucester*).

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Preparation for all Examinations.

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Illustrated Prospectus on application.

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EDUCATIVE HOME FOR CHILDREN WHOSE PARENTS ARE RESIDING ABROAD.

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Population, 33,350. S.E. & C. Rly. One of the select residential and rural suburbs within 8 miles of London. There are excellent social and educational advantages, and the low death-rate testifies to the healthiness of the district.

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Classical Honours, Merton College, Oxford.

Aim.—To be a home of keenness and a power for good, develop character, health. Work and play.

Premises specially designed and constructed in extensive grounds. Climate very healthy, especially suited for young boys. Excellent drainage, central heating. The School has a first-class record for conduct, health, work, and games.

Colonial Boys are welcomed and taken entire charge of.

Fees.—36 to 40 guineas per term.

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All round training and instruction necessary for entrance to Public Schools.

Physical Development, Swedish Drill and Games.

Entire charge where parents are abroad.

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Sanitary arrangements & Water-Supply excellent.

Cricket and Football Field. Tennis Courts. Large open-air Swimming Bath. Air Rifle Shooting. Private Golf Links.

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The Medical Officer of Health writes :—"Bedford on the Ouse. L.M. & S. Railway. Drainage modern. Water-supply constant. Two Parks and several smaller recreation grounds. Riverside Promenade more than a mile in length. Two Open-air Swimming Baths. Noted for its educational advantages; numerous good Private Schools. Soil, gravel and clay. Climate, mild, very healthy. General and zymotic death-rates very low. Bedford, a combination of the ancient and the modern, is situated on the River Ouse on a direct line between Oxford and Cambridge. There is a large residential population, and, as befits a town with 3,000 scholars, it is very well supplied with all facilities for athletic sports, outdoor pastimes, and indoor amusements."

[*See* p. 1007 for HOLIDAY GUIDE.

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(One of the well-known HARPUR TRUST SCHOOLS.)

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[*See* p. 1008 for HOLIDAY GUIDE.

BOYS.

HOLMWOOD SCHOOL.

Situation.—On Hastings Road, on hill commanding fine Channel and inland views.

Buildings.—Excellent sanitation and ventilation. Automatic disinfectors, fire-escapes. Dormitories, Cubicles, Bathrooms, Dark Room for Photography. Gymnasium, Laboratory.

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HASTINGS ROAD, BEXHILL.

Principals {**Miss WILSON.**
{**Miss WINIFRED WILSON.**

Assisted by fully qualified staff.

Premises.—Detached in own grounds on edge of open country, but near sea.

Curriculum.—Adapted to meet requirements for Oxford and Cambridge Locals. Drawing and Music special features.

Great attention paid to Physical and Mental welfare of pupils.

Girl Guides, Cricket, Tennis, Hockey, Net-ball.

Entire charge where parents abroad.

Fees.—£35-40 per term.

GIRLS.

ROMANOFF.

(Bexhill-on-Sea).

Principal - Miss E. NURSE.

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Premises.—Detached, on high ground, and playing field.

Aim.—Sound modern education, with advantages of home life, and careful training of individual character. Pupils may be prepared for Cambridge Locals, Associated Board R.A.M. and R.C.M. and Royal Drawing Society.

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Entire charge where parents abroad.

Fees.—From 30 guineas per term.

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The Medical Officer of Health writes :—"Beverley is situated at the foot of the elevated country known as the Wolds of the East Riding. The rainfall is very low, averaging 22 inches per annum. The common of over 600 acres is its greatest asset for healthy recreation." Pop. 13,469.

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BEVERLEY, YORKS.

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Importance attached formation of character. Equipment for Home life as well as University careers.

Strain avoided. Health encouraged by Physical Exercises and Games.

Modern Premises in 12 acres. Gymnasium.

Boarding House for 20 pupils in own grounds

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(**Kent.**) Quiet sunny resort on North Kentish coast, 3½m. W. of Margate. Elevated position; soil, sand and marl; good bathing; climate beneficial for all cases requiring bracing air and equable temperature. Pop. 3,503. Southern Rly.

BOYS

BIRCHINGTON HOUSE.

PREPARATORY (7–14) FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND ROYAL NAVY.

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(*Wadham Coll., Oxon.*)

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Curriculum—Based on requirements of common Entrance Examinations to Public Schools. Great attention is given to development of character. Individual attention.

Games supervised by Principal, an old county cricketer and footballer.

Entire charge where parents abroad.

Fees.—120–150 guineas per annum.

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(**Warwickshire**), the chief town of the Midlands, is a most progressive and interesting city, noted for its imposing public buildings, which include the Corinthian Town Hall, where triennial musical festivals are held, municipal buildings, law courts, corporation museum and art gallery.

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ERDINGTON.

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Vice-Principal - - Miss E. Rowe, B.A.

Ling's Swedish System.

Complete Training for Teachers' Diploma in Swedish Educational Gymnastics, Medical Gymnastics and Massage, Dancing, Hockey, Lacrosse, Net-Ball, Tennis, Cricket, Swimming, Anatomy, Hygiene, Physiology, &c.

Three Years' Course.

Extensive grounds and playing fields
Prospectus on application.

BOURNEMOUTH.

The Medical Officer of Health writes :—"Bournemouth is built on a sandy subsoil, the dry and porous nature of which makes it an ideal site for a health resort. Whilst the thousands of pine trees constitute a physical feature of great beauty, their effect is hygienic as well as æsthetic, for the emanations from the myriad pine needles have an undoubted purifying effect on the atmosphere."

The town is one of the most beautiful seaside and health resorts in the kingdom. The public gardens are very extensive, and excellent facilities are provided for golf, bowls, croquet and tennis. Sunshine (1922), 1,709 hours. Southern Rly., L. & N.E. Rly., and L.M. & S. Rly. Pop. 91,770.

[*See* p. 1008 for HOLIDAY GUIDE.

GIRLS.

SCHOOL FOR DEAF CHILDREN.

Eaton Rise, Branksome Wood Road, Bournemouth.
(*Removed from Eaton Rise, Ealing.*)

Principals—Miss HEWETT and Miss PIRRIE.

Children taught to speak. Thorough English education in all subjects given through Speech and Lip-reading. Boarders (girls only) received from three years of age. Free and happy home life, every care. The house stands in its own grounds of two acres, close to moors and pinewoods, and within easy reach of the sea.

Lip-reading lessons given to adults and children who have become deaf. Ladies received as resident pupils.

GIRLS.

NETHERHALL SCHOOL,

POOLE ROAD, BOURNEMOUTH WEST.

Principals **Miss M. M. STEVENS, B.A. (Lond.).** **Miss G. H. STEVENS.**

Home and Finishing School situated near cliffs and sands.

First-class education, with special facilities for Music, Art and Languages.

Individual attention and special care of health.

Entire charge taken of Foreign and Colonial Pupils.

Pleasant Garden for Tennis and Net-ball.
Bathing under Supervision.
Fees.—From £26 to £36 per term.

KNOLE HALL HIGH SCHOOL.

MODERN SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, WITH PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT FOR GIRLS AND LITTLE BOYS.

Principal - Miss FAIRBROTHER.

Premises.—Two houses on high ground within a few minutes of the sea. Pleasant Garden. Gymnasium.

Aim.—To provide a careful mental, moral, and physical training, combining High School methods with individual attention.

Successful preparation for usual examinations.

Sea Bathing, Tennis, Hockey, Girl Guides.

Entire charge where parents abroad.

Inclusive fees.—From 110 guineas per annum.

BLACKPOOL.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Beach, firm clean sand. Good facilities for safe bathing. Owing to its position, exposed to the open sea and the westerly winds, the climate is bracing and invigorating and of a peculiarly tonic character." Pop. 99,640. Sunshine (1922), 1,461 hours.

GIRLS.

HIGH SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.

LYTHAM ROAD, SOUTH SHORE.

Conducted by Miss SMALLPAGE.

Assisted by Resident Mistresses and a large staff of Specialists.

PREMISES are situated in the South of Blackpool; well built, properly ventilated, and fitted with every modern convenience.

Long list of References and Terms may be had on application to PRINCIPAL.

BRIDGE OF ALLAN, N.B.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Bridge of Allan has a long-standing and deservedly high reputation as a health resort. It is charmingly situated, well wooded, well watered, and sheltered by the Ochils from the north-east winds." L.M. & S. Railway. Pop. 3,579.

GIRLS.

THE BEACON, SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Principal - Miss E. DOUGLAS MORTON

Premises picturesquely situated on the hill, with south aspect and commanding delightful view of the Trossach Hills. Attractive gardens. Excellent playing field. Gymnasium. Laboratory.

Aim.—Development of character. Thorough modern education. Cultivate special gifts, and give a healthy joy in life.

Pupils prepared Oxford and Cambridge Locals, English and Scottish University Entrances, and Associated Board of Music.

Hockey. Cricket. Tennis. Swimming.

Fees.—£35 to £38 10s. per term.

BRIGHTON.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Brighton has the bracing qualities of East Coast resorts, with a larger amount of sunshine and more shelter during unfavourable weather. During 1910 the record of bright sunshine was 48 per cent. in excess of London; in the winter months the excess was even more marked, being 88 per cent. Whilst Brighton has more sunshine than London, at the same time it is cooler in summer. There is an unlimited pure water-supply and perfect sanitary arrangements."

With its two piers, its immense promenade, its pavilion grounds, and numerous parks and recreation grounds, together with a fine municipal orchestra, Brighton offers attractions to meet the requirements of all tastes, and combines with the advantages of the seaside resort the amusements of the town. Sunshine (1922), 1,746 hours. *See* p. 1009 for HOLIDAY GUIDE.

GIRTON HOUSE,

1-8, KINGSWAY, HOVE.

SCHOOL FOR DAUGHTERS OF GENTLEMEN.

Principal - Mrs. BENEY-WILLIS.

Assisted by fully-qualified staff of Resident and Visiting Mistresses and Professors.

Premises: Unrivalled position on sea front in best residential district of Hove.

Aim: To ensure the basis of all satisfactory education and life conduct and the building of a thoroughly healthy physique.

Girl Guides. Playing Field. Swimming. Riding. Gymnastics.

Entire charge taken.

Fees.—18–24 guineas per term.

GIRLS.

SUSSEX HALL,

4, SUSSEX SQUARE, BRIGHTON.

HIGH-CLASS SCHOOL FOR GIRLS
(Recognised by the Board of Education).

Principal - Mrs. HALLAM SANDERSON.

Thorough education with the comforts of a home.

Visiting Masters and Resident Certificated Mistresses.

Pupils prepared for the Oxford and Cambridge local exams. and Matriculation, also for the Associated Board of R.A.M. and R.C.M., and Royal Drawing Society's Exams.

Entire charge of Colonial pupils.

Fees.—From £75 p.a. (Junior) inclusive.

Prospectus and reference on application.

GIRLS.

THE DOWNS SCHOOL.

PRESTON PARK.

Principals - - { Miss WOODHEAD. Miss CLEARE.

Assisted by a Fully Qualified Staff.

Premises.—Healthily situated. Within easy reach of the Sea and South Downs.

The curriculum is comprehensive, and the educational methods up to date.

Pupils prepared for Universities, Associated Board of Royal Academy and Royal College of Music Examinations.

Gymnastics, Outdoor Sports and Swimming in the hands of a qualified mistress.

Fees.—28 to 30 guineas per term

GIRLS.

WESTCOMBE,

DYKE ROAD.

Principals - - { Miss SALMON. Miss BLACK.

Nine resident and numerous visiting Masters and Mistresses.

Premises.—Large detached house in own grounds.

Aim.—To unite the comforts and sympathies of home life with thorough and systematic education of the mental and physical faculties.

Pupils prepared for all public examinations. Art, Handicrafts, Domestic Science (in all branches). Special attention given to Modern Languages and Music. Gymnasium, Remedial Exercises, Riding, Lacrosse, Netball, Tennis, Swimming. *Fees.*—50 guineas per term inclusive.

BROADSTAIRS.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Broadstairs is built on the cliffs half-way between Ramsgate and Margate. Aspect, S.E. The town, which is built upon high land on a sub-soil of chalk, thus enjoying the advantages special to this geological formation, has no northerly aspect and is sheltered from cold winds. It is peculiarly fortunate in climatic fluctuations. Remarkably free from fogs and mists. Unusually high record of bright sunshine. The climate is equable and dry, bracing in summer and mild in winter, suitable for invalids and delicate children throughout the year. The drainage system is excellent, and the water-supply pure and abundant." Sunshine (1922), 1,773 hours. Pop. 15,465. Southern Railway, 75 miles from London.

[*See* p. 1009 for HOLIDAY GUIDE.

BOYS.

DUMPTON HOUSE.

FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND ROYAL NAVAL COLLEGE, OSBORNE (BOARDERS ONLY)

A. S. ATHAWES, B.A.

(Late Parker Exhibitioner, Corpus Christi College, Cambridge).

Usual Course. Special provision for young and delicate boys. Suitable premises in own grounds. Large Playing Field, Gymnasium, Miniature Rifle Range, Tennis Court, Daily Physical Drill. Domestic arrangements under the personal supervision of Mrs. and Miss ATHAWES.

BOYS AND GIRLS.

ALEXANDER HOUSE SCHOOL.

(Established over 30 years.)

Good Class Boarding School for Boys and Girls. Beautifully situated on high ground 3 minutes from Sea. Giving a thoroughly Sound Education on Modern lines. Individual attention.

Separate House for Girls. Most careful training. Young, delicate, and backward children receive special attention.

Entire charge taken of Pupils from abroad.

Fees.—From 23 guineas per term.

Prospectus, &c., on application to the Headmaster, or Headmistress.

BRIXHAM

Devon). Facing Torbay in elevated position. Soil, limestone. Air bracing. Sunny and mild n winter, prevailing winds West. Snow almost unknown. Through train service. London and Midlands (G.W. Rly.). Pop. 7,782.

GIRLS.

HILLSIDE COLLEGE,

PARKHAM WOODS.

DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Principals—

Miss N. WILKES, L.L.A.

Hons. English History, Latin and Education).

Thorough modern education, combined with home life. Preparation for all exams. Fully ertificated staff. Careful attention given to health and moral training.

Climate especially suited to delicate and Colonial children, who receive every care. Terms moderate.

Prospectus on application to the Principals.

BOYS.

PORT REGIS.

PREPARATORY SCHOOL,

BROADSTAIRS.

Principal—G. C. BEALL, B.A.

BOYS.

ST. EDWARDS, BROADSTAIRS.

PREPARATORY FOR THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND NAVY.

Boys received from 7 to 14 years of age.

Pleasantly situated, with pretty grounds attached.

The Curriculum is based on the requirements of the Common Entrance Examination. Boys are also prepared for Public School Scholarships. Close personal and individual attention.

Entire charge taken. The fees are moderate and inclusive.

For Prospectus, apply Headmaster.

BUCKHURST HILL.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Buckhurst Hill, which prides itself upon its local individuality and accessibility to London, is a modern residential district in Essex, 10½ miles from the Metropolis, well situated amidst healthy surroundings on the borders of Epping Forest."

GIRLS.

BUCKHURST HILL GIRLS' SCHOOL.

Inspected and recognised as efficient by the Board of Education, 1921. The house occupies a high position overlooking miles of open forest land. Carefully graded education for girls 8 to 18. Large and highly qualified Staff. Programmes of the Parents' Union School are followed. Preparation for higher Examinations. Local centre for Senior Oxford. Great attention is paid to health and individual physical development, outdoor life, games, gardening. Grounds nearly 7 acres. Homelike holidays for pupils from abroad.

Principal—Miss BEATRICE GARDNER.

BUXTON.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—“Buxton is famous for its scenery, baths, &c.; in centre of Peak district, 1,000 ft. above sea-level. Nowhere is the air purer or more bracing. Water-supply good and soft.”

[*See* p. 1010 for HOLIDAY GUIDE.

BUXTON SCHOOL.

NEW PUBLIC SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

Headmaster - - **F. HARVEY MABLEY, M.A.**
(1st Class Honours Maths.).

F. E. SCOTT, B.A.	Modern Languages
R. G. M. DAVIES, B.A. (Cantab)	Classics
C. W. HARDAKER, B.Sc.	Mathematics
R. A. BENNISON, B.Sc.	Physics
G. D. BAGNALL, B.A.	History
B. J. MABLEY	General Form Master
F. J. HITCHENS	Geography
E. L. PRECEY	Music and Singing

Two houses, fitted with central heating, and all up-to-date sanitary appliances; newly erected and modernly equipped gymnasium and laboratory; 12 acres playing fields. *Inclusive Fees*—40 guineas per term. Further particulars from J. F. HOYLE, Secretary, Buxton School.

CAMBRIDGE,

55¾ miles from Liverpool Street, L. & N.E. Rly. and L.M. & S. Rly. The ancient capital of Cambridgeshire is a fashionable and important residential centre, but principally famous for its celebrated University.

[*See* p. 1010 for HOLIDAY GUIDE.

MANOR HOUSE SCHOOL

Principals—
Miss W. R. FRY, A.R.C.M.
Miss G. HAZEL FRY. Diplomée Degré Supérieur (Honours).

Premises—Situated in one of the highest parts of Cambridge. Extensive garden.

Teaching—Thorough and systematic, character and ability of each pupil carefully studied so as to obtain best results. Elocution and Modern Languages a special feature. Special course for entrants Medical Profession and Pharmaceutical Examinations. Music and Art. Physical training. Organised Games Club. Swimming and Riding.

Fees.—From £30 per term.

CANTERBURY.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—“Canterbury is an exceptionally healthy city. Its equable temperature, sunny aspect, low rainfall, full water-supply, low death-rate, and excellent drainage make it a desirable health resort.”

[*See* p. 1010 for HOLIDAY GUIDE.

GIRLS. ST. HELEN'S SCHOOL.

Pinecroft, Barton Fields, Canterbury.

Principals - { **Miss W. GERMAN, L.T.C.L.** (First Class Honours R.U.I.)
Miss F. GERMAN. (Inter Honours, R.U.I.)

Premises.—In own grounds on a height overlooking the city. Electric light. Tennis and croquet lawns. Paddock.

Aim.—To provide sound education on modern lines in home-like and happy environment. Careful moral and physical training.

French taught conversationally. Music. Art. Individual attention.

Entire charge where parents abroad.

Fees.—24 to 28 guineas per term.

CHELTENHAM.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—“Th climate of Cheltenham is similar to the rest West Central England, being mild with moderate rainfall, humidity, and degree bright sunshine. Bronchitis and catarrh diseases generally are well suited here, whils acute rheumatism is rare. Within a mile the Borough boundary the Cotswold Hills ris to an altitude of 1,000 ft.” Pop. 48,444. Sun shine (1922), 1,479 hours.

[*See* p. 1011 for HOLIDAY GUIDE.

BOYS. BRANDON HOUSE.

Mr. E. R. GURNEY, B.A. (Oxford).

Assisted by a first-rate Staff of University me

Gentlemen's Sons received (6–14) to prepar for Public Schools and Navy.

Situation.—Healthiest part, in own ground Large Playing Field. Electric Light. Sanitar certificate renewed annually.

All Games; Gymnasium (very fine). Car penter's Shop; Swimming; Boxing; Fencing.

Special Terms for Sons of Officers.

GIRLS. GLENMORE.

Principal - Mrs. H. G. BROWN.

Premises.—Situated on the outskirts of t town in own grounds of 2½ acres.

Aim.—To provide the comforts of a well ordered home consistent with school disciplin Close attention given to education and mora training.

Curriculum.—Includes Religious Knowledge usual English subjects, French, Drawin Nature Study, Class Singing, Physical Exercise and Needlework.

Preparation for usual examinations.

Entire charge where parents abroad.

Fees.—20–25 guineas per term.

CHISLEHURST

(Kent), distant twelve miles from London. Enjoy the charm of still retaining its rural characte interspersed with spreading commons, carefull preserved in all their native wildness, whic furnish delightful walks and rides. The climat is very healthy, the soil chalk and gravel.

BOYS. BICKLEY HALL.

PREPARATORY FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS AN
ROYAL NAVY.

Principals—
A. J. FARNFIELD, M.A., Queen's College, Cambridge.
B. S. FARNFIELD, B.A., Queen's College, Cambridge.

***Situation.*—300 feet above sea-level, in a beau tiful park, 25 acres, gravel soil.**

Light and airy Class Rooms and Dormitories Gymnasium, Library, School Chapel. Cade Corps, Rifle Range. Sanatorium. Swimmin Bath. Magnificent Cricket and Football Ground

***Fees.*—40 guineas per term.**

CHICHESTER.

The Medical Officer of Health writes :—"Population 12,591. Possesses high reputation for convenience (London, 1¾ hours), interest (Cathedral City), and healthfulness (death-rate, 12 per 1,000). Gravel soil; excellent water-supply and drainage; climate very mild." This ancient Cathedral City, the See of which was established 1082, is situated 7 m. from Sussex Coast 17 m. E.N.E. of Portsmouth. The Campanilo at the side of the Cathedral is a fifteenth century tower 120 feet in height; the only English Cathedral visible from the sea.

BOYS.

THE PREBENDAL SCHOOL.

Founded A.D. 1497.

Master—Rev. Prebendary W. F. PEARCE, M.A.

System of Education.—Prepare Boys for Public Schools, Universities, and every branch of Professional and Commercial Life. Thorough Education in Latin, Greek or German, French, English Subjects, Mathematics; Special attention to Commercial Arithmetic, Book-keeping, Shorthand and Business Correspondence. Modern Languages taught conversationally.

BOYS received 8 to 18.

Arrangements for Boarders under Lady Matron; excellent dormitories. Gymnasium, Drill, Games. *Fees.*—Day Pupils, £12. Boarders, £55 per ann.

BOYS.

SUMMERSDALE LODGE.

Principal—

Capt. R. P. FENN, M.C., B.A. (Oxon.).

(Formerly Scholar of Jesus College.)

PREPARATORY (7 to 14) FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND ROYAL NAVY

Premises situate about 2 miles from Chichester, on gravel soil, in an exceptionally healthy neighbourhood near the South Downs. Thorough ground work. Individual attention.

Special care of backward and delicate boys.

Entire charge where parents are abroad.

Fees.—£30 per term.

BOYS.

THE WARREN,

SUMMERSDALE, CHICHESTER.

Principal - R. E. GORDON-WALKER, B.A.

(Rugby and King's Coll., Camb.)

PREPARATORY (7–14) FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND ROYAL NAVY.

Premises.—Situate on high ground, 1½ miles from Chichester, in own gardens of 3½ acres. Playing-field adjoining. Physical Drill and regular games.

Individual attention. Special attention given to backward boys.

The essential idea of the School is to provide a home for boy of parents who are stationed abroad.

Entire charge taken.

Fees.—40–45 guineas per term.

CLACTON-ON-SEA.

The Medical Officer of Health writes :—"Faces nearly due south; is protected by cliffs and built upon a gravel subsoil. Air is bright, clear and bracing; much brilliant sunshine. Fogs very rare, and rainfall small. Sunshine (1922) 1,698 hours."

[*See* p. 1011 for HOLIDAY GUIDE.

GIRLS.

S. MONICA'S SCHOOL.

Principal - - MISS WILSON.

Assisted by
Miss CHRISTABEL DUTTON, B.A. (Hons. Lond.)
Miss NUNN, L.R.A.M.
Miss TOMASSON, B.A. (Mathematics)
Miss SANDERS, Liverpool Training College, Games, Physical Culture and Dancing.

Premises—Close to sea, with tennis lawn and playgrounds.

Aim—To provide an education which will lead to formation of self-reliant character as well as Physical and Intellectual development. Preparation for Oxford locals. Girl Guides. Brownies. Special classes Domestic Science and Home Nursing for elder girls, if required.

Fees.—28–30 guineas per term.

COOKHAM.

The Medical Officer of Health writes :—"Quaint old-fashioned riverside village. Noted centre for river sports, picnics, &c. On gravel soil. Public water-supply. Low rainfall. Good train service to London. Excellent health records." Population (estimated), 3,685.

BOYS.

THE VICARAGE,

COOKHAM, BERKS.

The Vicar of Cookham, Berks, who has had over twenty years' experience as Headmaster and Army Tutor, receives a few pupils at the Vicarage.

Special and individual attention to boys who have not been able to keep up with ordinary form work at school.

Entire charge of boys during term and holidays, if desired.

Well-known, beautiful neighbourhood. Fifty minutes from Paddington.

Rev. Dr. BATCHELOR, Vicarage, Cookham.

DEAL.

The Medical Officer of Health writes :—"Aspect, east. Climate, bracing, dry, breezy. Water-supply from chalk wells, constant. Drainage, modern. Soil, chalk, sand and clay. Beach, shingle. Excellent sea-bathing."

GIRLS.

GUELPH HOUSE SCHOOL.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Principal - Miss ETHEL RICHES.

(Cambridge Higher Local C.S.)

Premises in good open position close to sea.

Aim.—To give thoroughly good education. To prepare for home life or professions. Develop wide interests and sympathies and high ideals.

Preparation for Public and Civil Service Examinations.

Many successes in Cambridge Local and Music Examinations.

Entire charge where parents abroad.

Fees.—12 to 14 guineas per term.

COLWYN BAY (Denbigh).

The Medical Officer of Health writes :—"As stated in the standard work, 'The Climates and Baths of Great Britain and Ireland,' Colwyn Bay has become one of the most important health resorts of the north. It owes its rapid rise to its exceptional situation. The town is well protected from the prevailing winds and enjoys a large amount of sunshine. Climate in winter remarkably mild and equable." Pop. 18,770. Sunshine (1922), 1,529 hours. L.M. & S. Rly. and G.W. Rly.

BOYS.

DINGLEWOOD.

PREPARATORY (7 to 14) FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND ROYAL NAVY.

Principals { **A. E. THOMPSON, M.A.** (Corpus Christi College, Oxford).
J. H. SCOTT, M.A. (Christ's College, Cambridge).

Premises.—Stand high, facing sea, on gravel soil, 2 minutes' walk from the sea. 7 acres of grounds.

School Course.—Includes all subjects necessary for entrance to Public Schools and Royal Navy.

Recent Scholarship and Entrance Successes.

Cricket, Football, Tennis, Shooting, Swimming, Boxing, Dancing, Carpentry.

Absolutely inclusive fees.—40 guineas per term.

DOLLAR, N.B.

The Medical Officer of Health writes :—"Lying in the valley of the Devon, snuggling under the Ochils, Dollar has a mild though somewhat humid climate. Deep gravel subsoil, good water-supply and drainage."

BOYS AND GIRLS.

DOLLAR ACADEMY

(JOHN M'NABB'S SCHOOL).

(*Founded* 1818.)

CO-EDUCATIONAL (10-18).

Headmaster - - HUGH F. MARTIN, M.A. (Glasgow), B.A. (Oxon.).

Premises beautifully situated in 20 acres of grounds at the foot of the Ochil Hills.

SENIOR AND JUNIOR SCHOOLS.

Preparation for Universities, Army, Civil Service, Engineering, Professional, and Industrial Careers. Several Bursaries and Scholarships. Separate Boarding Houses. Officers' Training Corps.

Entire charge where parents abroad.

Boarding fee.—80 guineas per session.

School fee.—16 guineas per session.

GIRLS.

PENRHOS COLLEGE

(BOARDERS ONLY).

Principal - Miss ROSA HOVEY, B.A. (Lond. 1st Cl. Hons.).

Large Resident Staff of University Graduates.

Upper, Middle, Domestic Science and Junior Houses. Sanatorium, Land 25 acres, long sea frontage, Hockey, Lacrosse Cricket, Net-ball, 20 Tennis Courts.

Individual attention combined with the esprit de corps of a large school. Preparation for University Entrance and Cambridge Certificates. High standard in Music and Art.

Inclusive Fees.—35-44 guineas a term.

Six School and Leaving Scholarships.

DOWNHAM

(Norfolk). **The Medical Officer of Health writes** :—"Downham is protected from east winds. Climate is bracing, healthy, and several degrees warmer than in corresponding parts. Subsoil of sand and greensand; modern drainage; an excellent public water-supply."

GIRLS.

HILL HOUSE SCHOOL.

Patron - The Lord Bishop of Norwich.

Principals - - { **Miss MARKHAM.**
Miss ALICE MARKHAM.

Assisted by Resident Trained and Certificated Mistresses and Visiting Masters, and Domestic Science Mistress.

Course of Study includes Scripture, usual English subjects, Modern Languages, Botany, Nature Study, Class Singing, Drawing, Drilling, Needlework, Shorthand and Typewriting. Music a particularly strong feature. Pupils prepared for Cambridge Local Examinations, Royal Academy (Music) Examinations and Royal Drawing Society. Hockey and Tennis under Games Mistress. Girl Guides School Company.

Fees.—From 80 guineas inclusive.

EDINBURGH.

The Medical Officer of Health writes :—"For nearly 200 years the Metropolis of Scotland, apart from its historical associations, has been famous as an educational centre. Its University dates from 1582. In the matter of climate this beautiful city has been well endowed by Nature, influenced in the matter of its bracing properties by the city's proximity to the sea. Winter temperature same as London; summer temperature lower." L.M. & S. Rly. and L. & N.E. Rly.

[*See* p. 1013 for HOLIDAY GUIDE.

DREGHORN CASTLE SCHOOL,

COLINTON, MIDLOTHIAN.

PREPARATORY (7-14) FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND ROYAL NAVY.

Headmasters: H. M. RUSH, B.A.

(*Formerly Headmaster Merchiston Castle Preparatory School.*)

R. W. BURTON, B.A., M.C.

Premises.—The Castle stands in extensive grounds at the foot of the Pentland Hills, 3 miles from Edinburgh. 400 acres of park land.

Fees.—£45 per term.

Special fees for sons of Clergy.

GIRLS.

STRATHEARN COLLEGE.

RESIDENTIAL COLLEGE OF COOKERY, DOMESTIC SCIENCE, AND ALL FINISHING SUBJECTS FOR GENTLEWOMEN.

Branch: ST. LEONARD'S, EDINBURGH.

Training given in Gardening, Poultry-Keeping, etc.

Principals—

Miss E. G. C. MITCHELL.

(First Class Diplomée and Medallist.)

Miss G. E. POLLARD.

(First Class Diplomas, R.H.S., etc.)

Individual practical tuition. Diplomas awarded. Home-life training a speciality. 20 acres private grounds. Playing fields. Tennis and all games.

Illustrated prospectus on application.

EASTBOURNE

(Sussex). Municipal Borough. Population, 52,544. L.B. & S.C. Railway. 62 miles from London. Elevation, from sea-level to 140 feet above; the districts of Mead and Upperton stand upon very high ground. Climate mild, invigorating; moderate rainfall. Bathing excellent.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Its advantages as a health resort are much sunshine, pure air, absence of fog, clean, quickly-drying roadways, large parks and gardens with many trees, a plentiful and good water-supply from wells sunk in the deep chalk, and the proximity to the breezy, health-giving South Downs. The climate is generally beneficial in anæmia, scrofula, and *early* tubercular disease; and its effects are especially beneficial in the case of convalescent children. Death rate 1921, inclusive, 10·28 per 1,000. Full benefit of winter sun is secured. Warm, sunny shelter always obtainable in centre of town. Beachy Head breaks S.W. winds, and diverts much rain, dryness of soil being promoted by great porosity of chalk. Always at or near the top for sunshine in official records." Sunshine (1922), 1,751 hours.

[*See* p. 1013 for HOLIDAY GUIDE.

BOYS.

ST. BEDES.

PREPARATORY SCHOOL FOR THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND ROYAL NAVY.

Headmaster - G. H. GOWRING, M.A.

New Buildings situated in a sunny and commanding position, protected on the S.W. by Beachy Head. Curriculum includes Swedish Physical Drill and Gymnastic Instruction. A War Office Miniature Rifle Range of 100 yds. on the Playing Field at the School.

BOYS RECEIVED FROM 7 TO 14 YEARS.

Special attention paid to backward and delicate Pupils. Young children of Indian and Colonial parents taken entire charge of by Mrs. Gowring.

BOYS.

CHOLMELEY HOUSE

PREPARATORY (7–14) FOR THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND ROYAL NAVY.

Principal—

F. H. KNOTT, B.A. (Oxon.).

Buildings specially designed in own grounds, 3 acres, in the healthiest part of Eastbourne, provide accommodation for 40 boys.

Small Classes. Individual attention. Thorough grounding.

Organised games. Physical Drill. Gymnasium. Rifle Range. Swimming.

Fees.—50 guineas per term.

BOYS.

KEMPSTON,

GRANVILLE ROAD.

PREPARATORY SCHOOL (8 to 14).

Principal—

MAJOR B. R. DELBOS.

Aim.—Sound modern teaching with new interests, encouragement of humour and art, French a speciality; home-like dormitories, comfortable, airy and pretty; good cooking with plenty to eat and only English meat served.

Curriculum.—Usual subjects with Science, Gymnastics, Drawing and Singing.

Fees.—£35 per term inclusive.

GIRLS.

GRANVILLE HOUSE,

MEADS.

HOME SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Recognised as efficient by the Board of Education.

Principal—

Mrs. NELSON FOLEY, B.Sc. (Lond.).

Assisted by large Resident and Visiting Staff.

House beautifully situated in its own grounds in the healthiest part of Eastbourne.

Object of the School is to give a good general education.

Special advantages for Music, Art, Modern Languages.

Tennis, Riding, Swimming, large Playing Field for Hockey.

Good references.

BOYS.

ALDRO SCHOOL.

Headmaster—

F. E. HILL, M.A. (Oxon.).

Boys received from seven to fourteen to prepare for Public Schools and R.N.C., Dartmouth. Aldro was built in 1894 for school purposes in an excellent situation on the Downs, and within five minutes' walk of the Sea. The number of boys taken is limited to 50.

Premises include five acres of Playground, School Chapel, Gymnasium, Swimming Bath, Fives Courts, Carpenter's Shop, &c.

Terms: 150 guineas a year.

FARNHAM

(Surrey). Pop. 12,133. Southern Railway. 38½ miles from London, 3 miles from Aldershot. On River Wey, adjacent to many square miles of open heath. Dry, bracing air. Farnham Castle, palace of the Bishop of Winchester.

GIRLS AND LITTLE BOYS.

CLARE PARK LADIES' SCHOOL.

Principals - The Misses SCUTT.

Premises.—Fine Georgian residence. Well timbered park of 200 acres.

Aim.—To provide thorough sound training: moral, intellectual and physical. Pupils prepared usual examinations.

Special attention to Music and French. Domestic economy and dressmaking. Hockey, net-ball, cricket, and tennis. Large playing fields. Own cows and poultry. Boarders, 5–19 years; Boys, 5–9 years.

Fees.—75-105 guineas per year.

Entire charge from 120 guineas per year.

FOLKESTONE.

The Medical Officer of Health writes :—"Aspect, S. & S.E. The town is one of the best-planned seaside resorts. The comparatively very healthy and dry climate is due to the porous nature of the geological formation and, in addition, the facilities for drainage make mists, damp and fogs almost unknown. The sanitation of the town is carefully guarded, and precautions taken from time to time to maintain its efficiency. For an educational centre it is particularly adapted. A fashionable holiday resort, residential town, and cross-Channel packet station, close to Shorncliff camp, one and a half hours from London, modern Folkestone stands on a lofty cliff on the Kentish coast facing the Straits of Dover." Sunshine (1922), 1,754 hours. Pop. 37,571.

[*See* p. 1015 for HOLIDAY GUIDE.

BOYS. **PENFILLAN HOUSE.**

Mr. N. E. TOKE, B.A. (Lond.),
and
Mr. H. WHYTE, B.A. (Oxon.)
(*First Class Honours in Class. Mods. and Lit. Hum., late Open Classical Scholar Univ. Coll.*)

Prepare a limited number of Pupils for UNIVERSITY AND ARMY EXAMINATIONS.

Terms moderate.
List of successes on application.

BOYS. **THE GRANGE,**
FOLKESTONE.
C. H. WODEMAN, M.A.
(*Late Exhibitioner, Queen's College, Cambridge.*)
H. W. ROACH.
PREPARATORY (7½ TO 14½) FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND ROYAL NAVY.

Premises.—Modern; comprise main School House, Chapel, Gymnasium, Master's House, Carpenter's Shop. Fives and Racquets Courts and Sanatorium. *Curriculum* in accordance with recommendations of Public School, Headmasters' Conference, and Association of Preparatory Schools. MODERN LANGUAGES a speciality. Boy Scout Troop, Shooting, Riding, Swimming.

Terms. { 120 gns. p.a. for boys entering under ten.
135 gns. p.a. for boys entering over ten.

GIRLS. **THE DOWNS.**
SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Principals - { **Miss HANOVER.**
Miss MURRAY-NORRIS.

Assisted by Resident and Visiting Staff of Certificated Trained and Experienced Teachers.

Premises.—Modern, well built. Open position. Sea and country air. Excellent health record.

First-class education. Home comforts. Individual attention. Preparation for usual Exams.

Hockey, Basket-ball, Tennis, Croquet, Swimming. Games Field.

Entire charge of children from abroad.

Fees.—From 25 gns. to 35 gns. per term.

Telegrams: "Downs, Folkestone." *Station:* Folkestone Central.

FRAMLINGHAM

(Suffolk). **The Medical Officer of Health writes** :—"The College is well situated, overlooking the town and castle. Good water-supply and system of drainage. Climate is very healthy and bracing." Pop. 2,400. L. & N.E. Rly.

BOYS. (*Founded* 1864.)
FRAMLINGHAM COLLEGE,
SUFFOLK.

Headmaster - - F. W. STOCKS, M.A.
(*Late House Master Felsted School.*)

A SECONDARY PUBLIC SCHOOL. (Incorporated Royal Charter.) For 250 Boys (9 to 19 years). *Object.*—Provide at moderate cost on Public Schools principles an education preparatory for Universities, Professions, Civil Service, and other Competitive Exams., also for Agricultural and Commercial Careers. *Premises.*—Elevated situation, 23 acres, 4 Playing Fields, Rifle Ranges, Gymnasium, Fives Courts; Carpenter's Shop, 2 Laboratories, Swimming Bath; Library, Reading Room, Chapel. Officers' Training Corps. Sanitation certified. *Fees.*—£90 to £99.

FRODSHAM.

The Medical Officer of Health writes :—"A market town 10 m. N.E. of Chester at confluence of the Rivers Weaver and Mersey. 182 m. from London. Bracing air and plenty of sunshine. Liverpool and Manchester sanatoria are only two miles away."

GIRLS. **THE CLOSE.**

Mrs. F. R. PIERPOINT receives a limited number of DAUGHTERS OF GENTLEMEN for thoroughly sound Education with careful Social and Moral Training. Special attention to Languages and Music.

Resident English and Foreign Governesses and Visiting Masters.

Premises.—Modern, detached. Grounds, 2 acres. Sanitation perfect. Elevation 400 feet. Tennis, Croquet, Hockey, Cricket, Girl Guides.

Entire charge of pupils whose parents are abroad.

Excellent references. *Fees.*—100 to 120 guineas per annum.

GLOUCESTER.

Pop. 51,330. L.M. & S. Railway and G.W. Railway. 114 miles from London. Cathedral City of great historical interest abounding in antiquities. Good centre for tourists.

See p. 1016 for HOLIDAY GUIDE.

BOYS. **TIBBERTON COURT.**

PREPARATORY (7–14) FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND ROYAL NAVY.

Principal - H. H. GAIRDNER, B.A.
(*Brasenose College, Oxford.*)

Premises.—Situate 5 miles from Gloucester, in own grounds of 26 acres commanding exquisite views. Entirely new and up-to-date sanitation. Central Heating, Electric Light.

Aim.—To develop boys' characters and give proper attention to the religious, intellectual, physical and athletic sides.

Curriculum.—Based on the recommendations of the Headmasters' Conference.

Fees.—£40 per term.

GOSBERTON, LINC.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Situated amongst the Fens. It lies 6 miles north of Spalding and 10 miles from Boston. The neighbourhood is healthy, well drained, and consists of rich agricultural land. The average annual rainfall is very low."

GIRLS.

GOSBERTON HALL COLLEGE,

NEAR SPALDING.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Beautifully situated in extensive grounds of 35 acres. 1½ miles from Gosberton Station. 2½ miles from Surfleet. Health report excellent.

Pupils may be prepared for various Public Exams. From 90 to 100 per cent. successes gained recently, and several Honours.

Elocution taught by Miss Harrison (pupil of A. Acton Bond, Hon.A.C.M.).

Dancing and Eurhythmics by Miss Selby (of Madame Wordsworth's Training College).

Entire charge taken when desired.

Principal—**Mrs. H. E. HARRISON, M.I.S.M.**
(*Registered Teacher*).

HARROGATE.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Harrogate is known as the 'Queen of English (Inland) Watering Places,' and is world-renowned for the medicinal properties of its waters and its magnificent baths, which are acknowledged to be the finest in Europe. The distinguishing features of the climate of Harrogate are its bracing atmosphere, low humidity, and abundant sunshine. The mortality is, and always has been, remarkably low." Neighbourhood, open moorlands. Dry, clear air. Water-supply, constant, soft. Soil, alluvial grit and shale. Sunshine (1922), 1,334 hours.

[*See* p. 1016 for HOLIDAY GUIDE.

BOYS.

CLIFTON HOUSE SCHOOL.

PREPARATORY FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND THE ROYAL NAVY.

Beautiful open situation. Unrivalled climate.

Playing Fields 7 acres.

Illustrated prospectus from the Principal—

J. WALTER NUTTALL, Inter. B.Sc.

BOYS.

PORTINGTON HOUSE,

COLD BATH ROAD, HARROGATE.

PRE-PREPARATORY SCHOOL FOR BOYS (4-14).

Principal - HENRY B. OSTLER.
Assisted by highly qualified staff.

Premises.—Situated in the highest part of the town, specially designed and furnished to provide a home for children whose Parents are abroad.

Individual attention and thorough grounding.

MONTESSORI SYSTEM.

Special attention given to Physical Exercises and Games. Cricket and Football Field adjoining house. Also fully equipped Carpenter's Shop.

Entire charge taken.

Fees.—35-40 guineas per term.

HASLEMERE

is situated in S.W. corner of Surrey, 500 feet above sea-level. Dry, bracing air and fine scenery are residential attractions; no fogs; abundance of sunshine; soil, sand or gravel-clay towards the crust.

[*See* p. 1017 for HOLIDAY GUIDE.

BOYS.

FERNDEN.

PREPARATORY FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND ROYAL NAVY.

Headmaster—
N. G. BROWNRIGG, Esq.

Premises.—650 feet above sea-level. South aspect, sheltered from north and east by thick belt of pine trees. 65 acres of grounds. Buildings provide accommodation for 80 boys. Gymnasium, Swimming, Riding, Boxing, Shooting. Carpenter's Shop.

Aim.—Thoroughly sound preparation for entrance into Public Schools and Naval College, Dartmouth.

Modern Languages special feature.

Fees.—180 guineas per annum.

HASTINGS.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Mild winter climate. Compares favourably with many southern Continental resorts. Summer cool. Moderately bracing." Sunshine (1922), 1,693 hours. Pop. 66,496.

GIRLS.

RAVENSHOE.

Principal—
Miss K. M. PALMER SMITH.
Assisted by fully-qualified staff.

Premises.—Large country house, 14 acres grounds, 10-acre field for sports, 470 feet above sea-level. Gravel soil. Central heating.

Curriculum.—English Language and Literature, Scripture, History, Geography, Mathematics, Science, Botany, Modern Languages, Needlework, Drill, Hygiene, Drawing, Class Singing, Music, Woodwork, Gardening.

Preparation for usual examinations. Special Commercial Course. Great attention paid to the health of the girls.

Entire charge where parents abroad.

Fees.—32-45 guineas per term.

HAYWARD'S HEATH

(Sussex), is a delightfully picturesque and salubrious region for the healthy, and well adapted for the needs of convalescents and of delicate constitutions requiring an open-air life without excessive stimulation. Southern Railway.

BOYS.

BEECHMONT PREPARATORY SCHOOL

(REMOVED FROM SEVENOAKS, 1921).

PREPARATORY (6-14) FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND ROYAL NAVY.

Headmaster - Rev. C. W. L. BODE, M.A.
(*Formerly Scholar of Eton and Pembroke College, Oxon.*)

Fine house, high ground, 27 acres, 1¼ miles from station.

Mrs. Bode has great experience in care of boys, and has an excellent Matron.

Many Honours gained at Public Schools and afterwards, also many athletic distinctions.

Illustrated Prospectus on application.

Telephone, 155 Hayward's Heath.

HERNE BAY.

Has been described by the Registrar-General as "the healthiest seaside resort in England." Herne Bay is in every way suited as a resort for either educational, health, or residential purposes. [*See* p. 1017 for HOLIDAY GUIDE.

HERNE BAY COLLEGE.

A Private School on Public School lines.
HEADMASTERS—
EUSTACE W. TURNER, M.A.
(Honours in Nat. Sci. Hertford Coll., Oxon.).
H. F. WHITFIELD, M.A.
(Honoursman Oriel Coll., Oxon.).

Senior and Junior Houses, standing in 20 acres of grounds. Chemical and Physical Laboratories, Art School, Carpenter's Shop, Gymnasium, Engineering Shops, Armoury, Reading Room, &c. Sanatorium.

Preparation for University Entrance, Matriculation, or Professional Preliminary Exams., or for an Engineering or Mercantile Career.

Officers' Training Corps.

Entire charge where parents abroad.

Fees.—100-120 guineas per annum.

HINDHEAD

(Surrey). 3 miles from Haslemere Station, Southern Railway. On sandstone soil, at an elevation of 850 to 895 feet, with a dry, bracing and sunny climate. Golf, 18 holes. Fine airy position; considered one of the most sporting in England.

GIRLS. TWIZZLETWIG.

(*Anglo Saxon word meaning Double Valley. The house overlooks two valleys*).

Principals { **Miss A. HUMPHREYS.**
Miss K. HUMPHREYS.

Charming modern house 850 feet above sea level. Extensive Grounds, largely covered with heather, bracken and pines, open out on the moor. Dry sandy soil, S.W. aspect.

Individual Training and Development of Character special features. Good modern education. Modern Languages. Exceptional advantages for musical and artistic training.

Great attention paid to health.

Fees.—120 guineas per annum.

HOYLAKE.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Situated facing sea. Subsoil sandy. Very equable temperature—climate excellent for convalescents, for growing boys and girls; air is bracing and very pure." Sunshine (1922), 1,385 hours.

BOYS. KINGSMEAD SCHOOL.

Principal - A. T. WATTS, M.A., B.Sc.
Assisted by
J. H. WATTS, B.A., H. WATTS, M.A., and others.

Boarding and Day School (accommodation for forty Boarders). Preparation for Public Schools.

Religious Teaching and Influence thoroughly Evangelical.

The School is situated near the Sea and faces south. It stands in own grounds of 5½ acres and in an open position.

There is a Carpenter's Shop and separate Sanatorium.

HUNSTANTON-ON-SEA.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Hunstanton shares with all the East Coast watering-places a great reputation for convalescents. Apart from this, Hunstanton seems specially adapted for children. The rapidly-drying soil, the absolutely safe bathing, the magnificent sands for exercise in wet or dry weather, perfect drainage, and splendid water, combine to make it an ideal place for them. The number of schools and the wonderful physical progress of weakly children bear testimony to these advantages."

This quiet East Coast health resort stands on the north-west coast of Norfolk, facing the Wash, between Cromer and King's Lynn. Pier, 800 feet in length. Golf Links, 18 holes. Pop. 4,282. L. & N.E. Rly.

[*See* p. 1017 for HOLIDAY GUIDE.

BOYS. THE GLEBE HOUSE.

PREPARATORY SCHOOL FOR THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND FOR THE R.N. COLLEGE, OSBORNE.

Headmaster, Mr. H. CAMBRIDGE BARBER, M.A.
(*Late Hastings Exhibitioner of Queen's College, Oxford.*)

The School Buildings stand in their own grounds of 12 acres, 100 feet above sea-level, and include Gymnasium, Carpenter's Shop, Swimming Bath, and detached Sanatorium. Healthy, open-air life. Physical Training carefully organised. Large Staff of fully qualified Masters and Instructors. Numbers limited to 55; ages, 7 to 14. No Day Boys are received. Illustrated Prospectus, &c., on application.

BOYS. LYDGATE HOUSE.

PREPARATORY SCHOOL, HUNSTANTON.

Headmaster - R. A. A. BERESFORD, M.A.
(*Formerly Scholar of Selwyn College, Cambridge.*)

Boys are prepared from 7-14 for Entrance or Entrance Scholarship Exams. at Public Schools and for the Navy.

Though the SCHOOL COURSE follows mainly the usual lines, ELEMENTARY SCIENCE is included, and English Subjects receive special attention.

Excellent situation on Cliffs, immediately overlooking the Sea. The buildings are thoroughly modern, the rooms light, lofty, and well ventilated.

GIRLS.

ST. EDMUND'S SCHOOL.

Principal - - Miss WATSON.
(Registered Teacher.)

The curriculum combines thorough course of consecutive study, with well-ordered house life.

Speciality.—Care and development of constitutionally weak girls, each receiving individual attention.

Highly qualified Resident Staff.

Premises.—Facing the sea. All inside arrangements for health and comfort on most approved modern sanitary plans.

Great attention paid to Physical Training.

Preparation for all usual Examinations.

ILFRACOMBE.

The air is moist and unirritating; there is a large average amount of sunshine. The range of temperature is comparatively small. Climate is therefore favourable to all forms of respiratory trouble. Sunshine (1922), 1,536 hours.

[*See* p. 1017 for HOLIDAY GUIDE.

GIRLS.

HEREFORD HOUSE.

Established 1873.

SCHOOL FOR THE DAUGHTERS OF GENTLEMEN.

Principal - Miss M. JONES.

Aim.—To combine home comforts with school discipline, to instil good and orderly habits and thoughtful manners.

Education.—On sound modern lines with preparation for University Examinations if desired. Numerous successes in examinations of the University Locals, Associated Board of Music and Royal Drawing Society.

Physical Training, Dancing, Swedish Gymnastics, Games, Swimming.

Fees.—30–35 guineas per term.

ILKLEY.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"A health resort of high reputation due to its invigorating moorland air, the beauty of its scenery, and the purity and healing quality of its waters. Children and flowers thrive vigorously."

[*See* p. 1017 for HOLIDAY GUIDE.

GIRLS.

OAKLANDS.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Principals { **Miss NESSIE C. CLAGUE, B.A., Reg. Teacher.**
Miss IDA L. PERRY (C.H.L. Hons.), Reg. Teacher.

Assisted by efficient staff of qualified Resident and Visiting Mistresses.

Premises.—Stand in extensive grounds 600 feet above sea-level, on the edge of the moors. Central Heating.

Aim.—To give sound and thorough education with individual attention to moral, mental and physical development.

Entire charge where parents abroad.

Fees.—30-35 guineas per term.

KESWICK

(Lake District). Beautifully situated in the midst of high mountains, having romantic and picturesque scenery. Pure mountain air; climate invigorating and bracing, yet soft.

[*See* p. 1014 for HOLIDAY GUIDE.

BOYS AND GIRLS.

STORMS SCHOOL.

(*Co-educational.*) 2 miles from Keswick.

Principals—

J. A. SPEDDING, J.P., Uppingham and Trinity Coll., Camb.

Mrs. J. A. SPEDDING,

Assisted by Resident University Staff.

Premises.—600 ft. above sea-level overlooking Derwentwater. 200 acres farm land and woodland. Tennis, cricket, and sports fields.

Work.—Prepares girls and boys (12–18) for London Matriculation and Universities.

Younger pupils can be taken.

Inclusive fees.—£150 per annum.

Telephone—KESWICK 9.

KIDDERMINSTER

(Worcestershire). The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"In valley of River Stour, tributary of Severn; subsoil of beds of new red sandstone. Elevation 110 feet to 265 feet above sea-level. Climate mild, rainfall moderate, fogs rare. Outskirts of town very healthy."

BOYS.

BLAKEBROOK,

NEAR KIDDERMINSTER.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

Extremely healthy position. Grounds of 9 acres.

Special attention to delicate and backward boys.

Two exhibitions awarded each term, value £25 per annum.

Particulars from Headmaster.

KILMACOLM, N.B.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Kilmacolm is a well-known health resort. It is entirely residential, and is situated on the moorlands, between 300 ft. and 500 ft. above the Firth of Clyde. The soil is light and porous; the air particularly pure and invigorating."

GIRLS.

ST. COLUMBA'S SCHOOL,

KILMACOLM.

(The Girls' School Co., Ltd.)

Fully Equipped Modern School for Girls.

Head Mistress - Miss WAUGH.

Highly qualified staff, including Games Mistress.

Premises.—Specially built with large Hall, Laboratory, etc. Boarding Houses separate and beautifully situated.

Aim.—To fit girls for the duties and responsibilities of life, and to establish their health and character.

Older girls may specialize in Music, Art, etc. Preparation for all usual Examinations.

Fees.—38–43 guineas per term.

LLANDUDNO, N. WALES

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"The climate of Llandudno possesses many advantages. Air is dry and bracing. High annual average temperature. Winter months equable and comparatively warm." Sunshine (1922), 1,457 hours.

[*See* p. 1019 for HOLIDAY GUIDE.

BOYS.

TAN-Y-BRYN.

PREPARATORY SCHOOL
FOR BOYS OF 7 TO 14 YEARS, PREPARING
FOR NAVAL COLLEGE, DARTMOUTH,
OR PUBLIC SCHOOL.

Headmaster—

CHARLES J. MONTGOMERY, M.A.

(*Late Exhibitioner of Lincoln College, Oxford*).

Sound, general education, under most healthy conditions. Special attention to delicate boys.

Games, Drill, Gymnastics, Safe Bathing, Excursions.

Fees.—£120 per annum.
Under 9, £100 per annum.

LIVERPOOL.

The Medical Officer of Health writes :—"Liverpool is the second largest city in the United Kingdom, possesses amongst the numerous fine buildings a University, Fine Art Gallery, School of Art, Museum, many Public Libraries, Colleges, and Schools. Very fine and beautiful parks and public gardens, now owned by the City Council. The growing suburbs are very attractive, and as the city has extended great care has been taken, with the help of recent legislation, to preserve trees for the general amenities of the outskirts." Pop. 803,118.

GIRLS.

LIVERPOOL COLLEGE,

HUYTON HALL, HUYTON, nr. LIVERPOOL.
BOARDING SCHOOL FOR GIRLS
(Church of England).
President, The **EARL OF DERBY.**
Visitor, The **LORD BISHOP OF LIVERPOOL.**
Headmistress, Miss **G. ANTHONY, B.A.(Lond.)**

Extensive School buildings in healthy country. House system. Large resident staff. Good facilities for Languages, Science, Music (Orchestra), Art, Physical Culture, Domestic Science, &c. Senior Girls prepared for Public Examinations, University Scholarships, and for taking up Professional and other careers (Medicine, Dentistry, Teaching, Secretarial Work, &c.). Annual Entrance Scholarship Examination. Leaving Scholarships to Universities.

WOMEN.

LIVERPOOL PHYSICAL

TRAINING COLLEGE,
BEDFORD STREET.

Principal - - Miss IRENÉ M. MARSH.
Large Certified Staff.

Ling's Swedish System.

The Gymnasium is largest and finest in world.

The Training College for Women Teachers close by contains extensive well-appointed rooms, every essential for Practical Education and Comfortable Residence. *Object.*—Train Ladies to become Teachers of Gymnastics, Dancing, Games, Fencing, Swimming, Sports. Medical Gymnastic Instructors; Massage Treatment, &c. 17 acres of ground for games.

Fees.—£110 per annum.

LONDON.

		PAGE
BECKENHAM	The Abbey School	981
BLACKHEATH	Christ's College	979
BUCKHURST HILL	Girls' School	985
CHARING CROSS	Charing Cross Hospital Medical School	980
EALING	School for the Deaf (removed to Bournemouth)	983
HIGHGATE	King's House School	979
HONOR OAK	Royal Savoy School	980
LONDON, W.C.	St. George's College	979
SUTTON	Homefield	999
SWISS COTTAGE	École Français	980

MAIDENHEAD.

The Medical Officer of Health writes :—"Beautifully situated, within easy reach of Town by rail or motor-bus. Subsoil: gravel overlying chalk. Low rainfall. Mild climate. Efficiently sewered and drained." Pop. 16,741.

BOYS.

UNITED SERVICES COLLEGE,

BRAY, near MAIDENHEAD.
Visitor—
The **MARQUESS OF CARISBROOKE, G.C.V.O.**
Chairman—
Rt. Rev. BISHOP SHAW, D.D., Oxford.
Commandant—
Lieut.-Colonel NORMAN COATES, M.C., M.P.

Boys 13 to 19 years accepted for Army, Universities, and Professions. Beautiful grounds of 50 acres. Rugby, Hockey, Cricket, Tennis, Golf, Rowing, Running, Swimming, Boxing.

PREPARATORY SCHOOL
(8–13).

Fees.—From 30 guineas per term.

MILFORD-ON-SEA.

The Medical Officer of Health writes :—"In Hampshire, 3½ miles S.W. of Lymington. Climate exhilarating and equable, dry and sunny; gravel soil. Air contains properties strength-giving to growing children. Good bathing."

[*See* p. 1021 for HOLIDAY GUIDE.

BOYS AND GIRLS.

ELLALAND.

HOME SCHOOL FOR CHILDREN.

Principal - - - Miss EDITH AUKLAND.

Premises situated on Cliff, in own grounds, with beautiful surroundings.

Both Boys and Girls received. The children lead a happy, regular and, as far as possible, outdoor life.

Training throughout on Froebelian principles. Health and Happiness chief consideration.

Entire charge taken of children from India and Colonies, the genial climate being especially suitable.

Physical Exercises, Games, and Daily Walks.

Fees.—From 50 guineas per annum.

MALVERN

(Worcester). **The Medical Officer of Health writes**:—"Malvern is picturesquely situated on the eastern and western slopes of the range of Malvern Hills, with extensive and magnificent views on both sides. The hills, which rise to an altitude of 1,400 feet, are easily accessible for delicate persons, either on foot or by carriage. The climate has a most beneficial effect on invalids. The houses are so placed as to receive more than the ordinary amount of sunshine. Weakly children, especially those suffering from tubercular glands or continually recurring catarrhs, in nearly all cases do remarkably well here. The rainfall is low, and the soil dries with remarkable rapidity. The water-supply is bountiful and of great purity, and the sanitary state of the district generally of a high standard. The average annual death-rate is 10·5 per 1,000 of the population. Outbreaks of infectious diseases are few and quickly suppressed, as the Urban Council are provided with every means for promptly dealing with any case that may arise." Pop. 17,809.

[*See* p. 1020 for HOLIDAY GUIDE.

BOYS.

THE SCHOOL, MALVERN LINK.

W. DOUGLAS, M.A.
(Scholar, Keble Coll., Oxford),
H. PAULLEY, M.A.
(Nat. Sci. Exhibitioner, St. John's Coll., Camb.).
R. C. LOTT, M.A. (Oxon.).

Boys prepared for PUBLIC SCHOOLS and NAVY.

House faces South, with large Playground, Carpenter's Shop, Fives Court, Boys' Gardens, Swimming Bath, adjoining house.

Excellent Cricket Field of 4 acres.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Douglas take *entire charge* of Boys whose parents are abroad.

BOYS.

ST. CUTHBERT'S.

PREPARATORY SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

Headmaster—
J. E. HEALEY, M.A.(Oxon.).
S. R. S. BROWN, M.A.(Oxon.).

Boys of from 7 to 14 years prepared for Public Schools or Dartmouth. Fine open situation, facing Common; south aspect.

All usual subjects, with full recognition of English.

Physical Development of primary importance.

Playing Field adjoins School House; Gymnasium; Carpenter's Shop; Swimming Bath.

Boys encouraged to be practical, resourceful, self-reliant.

Fees (inclusive).—50 to 55 guineas per term.

ELLERSLIE.

HIGH-CLASS SCHOOL FOR GIRLS OVER 13 YEARS OF AGE.

Principal - Miss SAYLE.

Assisted by fully qualified and experienced staff.

Premises situated 535 ft. above sea-level on slopes of the Malvern Hills. 6 acres of grounds. Gymnasium. Sanatorium.

Aim.—To give broad and thorough education on modern lines. Moral training of great importance. Home comforts. Health first consideration.

Pupils successfully entered each term for examinations held by the Cambridge Syndicate, the Associated Board, and the Royal Drawing Society.

GIRLS.

THORNBANK,

MALVERN WELLS.

Principal - - Miss HILDA ROGERS
(late Assistant Mistress of Bedales, Petersfield).

Premises.—In own grounds on slope of Malvern Hills. Cottage in grounds for Sanatorium. Own Games Field.

Aim.—To develop intelligence and reasoning power of each pupil, and train them to become useful, responsible and cultured women.

Preparation for Public and University Examinations. Swimming, Riding, Games, Gardening and other outdoor pursuits.

Entire charge where parents are abroad.

Prospectus on application.

NEWTON ABBOT.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Pop. 13,837. Occupies favourable location for inland town, 15 miles S. of Exeter, lying 6 miles from Devonshire coast and little further from Dartmoor; it enjoys soft, equable climate, combining pure air from uplands with sea breezes, while it is protected from the north and east by the Haldon Hills, 800 feet in height. The annual rainfall ranges from 30 to 35 inches, an ample though not excessive figure."

BOYS.

NEWTON COLLEGE.

Headmaster—
Rev. A. W. CHENNELLS, B.A., LL.D.

First-class Education for Navy, Army and Universities, maintaining standard of best Public Schools. Special Coaching if required. Many successes in Woolwich, Sandhurst and Navy Entrance Examinations.

School Buildings include School House, Chapel, Library, Laboratory, Gymnasium, Sanatorium and Swimming Bath.

There is a Preparatory Department for which both Day boys and Boarders are received. The College has also an efficient O. T. C.

Excellent Playing Fields. Rugby Football is played in the Autumn Term and Hockey in the Spring Term.

BOYS AND GIRLS.

SPRINGFIELD,

FORDE PARK, NEWTON ABBOT, P.N.E.U.

HOME SCHOOL FOR GIRLS 5-12, BOYS 5-9.

Principals - Dr. and Mrs. POCOCK.

Sound education and happy home life.

Every care and attention, good feeding. Climate very suitable for children from abroad.

Within easy reach of sea and bracing uplands of Dartmoor.

Fees.—From £20 per term.

Entire charge from £90 per annum.

NORWICH.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Climate dry and bracing, good for most types of debility. Conducive to longevity." The ancient City of Norwich, known as the pleasant "City Gardens," so equally are houses and trees blended in it, is close to the Norfolk Broads and twenty-two miles from the coast. The city contains many buildings of architectural and ecclesiastical interest. Norwich is rich in subjects of interest to antiquaries of all classes, and to seekers after genealogical clues. G.E. Railway, and G.N. and Midland Railways. Pop. 120,653.

BOYS. BRACONDALE SCHOOL.

Principal - F. B. WILLIAMS (Lond. Univ.).
House Master - A. J. PECKAM, Inter. B.Sc.
Senior Master D. IMRIE, B.A. (Hons. Lond.)
2nd Master - R. W. RICHARDS, B.Sc. (Hons. Leeds.)

Premises.—On high ground, specially erected for School. Gymnasium, Sanatorium, Chemical Laboratory. Tennis Courts.

Course of Study includes usual English subjects, Latin, French, Mathematics, Natural Science, Chemistry, Swedish Physical Drill.

Pupils prepared for Cambridge Locals, London Matriculation, Universities and Public Schools. Formation of Character regarded of prime importance. Anglo-Indian Boys taken. References. *Fees.*—Termly, £25–£30. Yearly, £100–£120.

GIRLS. EATON GRANGE.

Principal - - Miss CHITTOCK.
Assisted by fully-qualified Staff of Resident Mistresses and Masters.

Premises.—Stand high on gravel soil, fine open situation. Large lofty rooms. 2 acres of grounds. Gymnasium.

Aim.—To give thorough and systematic course of study specially adapted to daughters of gentlemen, with careful attention to individual needs.

Specialities.—French, Music, Physical Culture. Dancing.

Tennis, Basket-ball, Lacrosse.

Special arrangements for pupils whose parents are abroad.

Fees.—30 to 35 guineas per term.

PEASENHALL

(Suffolk). L. & N.E. Railway, 4½ miles from Saxmundham, 90 miles from London. The climate is particularly healthy, having all the bracing qualities associated with the East Coast without extreme rigour.

THE CHALET,

PEASENHALL, SUFFOLK.

PREPARATORY SCHOOL FOR BACKWARD, DELICATE BOYS, ALL PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Board of Education report:

"This school is primarily for the needs of backward boys. The numbers are limited to ensure individual attention. The Headmaster is much interested in educational methods and the inspection showed that good progress is made by his pupils."

All boys have been accepted by Public Schools and after a few days moved up.

Latest success: Scholarship Winchester.

PLYMOUTH.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Climate mild and equable; abundant supply of pure soft water. Aspect due south. Continuous snow and severe frost are rarely met with. The celebrated Hoe is a magnificent promenade."

[*See* p. 1023 for HOLIDAY GUIDE.

GIRLS. RADFORD HOUSE,

NEAR PLYMOUTH.

Miss G. M. PARKER, B.A.(Lond.).
(*Math. Tripos, Cambridge.*)

Receives a limited number of girls for coaching and children whose parents are abroad.

Entire charge taken.

Large country house near sea and town, within easy reach of Dartmoor. Bracing air.

Terms on application.

RHYL.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"A first-class watering-place. Good sanitation. Rainfall below the average, sunshine record one of the best. Climate dry, bracing, and sunny."

[*See* p. 1023 for HOLIDAY GUIDE.

GIRLS. LOWTHER COLLEGE.

BODELWYDDAN CASTLE.
(6 miles from Rhyl.)

Principal - - - - Mrs. LINDLEY.
Assisted by highly qualified staff of English and Foreign Mistresses, Doctor of Music and Doctor of Science.

Premises.—A noble castellated mansion in park of 400 acres, with gardens and pleasure grounds of 55 acres. Electric Light, Central Heating. Open-air Swimming Bath, Sanitarium, Gymnasium, Laboratory.

Ordinary School Course. Commercial Course. Domestic Science Department. Gardening Course. Music. Science. Art.

Entire charge where parents are abroad.

Fees.—120 guineas per annum.

ROCHESTER.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Cathedral City on River Medway. Naval, Military and Clerical interests. Easily accessible from London and the Coast. On chalk; lovely surrounding country. Mild climate. Rainfall, 24 ins. Undoubtedly very healthy."

BOYS. KING'S SCHOOL.

(*Founded in 7th Century, reconstituted* 1542.)

Headmaster - - Rev. W. PARKER, M.A., B.D.
(*Trinity College, Dublin*).
Assisted by large staff of Masters.

Senior School, an old Public School, preparing for Universities, Woolwich, Sandhurst, and Civil Service Examinations, and for a Business Career.

Junior School prepares for Osborne, and for Scholarships in King's School.

Separate houses. Numerous Exhibitions and Scholarships. Officers' Training Corps.

Fees.—£80 to £85 per annum.

See "Public Schools Year Book."

ROSS.

A picturesque little market town on the left bank of the Wye, 14 miles S.S.E. of Hereford. *Aspect:* S.W. and W. *Soil:* Porous; red sandstone which dries very quickly. *Elevation:* 110 feet to 230 feet. *Climate:* Mild, fairly bracing at higher elevations. Its outstanding features are low humidity, moderate rainfall, pure air and abundant sunshine, particularly during the winter and spring months. Surrounding country richly wooded and very undulating, affording extensive picturesque views. Sunshine (1922), 1,455 hours. Pop. 4,665.

BOYS.

BRADLEY COURT (AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL),

MITCHELDEAN (5 miles from Ross).

Principal - - - R. E. ABBOTT.

A School combining Preparation for the Colonies, Home Farming, Land Agency, and Estate Management with a General Education.

Manual Work and much Outdoor Life.

Also suitable for those BACKWARD or DELICATE Boys who are unsuited for Public School Life.

Home Farm, 140 acres. Model Dairy, Model Poultry Farm, Fruit-growing Horticulture. Full Farm Course.

Prospectus sent on application.

GIRLS.

PALMERSTON HOUSE SCHOOL.

HIGH-CLASS HOME-SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

A thorough Education is combined with the comforts of Home Life.

Pupils are prepared for Examinations, if desired, by a Staff of qualified and experienced English and Foreign Mistresses and Visiting Masters.

Sole charge is taken of children whose parents are abroad.

Anglo-Indians and delicate children receive special care and attention.

HIGHEST REFERENCES FROM PARENTS OF PUPILS.

RUTHIN.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Small market assize town in famous Vale of Clwyd. Climate mild, protected from N. and E. winds by mountains rising 1,800 feet. Rainfall small, soil chiefly red sand rock, magnificent scenery."

BOYS. *Founded 1574.*

RUTHIN SCHOOL.

Examined by the Oxford and Cambridge Joint Board.

Headmaster—E. W. LOVEGROVE, M.A. (Oxon.) **(Sometime Scholar of New College).**

To prepare for *Universities* in accordance with Classical traditions of School, and equip for *Commercial* careers with Modern Education.

School Buildings magnificently situated in own grounds. Mountain Country.

Ruthin is a well-known health resort; ideal place for boys from hot countries.

Entire charge taken.

Fees.—Under 15, Board and Tuition, £65 per year; over 15, £80.

Free from Board of Education Control.

ST. LEONARDS-ON-SEA.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"In sunniest corner of England. Bright sunshine averages about 1,800 hours. Great immunity from fog. Climate equable, and moderately bracing; mild in winter, cool in summer."

St. Leonards is a modern extension to the westward of Hastings. It is an unrivalled watering place for the fragile and sick, and a holiday resort lively throughout the year and patronised by all classes of society. Its accessibility to London, proximity to some of the finest scenery in Sussex, and climatic advantages, account for its popularity as a residential resort.

[*See* p. 1017 for HOLIDAY GUIDE.

GIRLS.

WINCHESTER HOUSE SCHOOL, and THE LODGE (Junior House).

Boarding School for Daughters of Gentlemen.

THE HIGHLANDS, ST. LEONARDS-ON-SEA.

Principals { **Miss AGNES BOOTH.**
Miss LILIAN STRATTON.

Aim.—All-round Education to develop MIND, BODY, CHARACTER. *Curriculum.*—Comprehensive and practical; every opportunity for specialising given to elder pupils. Examinations prepared for. *Premises.*—Modern, in 3 acres grounds, elevated situation (gravel), electric light, sanitation certified. Gymnasium. 5 acres for GAMES and OUTDOOR AMUSEMENTS. Sea-Bathing, Riding, Gardening. *Fees* from £120 a year.

Entire charge taken of Foreign & Colonial Pupils.

GIRLS.

SOMERVILLE HOUSE,

CUMBERLAND GARDENS.

Principal - - Miss JOHNSTONE.

Well-qualified certificated staff of Resident English and Foreign Mistresses. Situation bracing and healthy; 250 feet above Sea level; 10 minutes' walk from Sea. Health and Physical Development receive greatest attention. Careful training of individual character and sound modern education. Pupils prepared University and principal Music and Art Exams.

Entire charge of pupils whose parents are abroad.

Fees.—£40 to £50 per term.

BOYS. *Established 1877.*

ST. LEONARDS COLLEGIATE SCHOOL.

("ALERE IGNEM.")

Principal—

WALLACE H. KING, B.Sc. (Lond.), L.C.P.

Buildings large, commodious and up-to-date.

Course of Instruction.—To fit pupils for entrance to Universities or for Commercial careers. Modern methods. Thorough work.

Aim.—To develop character and acquire habits of self control.

Gymnasium, Laboratory, Cadet Corps, Organised Games, Swimming.

Recreation ground 5 acres. Home grown Fruit and Vegetables.

Fees.—18 to 21 guineas per term.

ST. ASAPH

(**North Wales**). The locality is on high ground, about 5 miles from the sea. The climate is bracing and healthy. St. Asaph is easily reached by the main L.M. & S. Rly. to Rhyl, thence by branch line to St. Asaph station.

BOYS.

ORIEL HOUSE,

BRYN ELWY, ST. ASAPH, N. WALES.

Principal - - R. S. BLENCOWE, M.A.
(*Oriel College, Oxford*).

PREPARATORY (6–14) FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND OSBORNE.

Premises stand high in own grounds of 16 acres. Sea bathing.

Thorough and efficient training for future career without under pressure.

Physical Drill, Gymnastic Exercises, Shooting, Cricket, Tennis, Fishing.

Fees.—£100 per annum.

SCARBOROUGH.

The Medical Officer of Health writes :—"The average rainfall for the last three years is 21·9 inches. The mild, bracing climate and pure air make Scarborough eminently adapted to the favourable development of youths of both sexes." Sunshine (1922), 1,350 hrs.

[*See* p. 1024 for HOLIDAY GUIDE.

ST. MARTIN'S COLLEGE.

President—

The Rt. Hon. the Earl of Feversham.

SENIOR, JUNIOR, PREPARATORY.

A limited number of boys received for Public Examinations.

For particulars apply the Secretary.

SEATON.

The Medical Officer of Health writes :—"A small watering-place on the south coast of Devon, situated in the centre of the large bay extending from Portland Hill to Start Point. It has a fine bracing climate, tempered by a soft mildness."

[*See* p. 1024 for HOLIDAY GUIDE.

BOYS AND GIRLS.

ST. MICHAEL'S,

SEATON, DEVON.

Principal - Miss BROWNING, B.A. (Lond.).

SCHOOL FOR DAUGHTERS OF GENTLEMEN DAY AND BOARDING).

PREPARATORY FOR BOYS.

A MODERN EDUCATION COMBINED WITH ALL BRANCHES OF PHYSICAL CULTURE.

Ideal position, facing sea. Most bracing part of S. Devon coast. Particularly suited to Anglo-Indians. Highly recommended. *Fees* moderate.

SEAFORD.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Pop. 5,358. On the Sussex coast, 58 miles from London, between Brighton and Eastbourne. L.B. & S.C. Railway. Climate of Seaford is equable, but bracing for south coast health resort. Never very cold in winter, and summer heat always tempered by cool sea breeze, so that hottest days in summer are not relaxing. The climate is dry, rainfall being small and, owing to chalky subsoil, quickly absorbed. There is a large amount of sunshine enjoyed, and nothing to intercept it." Elevation, 20 feet to 60 feet. Aspect, S.W. Water-supply constant. Drainage modern. Beach pebbly. Bathing. Golf, two clubs, each with gentlemen's links (18 holes) and ladies' course."

BOYS.

NEWLANDS,

SEAFORD, SUSSEX.

Mr. WILLIAM A. WHEELER, B.A.
(*Keble College, Oxford*),
Mr. J. M. HAY GRANT, B.A.
(*Emmanuel College, Cambridge*),

With Assistant Masters, prepare BOYS (8–14) for Public Schools and Royal Navy.

USUAL COURSE OF INSTRUCTION.—Scripture, English, French, Latin, Greek or German, and Mathematics.

Playing Field (4 acres). Boys' games carefully organised. Drilling, Boxing, Dancing.

Mrs. Hay Grant takes special and personal care of the health and comfort of the boys.

BOYS.

LEXDEN HOUSE SCHOOL,

SEAFORD, SUSSEX.

Principal - F. C. B. WELCH, B.A.

Boys between 8 and 14 specially prepared for Public Schools and Osborne College.

The Buildings, specially erected, stand in 6 acres ground on Downs. Three-quarters mile from Sea, hence Down and Sea Air combined. Rooms large, well ventilated. Sanitary arrangements certified perfect. Usual Curriculum. Religious Instruction part of regular teaching. Work varied hourly, mostly done in morning, not exceeding two hours consecutively. Playing Field. Experienced Matron. Large Play Room and Swimming Bath.

GIRLS.

THE DOWNS SCHOOL.

Principal—

Miss LUCRETIA M. CAMERON.

(Final Honour School of Modern History, Somerville College, Oxford.)

There are three houses with accommodation for 100 pupils, a Gymnasium and Playing Fields.

The school is recognised as efficient by the Board of Education, and the Joint Board of the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, and girls are prepared for Scholarships and College Entrance Examinations.

Fees.—45–50 guineas per term.

SEAVIEW

(Isle of Wight). **The Medical Officer of Health writes** :—"The climate of Seaview is moderately bracing, and never enervating during the hottest weather; the town is therefore specially suitable for convalescents. Excellent drainage and water. Epidemic disease is almost unknown, and the death rate is exceptionally low."

BOYS.

FAIRLAWN.

Principal—

G. A. BISHOP (Old Carthusian) and Mrs. BISHOP.

Receive a few boys and girls (6 to 12) to prepare for Public Schools.

Day Scholars attend. Excellent diet. French, English, Latin, Music, Dancing. Field for Games. Examinations Qualified Staff.

Home-grown vegetables.

Entire charge where parents are abroad.

Fees.—£30 per term.

SEVENOAKS.

The Medical Officer of Health writes :—"The main part of the town of Sevenoaks is built on high ground. The district is essentially of a good-class residential character. The air is bracing. Soil, dry and gravelly."

[*See* p. 1024 for HOLIDAY GUIDE.

BOYS AND GIRLS.

TOYS HILL FARM,

BRASTED (5 Miles from Sevenoaks).

Miss NICHOLSON.

Receives a limited number of small boys and girls. Happy, healthful surroundings. 600 ft. above sea-level in one of the prettiest parts of Kent. Individual attention. Small classes.

Opportunities given for handwork, homecraft, and gardening.

Entire charge where parents abroad.

Fees.—£150 per annum.

SHANKLIN.

The Medical Officer of Health writes :—"Shanklin stands on a porous soil (greensand) at an elevation of 150–250 ft. The annual mean temp. is 51° F. The daily average of sunshine is 5 hours. The water-supply is abundant and of the purest.

[*See* p. 1025 for HOLIDAY GUIDE.

GIRLS.

UPPER CHINE,

SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Principal - - Miss DAMON.

Premises.—Attractive old mansion, fully equipped for modern requirements. Central Heating. Electric Light. Beautiful Gardens, 8 acres. Large Playing Field.

Aim.—To provide thorough and wide training, develop character, and prepare girls for the numerous professions and activities now open to them.

Resident Physical Training Mistress and Games Expert. Girl Guide Company. Riding. Swimming.

Entire charge where parents abroad.

Fees.—36–48 guineas per term.

SHREWSBURY.

The Medical Officer of Health writes :—"Climate mild and healthy. Rainfall moderate. Soil drainage good. Air very fresh and clear, due to prevailing South-west wind having free course through the town. Fogs not common nor dense."

BOYS.

KINGSLAND GRANGE.

Headmaster - W. B. C. DREW, Esq., B.A.

Receives 60 Boys (7–14) to be prepared for Entrance and Scholarship Examinations at Public Schools and Royal Naval College.

Premises stand on high ground opposite Shrewsbury School. South aspect. Gravel soil, 13 acres of grounds. Gymnasium. Sanatorium.

Course of instruction includes Scripture, English, History, Geography, Latin, Greek, French, Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, Cricket, Football, Swimming, Athletic Sports.

Fees.—35 guineas per term.

SOUTH MOLTON

(Devon). **The Medical Officer of Health writes** :—"The district is hilly, the climate bracing. The geological formations are millstone grits and sandstones. Rainfall about 40 inches. Old people, those returning from the tropics, and children do well in this climate." Pop. 2,818.

BOYS.

WEST BUCKLAND SCHOOL.

SOUTH MOLTON.

Headmaster - Rev. E. C. HARRIES, M.A.

A Public School for Professional and Middle-class people. Moderate Fees.

Aims.—To prepare Boys for Professional and Commercial careers. Many recent successes for Army entrance. *Situation.*—Entirely rural, elevation 650 ft. Most healthy. *Building.*—Suitably adapted for 180 Boys (Boarders). *Athletics.*—Encouraged. 20 acres. Officers' Training Corps. *India and Colonies.*—Boys met. Entire charge undertaken.

Entrance Scholarships awarded for September Term.

SUTTON, SURREY.

The Medical Officer of Health writes :—"One of the healthiest districts in Surrey, well situated, adjacent to the breezy Banstead Downs. Climate, dry, bracing. Subsoil, mainly on chalk formation. Excellent softened water-supply. Average death-rate, about 10 per thousand."

BOYS.

HOMEFIELD SCHOOL.

PREPARATORY FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND ROYAL NAVY.

Principal - - Mr. WALFORD.

Premises stand in own grounds, 200 ft. above sea-level, in best residential part of Sutton.

Curriculum.—Latin, Greek, Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, French, German, History, Geography, English Grammar, Scripture, Reading, Spelling, Music, and Dancing.

Gymnasium.—Drill (Swedish and Military), Rifle Range, Carpentry, Swimming.

SWANAGE.

Lies close within the southern horn of a beautiful bay on eastern extremity of Isle of Purbeck. It enjoys shelter from N., S. and W. Climate is mild, air being pure and dry. Good drainage, and excellent water. Pop. 7,112.

[*See* p. 1025 for HOLIDAY GUIDE.

BOYS. **HILL CREST SCHOOL,**

DURLSTON.

Principal—A. C. B. LLOYD, M.A. (Oxon.)
(*Honours Classics*).

Mr. Lloyd prepares boys, 7-14, for Public Schools and Naval Cadetships.

Aim.—Develop Character, Abilities, Interests.

Curriculum.—Provides sound grounding in all ordinary subjects.

Premises.—Modern, commodious, detached. Excellent Playing Field. Games supervised. Physical Exercise. Sea Bathing.

Domestic arrangements for Health and Comfort under Mrs. Lloyd.

Entire charge taken where parents live abroad.

Fees.—£40 to £45 per term.

SWANLEY

(Kent). S.E. & C. Railway. 17¾ miles from London. A village situated amongst the orchard gardens of Kent, rapidly becoming a favourite place of residence among City men owing to the excellent service of fast trains.

BOYS AND GIRLS.

S. DAVID'S SCHOOL,

HEXTABLE, SWANLEY, KENT.

Principal - - - - Miss SAINT.

Assisted by an efficient Staff of Resident and Visiting Mistresses, and a fully trained Registered Nurse.

The School stands in its own grounds in the heart of the country, 18 miles from London. Boarders are met at beginning of term.

Excellent health record. Daily Drill.

Hockey, Cricket, Tennis, Net-Ball, Swimming, Dancing.

Individual attention.

Entire charge of pupils whose parents are abroad.

Prospectus on application.

TAUNTON

(Somerset). The Medical Officer of Health writes :—"The town of Taunton is situated in the centre of a wide and beautiful valley. The climate is mild, the rainfall low, average 27 inches per annum. There is an excellent water-supply. The town is well sewered." G.W. Rly.

BOYS. **TAUNTON SCHOOL.**

Headmaster—H. NICHOLSON, M.A. (Cantab.).

1st Class Honours, Modern Language Tripos.
Staff of over 40 masters.

This Public School stands in grounds of over 30 acres, with additional playing-fields in immediate vicinity. Buildings include Chapel, Sanatorium, Swimming Baths, Gymnasium, Five Courts, Armoury, etc.

Preparation for Universities, Professions, Civil Service and Commerce.

6 Leaving Scholarships—numerous Entrance Scholarships, etc.

Separate Preparatory School.

Entire charge of boys from India and the Colonies.

Inclusive fees.—From 66 guineas per annum.

THAMES, GREENHITHE

(Kent). 20½ miles from London. S.E. & C. Railway. On River Thames, 2½ miles north-east of Dartford. Ships are tested for their compasses in the river here. Franklin and Crozier in the *Erebus* and *Terror* sailed from Greenhithe June 19th, 1845.

BOYS. **THAMES NAUTICAL TRAINING COLLEGE.**

H.M.S. "WORCESTER" (off Greenhithe, Kent).

Est. 1862. *Incorp.* 1893.

The ship is anchored in the Thames off Greenhithe, in one of the most healthy reaches of the river, and has for its object the training of youths for OFFICERS in the MERCANTILE MARINE. The cadets are taught practical seamanship, together with Navigation, Nautical Astronomy, &c. Special attention is paid to Physical Drill. Two years on the "Worcester" counts as one year's sea service. Appointments granted in the R.N., R.N.R., Bengal Pilot Service, &c.

Present Terms.—£140 per annum.

For Illustrated Prospectus apply to—
The Secretary, 72, MARK LANE, LONDON E.C.3.

TORQUAY.

The Medical Officer of Health writes :—"Sunshine, equability of temperature, dryness of the air, and a singular absence of fogs may be regarded as the main characteristics of the winter climate of Torquay. The meteorological returns of past summers show that the temperature is some 5 to 10 degrees lower than that of London, which is due to its being situated on a peninsula and to its proximity to Dartmoor." Sunshine (1922), 1,771 hours. Pop. 39,432.

[*See* p. 1027 for HOLIDAY GUIDE.

GIRLS. **LAURISTON HALL.**

Principals - {Miss K. VICCARS.
{Miss E. VICCARS.

Situation.—High, healthy position. Beautiful and extensive grounds.

Thoroughly good education. Careful, Mental, Moral, and Physical Training.

Music, Art, Literature, and Languages.

Well-equipped Swedish Gymnasium. Physical education carefully supervised. Dancing special feature.

Ideal for children who have been born in tropical countries.

Fees.—30 to 40 guineas per term.

GIRLS.

BEVERLEY LODGE.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND SCHOOL.

Principal - - - Miss SHANNON.
(Re-registered 1916.)

Assisted by a highly qualified Staff.

Careful religious training. Modern Languages, Drawing, Painting, Music (Pianoforte, Organ, Violin, Singing, and Harmony), Dancing, Gymnastics, and field for Hockey and Tennis.

French Conversation Class by native. Science, especially Botany. Pupils prepared for all the University and Music Examinations.

Entire charge of Foreign Pupils.

TORRYBURN.

The Medical Officer of Health writes :—"Torryburn is beautifully situated on the Northern shore of the Forth. The district is well wooded and is sheltered from the North and East and has a fine South exposure. In winter it is warm. There is excellent sanitation."

CRAIGFLOWER PREPARATORY SCHOOL.

Headmaster - - F. G. WAILES, B.A.
Malvern Coll. and Emmanuel Coll. Camb.
(Joint Headmaster, St. Ninian's, Moffat, 1913–23.)

PREPARATORY (7–14) FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND ROYAL NAVY.

Premises stand in own grounds of 90 acres, close to station, 5 miles from Dunfermline, overlooking the Forth and sheltered from North and East.

School course includes all subjects necessary for entrance to Public Schools and Royal Navy.

Entire charge when parents are abroad.

Fees.—£45 per term.

ROYAL TUNBRIDGE WELLS.

The Medical Officer of Health writes :—"35 miles from London. The climate is particularly healthy, dry, bracing, and invigorating, almost entirely free from fogs. The soil is chiefly sandstone. Sunshine (1922), 1,549 hours."

BOYS. ROSE HILL SCHOOL,

Principals { **Mr. R. SAUNDERS JOHNSON, B.A.**
Miss M. B. SLANN.

PREPARATORY FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND OSBORNE.

Premises healthily situated on high ground facing the Common, 350 feet above sea-level.

Curriculum designed to thoroughly prepare boys for Entrance and Scholarship Examinations for Public Schools and Royal Navy.

Playing Field comprises several acres. Gymnastics, Swimming, Shooting, Cricket, Football.

Entire charge taken.

Fees.—£35 per term.

WALMER.

Population 5,347. S.E. & C. Rly. 84 miles from London. It is a southward continuation of Deal. Select place of residence. Quiet seaside resort, and one of the healthiest spots on the coast of Kent. Climate dry and very bracing. Southern Railway.

BOYS. UPTON SCHOOL,

RIPPLE VALE.

Principal - - - - C. E. CHERRILL.

Situation.—1 mile from Sea.

Grounds.—17 acres, including tennis lawns, playing fields, paddocks, stable, kitchen garden.

Aim.—Train boys morally, intellectually, and physically for Public Schools and Royal Navy.

Swimming, Drill, Shooting.

Household arrangements under the Misses Cherrill. Diet varied and unlimited; milk, eggs, poultry, fruit, and vegetables from own farm. Accommodation for 25 Boarders; no day boys received.

Fees.—100 to 110 guineas.

WARWICK.

The Medical Officer of Health writes :—"Historic county town on River Avon in centre of one of the prettiest districts in Midlands. The drainage and water-supply are good, and the climate mild and healthy. Its splendid castle contains a magnificent collection of art treasures."

BOYS. WARWICK SCHOOL.

(Chartered by Edward the Confessor.)

This Historical School gives Advanced Education in Mathematics, Science, Modern Languages and Classics, and prepares boys for Universities, Army, Civil Service, Engineering, Agricultural Science, Professional or Industrial Careers. Arrangements made for boys from the Colonies.

Headmaster's House accommodates 100 Senior Boarders—eligible after 12th birthday from Junior House, which receives 40 from age of 8.

Exceptional advantages of this famous Public School too numerous to detail here. Apply to Headmaster,

H. S. PYNE, M.A., B.Sc.(Dub.).

Fees for Boarders, 87 guineas per annum.

WATFORD

(Hertfordshire). **The Medical Officer of Health writes** :—"Principally residential, 17½ miles from London. Stands high upon gravel soil; healthy climate and bracing air; abundant pure water-supply and modern drainage." Pop. 49,439.

BOYS. SHIRLEY HOUSE SCHOOL.

Preparatory School for the Public Schools and Royal Naval Cadetships.

Principal - - R. T. CAMPBELL, B.A. (Cantab.).

Boys received from 7 to 14.

Main Subjects, Classics, Mathematics, English and French (on Modern Conversational methods).

School House in own grounds (18 acres). Cricket and Football Field (5 acres). Specially designed Class-rooms. Laboratory. Gymnasium. Sanitation perfect. Drill: Swedish and Military. Open-air Swimming Bath. Rifle Range, Squash Racquet Court, Carpenter's Shop.

Capable Matron under Mrs. Campbell's supervision. *Entire charge of pupils from abroad.*

Telephone, 439 Watford.

WELLINGTON (SOMERSET).

The Medical Officer of Health writes :—"Urban district, north-west side Blackdown Hills; River Tone below. Town drainage and sewerage good. Water-supply, from triassic rocks, excellent. Town built on marl and sandstone. Climate mild, but not enervating."

BOYS. WELLINGTON SCHOOL.

SOMERSET.

A modern Public School (endowed). Splendid situation. 220 boys in four Houses.

Strong staff of Oxford and Cambridge Graduates.

Thorough preparation for all Examinations.

Properly equipped Chemical and Physical Laboratories.

First-class Engineering Shops.

Recognised by Army Council.

O.T.C., Swimming, etc.

Inclusive Fees.—£90 per annum.

For Entry apply HEADMASTER, Wellington, Somerset, or Messrs. LEE MICHELL & Co., Clerks to the Governors.

WESTGATE-ON-SEA.

A small town of modern foundation situated 1½ miles from and to the west of Margate; originally intended, and hitherto exclusively developed, as a seaside resort for the upper classes desirous of obtaining all the climatic advantages for which Margate is noted. The sea-walls form two promenades over a mile long, steps giving access to the beach (sandy). There are gardens with walks at different elevations, giving protection from winds. Marine drive for two miles along the top of the cliff. Safe bathing. Modern drainage; excellent water-supply. Pop. 3,538.

[*See* p. 1028 for HOLIDAY GUIDE.

GIRLS.

ETHANDENE.

FOR GIRLS.

Principals—

The Misses K. S. and A. E. HARE.

Assisted by a large Staff of Fully Qualified Resident Mistresses and Visiting Professors.

Great attention given to the study of Modern Languages, Music, and Art.

Premises.—Recently extended, now include, besides well-ventilated Class-rooms and Gymnasium Hall, a separate Dining Room, outdoor Class-room, Studio, and Library.

Physical Training on Swedish system. *Aim*—General health, all-round development, graceful bearing.

GIRLS.

STANMORE.

HIGH-CLASS BOARDING SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Principal - - Miss COWPER.

Premises.—Detached, in splendid position on the sea front.

Aim.—Preparation for life by harmonious development of Moral, Intellectual, and Physical Powers.

Curriculum. — Comprehensive; thorough Modern System, individual treatment according to requirements. Examinations if required.

Physical Training. — Gymnastics, Swedish Drill; Out-door Games and Recreation.

Entire charge where parents abroad.

GIRLS.

WESTGATE HOUSE.

HIGH-CLASS HOME SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Principal - Mrs. RUSSELL-DAVIES.

Premises.—Stand in own grounds near sea and three minutes from Railway Station.

School work based upon P.N.E.U. Course of Instruction includes the Bible, English Language and Literature, Ancient and Modern History, Geography, Mathematics, French, Latin, Natural Science, Drawing, Music, Singing, Eurythmetics, Needlework, Physical Training and Games.

Every care and attention. Diet nourishing and varied. Fruit and vegetables from own gardens.

Fees.—£35-40 per term.

GIRLS.

WORCESTER PARK SCHOOL,

LEDGE POINT, WESTGATE-ON-SEA.

Established prior to 181[illegible] and recently removed from Westgate House to Ledge Point.

LEDGE POINT—the freehold of which has been acquired for the School—stands in its own grounds of two acres and occupies the finest and highest position on the sea front. The house is in every way admirably adapted for school purposes.

Central heating throughout, open air classes. Tennis, Hockey. Net-Ball, Riding, Bathing.

Resident Pupils only.

BOYS.

OBSERVATORY HOUSE SCHOOL.

PREPARATORY (8-14½ yrs.) FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND ROYAL NAVY.

Principal—Rev. G. P. K. WINLAW, M.A.
(*Winchester and St. John's Coll., Camb.*).

Premises.—Consist of two detached houses in own grounds on sea front. Good teaching staff.

Great attention given to development of moral character, and special importance attached to games. Small classes. Individual attention.

General welfare and happiness of boys under personal care of Mrs. Kelsall Winlaw and Matron.

Entire charge where parents are abroad.

Fees.—40 guineas per term.

WESTERHAM.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Westerham is situated in a sheltered position near the foot of the well-known Westerham Hill, and within an hour by rail of London. There is main drainage and a public water-supply." Pop. 3,049.

GIRLS.

THE HILL SCHOOL.

Principal - Mrs. MACLEAR LADDS.

Premises.—On southern slope of North Downs, 600 feet above sea-level, large grounds and playing fields, gymnasium.

School Course.—All English subjects, Latin, French, Mathematics, Drawing, Science, Nature Study, Dressmaking, Needlework, Voice Training and Class Singing, Physical Drill (Swedish), Dancing, Lacrosse, Net Ball, Cricket, Tennis.

Entire charge of pupils from abroad.

Pupils prepared, if desired, for Public Examinations.

WESTON-SUPER-MARE.

The Medical Officer of Health writes :—"Lies on the shores of Weston Bay in the Bristol Channel, covering the southern slopes of Worlebury, and the alluvial and sandy plain at its foot. Well protected from the cold northerly winds by the Weston-Worle ridge, it is open to pure invigorating breezes direct from the Atlantic Ocean which tend to produce an equability of climate through all the seasons of the year, difficult to find anywhere else in England. Favoured with a dry sub-soil, and a high sunshine record (1,755·8 hours in 1911), and remarkably free from infectious diseases, the town is admirably suited for invalids and delicate children."

BOYS.

LEWISHAM SCHOOL.

Headmaster—

LEONARD C. COMFORT, B.Sc. (Lond.).

Objects.—To give sound Education suitable for Commercial or Professional life, with good Moral and Physical training.

Prepares for Cambridge Locals, Matriculation, also Preliminary Law and Chartered Accountants.

Premises specially built with lofty, airy rooms.

Healthiest position in the West of England. Ideal School for Delicate Boys. Football, Cricket, Cadet Corps, Tennis, Bathing, Carpentry, Gymnasium, and Chemical Laboratory. Modern Languages a speciality.

BOYS.

SYLVESTER HOUSE SCHOOL,

70, Beach Road, Weston-Super-Mare.

PREPARATORY (6-14) FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND ROYAL NAVY.

Principal - N. S. LOTT.
(*Clifton College.*)

Premises.—Detached, near sea front. Electric Light, Carpenter's Shop, Gymnasium, Laboratory.

Curriculum.—Designed to thoroughly prepare boys for Public School Entrance and Scholarship Examinations and Royal Navy.

Small Classes. Individual attention. Physical Exercises and Games receive special attention.

Entire charge where parents abroad.

Fees.—30–35 guineas per term.

BOYS.

CLARENCE SCHOOL.

Established 1886.

PREPARATORY FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND ROYAL NAVY.

Principal - H. H. WOODHOUSE, M.A.
(*Late Exhibitioner of Hertford College, Oxon.*)

Premises.—Close to sea. Well equipped Gymnasium, Carpenter's Shop, Science Laboratory, Electric Light, Sports' Field of 10 acres, adjoining Golf Links.

Preparation for Common Entrance, and Scholarship Examinations for the Public Schools.

Two Close Scholarships for Canford School.

Entire charge where parents abroad.

Fees.—90–100 guineas per annum.

GIRLS.

ATHELSTAN (SCHOOL FOR GIRLS),

WESTON-SUPER-MARE.

Premises.—Stand high in the healthiest and most sheltered part of Weston.

Aim.—To provide thoroughly good and practical Education combined with comforts of Home.

Course of Instruction includes usual English subjects, Mathematics, French, Latin, German, Drawing, Book-keeping, Needlework, Class Singing, Drilling, Domestic Science.

Preparation for all Examinations.

Tennis, Hockey, Swimming, Cycling.

Fees.—From 50 guineas per annum.

For Prospectus, apply to Miss JOHNSTONE, Principal.

WEYMOUTH

(**Dorset**). **The Medical Officer of Health writes** :—"Its rare geographical position, pure, fresh, and invigorating breezes, wealth of bright sunshine, its soft yet mildly invigorating atmosphere, render the climate one of the most equable."

[*See* p. 1028 for HOLIDAY GUIDE.

WESTBOURNE SCHOOL,

LODMORE HOUSE, WEYMOUTH.

(Established 1889.)

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS. PREPARATORY FOR BOYS.

Principal - Mrs. BAYLISS.

Assisted by fully-qualified mistresses and visiting professors.

Situated on a hill in healthiest part of town near sea. Boarders receive real Home Care. Pupils prepared for the London Matriculation, Oxford Locals, Associated Board R.A.M., Trinity College of Music, London, and Royal Drawing Society Examinations.

French a special feature. Commercial Subjects. Domestic Science. Physical Drill and Games.

WEYBRIDGE.

The Medical Officer of Health writes :—"Situated in pine country overlooking the Valley of the Thames, the district of Weybridge is extremely healthy. The soil is gravel and sand. There is a constant and excellent water-supply, and there is an efficient system of drainage." Pop. 6,681.

GIRLS.

HEATH HOUSE,

WEYBRIDGE.

HIGH SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Principal - - - Miss M. H. HIGGINS.

Assisted by Resident Staff of qualified Mistresses proficient in *English*, *Music*, *Art*, and *Foreign Languages*.

Premises.—Excellent; elevated situation on gravel soil, in own extensive grounds of nearly four acres.

School Course.—Provides for broad Education upon Modern lines; GIRLS TAUGHT USE AND NECESSITY of corporate public-spirited life.

Usual Public Examinations prepared for.

Social observances receive due care.

Fees moderate.

WINDERMERE.

The Medical Officer of Health writes :—"Windermere is one of the most beautiful spots in England. Situated on the upper Silurian formation (Coniston Slate and Flags), overlooking the lake of that name 200 feet below. It has a good and abundant water-supply of a soft character, is well drained, and an up-to-date sewage disposal scheme is just being completed." Rainfall average 68 inches per year. Sunshine average 3½ hours daily.

[*See* p. 1014 for HOLIDAY GUIDE.

GIRLS.

ST. ANNE'S HIGH SCHOOL,

St. Annes-on-the-Sea, Lancashire.

A private boarding school for girls, recognised by the Board of Education, is to be removed in April, 1924, and continued as—

ST. ANNE'S SCHOOL, BROWHEAD, WINDERMERE, in spacious premises, in an elevated healthy position with 60 acres of private grounds.

Principals {**S. HELEN LEIGH.**
{**EDITH M. MORRISON, M.A.**

For prospectus, etc., apply to
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BOYS AND GIRLS.

TO PARENTS ABROAD.

HOME SCHOOL IN BEAUTIFUL SURROUNDINGS.

Mrs. MORRISON, an old Cheltonian, undertakes entire charge of boys up to 9 years and girls till 14.

P.N.E.U. methods.

Nursery for tiny children under fully trained lady nurse.

Enjoyable holidays organised.

Great attention given to Physical Development.

Address.—ANNISGARTH, WINDERMERE.

WORCESTER.

The Medical Officer of Health writes :—"The climate is mild and equable, and the rainfall moderate. Most of the city is on a gravel and sand formation. The drainage is excellent and the water-supply plentiful." Pop. 48,848.

[*See* p. 1030 for HOLIDAY GUIDE.

BOYS.

COLLEGE FOR THE HIGHER EDUCATION OF THE BLIND.

Headmaster - G. C. BROWN, M.A. (Lond.).

Endowed Public School providing for blind boys and those of defective sight a first grade Public School education.

Premises modern, equipped with all the apparatus necessary for the College's peculiar needs.

PREPARATORY MAIN AND SENIOR SECTIONS.

Preparation for University, Professional and Business Careers.

Boat House on the Severn. Many valuable Scholarships.

Fees.—£80 to £100 per annum.

WORTHING.

The Medical Officer of Health writes :—"On South Coast, 10 miles from Brighton. Background of South Downs affords protection from northern winds. Worthing stands high in the opinion of the medical profession for its genial and equable climate. Good drainage system and pure water. The sands are hard, smooth, and extensive, and the place generally is well adapted to the requirements of children. The winter temperature compares favourably with Ventnor." Sunshine (1922), 1,705 hours. Pop. 35,224.

[*See* p. 1029 for HOLIDAY GUIDE.

GIRLS.

CHURCH HOUSE SCHOOL.

Principals - - {**Miss FISHER.**
{**Miss MORTER.**

RESIDENT SCHOOL FOR DAUGHTERS OF GENTLEMEN.

Extensive School Premises in best part of West Worthing. House system.

Aim of School.—To provide sound education on Modern Lines combined with thorough Physical Culture and careful Training of Character.

Preparation for usual Examinations. Thorough Musical Education. Swedish Drill, Tennis, Hockey, Net Ball.

Entire charge of pupils where parents are abroad.

BOYS. **SOMPTING ABBOTS.**

(Two miles from Worthing.)

Principal - A. C. RUTHERFORD, B.A. (Oxon.).

PREPARATORY (6 to 15) FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND ROYAL NAVY.

Premises stand in own grounds and Parklands of 24 acres, on the South slope of the Downs, well protected from North winds.

Central Heating. Electric Light.

Curriculum based on requirements of Public Schools.

Individual attention. Physical Drill.

Cricket, Football, Tennis, Bathing.

Fees.—120 guineas per annum.

Prospectuses and Particulars of any Locality

Sent post free on application to

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"WHERE TO STAY"

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BARMOUTH, MERIONETHSHIRE. U.D.C. G.W. Railway. Pop. 3,559. 234 miles from London on the river Mawddach at the entrance to Cardigan Bay. Air is bracing. Town sheltered from north and east. Seaport and fashionable watering place. Winter is mild. Golf Links (18 holes). Excellent touring centre.

HENDRE HALL. High-class Private Hotel and Board Residence. Beautiful grounds overlooking Bay. Separate Tables. MRS. WILLIAMS.

BATH, SOMERSET. Episcopal city. Pop. 68,648. 107 miles from London. 11 miles from Bristol. **Means of Access**—G.W. Railway, London Midland and Scottish Railway, and Somerset and Dorset Railway. **Elevation**—60 to 750 ft. above sea-level. **Neighbourhood**—Woodland, hills and diversified country. **Climate**—Mild, equable, varies according to elevation and aspect. **Sunshine**—(1922), 1,405·4 hours. **Water Supply**—Constant. **Drainage**—Modern. **Soil**—Oolitic limestones, clays and sands. **Baths**—Luxuriously appointed with every scientific application known to modern balneology. **Mineral Waters**—Thermal springs. Temp. 120° F.

Bath, situated in a valley, and at various levels on slopes of surrounding hills, possesses an unrivalled combination of archæological, historical, social and scenic attractions, besides the famous waters to which it owes its origin. Fine residential city with excellent educational facilities. Royal Victoria Park and Sydney Gardens. Recreation ground.

[*See* p. 981 for SCHOOLS.

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BEDFORD, C.B. Pop. 39,183. 50 miles from London. L.M. & S. Railway. A noted educational centre on the banks of the Great Ouse, with charming riverside promenade. Golf Links (18 holes).

[*See* p. 982 for SCHOOLS.

THE PRINCIPAL HOUSE AGENTS FOR BEDFORD AND COUNTY. W. and H. PEACOCK, 84, High St., Bedford. (Telephone, No. 115.) The Bedford Illustrated Property Register contains Map, school fees, 50 views and photos of houses. Post free. Weekly Sales. Auction Rooms, Lime St. Auction Mart, Horne Lane.

BEXHILL,

SUSSEX. M.B. Pop. 20,363. Southern Railway. 71 miles from London, 5 miles from Hastings, 12 miles from Eastbourne. **Aspect**—South. **Climate**—Dry, invigorating. **Water Supply**—Constant. Soil—Sandy. A modern select seaside resort, with good educational facilities. 2 Golf Links. Public Park, 12½ acres. **Excursions**—Battle Abbey, 8 miles; Pevensey Castle, 7 miles; Hurstmonceux Castle, 10 miles.

The rapid growth of Bexhill is to be attributed to its bracing air and sunny climate, and it has been found that the air possesses recuperative and stimulating qualities in a remarkable degree. It is one of the sunniest spots on the South Coast; fogs are practically unknown, while the soil is for the most part sandy, and dries quickly after rain. The excellent quality of the water is attributed to the Ashdown Green sands beneath the subsoil of the district.

[*See* p. 982 for SCHOOLS.

AUCTIONEERS, HOUSE AND ESTATE AGENTS. STAINES & CO., 28, Devonshire Road, and Sea Road, Cooden Beach. Agents for all available Furnished and Unfurnished Houses to be Let or Sold. Special Lists, Map, and Guide gratis. Telegrams, "Property, Bexhill." Telephone, 349 and Cooden 15.

FOR ALL HOUSES AND LAND apply to JOHN BRAY & SONS, F's.A.I., Estate Agents, Auctioneers and Valuers, 5, Devonshire Place. (Telephone, Bexhill 14.) Also at 13, Marina, St. Leonards.

BIDEFORD,

DEVON. M.B. Pop. 9,125. Southern Railway. 220 miles from London. 42 miles from Exeter. An ancient and interesting seaport town on the River Torridge. The centre of Kingsley's country in the midst of beautiful scenery. The town is in two portions, united by a bridge of 24 arches.

AUCTIONEERS, VALUERS, HOUSE AND ESTATE AGENTS. R. DYMOND & SON, Motor and Carriage Proprietors. Telephone, 25. Established 1871.

BOGNOR,

SUSSEX. U.D.C. Pop. 13,300. Southern Railway. 66 miles from London. **Aspect**—South. **Climate**—Mild, dry, equable; freedom from frost and fog. Quiet family summer resort and residential town.

THE ROYAL HOTEL. Finest Position on Sea Front. "BOGNOR'S FOREMOST HOTEL." Best centre for Chichester, Arundel and Goodwood. Nearest First Class Hotel to Golf Links (18 holes). Winter Gardens, &c. Telephone, 15. Telegrams "Royal, Bognor."
RESIDENT PROPRIETOR.

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HANTS. (In Borough of Bournemouth.) Occupies a naturally beautiful sheltered position, at good elevation. Overlooking sea. Good bathing. Pier.

GODWIN PRATT AND REA, Estate Agents, Auctioneers and Valuers, 126, Christchurch Road, Boscombe. A selected list of Properties to be Sold or Let, furnished or unfurnished, forwarded free upon application.

BOURNEMOUTH,

HANTS. C.B. Pop. 91,770. 107½ miles from London. L.M. & S. Railway and Southern Railway. **Aspect**—South. **Climate**—Mild, equable temperature. **Sunshine**, 1922—1,709 hours. **Water Supply**—Constant. **Drainage**—Modern. Soil—Sand and gravel. **Beach**—Sandy, no currents, double tides render bathing always practicable. A fashionable south coast health resort extending along a stretch of chine-broken cliffs in the wide-open bay which forms the western extremity of Hampshire. It owes its prosperity to the natural beauty of its situation, its climatic advantages and the purity of its air, laden with the aromatic health-giving exhalations of its innumerable pine trees. 2 Golf links (18 holes). 3 large Parks. Good educational facilities. Excellent London train service and direct communication Midlands and North.

[*See* p. 983 for SCHOOLS.

HOUSE AND ESTATE AGENTS. Bournemouth, New Forest and District.
Established 1845.
REBBECK BROS., Estate Agents,
Gervis Place and County Gates, Bournemouth.

BRIGHTON, SUSSEX. Pop. 142,427. **Means of access**—Southern Railway. 51 miles from London. **Elevation**, 26 to 462 feet. **Aspect**—South. **Sunshine** (1922), 1,746 hours. **Water-Supply**—Constant. **Drainage**—Modern. **Soil**—Chalk. **Front**—4½ miles. Marine drive with promenade; lawns, ornamental terrace walks. **Piers**—West Pier, 1,100 feet; Palace Pier, 1,710 feet. **Beach**—Shingle. **Excursions**—Paris, 9 hours *via* Newhaven; Rottingdean, 4½ miles; Devil's Dyke, 5½ miles; Stanmer Park, 3½ miles; Bramber Castle, 10 miles; Hurst, 7 miles; Ditchling Beacon, 7½ miles.

Society's liveliest seaside rendezvous; favourite resort of Londoners. Great educational facilities. Development of the town due to salubrious location, accessibility to London and resemblance thereto, excellent train service, and its enormous capacity for accommodating and amusing all tastes and all classes all the year round. Racecourse meetings; 6 golf links (18 holes); harriers, foxhounds, county cricket ground, numerous parks and recreation grounds, boating, fishing; Royal Pavilion, once a Royal residence, now used for public amusements and concerts; public library, museum, art galleries.

[*See* p. 984 for SCHOOLS.

For further information and ILLUSTRATED GUIDE apply SECRETARY, ADVERTISING COMMITTEE, THE MUSEUM, BRIGHTON.

BROADSTAIRS, KENT. U.D.C. Pop. 15,465. Southern Railway. 75 miles from London. **Location**—Between Ramsgate and Margate; connected with both by electric tram service. **Elevation**—About 150 ft. **Neighbourhood**; high cliffs. **Aspect**—South-east. **Climate**—Dry, bracing. **Sunshine** (1922) 1,773 hours. **Water Supply**—Constant. **Drainage**—Modern. **Soil**—Chalk. **Front**—Promenade on top of cliff; ornamental gardens. **Beach**—Sands. A quiet, select, family resort and exhilarating retreat. Remarkably free from fogs and mists; bracing in summer and mild in winter; suitable for invalids and delicate children throughout the year. The old town is a primitive place with straggling streets; the cliffs, which rise perpendicularly, overlook a cosy little bay and command splendid sea view from the parade. Dickens often stayed at 12, High Street, and at Lawn House and Bleak House. [*See* p. 985 for SCHOOLS.

KINGSMEAD.
EN PENSION.
Ideal Position on Sea Front. Individual Comfort of Guests Studied.
Distinctive in tone. Attractive in tariff.
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Map of District.
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BUDLEIGH SALTERTON,

DEVON. U.D.C. Southern Railway. Pop. 2,622. Quiet watering place on south coast of Devon, between Sidmouth and Exmouth. Golf (18 holes), tennis, croquet, trout fishing.

ROSEMULLION HOTEL.

NEAR SEA AND GOLF. CENTRAL HEATING. MOTOR GARAGE.
ELECTRIC LIGHT. TENNIS (HARD COURTS). CROQUET. LOUNGE.
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SOMERSET, G.W. Railway. 146¼ miles from London. A growing watering-place on the Bristol Channel. Fine stretch of Sands and Esplanade. Bowls, boating, bathing. Golf Links (18 holes).

Zymotic diseases are practically unknown in Burnham-on-Sea, which is also remarkably immune from tuberculosis and pulmonary diseases.

ROYAL CLARENCE HOTEL. Centrally situated on Promenade. Facing Sea. Listed Hotel to R.A.C. and M.U. 'Bus meets trains. Motor on hire. Garage. 'Phone, 97.

G. H. PRUEN, Proprietor.

BUXTON,

DERBYSHIRE. U.D.C. Pop. 15,651. L.M. & S. Railway. Location—Peak of Derbyshire. 24 miles from Manchester. 36 miles from Derby. Elevation—1,000 feet. Fashionable inland watering place, importance mainly due to curative properties of its springs. Golf links (18 holes).

[*See* p. 986 for SCHOOLS.

BUXTON, Derbyshire. HAMPSON BROS., BUXTON, LIMITED, House Agents, 8, The Quadrant (Tel. 38), invite inquiries as to local properties of every description. Free Lists.

CAMBRIDGE,

County Borough. Pop. 59,262. Means of Access—L. & N.E. Railway and L.M. & S. Railway. Elevation—33 feet above sea level. Water Supply—Constant. Drainage—Modern. Soil—Chalk, gault, gravel and alluvial deposits. This famous University, on the River Cam, originated in 1110; it comprises about seventeen colleges and two halls, the venerable buildings being of great architectural and historic interest. Boating, fishing, golf (18 holes), hunting, shooting, &c.

[*See* p. 986 for SCHOOLS.

UNIVERSITY ARMS HOTEL.

The Premier Hotel of Cambridge.

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CANTERBURY,

KENT. Seat of the Primacy of All England. Pop. 23,738. Southern Railway. 55 miles from London. Aspect—S.W. Climate—Mild and dry. Water Supply—Constant and pure. Soil—Clay with gravel. Canterbury Cathedral is a monumental antiquity of world-wide interest.

[*See* p. 986 for SCHOOLS.

ROYAL FOUNTAIN HOTEL.

THE OLDEST FIRST-CLASS FAMILY HOTEL IN THE CITY.

Close to Cathedral and both Stations.

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GLOUCESTERSHIRE. M.B. **Pop.** 48,444. L.M. & S. Railway and G.W. **Railway.** 120 miles from London. 47 miles from Birmingham. A fashionable health and pleasure resort, a residential town and collegiate centre of great natural and cultivated beauty, with 123 acres of parks and pleasure grounds, much frequented by Anglo-Indians. **Sunshine (1922)** 1,479 hours. 2 golf links (18 holes). Hunting, fishing, boating.

[*See* p. 986 for SCHOOLS.

CHELTENHAM. The Garden Spa.

"QUEEN OF THE COTSWOLDS."

Possesses the only natural Alkaline Water in Great Britain. Waters dispensed under ideal conditions. Medical Baths completely equipped. Delightful surroundings. Splendid centre for Wye Valley, Shakespeare Country, and Cotswolds. Municipal Orchestra, Theatres, Motor Coach Tours. Golf, Tennis, Croquet. Many excellent New Hotels. All particulars—

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T. R. TATE, Proprietor.

CLACTON,

ESSEX. U.D.C. Pop. 7,049. L. & N.E. Railway. 70 miles from London. **Aspect**—South. **Climate**—Dry, bracing. **Water Supply**—Constant. **Front**—Sea wall promenade and cliff walk at different levels, the spaces between the terraces clothed in flowers and tamarisk. **Beach**—Sands. Golf Links (9 holes). Popular family summer holiday resort and health resort of convalescents. **Sunshine (1922)** 1,698 hours.

[*See* p. 987 for SCHOOLS.

GRAND HOTEL, SOUTHCLIFF. Facing South and Sea. The Leading Hotel. Ball-room and Tennis Court. Within easy distance of Golf Links, Station and Pier. Good sea fishing. 140 rooms. Lift. Garage.

Telegrams, "Grand." Telephone, No. 86. Manager, F. F. CORRIGAN.

CLEVEDON,

SOMERSETSHIRE. U.D.C. Pop. 6,726. G.W. Railway. 133 miles from London. **Elevation**—To 300 feet. **Aspect**—S. & W. **Climate**—Mild and bracing according to situation. **Soil**—Light and porous. **Pier**—840 feet. A quiet, fashionable watering place. Golf Links (9 holes). Tennis, boating, fishing.

STANCLIFF BOARDING HOUSE. Charming situation, standing High, in own Grounds, overlooking Bristol Channel and Welsh Hills. 5 minutes Pier and Dial Hill; 15 minutes Railway and Golf Links. Special arrangements Winter Months. Under personal management.

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CRIEFF,

PERTHSHIRE. Pop. 6,445. **Means of Access**—By Caledonian Railway from Edinburgh and Glasgow. **Location**—In the Valley of Strathearn, on the south slopes of the Grampians, amidst grand scenery and places of historic interest. **Climate**—Bracing; clear air; freedom from fog. A quiet health resort. 2 golf links.

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BRUCE W. KELLY, Proprietor.

CROMER,

NORFOLK. U.D.C. Pop. 5,435. L. & N.E. Railway, Midland and G.N. Joint Railway. 138 miles from London. A favourite high-class seaside summer resort. 22 miles from Norwich. **Water Supply**—Constant (hard). **Soil**—Sand and gravel. **Elevation**—70 to 250 feet. Golf Links (18 holes). **Sunshine (1922)** 1,639 hours.

CLIFTONVILLE HOTEL. Beautifully situated on the West Cliff. Overlooking Sea and favourite Cliff Promenade. Passenger Lift. Electric Light. Garage. Ball Room (spring floor). Billiards.

PROPRIETOR.

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Telephone, No. 154.

HOUSE AGENTS. ALLMAN & GIBSON, Auctioneers and Estate Agents, Church Street, Cromer. (Telephone, 63.)
And at 6, Upper King Street, Norwich. (Telephone, 617.)

DARTMOOR, DEVON. An extensive upland tract from Brent to Okehampton, 22 miles long, 20 miles broad. Area—about 140,000 acres. Okehampton, Moretonhampstead, Tavistock, and Ivybridge indicate the four corners, and the G.W. Rly. runs up to Princetown. Two Bridges, 1¼ miles from Princetown, is a good spot to begin or end a tramp on the moor. The higher portions of Dartmoor are bleak, wild, and rugged, huge masses of granite culminating in fantastic peaks called tors, from 1,000 to 2,000 feet high. Hay Tor is one of the principal. Amongst the numerous places of interest are :—Cranmere Pool, the source of the rivers Tay, Dart Taw, and Teign ; Widdecombe, with its perpendicular church and famous fair ; Fingle Bridge, one of the most beautiful spots ; Postbridge, with its original Clapper Bridge. There are numerous British antiquities on Dartmoor, consisting of maenhirs, or long stones, circles and clam (or stone slab) bridges.

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NEAR PRINCETOWN.
Centre of the Moor. 1,100 feet above sea level.
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DERBY, L.M. & S. Railway. Pop. 129,836. 127 miles from London. Good tourist centre for Peak district. The Tower of All Saints is a grand example of Perpendicular Architecture and the Roman Catholic Church of St. Mary is a good specimen of Pugin's work.

AUCTIONEERS, LAND AND ESTATE AGENTS, TENANT RIGHT, PROBATE, HOTEL AND GENERAL VALUERS.
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33, Wardwick, Derby.

DROITWICH, WORCESTERSHIRE. M.B. Pop. 4,588. L.M. & S. Railway and G.W. Railway. 126 miles from London. 19 miles from Birmingham. Climate—Mild. Neighbourhood—Undulating woodland. A health resort noted for the curative properties of its brine-laden springs.

DROITWICH BRINE BATHS, WORCESTERSHIRE. Highly recommended by medical profession, summer and winter, for rheumatism, sciatica, rheumatoid arthritis, neuritis, &c. Treatments include Nauheim Baths and Aeration Baths. Good Hotels. Daily Music. Golf. Hunting. Booklet free.
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DULVERTON, SOMERSETSHIRE. A picturesque town on the borders of Somerset and Devon at the head of the romantic ways through the beautiful valleys of the Exe and Barle, the southern gate of Exmoor, one of the best travel centres in the Exmoor borderlands.

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PROPRIETOR.
Telephone, 9. Telegrams, "Stanbury."

THE GREEN HOTEL (unlicensed). First-class accommodation. Beautiful lawns and large garden Extensive views. Lovely country. Free Fishing. Moderate terms.
MRS. J. H. TARR.

EASTBOURNE,

SUSSEX. M.B. Pop. 62,030. Southern Railway. 62 miles from London. **Climate**—Mild, invigorating. Moderate rainfall; open to breezes from Sea and Downs. **Sunshine** (1922)—1,751 hours. **Water Supply**—Constant. **Soil**—Mostly chalk or sandstone. **Front**—3 miles, ornamentally arranged in terraces at three levels on sea wall. **Pier**—1,000 feet; pavilion. **Beach**—Shingle, flat sands as tide recedes. A fashionable watering place and residential town (within 1½ hours from London) and an important educational centre. Trees have been planted profusely in many streets. Open spaces and a multitude of leafy gardens conduce to the healthiness of the town. 3 golf links (18 holes), hunting, boating, fishing, angling.

[*See* p. 989 for SCHOOLS.

For further information and ILLUSTRATED GUIDE apply Railway Station (Dept. W.A. 16), INFORMATION BUREAU, EASTBOURNE.

MATTHEWS, LYNE & MATTHEWS,

Surveyors and Estate Agents.

TELEPHONE, 1358. *74, Grove Road, Eastbourne.*

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L. & N.E. Railway and L.M. & S. Railway. Edinburgh possesses a picturesque beauty quite unrivalled. Tourists from all parts of the world are attracted to the metropolis of Scotland by its historical associations with Queen Mary, John Knox, and Sir Walter Scott. Besides the Castle, Holyrood Palace, Scott's Monument and John Knox's House are many historic buildings, museums, libraries and a celebrated University.

[*See* p. 988 for SCHOOLS.

THE QUEEN'S HOTEL, St. Colme Street. First-class Family and Tourist Hotel. Occupies most central position. Electric Elevator. Electric Light. Terms moderate. Personal management. Telephone, C. 3087. J. W. and J. M. GUNN, Proprietors.

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[*See* pp. 993 and 1004 for SCHOOLS.

AMBLESIDE,

situated at head of Windermere Lake (10½ miles in length). **Places of Interest**—Stock Ghyll, Skelwith Force and Rydal Falls; Rydal Mount, the home of Wordsworth. Golf Links (9 holes). A convenient centre for visiting southern Lakeland, some of the most beautiful of the lakes and fells being within walking distance.

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GRASMERE.

The village of Grasmere lies in a sylvan valley a little north of its lovely lake and near the heart of the mountain fastnesses. The lake is 1¾ miles long by ¾ mile wide. The green island in the centre covers over 4 acres. **Means of Access**—By coach from Ambleside, &c., in connection with lake steamer. **Places of Interest**—Wordsworth's cottage and tomb. Grasmere sports (wrestling, hound trail and fell races).

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Telephone, 146 Windermere.
Telegrams, "Storrs Hall, Windermere."

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EXETER, DEVON. Pop. 62,000. Southern Railway and G. W. Railway. 171 miles from London. **Location**—On east bank of the Exe. **Elevation**—From 26 to 435 feet above sea level. **Soil**—Red sandstone. **Sunshine** (1922)—1,672 hours. This ancient city is a favourite residential town and a centre of social life and commercial enterprise. Excursions to Dartmoor, Exmoor and Devon watering-places. Golf Links (18 holes).

JOHN WILSON, SON & COOMBE, Cathedral Yard. Auctioneers, House and Estate Agents, and Valuers for Probate or Transfer, Complete House Furnishers, Decorators, Antique Dealers, Carpet Warehousemen, Furniture Removers and Warehousemen, Undertakers, &c. Telephone 111.

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EXMOUTH, DEVON. U.D.C. Pop. 13,900. Southern Railway. 10 miles from Exeter, 180 miles from London. **Elevation**—Sea level to 500 feet. **Neighbourhood**—Moorland. **Climate**—Mild. **Water Supply**—Constant, soft. **Soil**—Gravel subsoil. Sunshine (1922) 1,604 hours. A pleasantly-situated watering-place and hunting centre at the mouth of the Exe. Owing to its fine climate it is rapidly growing in popularity as a residential town and health resort. Cricket, golf, bowls, hunting.

ROYAL BEACON HOTEL. Fully Licensed. The oldest-established Family Hotel. Unrivalled position, commanding extensive views of Land and Sea. Near Golf Links, Tennis Courts, &c.
Proprietor, A. W. BRADSHAW.
Telegrams, "Beacon Hotel, Exmouth." Telephone, 41.

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FELIXSTOWE, SUFFOLK. U.D.C. Pop. 11,655. **Means of Access**—L. & N. E. Railway; steamers from London Bridge, Ipswich, Yarmouth, and Continent *via* Harwich. **Location**—On coast, 12 miles from Ipswich. **Aspect**—South. **Climate**—Bracing; mild autumn and winter. **Water Supply**—Constant. **Drainage**—Modern. **Bathing**—Mixed mostly from wooden tents which line shore. **Annual Fixtures**—Lawn Tennis (East of England championships); Cricket week; two Croquet tournaments, at Whitsuntide and August; Regatta. A quiet, fashionable, modern-built watering-place. 2 golf links (18 holes). Boating, fishing. The cliffs, which are the chief attraction of the town, command splendid sea views. **Sunshine** (1922)—1,761 hrs.

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AUCTIONEER, ESTATE AGENT, AND SURVEYOR. R. J. GIRLING, Hamilton Hall, Felixstowe. Lists of all properties for sale, and to be let furnished or unfurnished, on application. Storage and Sale Rooms. Telephone, 69.

FOLKESTONE, KENT. M.B. Seaport. Pop. 37,571. Southern Railway. 70 miles from London. **Climate**—Dry, equable. **Sunshine** (1922)—1,754 hours. **Soil**—Greensand. Fashionable, select resort, excellent railway facilities. The Leas, 150 feet above the sea, a promenade consisting of a mile and a quarter of asphalted path, greensward and carriage way. Folkestone, being a cross-Channel packet station, is well situated for Continental excursions, and being close to Shorncliffe Camp the military element furnishes additional liveliness to the animated scenes on the harbour promenade piers, which enclose 90 acres. Golf, cricket, hockey, tennis, roller skating, race course, East Kent Hunt, polo. **Excursions**—Shorncliffe (2 m.), Sandgate (2 m.), Hythe (5 m.), Dover (7 m.), Canterbury (16 m.), Boulogne (28 m.).

[*See* p. 990 for SCHOOLS.

"TRESSILLIAN," Clifton Crescent. Old established High-class Boarding House. West end of Leas. Spacious Rooms. Large and airy Bedrooms, with extensive Sea Views. Liberally administered. Rates until July from 4 guineas inclusive. Daily rate, 14/6. Telephone, 405 Folkestone.
F. W. DELL, Proprietor.

THE ALBANY, 5 and 7, Clifton Crescent. Facing Sea and Lawns. Redecorated throughout. Electric Light. Excellent Cuisine. Separate Tables. Telephone, 541 (2 lines).
Proprietress, Mrs. MCPHERSON.

FRINTON-ON-SEA,

ESSEX. Pop. 3,037. L. & N.E. Railway. 70 miles from London. 4 miles N.E. of Clacton. **Aspect**—S.S.E. **Front**—Green sward 1½ miles long, 900 feet wide. Fashionable, select watering place. Bathing, boating, fishing. Golf links, (18 holes).

HOUSE AND ESTATE AGENTS. GILBERT, BROWN & ROBERTS, Garage Buildings, Connaught Avenue. Telephone, 147 Frinton.

GLOUCESTER,

Cathedral city. Pop. 51,330. **Means of Access**—L. M. & S. Railway and G.W. Railway. 114 miles from London. Convenient centre for visiting the Cotswolds and Malvern Hills, the Forest of Dean and the Wye Valley. Hunting, boating, fishing, golf.

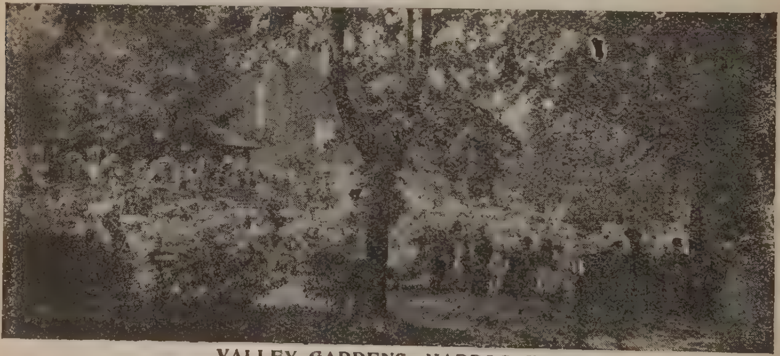
[*See* p. 990 for SCHOOLS.

BRUTON KNOWLES & CO., Estate and House Agents, Surveyors, Auctioneers and Timber Valuers, and Valuers for Estate Duty, Albion Chambers, Gloucester. Telegrams, "Brutons, Gloucester." Telephone, 967 (two lines). Illustrated Register, price 1s.

HARROGATE,

YORKSHIRE. M.B. Pop. 38,938. L. & N.E. Railway and L.M. & S. Railway. **Location**—200 miles from London; 16 miles N. of Leeds; 20 miles W. of York; 18 miles from Bradford. **Elevation**—320 to 620 feet. **Neighbourhood**—Open moorlands. **Climate**—bracing, dry, clear air. **Sunshine** (1922)—1,334 hours. **Water Supply**—Constant, soft. **Drainage**—Modern. **Soil**—Alluvial, grit and shale. **Baths**—Four large establishments open all the year round, providing complete modern installations, embracing every treatment of proved value (over 100 in all). **Mineral Waters**—87 varieties of medicinal springs in a small area. **Excursions**—Numerous and beautiful, embracing York and Ripon (cathedrals), Bolton, Fountain, and Kirkstall Abbeys (ruins), etc.

Fashionable, select spa and inland resort, celebrated for its mineral springs and bathing palaces; presents many attractions to health seekers and visitors. Favourite town for invalids and the retired; also a scholastic centre; claims exemption from high summer and low winter temperatures. Good facilities for open-air exercise.



VALLEY GARDENS, HARROGATE.

The Stray, a verdant public common of 200 acres, intersects the town, and is well laid out to retain its rural charm; the Valley Gardens, Royal Spa Gardens and Winter Gardens (Royal Baths) afford sheltered recreation in all weathers. 3 golf links (18 holes). Fox hunting.

[*See* p. 991 for SCHOOLS.

***For further information* and ILLUSTRATED GUIDE** apply **F. J. C. BROOME, "Q" Dept., HARROGATE.**

Established 1864.

JOHN DAY & SONS, ESTATE AND HOUSE AGENTS APPRAISERS AND VALUERS

PRINCE'S SQUARE.

FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED HOUSES AND APARTMENTS.

"Homefinder" List free on application. Telephone, No. 36. Telegrams, "Days, Harrogate."

CLOVELLY NURSING HOME, Clarence Drive, Harrogate. Telephone, 471. Telegrams, "Treatment, Harrogate." Rest Cure, Convalescent, Medical, and Surgical Patients received in the Home. Modern Operating Room. Resident Masseuse. Home for Private Patients.

Lady Superintendent—MISS BEWSHER.

HASLEMERE & HINDHEAD,

SURREY. Southern Railway. 43 miles from London. Elevation—350 to 900 feet. Climate—Dry, bracing: no fogs. The invigorating air and fine scenery have combined to make the district a favourite place of residence. Neighbourhood—Open; extensive stretches of heather, pine-clad slopes, fertile valleys. Golf links (18 holes). Hunting, fishing.

[*See* p. 991 for SCHOOLS.

THORLAND'S PRIVATE HOTEL. 750 feet above Sea level. South aspect. Near Moors. Croquet. Electric Light. 15 minutes station. Terms moderate. Telephone, No. 97 Haslemere. Tariff, apply Proprietress. MRS. BACKWELL.

HASTINGS & ST. LEONARDS,

SUSSEX. C.B. Pop. 66,496. **Means of Access**—Southern Railway. **Elevation**—20 to 600 feet. **Neighbourhood**—Cliffs, undulating pasture lands. **Aspect**—South. **Climate**—Sea-front under overhanging cliffs, mild; hillsides and cliff tops more bracing; valleys running inland, sheltered and warm. **Sunshine** (1922)—1,693 hours. **Water Supply**—Constant, soft. **Drainage**—Modern. **Soil**—Sandstone. **Beach**—Shingle, shelving to sand as tide recedes.

Hastings, the premier Cinque Port and one of the oldest towns in England, is situated amongst historical surroundings on the Sussex coast between Pevensey Bay and Rye Bay. St. Leonards, its modern extension to the west, is the principal residential and most select quarter. For more than a century it has been in high repute as a health and pleasure resort; it is an unrivalled watering place for the fragile and the sick; a holiday resort lively throughout the year and patronised by all classes of society.

Alexandra Park (72 acres), 3 public gardens, recreation ground (6 acres); county cricket, 2 golf links (18 holes). Hunting, fishing, boating.

[*See* p. 997 for SCHOOLS.

HOUSE AGENT. F. TANTON, F.A.I. Probate Valuer, Auctioneer and House Agent, 16, Grand Parade. Telephone, 709.

HERNE BAY,

KENT, Pop. 11,872. Southern Railway. 63 miles from London. **Climate**—Bracing; keen dry air; low rainfall. **Beach**—Shingle; sand as tide recedes. A quiet family watering place. 8 miles from Canterbury; 16 miles from Margate. Golf links (18 holes). **Sunshine** (1922)—1,580 hours.

See p. 992 for SCHOOLS.

QUEEN'S HOTEL. On East Cliff, close to Golf Links and Sea. Electric Light throughout. Excellent Cuisine and Cellar. Recommended by R.A.C., A.A., and M.U. Telephone, 12. Under personal management of the proprietor, STANLEY D. GORDON.

HUNSTANTON,

NORFOLK. U.D.C. Pop. 4,282. **Means of Access**—L. & N.E. Railway. **Location**—On the coast between Cromer and King's Lynn on the Norfolk side of the Wash within 8 miles of Sandringham, the Norfolk residence of H.M. the King. A modern, growing watering place and summer resort supplied with the usual facilities for amusement and recreation.

[*See* p. 992 for SCHOOLS.

ESTATE AND HOUSE AGENTS. Hunstanton and North Norfolk Coast. INGRAM WATSON & SON, F.A.I. Established 50 years. Seaside residences and Bungalows.

ILFRACOMBE,

DEVON. Pop. 11,779. Southern and G.W. Railways. 226 miles from London. Quiet favourite resort and excellent excursion centre, built in sheltered valleys and hillsides at various heights. Golf (9 holes), tennis, croquet, bowls, fishing and angling; hunting. Sunshine (1922) 1,536 hours.

See p. 993 for SCHOOLS.

"ST. PETROC" PRIVATE HOTEL. Close to Tunnels, Bathing Beaches, and famous Torrs Walks. Three minutes Parade and Pavilion. 40 Bedrooms. Separate Tables. Excellent Cuisine. Telephone 119. J. CHADDER, Proprietor.

ILKLEY,

YORKSHIRE. U.D.C. Pop. 9,105. L.M. & S. and L. & N.E. Railways. 203 miles from London. A fashionable moorland health resort, with good facilities for excursions, amusements and recreations. Excellent tourist centre. 2 Golf links.

See p. 993 for SCHOOLS.

ROYAL HOTEL. Residential and Commercial Hotel. Finest position. Electric Light throughout. Close to Moors. 3 minutes Station. Open to non-visitors. Garage. Telephone, No. 100. Telegrams, "Royal Hotel."

INNELLAN,

ARGYLLSHIRE. On Firth of Clyde. 3¾ miles south of Dunoon, 30 miles by river from Glasgow. Rapidly rising to importance among the watering places on the Clyde. Innellan Hill is 935 feet high.

OSBORNE HOUSE. Full view of Firth of Clyde. Handsomely Furnished. Excellent Cuisine. 'Phone, 14 Innellan. Telegrams, "Osborne, Innellan." For terms apply MRS. OSBORNE.

KINGSGATE,

KENT. 2 miles from Broadstairs. 2 miles from Margate. A rising residential seaside resort, whose great attractions are the Kingsgate Golf Links and Lord Avebury's picturesque residence, Kingsgate Castle.

HOUSE AND ESTATE AGENTS. A. J. TANTON & Co. The George Hill Estate Office. Telegrams, "Tanton, Kingsgate, Broadstairs." Telephone, 72 Broadstairs.

LEAMINGTON SPA,

WARWICKSHIRE. Pop. 28,946. L.M. & S. and G.W. Railways. 97 miles from London. A high-class residential town and a fashionable resort for the medicinal properties of its waters. Grand pump room and bathing establishment. Saline and chalybeate waters. Sunshine (1922)—1,366 hours.

HOUSE AGENTS—FAYERMAN & CO., LEAMINGTON SPA and Midland Counties Estate Agency (Estab. 1874) for all Residences Leamington Spa and District, Country Residences, Hunting Boxes, Estates, &c., to be Let or Sold, Gratis, with Pictorial Guide. Offices, 57, THE PARADE. Telegrams, "FAYERMANS, LEAMINGTON SPA." 'Phone, 707.

LITTLEHAMPTON,

SUSSEX. U.D.C. Pop. 11,286. Southern Railway. Quiet, growing family summer watering place and seaport for small ships and yachts. Quaint natural harbour, the jetty being a favourite promenade. Golf links (18 holes), sports ground, tennis courts, boating and fishing. Sunshine (1922)—1,782 hours.

WALDRON'S PRIVATE HOTEL, South Terrace. Facing Sea. Sunny Rooms, Balconies. Separate Tables. Excellent Cuisine. Close to Golf Links. Moderate Terms. 'Phone, 11. Stamp.

T. CRUNDEN, F.A.I., Littlehampton, Auctioneer, Valuer, House and Estate Agent. Particulars of Furnished and Unfurnished Houses to be Let, Property and Building Sites for Sale, also for Property at Rustington, East Preston, and country. Telegrams, "Crunden, Littlehampton." Telephone, 41.

LLANDRINDOD WELLS,

CENTRAL WALES. U. D. C. L. M. & S. and G.W. Railways. Elevation—750 feet. Climate—Bracing. Mineral Waters—Sulphur, saline, lithia, chalybeate, &c. A popular health resort. Its great attractions are its mineral springs, but the beauty of its surroundings and the purity of its air also attract many visitors. Golf Links (18 holes). Hunting, fishing, boating.

YE WELLS HOTEL. Furnished with all modern conveniences. 120 rooms. Electric Lifts. Outside Fire Escape. Trout Fishing, Golf, Tennis (Hard Courts), etc., etc.

THE GWALIA HOTEL. The largest unlicensed Hotel at Llandrindod Wells. Fronting Park, unrivalled position. Special attention to Dietary. Near Pump Room. Electric Baths. Golf, Tennis, Bowls, Fishing. Recreation Room. Billiard Room (two tables). Central Heating. Open all through the year. Terms moderate.

PARK HOTEL. Best situation, nearest to Spa, Baths, &c. A first-class Hotel with very moderate tariff. Telephone, No. 33.
HOLMWOOD CAWS.

THE SUNNYCROFT PRIVATE HOTEL. On edge of common and nearest to Pump Room. Spacious Dining, Drawing, and Lounge Rooms. Roof Garden. Passenger Lift. New Recreation and Billiard Rooms. Telegrams, "Kirkby, Llandrindod Wells." Telephone, 136.
M. H. KIRKBY, Proprietress.

LLANDUDNO,

NORTH WALES. U.D.C. Pop. 19,290. L.M. & S. and G.W. Railways. 227 miles from London. Soil—Sandy. **Climate**—Equable, mild in winter. **Beach**—Sand. **Sunshine (1922)**—1,457 hours. A lively, progressive and popular watering-place, crescent shape front with promenade 2 miles long. **Pier**—800 yards; **Pavilion**. Good centre for excursions. 2 Golf Links (18 holes).

[*See* p. 993 for SCHOOLS.

IMPERIAL HOTEL. Premier position, facing sea. Sunny aspect. Central heating. Dance Lounge and Smoking Balcony overlooking Promenade. Suites with Private Baths. Accommodation for 200 guests. En pension terms. Up-to-date Garage. 40 Cars. Telephone, 391 (3 lines).
S. CHANTREY, Managing Director.

DEACON'S GARAGE. The largest and leading motor business in North Wales. New Cars. Repairs, &c.
Telegrams, "Deacons." Telephone, 289.

LOOE,

CORNWALL. G.W. Railway. **231 miles from London.** One of the prettiest spots on the Cornish Riviera. Delightfully quaint Cornish town. Sheltered position. Mild climate. Beautiful scenery. Good yachting centre.

HEADLAND PRIVATE HOTEL.

EN PENSION.

SPLENDID POSITION, IMMEDIATELY FACING BAY. MAGNIFICENT VIEWS.
SEPARATE TABLES. SMOKE ROOM. LOUNGE.
CENTRAL HEATING. TENNIS COURTS ADJOINING.
EXCELLENT BOATING AND FISHING. GARAGE.
Telephone, 10. Telegrams: "Headlands, Looe." For Tariff, apply—PROPRIETORS.

LOWESTOFT,

SUFFOLK. Pop. 44,326. **Means of Access**—L. & N.E. Railway. **Neighbourhood**—Open, sand dunes and broads. **Climate**—Bracing; absence of fog and mist. **Sunshine (1922)—1,746 hours. Water Supply**—Constant. **Drainage**—Modern. **Soil**—Gravel and sand. A large and important fishing town and high-class summer resort. Good centre for exploring the thousands of acres of lagoons and miles of navigable rivers called the Broads. Excellent fishing, boating, golf (9 holes).

ROYAL HOTEL. First-class Family Hotel. Facing Pier and Yacht Basin. Two Tennis Courts in hotel grounds. Three minutes from Central Station. Every modern convenience. Electric Light and Passenger Lift. Telephone, Hotel Office, 394; Visitors, 395.
J. R. WHALEY, Proprietor.

ESPLANADE HOTEL. Finest and best appointed house on Sea Front. Large Dining Hall and Lounge opening on to Lawn and Sea Promenade. Recreation room. Open all the year.
MR. and MRS. JENNER,
Resident Proprietors.
Telephone, 298.

THE CLYFFE PRIVATE HOTEL, Kirkley Cliff. Facing Sea. Best Position. Recently enlarged and redecorated. Private Tennis Lawn. Near Piers and Golf Links. Good Fishing and Boating. Moderate Tariff.
MRS. NEEVES.

LYMINGTON,

HAMPSHIRE. Pop. 4,598. Southern Railway. 97 miles from London. **Situation**—On the south-west coast of Hampshire, on the edge of the New Forest. Summer and winter resort. Yachting, fishing, boating, tennis.

THE ESTATE AGENTS AND AUCTIONEERS for Lymington, New Forest, and Milford-on-Sea are LEWIS & BADCOCK, 91, 92, High Street, Lymington. Also Removals and Warehousing. Tel., 93.

MALVERN,

WORCESTERSHIRE. U.D.C. 129 miles from London. Pop. 17,809. **Means of Access**—G.W. Railway and L.M. & S. Railway. **Location**—On the slopes of the Malvern Hills, 8 miles from Worcester. **Elevation**—300 to 900 feet above sea-level. **Climate**—Dry and bracing. **Water Supply**—Pure, constant. **Drainage**—Modern. **Soil**—Gravel. **Season**—Summer and winter. **Sunshine** (1922), 1,571 hours. **Annual Fixtures**—Shakespeare week in May; Croquet and Lawn Tennis tournaments in May and June. Malvern is an inland watering-place, important educational centre, and a pretty residential town, consisting mostly of villas standing in own grounds. The highest point of the Malvern Hills is the Worcestershire Beacon, 1,400 feet high, from the summit of which is obtained one of the most extensive panoramic views in Great Britain, embracing the Severn and Wye Valleys, the Cotswold, Mendip and Welsh hills; and in the plain below can be seen Droitwich, Worcester, Evesham, Cheltenham, Gloucester and the Bristol Channel.

At Malvern a hermitage was endowed by Edward the Confessor. After the Conquest it was changed into a Benedictine Priory. Of the buildings, which date from 1083, there still remain the Abbey Gate and the Norman and Perpendicular church. A Benedictine Priory was established at Little Malvern in 1171, of which the tower and chancel of the old priory church are preserved.

[*Continued on next page. See also* p. 995 for SCHOOLS.

FOLEY ARMS HOTEL. Centrally situated, commands beautiful views of surrounding country. Table d'hôte, separate tables. Tariff on application to Proprietress. Telephone, 197 Malvern.

GOLD HILL HOTEL (Private). Nearest Hotel to station, Malvern College for Girls and Manor Park. Highly recommended. Every home comfort. Aspect, S.W. Electric Light, Radiators (all corridors), Bath Rooms, Lounge, Garden, Lawns. Telegrams, "Gold Hill, Malvern." Telephone, 91.

MRS. BRAY HARTLAND.

HARDWICKE PRIVATE HOTEL. Nearest Hotel to College and Golf Links. Every modern convenience.

H. WILSON, Proprietor.

THE GROVE,
RESIDENTIAL HOTEL.

NEAREST HOTEL TO GOLF LINKS.

ALTITUDE, 500 FEET.

GARAGE. ELECTRIC LIGHT.
CENTRAL HEATING.

Ideal Residence for a Restful Holiday.

Telephone, Malvern 132.

RESIDENT MANAGERESS.

ALDWYN TOWER BOARDING ESTABLISHMENT. Beautiful situation. 600 feet above sea-level. Balcony commanding magnificent views. Central heating. Hot water night and day. Electric light. Highly recommended. Tariff from—

MRS. F. J. SMITH.

Telephone, 304.

Fairholme Nursing Home,

Graham Road.

Medical, Surgical, Maternity and Convalescent Cases received.

TELEPHONE, 356.

Matron, Miss TAYLOR.

HOUSE AND ESTATE AGENTS, VALUERS, AND AUCTIONEERS. The Malvern and District Register. Particulars of all Furnished and Unfurnished Residences free on application. Established 1851.

J. B. HARPER & SONS,
(P. J. ARMSTRONG, F.A.I.)
Telephone, 235.

HOUSE AND LAND AGENTS.—The Malvern Descriptive Property Register, containing particulars of the principal Residences to be Let or Sold in the District, on application to

MESSRS. LEAR & SON, F.A.I.,
Estate Agents, Malvern.
Telephone, 160. Established over 50 years.

MAY PLACE RESIDENTIAL HOTEL, Malvern Wells. Beautifully situated upon the slopes of Malvern Hills. Commanding magnificent views. Recently redecorated and refurnished. Electric Light. Hard Tennis Court. Garage. Telephone, 138 Malvern.

Proprietors, Mr. and Mrs. L. CLENNELL.

MALVERN
(*continued*).

The Malvern Hills being a single chain there are no lateral intervening valleys in the range. This has much to do with the dryness of the climate. The Malvern district is rich in botanical, geological, entomological and ornithological specimens. Assembly ooms (high-class bands and theatrical companies), public library, three clubs, tennis, bowls, roquet, golf—gentlemen's course (18 holes), ladies' course (9 holes)—hunting, boating, fishing. laces of Interest—Rivers Severn (4 m.), Teme (6 m.), Avon (12 m.); boating, fishing, river scenery. eerhurst (17 m.)—Saxon church. Tewkesbury Abbey (15 m.). Pershore Abbey (16 m.). Bosbury m.)—Edna Lyall's tomb. Valley of the Wye—by rail to Liss, and boat down river to Chepstow.

[*See* p. 995 for SCHOOLS.

TABLE WATERS. **BURROW'S MALVERN WATERS "ALPHA BRAND."** Famous for Purity and Quality for Centuries. **W. & J. BURROW, Ltd.**, THE SPRINGS, MALVERN. Telephone, 152. Telegrams, "Springs," Malvern.

WINE MERCHANTS. Ports, Sherries, Clarets, Burgundies, White Wines, Champagnes, Brandies, Whiskies, Liqueurs, &c., of highest quality obtainable. **W. & J. BURROW, Ltd.** Wine Merchants. Telephone, 152.

MARGATE,

KENT. In the Isle of Thanet. Pop. 46,475. Southern Railway. 73 miles from London. Climate—Dry, bracing, unequalled for certain qualities due to geographical situation. Soil—Chalk. ront—Promenade gardens, with bandstands, winter gardens: separated from houses by marine rive. A popular summer watering place, a special favourite with Londoners, with accommodation or all classes amidst stimulating surroundings. Cliftonville, quiet and select quarter, commands ne sea views. The unlimited supply of ozone and invigorating sea air makes Margate an ideal spot or convalescents and children. Sunshine (1922) 1,562 hours.

THELSTAN BOARDING ESTABLISHMENT. Facing Sea and Oval Bandstand. Best position in Cliftonville. Separate Tables. Excellent Cuisine. Open all the year round.
MRS. MAUNDER WILLIAMS.

CARLETT & GOLDSACK, House and Estate Agents, Auctioneers, Valuers, Public House Brokers, 5, Cecil Square, 7, Broadway, Cliftonville, and 36, High Street, Ramsgate. Register containing all the best properties in the district free. Telephone: 52 Margate; 291 Margate. Telegrams: Scarlett, Margate.

2 & 4, HAROLD ROAD, CLIFTONVILLE.

EN PENSION.

CLOSE TO SEA AND OVAL BANDSTAND.
GOOD GARDEN.

OPEN ALL THE YEAR.

Telephone, 156 Margate.
Miss F. M. MANT.

MATLOCK,

DERBYSHIRE. Pop. 7,055. L.M. & S. Railway. 143 miles from London, 16 miles from Derby. Climate—Dry, bracing; sheltered by hills from north and east. Famous for its mineral prings and hydropathic establishments. Favourably situated as a winter resort, being sheltered om north and north-east winds. Convenient centre for the Peak district.

OCKSIDE HYDRO. For Health and Pleasure; Mountain Air. Modern Baths. Electric, famous Whirlpool and Pistany Mud Baths. Near Golf (18 holes). Garage. Electric Light and Lift. Tennis, Croquet, Bowls. Entertainer. Tariff, apply—MANAGERS.
'Phone, 12 (2 lines). Tel., "Rockside, Matlock."

MILFORD-ON-SEA,

HAMPSHIRE. 3½ miles S.W. of Lymington. 101 miles from London. Situaion on the coast opposite the Needles. Summer and winter resort.

[*See* p. 994 for SCHOOLS.

IORDLE CLIFF HOUSE (en Pension). On the Cliff, facing Needles. Due south aspect, dry and sunny, gravel soil. Ideal for Winter Residence. Tennis. Golf Links near. Safe Bathing. Good centre for New Forest.
Tariff, apply SECRETARY.

MINEHEAD, SOMERSETSHIRE. U.D.C. Pop. 6,016. G.W. Railway. On south shore of Bristol Channel. 24 miles from Taunton. 167½ miles from London. **Climate**—Mild, equable. **Elevatio**—12 feet to 600 feet. **Soil**—Red sandstone on water gravel. A favourite holiday resort in summe and great hunting centre. Good winter residence for invalids. Golf links (18 holes).

MINEHEAD, EXMOOR AND WEST SOMERSET. Stag Hunting, Polo, Golf, Shooting, Fishing For register of all the best Furnished and Unfurnished Houses apply—
C. F. J. RICHARDSON, Estate Agent, 17, The Avenue.
Telegrams, "Richardson, Auctioneer, Minehead." Telephone, 63 Minehead.

MULLION, CORNWALL. G.W. Railway to Helston, thence by motor-'bus 8 miles. On the east side of Mounts Bay. Possesses a climat very suitable for convalescents The cove, cave and crags attrac the attention of innumerable artists. Golf links (18 holes). Boating, Bathing, Fishing.

POLDHU HOTEL. First Class. Close to Sea. Largest in District. Electric Light. Large Lounge. Good Boating. Excellent Bathing. Lock-up Garage. Close to and nearest to splendid Golf Links (18 holes). Apply—
MANAGERESS.

MULLION COVE HOTEL. The only first-clas Licensed Hotel on the Mullion Coast. Fiv single fire-proof lock-up and other Garages Sanitation and water supply unexceptional Safe Bathing. Good Fishing. 18-hole Gol Links. Electric Light throughout. Telephone, No. 8. Apply MANAGERESS.

MUNDESLEY, NORFOLK. L. & N.E. Railway. A quie little seaside resort, 8 miles S.E. of Cromer Picturesque cliffs and extensive smooth slopin sands. **Climate**—Dry, bracing. Golf Links (9 holes).

GRAND HOTEL. Leading and most Modern Hotel. Accommodation for 100 visitors. Neares to Golf Links. Hard Tennis Courts. Ballroom. Billiards. Garage. Telephone, 22.
PROPRIETOR.

NEWQUAY, CORNWALL. Pop. 6,000. G.W. Railway. On coast between St. Ives and Padstow. 32 miles N.E. of Penzance. A rising modern health resort. Extensive view of the rugged coast line of North Cornwall. **Neighbourhood**—Cliff scenery. **Water Supply**—Constant. **Drainage**—Modern. **Beach**—Sands. **Climate**—Bracing. **Places of Interest**—Porth, Watergate Bay, Beacon Cove, Mawgan Porth. Good excursion centre. Golf (18 holes). Sunshine (1922) 1,587 hours.

ST. RUMON'S BOARDING HOUSE. Beautifully situated, facing the Sea. Close to beach. Adjoining Golf Links. Tennis. Garage. Telephone, 78. Moderate Winter Terms.
Mrs. JOHNS.

TOLCARNE PRIVATE HOTEL. Unrivalled position on Sea Front. Finest English catering. Home Comforts. Electric Light. Reasonable Terms. Garage, Ballroom. Officially appointed A.A. and M.U.
Proprietor, GRAHAM FARMER.

HOUSE AGENTS. All details free of Furnished Houses to be Let and Properties for Sale upon application to the leading Agents for Cornwall.
JOHN JULIAN & CO., LTD., 4, Victoria Parade, Newquay.

OBAN, ARGYLLSHIRE. Pop. 6,344. **Means of Access**—L.M. & S. Railway and steamboat. Oban's natural position, salubrity of climate, and beauty of situation command a high reputation among tourists visiting the Highlands, for whom it is a convienient point of arrival for and departure from the shooting moors. Golf (9 holes). Magnificent drives to numerous places of historic interest.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL. Leading Hotel in West Highlands. 'Phone, 4 Oban. Telegrams: "Western, Oban."
ALEX. M'GREGOR, Resident Proprietor.

PAIGNTON,

DEVON. Pop. 14,443. G.W. Railway. 201 miles from London, 2½ miles from Torquay. **Neighbourhood**—Hills; open to breezes from Dartmoor. **Climate**—Equable; mild but tonic. **Sunshine** (1922)—1,707 hours. **Soil**—Sandstone. **Front**—Esplanade with open and sheltered seats, **Beach**—Yellow sands. **Golf** at Churston, 3 miles (18 holes).

"TEMBANI" PRIVATE HOTEL, Marine Drive. Mild Winter Residence. Good Chef. Separate Tables. Own Poultry and Vegetable Garden. Hard Tennis Court. Billiard Room, Lounge, and Drawing Room. Gas Fires and Boiling Rings in Bedrooms. Under Personal Supervision of Resident Proprietors—

MR. & MRS. CHAS. T. GOODACRE.

"WAVE CREST," Marine Drive. Small, Boarding House on Sea Front. Board Residence or Winter Apartments. Every Home Comfort. Good Cuisine. Moderate Terms. Under personal supervision of the Proprietress, MRS. STOKER.

FOR FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED HOUSES AND PROPERTIES FOR SALE.

R. WAYCOTT, F.A.I., Auctioneer, House and Estate Agent, 35, Victoria Street.

Telephone, 93. *Our Guide to Paignton free on Application.*

PERTH,

PERTHSHIRE. Pop. 33,208. L.M. & S. and L. & N.E. Railways. 22 miles from Dundee, 40 miles from Edinburgh, 450 miles from London. Situated on both sides of the River Tay. It is a great railway centre for ourists and the principal gateway to the Highlands. Golf courses, two (18 holes; ladies, 9 holes).

TATION HOTEL, PERTH. Jointly owned and managed by the L.M. & S. and L. & N.E. Railways. Convenient for the Tourist and the Sportsman. Motor Garage. Telephone, 741 (3 lines).

PLYMOUTH,

DEVON. Pop. 209,857. G.W. and Southern Railways, 226 miles from London. On Plymouth Sound. Possesses the stirring attractions of great naval arsenal and garrison own, besides ordinary interests of a seaside resort. [*See* p. 996 for SCHOOLS.

ESTATE AGENTS, AUCTIONEERS, SURVEYORS AND VALUERS. ELLIOTT, ELLIS & BOWDEN, F.S.I., Wilts and Dorset Bank Chambers. Property Register free.

Telephone, 153. Telegrams, "Negotiate, Plymouth."

RAMSGATE,

KENT. Pop. 36,560. Southern Railway. 79 miles from London. On south shore of Isle of Thanet, between Deal and Broadstairs. A lively seaport, yachting station and vatering place, popular both in winter and summer. **Sunshine** (1922)—1,803 hours

IOUSE AGENTS. SCARLETT & GOLDSACK, Auctioneers, Estate Agents, Surveyors, Accountants, Valuers, Hotel Brokers, 36, High Street, Ramsgate, 5, Cecil Square, Margate, and 7, Broadway, Cliftonville. Registers containing all the best properties in the district free. Telephone, 19. Telegrams, "Scarlett, Ramsgate."

RHOS-ON-SEA,

DENBIGHSHIRE. 182 miles from London. Situated midway between Colwyn Bay and Llandudno, and connected by electric ramway. A select modern seaside resort. Golf links (18 holes).

(Midway between Colwyn Bay and Llandudno.)

IOUNT TRILLO BOARDING HOUSE, Abbey Road. Beautifully situated facing South. Sea and Mountain Views. Near Pier and Golf Links. Electric Light. Special Winter Terms. Telephone, 369 Colwyn Bay. Telegrams "Rehan." Mrs. REHAN, Proprietress.

RHYL,

FLINTSHIRE. Pop. 13,398. L.M. & S. Ry. & G.W. Ry. 30 miles from Chester, 209 miles from London. A popular modern seaside resort, well supplied with facilities for amusements and recreations. Sheltered from the east by he mountains of Flintshire, and stretching west and south are the fair valleys of the Clwyd and lwy. **Climate**—Mild. **Soil**—Sandy. Golf links (18 holes). [*See* p. 996 for SCHOOLS.

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[*See* p. 1000 for SCHOOLS.

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(Continued on next page.) [*See* p. 1000 for SCHOOLS.

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TORQUAY (*continued*).

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[*See* p. 1000 for SCHOOLS.

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[*See* p. 1002 for SCHOOLS.

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[*See* p. 1003 for SCHOOLS.

CRESCENT PRIVATE HOTEL, The Esplanade. Ideal situation on Sea Front, with uninterrupted views of the beautiful Bay and Cliffs. Noted for Comfort. Cuisine and Liberal Table. Highly recommended. Proprietress—MRS. WOLSTENHOLME.

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[*See* p. 1004 for SCHOOLS.

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[*See* p. 1004 for SCHOOLS.

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PLACES.	1922.			1923.								
	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
Aberdeen	46·7	42·6	41·3	42·2	40·1	41·3	42·0	45·0	52·2	58·3	55·7	51·4
Balmoral	42·0	39·1	36·9	39·7	35·6	38·5	38·6	41·3	50·2	56·6	52·6	48·2
Bath	47·7	42·5	43·3	42·3	44·9	45·1	47·3	50·9	56·8	64·9	61·3	55·9
Birmingham	46·8	42·2	41·7	41·8	41·7	43·1	45·3	48·7	54·1	63·5	59·1	54·1
Blackpool	48·3	44·9	43·5	43·3	41·6	45·0	45·9	48.1	54·0	62·5	59·3	55·1
Bournemouth	48·1	42·9	43·9	—	—	44·7	47·0	51·3	55·7	64·5	61·1	56·3
Bradford	46·2	42·9	41·7	41·9	39·1	42·7	43·6	46·5	53·3	61·5	57·4	53·5
Brighton	49·4	44·3	43·7	41·7	44·5	47·1	48·4	51·1	56·5	64·4	62·1	56·2
Buxton	44·0	40·7	39·2	39·5	37·7	40·7	42·1	44·9	50·5	60·3	56·1	51·5
Cambridge	47·8	41·3	42·1	40·5	—	—	—	50·3	54·5	65·5	60·9	55·0
Cardiff	47·5	43·5	43·7	42·8	44·1	44·7	46·7	49·6	56·0	62·9	59·6	54·9
Cheltenham	47·8	42·2	42·5	41·9	43·7	44·8	47·1	50·7	56·8	65·3	61·7	55·7
Clacton-on-Sea	49·9	42·7	42·5	41·0	43·3	44·1	47·4	50·5	54·5	65·1	62·1	57·0
Colwyn Bay	49·6	46·2	44·7	45·1	44·3	45·1	46·5	48·5	54·5	63·1	59·8	55·7
Coventry	47·0	41·7	42·5	42·1	42·1	43·9	46·5	49·9	55·5	64·6	60·2	54·7
Cromer	49·9	43·2	41·7	41·0	40·7	43·7	—	49·4	53·2	63·8	60·6	55·7
Douglas, I. of Man.	49·4	45·3	43·7	43·9	42·5	44·7	44·7	46·9	52·8	59·7	55·9	53·1
Dublin City	49·8	46·3	43·6	44·5	44.7	45·5	46·5	48·8	56·6	62·5	59·1	54·7
Dundee	45·6	42·2	39·6	41·2	39·2	41·5	41·8	46·4	54·0	60·1	56·6	52·1
Eastbourne	49·6	44·7	44·1	42·4	44·9	45·5	48·0	51·3	56·1	63·3	61·9	57·3
Edinburgh	46·3	43·5	41·3	42·4	39·1	42·0	41·9	45·5	53·1	59·0	55·9	52·3
Falmouth	50·5	47·3	46·3	45·3	46·9	46·5	48·1	50·8	56·5	63·1	60·9	56·1
Felixstowe	49·5	42·5	42·1	40·6	42·6	43·3	46·7	50·6	54·1	64·5	62·0	56·9
Greenock	47·6	44·2	42·7	43·8	39·8	43·4	43·6	47·0	53·3	59·4	56·2	57·5
Guernsey	52·3	48·3	46·9	45·7	47·3	47·8	49·3	51·9	56·7	63·5	62·1	57·9
Harrogate	45·7	42·3	40·5	40·7	38·0	41·9	42·7	46·0	52·6	60·7	57·0	52·9
Hastings	49·2	43·9	43·4	41·8	44·3	45·5	47·9	50·9	55·3	64·4	61·4	57·1
Hull	47·9	42·9	42·3	42·1	40·9	42·9	45·3	48·5	54·6	63·7	60·2	55·4
Jersey (St. Aubin's)	51·9	46·9	46·1	45·3	47·3	47·9	50·1	52·9	56.9	64·2	63·3	58·5
Leamington Spa	47·0	40·9	41·6	41·0	42·7	43·9	46·4	49·5	54·1	63·7	59·3	53·6
Lincoln	48·1	42·2	41·6	41·7	41·2	43·8	46·3	49·3	54·5	64·9	60·1	55·1
Liverpool (Bidston)	47·5	44·7	43·7	44·3	42·1	44·1	46·0	48·1	53·7	62·0	58·6	54·5
Llandudno	48·0	44·2	43·6	—	43·7	45·4	46·6	48·6	54·5	62·2	59·1	55·3
London (West'r)	49·9	43·3	43·9	42·0*	44·3	45·9	48·6	52·9	57·2	67·4	63·4	57·8
Malvern	47·5	43·0	42·5	42·9	43·0	43·6	46·0	49·7	55·5	64·3	60·3	55·1
Manchester City	48·9	44·1	43·1	43·3	42·2	45·5	46·5	48·6	55·1	64·4	59·5	55·1
Margate	50·1	43·9	43·3	42·4	44·1	45·6	47·4	51·7	54·6	65·1	62.4	58·3
Marlborough	45·3	39·9	41·3	39·8	42·3	43·3	45·5	48·8	54·5	63·0	58·5	53·5
Newquay	49·3	46·3	46·5	45·2	46·4	45.7	47·2	50·2	54·1	62·0	60·0	55·6
Norwich	48·3	42·1	42·1	40·5	41·7	44·2	46·9	51·1	54·0	66·1	61·1	55·3
Nottingham	47·9	42·3	42·4	42·5	41·5	43·6	46·0	49·1	54·6	64·5	59·7	54·5
Oxford	47·2	42·2	43·0	41·5	43·3	44·1	46·8	50·6	55.5	65.2	61.2	55·8
Paignton	50·6	45·1	45·7	44·5	46·9	46·5	47·8	51·5	58.0	64.4	61.4	56·5
Penzance	51·1	48·3	47·3	46·3	47·5	47·2	48·7	51·3	56·5	62·7	60·9	56·4
Plymouth	50·1	45·6	46·0	44·3	47·1	46·7	48·5	51·4	56·9	64·3	61·1	56·5
Portsmouth	49.7	44·1	44·4	42·8	45·6	46·3	48·7	52·2	57·5	66·1	63·1	58·1
Ross-on-Wye	47·1	42·6	43·3	42·9	44·1	44·1	46·6	49·7	55·9	64·3	60·1	54·7
Scarborough	50·1	44·1	42·9	42·7	41·2	43·6	44·6	48·9	54·3	61·9	59·5	55·9
Scilly	51·6	49·1	48·3	46·9	47·9	47·7	48·1	50·5	54·9	60·9	60·6	56·7
Skegness	49·5	42·1	41·5	40·3	41·0	42·7	45·3	48·3	53·9	62·7	59·7	54·8
Southampton	48·9	42·8	43·0	40·5	44·1	45·3	47·8	51·7	57·3	65·4	61·9	57·0
Southend	49·1	42·5	42·3	40·7	43·1	45·1	47·7	51·7	55·5	66·8	63·1	57·6
Southport	47·7	44·3	43·3	42·9	41·9	44·7	45.9	47·9	53·7	62·1	58·9	54·9
Stonyhurst	47·1	42·7	41·7	41·3	39·9	43·3	44·2	46·3	53·1	61·4	57·0	52·6
Torquay	50·9	46·1	46·2	45·5	47·5	47·3	48·6	52·4	58·5	65·2	62·5	57·7
Totland Bay	48·9	44·1	45·0	42·9	45·7	45·3	47·3	51·3	56·0	63·5	61·5	57·1
Tunbridge Wells	47·7	42·1	41·9	40·5	43·5	44·7	46·9	50·9	54·6	65·3	61·3	56·1
Valencia	50·5	47·3	45·6	46·7	45·9	46·2	46·2	49·8	55.2	60·4	58·5	54·4
Ventnor	50·4	45·5	45·1	43·7	45·9	46·3	48·3	51·5	56·6	63·9	61·7	58·1
Weymouth	50·1	44·5	45·5	43·9	46·3	46·1	48·3	52·3	58·1	64·9	62·7	58·5
Whitby	48·7	44·3	42·2	42·9	40·7	42·9	44·1	47·7	53·2	61·9	58·8	54·7
Worthing	49·1	43·1	43·4	41·3	44·3	45·7	48·1	51·1	55·7	64·5	61·3	56·1
Yarmouth	50·3	43·1	42·3	41·3	42·3	43·1	45·7	50·0	54·1	63·7	61·3	56·0
York	47·4	42·5	42·1	42·8	40·7	43·7	45·1	48·5	54·9	64·1	59·3	54·7
Nice (1851-1900)	61·0	52·7	47·3	46·4	47·5	50·7	56·5	62·2	69·1	73·8	73·2	68·2

* Probable

THE

ANGLO-EGYPTIAN BANK,

LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital, £1,800,000, represented by 120,000 Shares of £15 each.
Paid-up Capital, £600,000. Reserve Fund, £720,000.

DIRECTORS.

Raoul Hector Foà, Esq., *Chairman.*

Lt.-Col. G. Clifford M. Hall, C.M.G., C.B.E., D.S.O.	Sir Henry E. E. Procter, C.B.E.
Maj.-Gen. Sir Arthur W. Money, K.C.B., K.B.E., C.S.I.	Emil Pusch.
	Sir Marshall F. Reid, C.I.E.
John Edward Mounsey.	Lewis Huth Walters, Esq.

General Manager—W. R. Carruthers, Esq.

London Manager—Geo. H. Soul, Esq. *Secretary*—H. H. Mallet, Esq.

Head Office: 37 to 39, KING WILLIAM STREET, E.C. 4.

Branches:

MEDITERRANEAN—Gibraltar, Malta. EGYPT—Alexandria, Cairo, Port Said, Tantah, Mansourah, Zagazig, Ben-Souef, Assiut, Suez, Minieh. SUDAN—Khartoum, Port Sudan, Omdurman, Makwar, Wad-Medani. PALESTINE—Jerusalem, Jaffa, Haifa, Nazareth, Ramallah. TRANS-JORDANIA—Amman.

The Bank transacts every description of Banking business in Egypt and other countries where it has Branches, grants Letters of Credit, and affords facilities to travellers proceeding to Egypt and elsewhere.

Deposits received for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. Interest payable February 28 and August 31.

On current accounts, interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum allowed on minimum monthly balances provided they do not fall below the sum of £200. [210

THE BANK OF ADELAIDE

Incorporated by Act of Parliament, 1865.

Paid-up Capital	£875,000
Reserve Fund	720,000
	1,595,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	875,000
	£2,470,000

Head Office—ADELAIDE, SOUTH AUSTRALIA.
Melbourne Office—267, COLLINS STREET, MELBOURNE, VICTORIA.
Sydney Office—105, PITT STREET, SYDNEY, NEW SOUTH WALES.
Perth Office—SURREY CHAMBERS, ST. GEORGE'S TERRACE, PERTH, WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

DIRECTORS: ARTHUR WATERHOUSE, Esq., *Chairman*, Sir GEO. BROOKMAN, K.B.E., J.P., J. R. FOWLER, Esq., M.A., HOWARD W. LLOYD, Esq., ARTHUR G. RYMILL, Esq. R. SCOTT YOUNG, *Superintendent.* W. J. MASSON, *Adelaide Manager.*

London Office—11, LEADENHALL STREET, E.C. 3.

DIRECTORS: WILHELM LUND, Esq., Sir KENNETH S. ANDERSON, Bt., K.C.M.G. DUNCAN W. PATERSON, Esq. PERCY ARNOLD, O.B.E., *Manager.* ARTHUR BUTTERWORTH, *Accountant.*

AGENTS AND CORRESPONDENTS IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Bills on Australasia purchased or collected.

Drafts and **Letters of Credit** issued and **Remittances** cabled. **Deposits** received for fixed periods at rates to be ascertained on application, and every other description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

THE BANK OF AUSTRALASIA

(Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1835).

Head Office: 4, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON. E.C. 2.

Paid-up Capital	£4,000,000
Reserve Fund	£3,525,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors under the Charter	£4,000,000
	£11,525,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

RT. HON. LORD ALDENHAM.
CHAS. E. BARNETT, ESQ.
THE RT. HON. VISCOUNT CHELMSFORD, G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G.
CHARLES G. HAMILTON, ESQ.
RT. HON. LORD GEORGE F. HAMILTON, G.C.S.I.
SIR WALTER JEANS.
T. R. JOHNSON, ESQ.
F.V.C. LIVINGSTONE-LEARMONTH, ESQ., D.S.O.
THE RT. HON. THE EARL OF MIDLETON, K.P.
HAROLD NELSON, ESQ.
HORACE PEEL, ESQ.
ARTHUR WHITWORTH, ESQ.

MANAGER: EDMUND GODWARD.

Agents and Correspondents throughout the United Kingdom.

LETTERS OF CREDIT and DRAFTS issued on the numerous Branches of the Bank in the States of Queensland, New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, Western Australia, Tasmania, and the Dominion of New Zealand. Bills negotiated or sent for Collection. Telegraphic transfers made. Deposits received in London at interest for fixed periods on terms which may be ascertained at the Office. [214

BANK OF NEW ZEALAND

Incorporated by Act of General Assembly, 29th July, 1861. *Bankers to the New Zealand Government*

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	**£6,154,988**
Paid up Capital—Ordinary Shares	£3,000,000
,, ,, Preference Shares issued to N. Z. Govt.	1,500,000
,, ,, Four Per Cent. Guaranteed Stock ...	529,988
Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits	2,246,957
	£7,276,945

Head Office: WELLINGTON, NEW ZEALAND.

Directors:

Sir GEORGE ELLIOT, *Chairman.*
Sir HAROLD BEAUCHAMP.
R. W. KANE, Esq.
WM. REECE, Esq.
J. H. UPTON, Esq.
WILLIAM WATSON, Esq.

General Manager: HENRY BUCKLETON.

London Office: 1, QUEEN VICTORIA ST., E.C.4.—ROBERT MILL, *Manager.*

London Bankers: BANK OF ENGLAND. LONDON JOINT CITY AND MIDLAND BANK, LTD.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT OVER 200 POINTS IN NEW ZEALAND.

AND AT

MELBOURNE—VICTORIA. SYDNEY—NEW SOUTH WALES. SUVA AND LEVUKA—FIJI. APIA—SAMOA.

THE BANK OF NEW ZEALAND, LONDON,

Grants drafts on any of the above places. Makes telegraphic transfers. Opens Current Accounts for the convenience of its Colonial Constituents. Negotiates and collects Bills payable in any part of Australasia, Fiji, and Samoa. Undertakes the Agency of persons connected with the Colonies; and receives for safe custody, on their behalf, Securities, Shares, &c., drawing interest and dividends on the same as they fall due. Undertakes all other descriptions of Colonial Banking and Monetary Business, and affords every facility to persons in their transactions with the Colonies.

THE BRITISH BANK OF SOUTH AMERICA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1863.

Authorised and Subscribed Capital, £2,000,000. Paid-up Capital, £1,000,000.
Reserve Fund, £1,000,000.

Head Office: 4, MOORGATE, LONDON, E.C. 2.

Manchester Office: 2, NORFOLK STREET.

DIRECTORS.

Robert John Hose, Esq., *Chairman.* William Herbert Hollis, Esq., *Deputy-Chairman.*
Frederick R. S. Balfour, Esq.
Rt. Hon. Sir Maurice W. E. de Bunsen, Bart., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., C.B.
Raoul Hector Foa, Esq.
Edward Greene, Esq.
Frank Henry Houlder, Esq.
Frederic Lubbock, Esq.
John Edward Mounsey, Esq.

General Manager—Henry Probyn Roberts, Esq.
Sub-Managers—Patrick Ernest O'Hea, Esq. John Devereux Blackburne, Esq.
Secretary—Louis George Bally, Esq.
Auditors—Messrs. Turquand, Youngs & Co.

BANKERS.

London: The Bank of England; Barclays Bank, Ltd; and The London Joint City & Midland Bank, Ltd. **Great Britain:** Barclays Bank, Ltd.; The Bank of Scotland; The Royal Bank of Scotland; **Ireland:** The Bank of Ireland; The National Bank, Limited. **France:** The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd., Paris; Barclays Bank (Overseas) Limited, Paris and Branches; Messrs. Heine & Co., Paris. **Italy:** Banca Belinzaghi, Milan; and American Express Co., Genoa. **Switzerland:** Banque Federal, Zurich; **Portugal:** Banco Lisboa & Azores, Lisbon and Branches; Banco de Portugal, Lisbon; Messrs. Pinto & Sotto Mayor, Lisbon. **Spain:** The Anglo South American Bank, Limited, Barcelona, Bilbao, Madrid, Valencia, Vigo, Seville; Banco Calamarte, Madrid; Banco Sainz, Madrid. **Agents in New York:** The Bank of New York and Trust Co., New York.

BRANCHES AT

Pernambuco, Bahia, Rio de Janeiro, Sao Paulo, Santos, Porto Alegre, Rio Grande (do sul), Buenos Ayres, Pergamino (sub-Branch to Buenos Ayres), **Rosario de Santa Fe, Monte Video** and **Mercedes** (sub Branch to Monte Video). Also Sub-Branches at **Plaza Once de Setiembre, Plaza Constitución, Avellaneda, Lavalle, Calle Victoria** and **Calle Corrientes, Buenos Ayres, Avenida Rondeau** and **Cordon, Monte Video.**

Correspondents in all the principal Cities and Towns in Europe, in the United States of America and in South and Central America. Also in Australia, Canada, New Zealand, South Africa, India, &c.

Monthly Trade Circular Free on Application.

BRITISH TRADE CORPORATION

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

13-14, AUSTIN FRIARS, LONDON, E.C. 2.

Telegrams: "TRABANQUE, LONDON." Telephones: LONDON WALL 2947-2948

CAPITAL: Authorised - £8,500,000 Subscribed - £1,000,000

Branches: **BELGRADE, DANZIG, ZAGREB (AGRAM).**

Affiliated Companies: **THE NATIONAL BANK OF TURKEY, Constantinople and Branches.**
THE TRADE INDEMNITY COMPANY, LIMITED.

Established with the object of assisting British Merchants and Manufacturers in developing their Business by the Insurance of Accounts.

Governor: The LORD FARINGDON.

London Manager: P. C. WEST. *Secretary:* G. de B. BROUNLIE.

The Corporation is prepared to assist in the development of the Trade of the British Empire in every part of the world, and offers exceptional financial facilities to British Manufacturers and Merchants for the increase of their export and import trade. It has Agents and Correspondents in all parts of the world, and transacts Banking Business of every description. It invites enquiries, and will endeavour, where necessary, to put expert advice at the disposal of correspondents regarding the financing of their foreign and overseas business. Moneys received on fixed deposit. Terms on application.

THE BANK OF BERMUDA, LTD.

(Established 1889.)

CAPITAL (1922) - - - - £15,000
Reserve Fund (1922) - - £50,000

LONDON AGENTS:

The London Joint City and Midland Bank, Ltd., 6 Lothbury, E.C.2.

THE BANK OF BERMUDA, LTD., HAMILTON, BERMUDA.

BROWN, SHIPLEY & COMPANY,

LONDON.

FOUNDERS COURT,
LOTHBURY, E.C. 2.

Office for Travellers:
123, Pall Mall, S.W. 1.

ESTABLISHED 1810.

Commercial Credits and Consignments.
Foreign Exchange.
Cable Transfers. Foreign Collections. Travelling Credits.
Securities Purchased and Sold.
Dividends Collected. Coupons Purchased.
Deposit and Current Accounts Opened.
Agents and Correspondents all over the World.

BROWN BROTHERS & COMPANY

NEW YORK—59, Wall Street.

PHILADELPHIA.
4th and Chestnut Streets.

BOSTON.
60, State Street.

BALTIMORE.
(Alex. Brown & Sons)

ESTABLISHED 1800.

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CANADA PERMANENT MORTGAGE CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE:
TORONTO STREET, TORONTO, CANADA.
Established 1855.

President: W. G. GOODERHAM.
Vice-President: E. R. C. CLARKSON.
General Manager: GEORGE H. SMITH.
Secretary: WALTER F. WATKINS.

Paid-Up Capital	- - -	**$7,000,000**	**£1,438,356 3s. 3d.**
Reserve Fund (earned)	-	**$7,000,000**	**£1,438,356 3s. 3d.**
Investments	- - - -	**$41,365,608.36**	**£8,499,782 10s. 10d.**

DEBENTURES issued. In sums of £50 and upwards.

For terms of one year and upwards. Interest paid half-yearly. Interest computed from date on which the money is received.

Debentures issued by this Corporation have been taken by English and Scottish investors for nearly half a century. In Canada they are a legal investment for Trust Funds.

***Chief Office in Great Britain*—36, CASTLE STREET, EDINBURGH.**

For rates of interest and terms apply to the Agents in Edinburgh—Messrs. MYLNE & CAMPBELL, W.S., 36, Castle Street; Messrs. BELL, COWAN & Co., 22, St. Andrew Square.
Bankers in Great Britain—London Joint City & Midland Bank, Limited.

Associated with the above Corporation and under the same direction and management is

THE CANADA PERMANENT TRUST COMPANY,

incorporated by the Dominion Parliament. This Trust Company accepts and executes Trusts of every description, acts as Executor, Administrator, Liquidator, Guardian, Curator, or Committee of the estate of a lunatic, &c. Any branch of the business of a legitimate Trust Company will have careful and prompt attention. [224

Commonwealth Bank of Australia

GUARANTEED BY THE AUSTRALIAN COMMONWEALTH GOVERNMENT.

Head Office - - - - SYDNEY.

JAMES KELL, *Acting Governor.*

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES THROUGHOUT AUSTRALIA.

BILLS negotiated and collected. CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened. DRAFTS and LETTERS OF CREDIT issued. DEPOSITS accepted for fixed periods. REMITTANCES cabled or mailed and BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted with Australia.

Bankers to—THE GOVERNMENT OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA
THE GOVERNMENT OF THE STATE OF QUEENSLAND.
THE GOVERNMENT OF THE STATE OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA.
THE GOVERNMENT OF THE STATE OF TASMANIA.

SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT.

Agencies are open at 3,249 Post Offices in the Commonwealth, &c.

At 30th JUNE, 1923.

Savings Bank Balances	£40,150,890
General Bank Balances	37,237,762
Note Issue Department	52,102,025
Other Items	4,865,000
	£134,355,677

LONDON OFFICE: 36-41, NEW BROAD STREET, E.C.

Also at AUSTRALIA HOUSE, STRAND, W.C.

C. A. B. CAMPION, *London Manager.*

ENGLISH, SCOTTISH, AND AUSTRALIAN BANK, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE: 5, GRACECHURCH STREET, E.C. 3.

and 355 Branches and Agencies throughout Australia.

Authorised Capital	£3,000,000	0	0
Paid-up Capital	£1,500,000	0	0
Uncalled Capital	£1,500,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	£1,450,000	0	0

Chief Office in Australia: 388, COLLINS STREET, MELBOURNE.

Bankers: Bank of England; Westminster Bank Ltd.

Letters of Credit and Drafts on the Branches and Agencies of the Bank in Australia can be obtained at the Head Office, or through the Agents of the Bank, in the chief Provincial towns throughout the United Kingdom.

Bills Negotiated or forwarded for **Collection.**

Remittances made by **Telegraphic Transfer.**

Banking and Exchange Business of every description transacted with Australia.

E. M. JANION, *Manager.*

CHARTERED 1822.

THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY

Head Office: 16, 18, 20 & 22, William Street, New York.
Branch Office: 475, Fifth Avenue, New York.

LONDON:

15, COCKSPUR STREET, S.W. I.
26, OLD BROAD STREET, E.C. 2.

PARIS:

3, RUE D'ANTIN.

Member Federal Reserve System and New York Clearing House.

Makes a speciality of the care and management of real and personal property in the United States, and will act as Agent, Custodian, Trustee or Executor.

Statement of September 10th, 1923.

RESOURCES.	
Cash on hand and in Bank ...	$27,414,726.27
U.S. Government Bonds and Certificates	29,537,862.70
Bills Purchased	27,359,345.94
Call Loans—Collateral ...	33,391,847.50
Time Loans—Collateral ...	17,854,901.52
Accrued Interest	946,421.94
Bonds and Stocks	15,036,670.58
Bonds and Mortgages ...	884,835.00
Liabilities of Customers for Acceptances	1,376,462.91
Real Estate	3,000,000.00
	$156,803,074.36

LIABILITIES.	
Deposits...	$129,780,130.63
Accrued Interest, Reserve for Taxes, Dividend, &c.	1,953,355.50
Bills Payable Federal Reserve Bank Secured by U.S. Government Securities	2,500,000.00
Domestic and Foreign Acceptances	1,398,005.68
Capital Stock	5,000,000.00
Surplus and Undivided Profits	16,171,582.55
	$156,803,074,36

FOREIGN EXCHANGE. CABLE TRANSFERS.
LETTERS OF CREDIT PAYABLE THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT DEPOSITARY.

LONDON JOINT CITY AND MIDLAND BANK LIMITED

CHAIRMAN:
The Right Hon. R. McKENNA
JOINT MANAGING DIRECTORS:
FREDERICK HYDE EDGAR W. WOOLLEY

Subscribed Capital -	**£38,117,103**
Paid-up Capital - - -	**10,860,852**
Reserve Fund - - -	**10,860,852**
Deposits *(June 30th, 1923)* **-**	**-347,900,203**

HEAD OFFICE: 5, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C. 2
OVER 1,720 OFFICES IN ENGLAND AND WALES
OVERSEAS BRANCH: 65 & 66, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C. 2

AFFILIATIONS:
BELFAST BANKING CO. LTD. THE CLYDESDALE BANK LTD

THE LONDON CITY & MIDLAND EXECUTOR & TRUSTEE CO. LTD.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA

Constituted under the Imperial Bank of India Act, 1920.

For the purpose of taking over the undertakings and business of the Bank of Bengal, the Bank of Bombay and the Bank of Madras.

BANKERS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL 225,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each	Rs. 11,25,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL as on 30th June, 1923: 75,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each —Fully Paid	3,75,00,000
150,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each—Rs. 125 Paid	1,87,50,000
	5,62,50,000
RESERVE FUND as on 30th June, 1923	4,35,00,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS as on 30th June, 1923 ...	5,62,50,000

Managing Governors:—SIR ROBERT AITKEN, Kt., Sir BERNARD HUNTER, Kt.
Local Head Offices:—CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS.
London Office:—5, WHITTINGTON AVENUE, E.C. 3.
SIR NORCOT WARREN, Kt., K.C.I.E., *Manager.*

Branches in all the Principal Towns in India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.—Opened free of charge. FIXED DEPOSITS.—Received at Interest.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Received and Interest allowed.
GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES.—Received for safe custody, Purchases and Sales effected, Interest and Dividends collected and credited to account or remitted in accordance with instructions.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS.—Granted and approved Mercantile Bills discounted.

Rates, Copies of Rules, Powers-of-Attorney, etc., may be had on application at any of the Local Head Offices or Branches of the Bank.

ROBERT AITKEN, BERNARD HUNTER, *Managing Governors.*

THE LONDON & RIVER PLATE BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1862.

PAID-UP CAPITAL & RESERVE FUND ... £4,140,000

Affiliated with Lloyds Bank Limited.

DIRECTORS.

J. W. BEAUMONT PEASE (*Chairman*).

RICHARD FOSTER
FOLLETT HOLT, M.I.C.E.
KENNETH MATHIESON
LAMBERT W. MIDDLETON
HERMAN B. SIM
ROBERT A. THURBURN

ESTABLISHED AT:

BELGIUM: ANTWERP, 22, Place de Meir.
FRANCE: PARIS, 9, Rue du Helder.
PORTUGAL: LISBON, 44, Rua Aurea.
U.S. AMERICA: NEW YORK, 51, Wall Street.
ARGENTINA: BUENOS AIRES, with City sub-branches at BARRACAS AL NORTE, BOCA DEL RIACHUELO, ONCE DE SETIEMBRE, CALLE SANTA FE, CALLE BERNARDO DE IRIGOYEN. Also at BAHIA BLANCA, CONCORDIA, CORDOBA, MENDOZA, PARANA, ROSARIO, TUCUMAN.
URUGUAY: MONTEVIDEO, and at CALLE RIO NEGRO (Montevideo), PAYSANDU, SALTO, RIVERA.
BRAZIL: RIO DE JANEIRO, BAHIA, CURITYBA, MACEIO, MANAOS, PARA, PELOTAS, PERNAMBUCO, PORTO ALEGRE, RIO GRANDE, SANTOS, SAO PAULO, VICTORIA.
CHILE: VALPARAISO, SANTIAGO, ANTOFAGASTA.
PARAGUAY: ASUNCION.
COLOMBIA: BOGOTA, MANIZALES, MEDELLIN.

AGENTS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

Bankers—THE BANK OF ENGLAND; LLOYDS BANK LIMITED.

Purchases and sales of stocks and shares effected through the Bank's Brokers. All kinds of Banking Business transacted.

INFORMATION DEPARTMENT.—Commercial information and up-to-date reports on South American firms are available on application. Every care is taken that this information is obtained from reliable sources, but the Bank cannot guarantee or accept responsibility for its accuracy.
Monthly Review sent post free on application.

HEAD OFFICE: 7, PRINCES STREET, LONDON, E.C. 2.
Agencies at:—MANCHESTER: 86, Cross Street. BRADFORD: 35, Hustlergate.

THE NATIONAL BANK

OF AUSTRALASIA LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN VICTORIA.)

ESTABLISHED 1858.

Authorised Capital ... **£5,000,000** Reserve Fund Account **£1,725,000**
Capital Paid-up ... **£2,725,000** Reserve Liability of Shareholders **£1,263,000**
Total Assets (March 31st, 1923) ... ... **£35,285,348.**

Head Office—MELBOURNE.

The Bank is fully represented by branch establishments and agencies throughout Australia, New Zealand, and Tasmania.

BILLS on all parts of Australasia purchased and collected. **DRAFTS** and **LETTERS OF CREDIT** issued. **MAIL** and **TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS** made at minimum current rates. **DEPOSITS** received for fixed periods at rates ascertainable upon application.

London Board of Advice:

R. H. CAIRD, Esq., J.P. Hon. Sir ARTHUR L. STANLEY, K.C.M.G.

LONDON OFFICE—7, LOTHBURY, E.C. 2. Manager, JOHN G. HANCORNE.

Branch Office—AUSTRALIA HOUSE, STRAND, W.C. 2. [240

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

Bankers to the Government in Kenya (B.E. Africa) and Uganda.
(Registered in London under the Companies Act of 1862, *on the 23rd March,* 1866.)

ESTABLISHED IN CALCUTTA, 29th SEPTEMBER, 1863.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL - - - - - - - - £4,000,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL (160,000 Shares at £25 each) - £4,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL (£12 10s. per Share) - - - - £2,000,000
RESERVE FUND - - - - - - - - - £2,700,000

Board of Directors:

ROBERT CAMPBELL, Esq., *Chairman.* ROBERT WILLIAMSON, Esq., *Deputy Chairman.*
SIR JOHN P. HEWETT, G.C.S.I., K.B.E., C.I.E., M.P. ROBERT MILLER, Esq.
SIR CHARLES C. McLEOD. J. D. NIMMO, Esq. J. N. STUART, Esq. J. A. TOOMEY, Esq.

Head Office: 26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E.C. 2.

Branches:

Calcutta
Bombay
Madras
Karachi
Cawnpore
Lahore
Amritsar
Delhi
Tuticorin
Cochin (S. India)
Chittagong
Rangoon
Mandalay
Aden
Aden, Steamer Point
Colombo
Kandy
Newera Eliya
Zanzibar
Mombasa, Nairobi, Nakuru, Kisumu } Kenya Colony.
Entebbe, Kampala, Jinja } Uganda.
Tanga, Dar-es-Salaam } Taganyika Territory.

The Bank purchases, grants advances against, or collects Bills payable in India, Burma, Ceylon, Aden, Zanzibar, Kenya, Uganda, etc., on current terms.

The Bank issues Drafts on its Branches, as well as on its Agents in the principal towns of India and Burma, Africa, and elsewhere, and also sells Telegraphic Transfers on all its Branches, at the exchange of the day.

The Bank, on behalf of its Constituents, undertakes the collection of Furlough Pay and Pensions from the India and Colonial Offices, the Custody of Government and other Securities, and the Receipt of Interest and Dividends thereon.

Powers of Attorney or other forms and any information required may be had on application to the Bank in London, or any of its Branches.

The Bank receives Deposits for fixed periods not exceeding one year at rates to be obtained on application. [47

THE QUEENSLAND NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

Incorporated in Queensland under "The Companies Act, 1863." Estd. 1872

Head Office: BRISBANE. General Manager: MARMADUKE GRANVILLE HAYMEN.

London Office: 8, PRINCES STREET, E.C. 2.

Manager: J. W. DICKINSON.

Authorised Capital, £2,000,000. **Subscribed Capital, £1,200,000.**
*** Paid up Capital, £1,200,000.**
Reserve Fund, £400,000. 3½% **Interminable Inscribed Deposit Stock, £3,091,669 4s. 5d.**

* This includes £3 per Share, due in equal instalments on April 15th, August 15th, and November 15th, 1924, on 80,000 Shares issued in July, 1923.

Bankers:—THE BANK OF ENGLAND; LLOYDS BANK LIMITED.

BRANCHES.

NEW SOUTH WALES.—SYDNEY: Pitt and Hunter Streets; KYOGLE, URBENVILLE, WARDELL.

VICTORIA.—MELBOURNE: 360, COLLINS STREET

QUEENSLAND.

Allora
Aramac
Ayr
Babinda
Barcaldine
Beaudesert
Bell
Biggenden
Blackall
Boonah
Bundaberg
Burketown
Cairns
Charleville
Charters Towers
Childers
Clifton
Cloncurry
Cooktown
Crow's Nest
Cunnamulla
Dalby
Esk
Forest Hill
Fortitude Valley
Gatton
George St. (Brisbane)
Gladstone
Goombunge
Goondiwindi
Greenmount
Gympie
Haden
Halifax
Herberton
Hughenden
Ingham
Innisfail
Ipswich
Jandowae
Kandanga
Killarney
Kingaroy
Laidley
Longreach
Mackay
Malanda
Marburg
Mareeba
Maryborough
Millmerran
Mitchell
Mount Morgan
Mundubbera
Murgon
Muttaburra
Nobby
Normanton
Oakey
Pittsworth
Port Douglas
Ravenshoe
Richmond
Rockhampton
Roma
Rosewood
Sarina
South Brisbane
Southbrook
St. George
Tambo
Tannymorel
Thursday Island
Tingoora
Toogoolawah
Toowoomba
Townsville
Warra
Warwick
Winton
Wondai
Wooroolin
Yangan

The Bank grants Drafts on all its Branches and Agencies; also Telegraphic Transfers and transacts every description of Banking Business in connection with Queensland and other Australian States on the most favourable terms.

The London Office receives Deposits for fixed periods, at rates which can be ascertained on application. [40

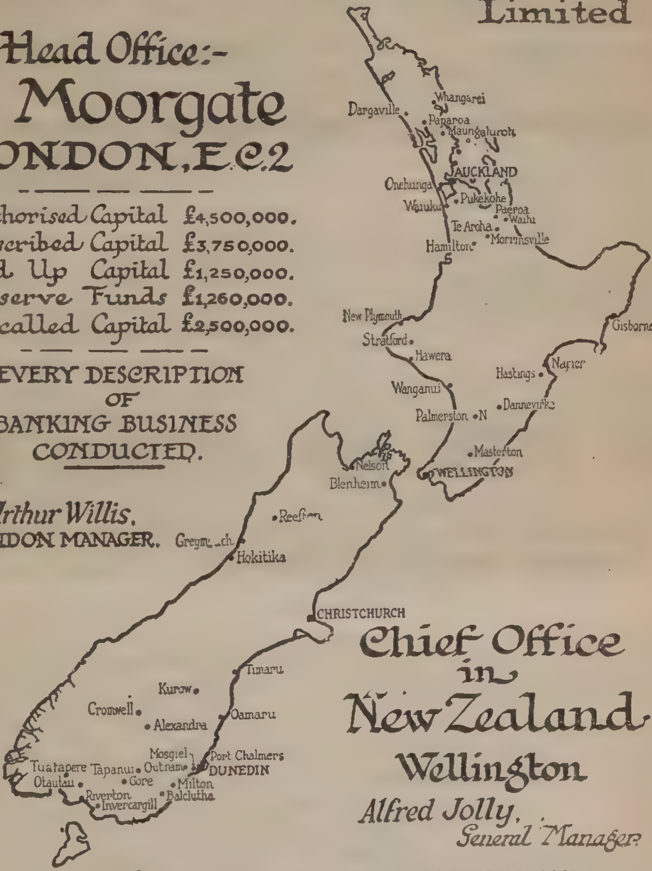
The NATIONAL BANK of NEW ZEALAND Limited

Head Office:- 8 Moorgate LONDON, E.C.2

Authorised Capital	£4,500,000.
Subscribed Capital	£3,750,000.
Paid Up Capital	£1,250,000.
Reserve Funds	£1,260,000.
Uncalled Capital	£2,500,000.

EVERY DESCRIPTION
OF
BANKING BUSINESS
CONDUCTED.

Arthur Willis,
LONDON MANAGER.



Chief Office in New Zealand Wellington

Alfred Jolly,
General Manager.

• Branches and Agencies throughout NEW ZEALAND.

DRAFTS, LETTERS OF CREDIT, AND WIRE REMITTANCES GRANTED, AND BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON NEW ZEALAND PURCHASED OR COLLECTED.

ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1727.

Paid-up Capital - - - -	£2,000,000
Rest and Undivided Profits (Oct. 1922)	£1,403,735
Deposits (October 1922) - - -	£40,265,016

HEAD OFFICE - - St. Andrew Square, Edinburgh.

General Manager, A. K. WRIGHT, C.B.E., D.L. *Secretary*, J. B. ADSHEAD.

LONDON OFFICE - - 3, Bishopsgate, E.C. 2.

Joint Managers, ALEX. DICK, WM. WHYTE.

GLASGOW OFFICE - Royal Exchange Sq. and Buchanan St.

THOMAS LILLIE, *Agent.*
W. DONALD, *Sub-Agent.*

190 BRANCHES throughout Scotland.

Banking business of every description transacted. Deposits received at interest repayable at call or at notice. Drafts, Circular Notes, Letters of Credit and Cable Transfers issued—available throughout the world. Foreign Exchange. Accounts opened and Agency business undertaken for Foreign and Colonial Banks and other financial establishments. Correspondence invited.

THE UNION BANK OF AUSTRALIA, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1837. INCORPORATED 1880.

CAPITAL AUTHORISED AND ISSUED	£9,000,000
CAPITAL PAID UP	£3,000,000
RESERVE FUND	£3,350,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	£6,000,000

HEAD OFFICE—71, CORNHILL, LONDON, E.C. 3.

Directors.

HENRY P. STURGIS, Esq., *Chairman.*
The Rt. Hon. LORD CARMICHAEL, G.C.S.I.
The Rt. Hon. The EARL OF CHICHESTER.
JOHN DENNISTOUN, Esq.
HUGH D. FLOWER, Esq.
The Rt. Hon. LORD HILLINGDON.
S. R. LIVINGSTONE-LEARMONTH, Esq.
ROBERT C. NESBITT, Esq., M.P.
FREDERICK G. PARBURY, Esq.
The Hon. EDMUND W. PARKER.
Sir WESTBY B. PERCEVAL, K.C.M.G

Trustees.

HENRY P. STURGIS, Esq. | The Rt. Hon. the EARL OF CHICHESTER.

Bankers.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND; Messrs. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE & Co.; and WESTMINSTER BANK, LIMITED.

Manager—WILLIAM J. ESSAME. *Assistant Manager*—W. A. LAING.
Secretary—F. H. MCINTYRE. *Accountant*—G. S. GODDEN.

The Bank has 190 Branches throughout the principal Cities and Towns of Australia and New Zealand.

Drafts upon the Branches are issued by the Head Office, and may also be obtained from the Bank's Agents throughout England, Scotland, and Ireland.

Telegraphic Remittances are made to the Colonies. Bills on the Australian States and Dominion of New Zealand are purchased or sent for collection. Deposits are received at the Head Office at rates of interest and for periods which may be ascertained on application. [24

THE STANDARD BANK OF SOUTH AFRICA, LIMITED

(with which is incorporated the
AFRICAN BANKING CORPORATION, LTD.)

Bankers to the Government of the Union of South Africa in Cape Province; to the Imperial Government in South Africa and to the Administration of Rhodesia.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	**£10,000,000**
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	**£8,916,660**
PAID-UP CAPITAL - -	**£2,229,165**
RESERVE FUND - -	**£2,893,335**
UNCALLED CAPITAL -	**£6,687,495**
	£11,809,995

Board of Directors.

William Reierson Arbuthnot, Esq.
Sir David M. Barbour, K.C.S.I., K.C.M.G.
Edward Clifton Brown, Esq.
Stanley Christopherson, Esq,
Robert E. Dickinson, Esq.
James Fairbairn Finlay, Esq., C.S.I.
Solomon B. Joel, Esq., J.P.
Horace Peel, Esq.
Rt. Hon. the Earl of Selborne, K.G.
William Smart, Esq.
Rt. Hon. Lord Sydenham, G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., G.B.E.

Senior General Manager in South Africa.—J. P, Gibson.
Joint General Managers in South Africa—John Jeffrey. James S. Shiel.
Assistant General Managers in South Africa—G. F. Le Sueur. W. K. Robertson.
London Manager—Francis Shipton. *Secretary*—Herbert G. Hoey.

HEAD OFFICE: 10, CLEMENTS LANE, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.4.

LONDON WALL Branch—63, London Wall, E.C. 2.
WEST END Branch—9, Northumberland Avenue, W.C. 2.
(*opposite the Royal Colonial Institute*).
NEW YORK Agency—67, Wall Street. **ROTTERDAM Branch—31, Coolsingel.**
HAMBURG Agency—Bank of British West Africa, Limited, 49-53, Schauenburger Strasse.

OVER 320 BRANCHES, SUB-BRANCHES & AGENCIES IN SOUTH & EAST AFRICA

BANKING BUSINESS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION transacted at all Branches and Agencies.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened on the usual terms, and **DEPOSITS RECEIVED** for fixed periods at rates which may be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened at the Branches in Africa on terms, which may be ascertained upon application.

BILLS NEGOTIATED and **COLLECTED.**

DRAFTS issued, **MAIL** and **TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES** made.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE BUSINESS transacted.

LETTERS OF CREDIT and **COMMERCIAL CREDITS** established.

TRAVELLERS' LETTERS OF CREDIT issued available in all parts of the World.

PURCHASE and **SALE** of Stocks and Shares effected.

DIVIDENDS, ANNUITIES, &c., received and **COUPONS COLLECTED.**

STRONGROOMS provided for the safe custody of Securities and Valuables of Customers.

ASSAY DEPARTMENT—Gold, &c., and all Mineral Ores assayed and realised.

EXECUTOR and **TRUSTEE** business undertaken.

INCOME TAX. Claims for Recovery of Income Tax undertaken.

The Officers of the Bank are bound not to disclose the transactions of its customers.

WILLIAMS DEACON'S BANK

LIMITED.

Members of the London Bankers' Clearing House.

Total Assets at June 30th, 1923 - £38,393,446

Directors.

CAPTAIN GERARD POWYS DEWHURST, CHAIRMAN.
BENJAMIN GEORGE WOOD, DEPUTY-CHAIRMAN.

PERCY ASHWORTH.
SIR WM. BARROTT MONTFORT BIRD, M.P.
WILLIAM FRANCIS COURTHOPE.
SIR KENNETH IRWIN CROSSLEY, BART.
JOHN FRANCIS WILLIAM DEACON.
MAJOR E. A. J. JOHNSON-FERGUSON.
WILLIAM ALDAM MILNER.
LIEUT.-COL. SIR ALAN JOHN SYKES, BART.
THOMAS FREDERICK TATTERSALL.
COLONEL SIR ROBERT WILLIAMS, BART.
GEORGE HERVEY WOOD.

General Manager: R. T. HINDLEY.
Assistant General Manager: J. MOODIE.

MANCHESTER OFFICE—Mosley Street.
LIVERPOOL OFFICE—9, Tithebarn Street.
LONDON OFFICE—20, Birchin Lane, E.C. 3.
WEST END OFFICE—2, Cockspur Street, London, S.W. 1.

7 Offices in London; 33 Offices in Manchester and Salford; 135 Offices in Lancashire, Yorkshire, Cheshire, Derbyshire, Staffordshire and North Wales.

SAVINGS ACCOUNTS OPENED.

MONEY RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT, BEARING INTEREST AND REPAYABLE ON DEMAND.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS CONDUCTED ON AGREED TERMS.

THE BANK IS PREPARED TO ACT AS TRUSTEE UNDER WILLS, SETTLEMENTS, DEBENTURES, TRUSTS, &c.

TRUSTEESHIP DEPARTMENTS AT MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

ACCEPTANCE CREDITS ARRANGED

AND

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF FOREIGN BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

THE

OKOHAMA SPECIE BANK

EGISTERED IN JAPAN.) LIMITED. ESTABLISHED 1880.

Capital Subscribed & Fully Paid... Yen 100,000,000
Reserve Fund ... ... „ 73,000,000

EAD OFFICE - - - - - - - YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AT:—

ATAVIA
OMBAY
JENOS AYRES
LCUTTA
HANGCHUN
AIREN (Dalny)
NGTIEN (Mukden)
HAMBURG
HANKOW
HARBIN
HONG KONG
HONOLULU
KAI YUAN
KOBE
LONDON
LOS ANGELES
LYONS
MANILA
NAGASAKI
NAGOYA
NEWCHWANG
NEW YORK
OSAKA
PEKIN
RANGOON
RIO DE JANEIRO
SAIGON
SAN FRANCISCO
SEATTLE
SHANGHAI
SHIMONOSEKI
SINGAPORE
SOURABAYA
SYDNEY
TIENTSIN
TOKYO
TSINANFU
TSINGTAU
VLADIVOSTOCK

The Bank buys and receives for collection Bills of Exchange, issues Drafts and Telegraphic ansfers and Letters of Credit on above places and elsewhere, and transacts General Banking siness.

Deposits received for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application.

LONDON OFFICE: 7, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E.C. 2.
K. YANO, Manager.

SOMETHING
WORTH
KNOWING

CHURCH OF ENGLAND
Temperance and General Permanent
BUILDING SOCIETY

Telephone: Central 5927. (*Incorporated 1882*). *Telegrams:* "Thriftdom, London."

Established to enable the Thrifty Wage Earners to invest their Savings with Safety at a better rate of Interest than that given by the Savings Bank.

A GOOD INVESTMENT.

5% Interest paid on Shares of £25 each.
Subscription Shares payable by monthly instalments of 5/- and upwards have similar interest added each year.

4% Interest paid on all Deposits.
Shares and Deposits withdrawable in full at short notice. All interest paid FREE of INCOME TAX.

ASSETS - - - Over £250,000.

Write for Prospectus to the Secretary,
"THRIFTDOM" (Dept. A), 26, King William Street, London, E.C. 4.

GENERAL REVERSIONARY & INVESTMENT COMPANY.

59, CAREY STREET, LINCOLN'S INN, W.C.2.

(Removed from 26, Pall Mall, S.W. 1.)

Established 1836. *Further empowered by Special Acts of Parliament,* 14 *and* 15 *Vict., cap.* 130, *and* 13 *and* 14 *Geo. V., cap* 17.

ASSETS - - - - £1,000,000.

DIRECTORS.

Chairman—MAURICE O. FITZGERALD, Esq.

RIGHT HON. SIR EVELYN CECIL, G.B.E., M.P.
FREDERICK PINCKARD COLES, Esq.
SIR JOSEPH GUINNESS BROODBANK.
SIR WALTER R. LAWRENCE, Bart., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., C.B.
SIR RICHARD DOUGLAS POWELL, Bart., K.C.V.O., M.D., D.Sc.
FRANCIS E. J. SMITH, Esq.
Col. SIR EDWARD WARD, Bart., G.B.E., K.C.B., K.C.V.O.

Solicitors.
Messrs. PEACOCK & GODDARD, 3, South Square, Gray's Inn, W.C. 1.

General Manager.
ARTHUR DIGBY BESANT, F.I.A.

REVERSIONS and LIFE INTERESTS. PURCHASES or LOANS.

LOANS UPON REVERSIONS may be obtained either at an Annual Interest or i consideration of deferred charges, payable upon the REVERSIONS falling in, and free o interest in the meantime.

Prospectuses and Forms of Proposal may be obtained from

F. L. COLLINS, F.I.A., *Actuary and Secretary.*

TELEPHONE: 273 HOLBORN.

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Law Reversionary Interest Society, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1853.

MANY persons have interests either for life or i expectation in property arising under Wills o Settlements. The operations of this Society enable such interests to be sold on most favourable terms, or loans to be obtained thereon at moderate rates of interest

REMOTE interests which may never come into posses sion at all can be made available for immediate use if supported by Policies to be effected with the **EQUITY & LAW LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY** which is under the same management.

For full information apply personally, or through your Solicitor, to the Secretary at the Society's Offices,

19, LINCOLN'S INN FIELDS, W.C. 2.

MONEY PROMPTLY ADVANCED

BY THE

Mutual Loan Fund Association,

LIMITED (*Incorporated* 1850),

On Personal Security, Shares, Leases, &c., at moderate interest. Repayable by instalments, or as agreed. No preliminary fees. Forms free by post or on application.

34, SOUTHAMPTON STREET, STRAND, W.C.2.

Telephone, Regent 6194.

31, Walbrook, E.C.4; 38, Ship St., Brighton; and 199, Queen's Rd., Hastings.

ESTABLISHED OVER 70 YEARS. A. P. MITCHELL, *Secretary.* [256

PORTMAN BUILDING SOCIETY,

415, OXFORD STREET, LONDON, W. 1.

SHARES, £25 EACH, PAYABLE IN FULL OR BY INSTALMENTS.	**DEPOSITS RECEIVED** IN LARGE OR SMALL AMOUNTS.
DIVIDEND, 4 PER CENT. FREE OF INCOME TAX.	**INTEREST, 3 PER CENT.** WITHDRAWALS AT SHORT NOTICE.

IMMEDIATE ADVANCES UPON HOUSE PROPERTY IN ANY DISTRICT.

EASY REPAYMENTS. LAW CHARGES FIXED. REDEMPTIONS EASY.

Prospectus FREE on application to J. A. McDERMOTT, F.C.I.S., *Secretary.* [55

AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY

(A.M.P.) ESTD. 1849. (A.M.P.)

THE LARGEST BRITISH MUTUAL LIFE OFFICE.

Assets	**£53,000,000**
Annual Income	**£7,800,000**

The A.M.P. Society's premium rates are lower than the average, it distributes ts whole divisible surplus annually among its policy-holders, it values its iabilities on the most stringent basis and it possesses in a unique degree the combination of a low expense rate, a high interest return and a favourable mortality experience. Those who desire to obtain their life assurance cover at he lowest net cost, with perfect security, are invited to investigate these claims.

EVERY YEAR A BONUS YEAR.

LONDON OFFICE: **73-76, KING WILLIAM STREET, E.C. 4.**

W. C. FISHER, Manager for the United Kingdom.

(CENTENARY 1924.)

ALLIANCE
Assurance Company
LIMITED.

Head Office: BARTHOLOMEW LANE, LONDON, E.C. 2.

ASSETS EXCEED £25,000,000

Directors:

The Hon. N. CHARLES ROTHSCHILD, *President.*
CHARLES EDWARD BARNETT, Esq., *Chairman.*
Sir HUGH DRUMMOND, Bart., C.M.G., *Deputy-Chairman.*

Sir IAN HEATHCOAT AMORY, Bart., C.B.E.
Right Hon. LORD BEARSTED.
FREDERICK CAVENDISH BENTINCK, Esq.
THOMAS HENRY BURROUGHES, Esq.
ALFRED FOWELL BUXTON, Esq.
JOHN CATOR, Esq.
LORD DALMENY, D.S.O., M.C.
Major GERALD M. A. ELLIS.
FREDERICK CRAUFURD GOODENOUGH, Esq.
THE MARQUESS OF HARTINGTON.
C. SHIRREFF HILTON, Esq.
W. DOURO HOARE, Esq., C.B.E.
R. M. HOLLAND-MARTIN, Esq., C.B.
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CECIL FRANCIS PARR, Esq.
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The Alliance grants Insurances of all kinds:—

LIFE (with and without Profits). **ESTATE DUTY** Policies. **CHILDREN'S DEFERRED ASSURANCES** and **EDUCATIONAL ENDOWMENTS. ANNUITIES.**
SINKING FUND and **CAPITAL REDEMPTION.**
FIRE.
MARINE.
BURGLARY and **THEFT.**
ACCIDENTS of all kinds:—Personal Accident and Disease, Motor Car, Motor Cycle, Third Party, Drivers' Risks, Lift, Plate Glass, Workmen's Compensation, with Special Policies for Domestic Servants.
FIDELITY GUARANTEE. LIVE STOCK.
BOILER AND MACHINERY INSURANCE AND INSPECTION.

Comprehensive Policies for Buildings and Contents of Dwelling Houses.

The Company is Empowered to Act as Executor and Trustee.

Particulars of any of the above will be sent on request.

O. MORGAN OWEN, *General Manager.* [76

COST PRICE ASSURANCE:

A Guide to Policies yielding 4 to 5 per cent. (compound), according to age at entry. By T. G. ROSE.

The Author offers expert advice, free to intending assurers, on age and requirements being given.

All proposals and premiums to be sent direct to the company concerned.

Address :—T. G. ROSE, "Clarehill," Church Road, Ashford, Middlesex.

"Interesting illustrations of the most careful character."—*Insurance Record.*
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"Of immense utility and interest."—*Financial Standard.*
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"An instructive guide to assurers."—*Financial Times.*
"A vast amount of information."—*Citizen.*

EXAMPLES OF RESULTS.

Result of £1,000 Endowment Policies.

Age at Entry.	Maturing Age.	RESULT.
25	65	*£2280
30	60	£1830
40	65	£1700

WHOLE-LIFE ASSURANCE—with profits.

£10 Annual Premium will obtain :—

Age at Entry	25	30	35	40
Assumed age at death	65	65	65	70
Highest	*£1,143	£923	£726	£627
Lowest	£571	£491	£418	£361

Twenty Limited Payments.

Age	20	25	30	35	40	45
Rate % charged	£2 9 0	£2 14 0	£3 0 4	£3 7 9	£3 16 5	£4 6 3
Result at age 70 (Death Assumed)	*£209	£197	£185	£174	£162	£151

* To the above results may be added Income Tax, rebate now 2*s.* 3*d.* in the £.

Price : SIXPENCE.

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Whether Business Man or Professional Your Children's Education

is of great importance

It is a wise Plan to prepare for this period of expense by means of a **Children's Endowment Policy** taken out in the **Britannic Assurance Co., Ltd.** Premiums moderate.

APPLY FOR FULL PARTICULARS

BRITANNIC ASSURANCE Co., Ltd.

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BROAD STREET CORNER, BIRMINGHAM

DOUBLE YOUR INCOME

ELIMINATE RISK.

Every person whose income is derived from investments knows how harassing is the anxiety entailed by the constant rise and fall in their value.

You can get a guaranteed income for life if you purchase a Canada Life Annuity. It is, humanly speaking, equivalent in safety to a Government pension. It cannot shrink. What you contract to get is paid you punctually. And you get a much larger income.

FOR INSTANCE

A man of 62 who takes out a Canada Life Annuity for £1,000 gets a yearly income of £106 3s. 2d. A woman of 64 gets a yearly income of £100 18s. 0d. for the same investment.

OVER 10% PER ANNUM.

Other ages pro rata, on equally generous terms. You can invest any amount from £100. The Assets of the Canada Life Company are £18,000,000, and are under direct Government supervision. Write at once for full particulars to the Canada Life—the oldest Colonial Life Assurance Company and the office that gives the best value for Annuities.

Write to-night (stating age) to Annuity Department,

CANADA LIFE ASSURANCE CO.

Accumulated Funds, £18,000,000.

(Established 1847)

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**CLERICAL,
MEDICAL & GENERAL
LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.**

CENTENARY YEAR 1923–24.

THE Society has an unbroken Bonus record extending over a century of time, and is conspicuous for having maintained its pre-war rate of profit both during and after the War period.

To-day everything indicates that the profits of the Society in the future will enable it to surpass anything that has been achieved in the past.

Full particulars and all information from the Society's Chief Office,

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or from any of its Branches or Agencies.

In conjunction with

THE EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY ASSURANCE CORPORATION, LTD.,

the Society is now in a position to transact

ALL CLASSES OF INSURANCE.

Assets Exceed £5,000,000

Claims Paid, Over £18,000,000

BY APPOINTMENT.

GENERAL

ACCIDENT FIRE AND LIFE

ASSURANCE CORPORATION, LIMITED.

Established 1885.

Chief Offices:
GENERAL BUILDINGS, PERTH, SCOTLAND.
GENERAL BUILDINGS, ALDWYCH, LONDON, W.C. 2.

FIRE BONUS POLICIES.

Many thousands of pounds have been returned to Insured by way of Bonus since 1908. The "General" is the only Office transacting business under such a large and extensive Fire Insurance Bonus Scheme.

Bonus Policies are issued for all Insurances on Dwelling Houses and Non-hazardous Properties, and also all Householders' Insurances on Furniture, &c.

The Scheme is particularly attractive to those who have paid Fire Premiums year after year without having made a claim, and who naturally look for some reduction by way of Bonus.

Director and General Manager:—F. NORIE-MILLER, J.P.

ALL CLASSES OF INSURANCE BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

NOTE:—The Bonds of the Corporation are accepted by all departments of His Majesty's Government

EQUITY & LAW

Life Assurance Society,

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ESTABLISHED 1844.

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Deputy-Chairman—L. W. NORTH HICKLEY, Esq.

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BERNARD E. H. BIRCHAM, Esq.
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EDMUND CHURCH, Esq.
PHILIP G. COLLINS, Esq.
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FAMILY PROVISION AND DEATH DUTY POLICIES AT EXCEPTIONALLY LOW RATES OF PREMIUM.

PARTNERSHIP POLICIES.
PENSION POLICIES.
IMMEDIATE ANNUITIES.
REVERSIONARY ANNUITIES.

FUNDS EXCEED ... £5,400,000

For full Prospectus or Particulars of New Schemes write to—

W. P. PHELPS, *Manager and Secretary.*

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GUARDIAN

ASSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1821. CENTENARY 1921.

Head Office :—

68, KING WILLIAM ST., LONDON, E.C. 4.

BRANCH OFFICES:

LAW COURTS ... 21, Fleet Street, E.C. 4.
WESTMINSTER
28, King Street, Covent Garden, W.C. 2.
BELFAST ... ... 5, Bedford Street.
BIRMINGHAM ... 107, Colmore Row.
BRIGHTON ... ... 82, East Street.
BRISTOL ... ... 1, Small Street.
CARDIFF ... ... 16, Windsor Place.
DUBLIN .. 3, 4, & 5, Suffolk Street.
EDINBURGH ... 1, Charlotte Square.
GLASGOW ... 187, West George Street.
LEEDS ... ... East Parade.
LIVERPOOL ... 1, Rumford Street.
MANCHESTER ... 27, Cross Street.
NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE
2, Collingwood Street.
NOTTINGHAM ... 6, Victoria Street.

Directors:

Chairman—Hon. Evelyn Hubbard.
(Messrs. John Hubbard & Co.)

Deputy-Chairman—F. R. S. Balfour, Esq.

Vice-Chairman—John Walter, Esq.

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(Messrs. Antony Gibbs & Sons.)
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Solicitors—Messrs. Trower, Still & Keeling.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	**£2,012,965**
CAPITAL PAID UP	**£1,012,965**
TOTAL INCOME OVER	**£2,400,000**
TOTAL ASSETS OVER	**£9,600,000**

The Company transacts all the principal classes of Insurance Business.

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ASSETS EXCEED £20,000,000.

ESTD 1836

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED

CLAIMS PAID OVER £107,000,000.

FIRE
- LOSS OF PROFITS
- MOTOR CAR
- PERSONAL ACCIDENT
- BURGLARY
- PLATE GLASS
- LIVE STOCK
- WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION
- SECURITIES IN TRANSIT
- HOUSEHOLDERS' COMPREHENSIVE

ALL CLASSES OF INSURANCE TRANSACTED.

HEAD OFFICE:
1, DALE STREET,
LIVERPOOL.

LONDON:
CHIEF OFFICE:
1, CORNHILL, E.C. 3.

Branches and Agencies throughout the World.

General Manager and Secretary: HUGH LEWIS.

LIFE
- ANNUITIES
- PUBLIC LIABILITY
- DRIVING ACCIDENTS
- LIFT AND HOIST
- PROPERTY OWNERS
- BUILDER AND CONTRACTOR
- FIDELITY GUARANTEE
- ENGINE AND BOILER
- MARINE

ORIGINAL SOCIETY. *FOUNDED 1840.*

THE GUARANTEE SOCIETY,
LIMITED,

19, BIRCHIN LANE, LONDON, E.C. 3.

(Empowered by Special Act of Parliament.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL, £100,000. FUNDS EXCEED £250,000.
(Reserves apart from Capital approximate two years' Premiums.)

FIDELITY — ACCIDENT — FIRE — BURGLARY.

The Society, by Special Act of Parliament, is expressly authorised to give security for Officials of the Government, and for those who may be required to give Bond to the Crown.

FREDERIC HUGH SHERWELL, MANAGER. [288

THE LONDON & MANCHESTER ASSURANCE CO., Ltd.,

Chief Office: **50, FINSBURY SQUARE, LONDON, E.C. 2,**

Offers to those who need or desire protection for Family Benefit, or for Old Age, Policies to meet these requirements, and to suit all classes.

Moderate Premiums. Non-Vexatious Conditions of Assurance. Absolute Security.

Total Funds Exceed £4,000,000. Total Claims Paid Exceed £7,000,000.

OLD TEMPLE BAR . *from a drawing by H. K. Rooke.*

LEGAL & GENERAL

ASSURANCE SOCIETY LIMITED

10, FLEET STREET, LONDON, E.C.4
(NEAR TEMPLE BAR).

Established 1836. **Assets Exceed £15,000,000.**

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THE RIGHT HON. SIR ROBERT YOUNGER.
ROMER WILLIAMS, ESQ., D.L., J.P.
CHARLES P. JOHNSON, ESQ., J.P.

Directors.

ROMER WILLIAMS, ESQ., D.L., J.P. (*Chairman*).
CHARLES P. JOHNSON, ESQ., J.P. (*Deputy-Chairman*).

The Hon. W. B. L. BARRINGTON.
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DIGHTON POLLOCK, Esq.
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ALL CLASSES OF INSURANCE TRANSACTED.

(EXCEPT MARINE)

General Manager - - W. A. WORKMAN, F.I.A.

Banch Offices in the Principal Towns throughout Great Britain

THE

LONDON ASSURANCE

(INCORPORATED A.D. 1720)

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Marine Dept.: 7, ROYAL EXCHANGE, E.C. 3.

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MARINE

BURGLARY

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

PLATE GLASS

PUBLIC LIABILITY

LIFE
ACCIDENT

MOTOR

LIVE STOCK

FIDELITY and GOVERNMENT BONDS,

BOILER, ENGINEERING, &c.

ASSETS EXCEED £9,000,000

Third Century of Active Business

Branches and Agencies throughout the World. *Applications for Agencies Invited.*

The LONDON LIFE Association Limited

with which is associated

The CLERGY MUTUAL Assurance Society

pays no Commission, and with a Record Economy in Management issues

Non-participating policies at lower rates than other offices.

Examples of Annual premiums: for £1,000 Assurance

Age.	At death.	At 65 or death.
30	£16:19:2	£21: 5:0
40	23:12:6	32:15:0
50	34:15:0	59:10:0

but its participating contracts are more attractive still.

H. M. TROUNCER,
Actuary and Manager.

81, King William Street,
London, E.C. 4.

MARINE & GENERAL MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

Head Office—14, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON, E.C. 3.

Established 1852.

DIRECTORS.

Chairman—ARTHUR NEVILE LUBBOCK, Esq.
(a Director of The Royal Mail Steam Packet Company).

Deputy-Chairman—FRANK RITCHIE, Esq. (a Director of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.).

Captain F. BRIAN BIBBY.
STANLEY DAY, Esq., F.I.A.
The Hon. R. D. DENMAN.
The Right Hon. LORD KILBRACKEN, G.C.B.
ALEXANDER NELSON RADCLIFFE, Esq.
CHARLES ROBERT TRITTON, Esq.

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E. H. COLBECK, M.D., 55, Upper Berkeley Street, Portman Square, W. 1.

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Bankers—BARCLAYS BANK, Limited, 54, Lombard Street, London, E.C. 3.

Actuary and Secretary—HOWARD T. CROSS, F.I.A. *Assistant Secretary*—GEORGE H. VINER.

The Society offers **Non-Participating** Whole Life and Endowment Assurances with the Option of **Sharing in Future Bonuses** when the **Sum Assured will immediately be increased.**

METROPOLITAN LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

Apply for Particulars of the Society's

DISCOUNTED ABATEMENT SYSTEM

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR FIRST FIVE YEARS reduced in anticipation of future distribution of surplus, for Whole-Life Policies or Endowment Assurances of £100.

AGE NEXT BIRTHDAY.	ASSURANCE PAYABLE		
	At Death.	At Death or age 55.	At Death or Age 60.
25	£1 12 3	£2 10 7	£2 3 1
30	1 16 9	3 3 7	2 12 8
35	2 2 9	4 3 2	3 5 11
40	2 9 10	5 16 0	4 6 0

After 5 years the Premiums under this scheme are subject to FURTHER REDUCTION in respect of any abatement declared in excess of 33 per cent.

NO COMMISSION. NO SHAREHOLDERS.

Offices: 13, MOORGATE, LONDON, E.C. 2. [104

NATIONAL PROVIDENT

Founded 1835. **INSTITUTION** **Incorporated 1910.**

FOR MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE.

DIRECTORS:

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WRITE FOR PARTICULARS OF

Endowment Assurances
Investment Policies
Annuities
The "Sixty" Policy
Estate Duty Policies
Educational Endowments
Partnership Policies
Woman Worker's Policy

TO

48, GRACECHURCH ST., LONDON, E.C. 3.

INFLUENTIAL AGENTS WANTED in London and in Towns where the Office is unrepresented. [10

THE

OCEAN

Accident and Guarantee Corporation, Limited.

Assets - - -	£7,663,254
Claims paid - -	£30,500,000

Accidents and Illness. Employers' Liability. Fidelity Guarantees. Burglary. Fire. Motor Cars. Inspection and Insurance of Boilers, Engines, Electrical Plant and Lifts. Public Liability. Executorships and Trusteeships.

Head Office: 36-44, MOORGATE, LONDON, E.C. 2.

PROVIDENT ACCIDENT
— AND —
GUARANTEE COMPANY, LTD.
ESTABLISHED 1865.

Head Office—61/62, COLEMAN STREET, LONDON, E.C. 2.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL - - - - - - -	£400,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL - - - - - - -	£212,500
PAID-UP CAPITAL - - - - - - - -	£170,000
INVESTED FUNDS (including Reserves) exceed - -	£600,000

FIDELITY GUARANTEES.
HOUSEHOLDERS' COMPREHENSIVE POLICIES.
ACCIDENTS AND ALL SICKNESS.
WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION
DRIVERS' INDEMNITY. LIFT INSURANCE.
MOTOR CAR AND CYCLE INSURANCE.
FIRE. BURGLARY. PLATE GLASS.
LANDLORDS' INDEMNITIES. LIVE STOCK.

Telephones: London Wall 5306 (four lines). C. A. FREEMAN, *Manager and Secretary.*
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PRUDENTIAL
Assurance Company, Ltd.

Chief Office:
HOLBORN BARS, LONDON E.C.1.

ESTABLISHED 1848.

Claims Paid - - -	£220,000,000
Funds Exceed - -	£150,000,000

LIFE, FIRE, and all descriptions of GENERAL INSURANCE business are transacted at moderate rates of premium, and the Company's Policies afford

UNRIVALLED SECURITY.

Head Office, ROYAL EXCHANGE, LONDON.

ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE

INCORPORATED A.D. 1720.

Fire, Life, Sea, Accident, Motor Car, Plate Glass, Live Stock, Lift, Boiler, Machinery, Burglary, Employers' Liability, Annuities, Third Party, Fidelity Guarantees, Trustee and/or Executor.

Full particulars on application to the Secretary.

Head Office: ROYAL EXCHANGE, E.C. 3.
West End Branch: 44, PALL MALL, S.W. 1. [117

PEARL ASSURANCE COMPANY LTD.

CHIEF OFFICES: 252, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C. 1.

Annual Income - - - - - -	£9,500,000
Accumulated Funds - - - - -	£28,500,000
Total Claims Paid - - - - -	£34,500,000

Life and Annuities. Fire. Burglary. Accident. Employers' Liability. Consequential Loss. Householders' Comprehensive Insurance. Public Liability. Third Party (Driving Accidents).

ESTABLISHED 1782

PHŒNIX

ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED,

Phœnix House, King William St., London, E.C.4

Chairman: Sir GERALD H. RYAN, Bart.

Total Assets: **£30,000,000** *Claims Paid:* **£175,000,000**

FIRE — LIFE — ACCIDENT — MARINE

General Manager: R. Y. SKETCH.

LIVERPOOL.:
1, North John St.

LONDON:
24-28, Lombard St.

ROYAL
INSURANCE
COMPANY
LIMITED

Total Funds, £28,942,468

ALL CLASSES OF INSURANCE EFFECTED.

SCOTTISH AMICABLE

LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

Estd. 1826.

Funds Exceed £7,600,000. Claims Paid Exceed £12,716,000.

MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE. NO SHAREHOLDERS.

LIFE ASSURANCE provides the best means to protect
(1) FAMILY in event of premature death.
(2) BUSINESS against loss of capital.
(3) ESTATE against reduction through DEATH DUTIES.
(4) OLD AGE against reduced income.

CHILDREN'S EDUCATIONAL and PROVIDENT POLICIES may be secured at very low cost.

ALL CLASSES OF LIFE ASSURANCE TRANSACTED.

HEAD OFFICE: 35, ST. VINCENT PLACE, GLASGOW.
LONDON OFFICE: 17, TOKENHOUSE YARD, E.C. 2.

THE SALVATION ARMY ASSURANCE SOCIETY, LTD.

Chief Offices: QUEEN VICTORIA STREET, LONDON, E.C. 4.

Chairman: **General William Bramwell Booth.** Managing Director: **Commissioner Wm. J. McAlonan.**

PREMIUM INCOME for Year ended 30th June, 1923	**£734,062**
TOTAL FUNDS at 30th June, 1923	**£2,688,735**
TOTAL SUM ASSURED at 30th June, 1923 ...	**£16,000,000**
TOTAL CLAIMS PAID to 30th September, 1923 ...	**£3,040,000**

The Society transacts all classes of Ordinary and Industrial Assurance.

AGENCIES IN ALL PRINCIPAL TOWNS OF UNITED KINGDOM.

FULL PARTICULARS AND TABLES from the SECRETARY, Chief Offices.

THE LATEST IMPROVEMENTS IN LIFE ASSURANCE

1. **AUTOMATIC REPLACEMENT** of the **ASSURANCE** when it matures **without further payment of premium or Medical Examination.** Thus when a Policyholder receives, say, £1000 cash after 25 years, the assurance is replaced by **another £1000 without further charge. Thus securing £2000** in all.
2. **GUARANTEED ADDITIONS of £2 : 10 : 0** per cent. per annum if death occurs within the 25 years.
3. **Guaranteed Surrender Values** ranging from **75%** to **120%** of the tabular premiums, excluding the first year's. **Large Loan Values.**

Policies are issued for larger or smaller amounts and for other terms of years.

Write for particulars of new "Perfect" Policy.

SCOTTISH EQUITABLE

LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,

ESTABLISHED 1831

FUNDS **£7,000,000**

Head Office:
28, ST. ANDREW SQUARE, EDINBURGH.

London Office:
13, CORNHILL, E.C. 3

PROFITS AND INCOME INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED

Head Office: 37-41, Gracechurch Street, E.C. 3.

Established over 20 Years.

NON-CANCELLABLE SICKNESS AND ACCIDENT POLICIES

are issued, securing a GUARANTEED INCOME during disablement up to age 65, combined, if desired, with DEATH, ENDOWMENT, or ANNUITY Benefits.

SPECIAL FEATURES.

"PERFECTED," "CAPITAL SUM," and "P. & I" SICKNESS & ACCIDENT POLICIES

Telephone: CENTRAL **7732.**

CHAS. WINDETT, *Actuary and Secretary.*

FIRE-ACCIDENT-MARINE

Head Offices:

STATE INSURANCE BUILDINGS, LIVERPOOL.

London Office:

112, CANNON STREET, E.C. 4.

THE STATE ASSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED

Branches at

ABERDEEN.
BATH.
BELFAST.
BIRMINGHAM.
BLACKPOOL.
BRISTOL.
CARDIFF.
CARLISLE.
DUBLIN.
DUNDEE.
EDINBURGH.
GLASGOW.
GRIMSBY.
HULL.
LEEDS.
LEICESTER.
MANCHESTER.
NEWCASTLE.
NORWICH.
OLDHAM.
ROTHESAY.
SOUTHAMPTON
SWANSEA.

CLAIMS PAID, £3,000,000

ALBERT H. HEAL,
General Manager and Secretary.

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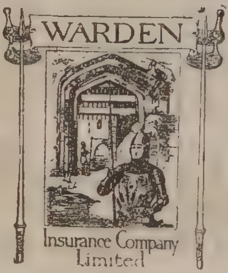


Honoured with the Patronage of H.M. the King.

Established 1875.

LIVE STOCK

The Pioneer Office for this class of Insurance.

FIRE - - ACCIDENT

All Classes of Insurance except Life.

Chief Office:

21, IRONMONGER LANE, LONDON, E.C. 2.

R. R. WILSON, *Manager and Secretary.*

THE WESTMINSTER FIRE OFFICE

207th YEAR.

Head Office: 27, KING STREET, COVENT GARDEN, W.C. 2.
City Office: 82, LOMBARD STREET, E.C. 3.

FIRE, BURGLARY, ACCIDENT and MOTOR VEHICLE INSURANCE.

HOUSEHOLDERS' COMPREHENSIVE INSURANCE.

MODERATE RATES. PERFECT SECURITY.

PROMPT AND LIBERAL SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS.

APPLICATIONS FOR AGENCIES INVITED.

WHY BE CONTENT WITH 5%?

You can get a Guaranteed 7%, 10%, 15%, or even 20%, according to Age.

WHY deprive yourself one day longer than necessary of comforts which this larger income will provide for you? Why run the risk of a further depletion of your Capital and a further loss of Income? Why not make your Income *surer* as well as larger, and thereby enjoy contentment of mind with its beneficial effect on your health?

Do what many others are to-day doing: sell your stocks and shares and buy a "Sun Life of Canada" Annuity with the proceeds. A retired professional man has just doubled his income by making this safe exchange. This "*two years' Income in one*" will be paid to him every year as long as he lives. It will never fail. No more worry, no more wondering how to make ends meet. Life is now a different thing for him.

Think what it would mean to you—a far *larger* Income; an absolutely *safe* Income; an *unalterable* Income for Life, Guaranteed by a Company with over £40,000,000 assets under very strict Government supervision.

Write for full details of our Annuities, so that we can show you how much better you can employ your capital what a much larger income you can enjoy, and how much safer it will be. *Better terms are granted in cases of impaired health*, and there are many kinds of annuities, including *a guaranteed return of Purchase Price.* Please give exact date of birth and amount of capital at your disposal.

FOR YOUNGER MEN AND WOMEN

£250 a year for life, commencing, say, at age of 60.

A deferred annuity, purchased by easy yearly instalments, and to commence when the annuitant wishes to retire—say at 60 or earlier—solves the problem of providing for old age. Meanwhile it protects the family; for £3000, £2000, or whatever amount is agreed upon will be paid to them should the Policy-holder not live to qualify for the annuity. This is a wonderfully advantageous Plan—the biggest step you can take towards financial independence. Thrift without sacrifice! Let us explain it more fully to you. Write, giving exact age and amount you can save yearly, to J. F. Junkin (Manager), Sun life of Canada, 20 Canada House, Norfolk Street, London, W.C. 2.

CENTENARY YEAR.

THE . . YORKSHIRE INSURANCE Co. LTD.

Total Assets Exceed £8,250,000 | Claims Paid Exceed £21,000,000

Chief Offices { ST. HELENS SQUARE, YORK.
BANK BUILDINGS, PRINCES STREET, LONDON, E.C. 2.
West End Branch: 48, PALL MALL, S.W. 1. Law Courts Branch: 6, NORFOLK ST., W.C. 2.
South-West Branch: 49, SLOANE SQ., S.W. 1. Stratford Branch: 43, The BROADWAY, E. 15.
South London Branch: 496, BRIXTON ROAD, S.W. 9.
North London Branch: 551, HIGH ROAD, TOTTENHAM, N. 17.
North-West Branch: 280, EUSTON ROAD, N.W. 1.
City Office: 17, MINCING LANE, E.C. 3.

Premium for Assuring £100 at Death. With Profits.

AGE	£	s.	d.
20	1	19	7
25	2	3	10
30	2	9	1
35	2	15	11
40	3	4	9
45	3	16	4
50	4	11	7

LIFE ASSURANCE at MINIMUM premiums, with Guaranteed Benefits.
WRITE FOR PARTICULARS.

ANNUITIES GRANTED ON THE MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS.

Life Interests and Reversions Purchased or Advances made on them.

Premium for Assuring £100 at death without profits, with guaranteed surrender values.

AGE	£	s.	d.
20	1	9	0
25	1	12	7
30	1	17	3
35	2	3	3
40	2	11	2

FIRE, LIFE, ACCIDENT, BURGLARY, LOSS OF PROFITS THROUGH FIRE, TRUSTEESHIP AND EXECUTORSHIP, WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION, FIDELITY, PLATE GLASS, LIVE STOCK, MOTOR CAR, MARINE, &c. [13

For List of

RECOMMENDED CHARITIES

SEE

WHITAKER'S PEERAGE, 1924 (25/- net.)

"ARETHUSA" TRAINING SHIP
AND THE SHAFTESBURY HOMES

URGENTLY NEED £25,000

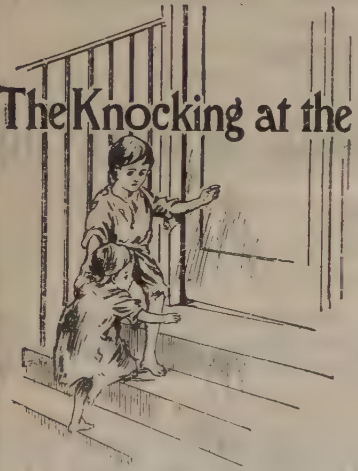
The Branches are at Twickenham, Bisley, Ealing, Sudbury, and Royston, and maintain and train 1,200 Boys and Girls.

SUBSCRIPTIONS & SPECIAL DONATIONS EARNESTLY SOLICITED

Patrons ... ... THEIR MAJESTIES THE KING AND QUEEN.
President ... ... H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, K.G.
Vice-President ... ... Admiral of the Fleet VISCOUNT JELLICOE.
Chairman and Treasurer ... ... C. E. MALDEN, Esq., M.A.
Deputy Chairman ... ... F. H. CLAYTON, Esq.
Chairman of "Arethusa" Committee ... HOWSON F. DEVITT, Esq.
Joint Secretaries: H. BRISTOW WALLEN, HENRY G. COPELAND.

Cheques, &c., should be made payable to and sent to The Shaftesbury Homes and "Arethusa" Training Ship, 164, Shaftesbury Avenue, London, W.C. 2.

DR. BARNARDO'S HOMES


The Knocking at the Door.

CHARTER:

"No Destitute Child Ever Refused Admission."

Motto:
"For God and Country."

NO RED TAPE.
NO VOTES REQUIRED.
NO WAITING LIST.

A FEW FIGURES.

95,775 Children have passed through the Rescue Doors.
13,449 Children dealt with last year.
7,308 are now in residence.
374 are Crippled, Invalids, Deaf and Dumb, physically afflicted, or sick.
776 Boys and Girls are under Industrial Training.
1,328 are helpless babies and toddlers under 5 years.
28,372 Young People have been emigrated to Canada and Australia. 98 per cent. do well.

⁂ *Cheques and Orders, payable "Dr. Barnardo's Homes," and crossed, may be sent to the Honorary Treasurer, Howard Williams, Esq.,*
18 *to* 26, *STEPNEY CAUSEWAY, LONDON, E.*1

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THE ANTI-VIVISECTION HOSPITAL.

BATTERSEA GENERAL HOSPITAL

(Incorporated),

BATTERSEA PARK, S.W. 11.

FUNDS URGENTLY NEEDED.

1922—In-patients, 281. Out-patients' attendances, 30,113.

PLEASE HELP.

Chairman of Board :—The Rt. Hon. LORD TENTERDEN.
Hon. Treasurer :—F. BENCH.
HARRY W. WOOLVEN, *Secretary*. [312

THE CHURCH EXTENSION ASSOCIATION

(INCORPORATED).

31, KILBURN PARK ROAD, N.W. 6.

Visitor ; THE LORD BISHOP OF LONDON. *Bankers* : BARCLAYS, Ltd. (Kilburn Branch).
Hon. Secretary : F. ASHDOWN. *Assistant Secretary* ; M. KOE.
Treasurer ; C. A. ATKINSON.

Homes for Orphans and Friendless Children. Convalescent Homes for Children and Women. Mission Work in London and the Provinces. Clothes' Depots. Educational Work at Home and in Canada, India, Australasia, and South Africa. Church Bookshop, etc. Organ of the Association, "Our Work" (published monthly, Price Twopence).

FUNDS URGENTLY NEEDED.

COLONIAL AND CONTINENTAL CHURCH SOCIETY.

(Now in its One Hundred and First Year.)

Patron - - HIS MAJESTY THE KING.

Vice-Patrons: The Archbishops of Canterbury, York, etc.

The Society exists for the purpose of supplying the means of Grace to our fellow-countrymen abroad, especially in those pioneer parts of the Empire where they are in danger of drifting into irreligion for lack of the Gospel.

Many Colonial Dioceses receive aid from the Society, including those in Western Canada, Australasia, British East Africa, and India. Many Colonial Bishops are applying for far more aid than the Society's Funds can meet.

306 Clergy and Lay Evangelists have been sent out.

Assistance is also given to ministrations among British Artisans, Sailors, and others in Continental Cities, and Services (self-supporting) are organised for visitors at health resorts.

Bankers: BARCLAYS BANK, LTD., 54, Lombard Street, London, E.C. 3.
Address: The Secretary, The Rev. J. D. MULLINS, M.A., D.D., 9, Serjeants Inn, Fleet Street, London, E.C. 4.

EAST LONDON HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN

SHADWELL, E. 1.

The Hospital, which contains **130** Cots, with the Convalescent Home (**28** Cots) at the Seaside, is conducting a most valuable work in restoring sickly little ones to complete health. Accidents and Urgent Cases are attended to at any hour of the day or night. **HELP IS NOW GREATLY NEEDED.**

£1,000 ENDOWS A COT IN PERPETUITY.

Legacies earnestly solicited. DONATIONS will be thankfully received, and Cheques should be crossed "National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd. (Cornhill Branch)," and made payable to
W. M. WILCOX, Secretary.

CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY

6, SALISBURY SQUARE, LONDON, E.C. 4.

Vice-Patron - - - - THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY
President - - - - COL. SIR ROBERT WILLIAMS, Bart.
Treasurer - - - - - R. L. BARCLAY, Esq., C.B.E.
General Secretary - - - HERBERT LANKESTER, Esq., M.D.

In 1922 in C.M.S. Missions there were 47,204 baptisms, of which 27,356 were adult.

In the C.M.S. fields of service, viz.: Africa, India, China, Japan, Persia, and Palestine, the very success of the work is often a menace. For instance, at Owerri and Okigwe (in Nigeria) 18 years ago there were no Christians, to-day there are 21,000 adherents, with 143 African Christian workers.

In a certain district in North India 41 years ago there were only two Christians; since then 3,239 persons have been baptized, and there are now 44 congregations in that district, with four churches. The 14 village schools are self-supporting, and there are 50 children in the two homes for the untainted children of lepers.

From China come reports of growing congregations, of increased numbers of children in the schools, of Chinese Christians themselves taking a fuller part in the work of preaching the Gospel —and yet, the building plans for a new girls' college in South China must be cut down by one-third owing to lack of funds. What is to happen to the girls on the waiting list?

During the past year 329,423 scholars attended the 5,076 C.M.S. institutions, colleges, and schools; and the mission hospitals received 42,166 in-patients, and 791,644 visits from out-patients.

THE C.M.S. HAS A RESPONSIBILITY TOWARDS THOSE WHO HAVE BEEN BROUGHT INTO TOUCH WITH CHRIST THROUGH THESE AGENCIES. THE C.M.S. CLAIMS THE HELP OF THE CHURCH TO DISCHARGE THIS RESPONSIBILITY.

THE DOGS' HOME

OR TEMPORARY HOME FOR LOST AND STARVING DOGS

(An Institution for the Protection of Dogs & Cats)

4, BATTERSEA PARK ROAD, S.W. 8.
and HACKBRIDGE, SURREY.
(For Boarder and Quarantine Dogs Only).

Patron:
His Most Gracious Majesty the King.
President:
His Grace the DUKE OF PORTLAND, K.G.

OBJECTS:

1. To provide food and shelter for the lost, deserted, and starving dogs of London and the immediate neighbourhood.
2. To restore lost dogs to their rightful owners.
3. When good dogs are unclaimed, to find suitable homes for them at nominal charges.
4. To destroy, by a merciful and painless method, all valueless and diseased dogs.

Out-Patients (Dogs and Cats only), at Battersea, Thursdays, 3.0 p.m.

Since the Foundation of the Home in 1860, *over* 1,330,000 *dogs have received food and shelter.*

Dogs and Cats can be received as Boarders at Hackbridge, and Dogs for Quarantine under the Importation of Dogs Order, 1914.

Contributions will be thankfully received by
G. GUY S. ROWLEY, *Secretary.* [150

THE CANCER HOSPITAL—FREE

(FOUNDED 1851. INCORPORATED UNDER ROYAL CHARTER.)

FULHAM ROAD, LONDON, S.W. 3.

The only Special Hospital in London for the treatment of Cancer, Tumours, and Allied Diseases.

A special refuge for poor persons afflicted with this fearful disease, who are admitted free without letters of recommendation.

A number of beds are provided for the use of Patients who may remain for Life.

Out-patients are seen on their own application each week-day except Saturday at 2 p.m.

New Annual Subscriptions and Donations are urgently solicited for General Expenses and for the Research Department.

Bankers: COUTTS & CO. *Secretary:* J. COURTNEY BUCHANAN, C.B.E.

FORM OF BEQUEST.

"*I give and bequeath unto the Treasurer for the time being of* THE CANCER HOSPITAL (FREE), *situate in the Fulham Road, Brompton, London, Middlesex, the sum of*

(free of Legacy Duty), to be applied towards carrying on the charitable design of the said Institution."

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EVELINA HOSPITAL —FOR— CHILDREN,

SOUTHWARK, LONDON, S.E.

Under the Patronage of THEIR MAJESTIES THE KING AND QUEEN.

Supported by Voluntary Contributions.

LARGEST CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL IN SOUTH LONDON.
Situated in its poorest District.

FUNDS GREATLY NEEDED.

Please help this Charity, "not only because it is a Hospital, but because it is a Hospital for Children."

President—THE EARL OF BESSBOROUGH, C.M.G.
Chairman—D. MALCOLM SCOTT, ESQ.
Treasurer—GERALD D. SMITH, ESQ.
Secretary—H. C. STANILAND SMITH.

THE GIRLS' FRIENDLY SOCIETY

Patrons Her Majesty the QUEEN: Her Majesty QUEEN ALEXANDRA.
Central Presiding Associate—H R.H. PRINCESS MARY (Viscountess Lascelles).
President—The Hon. Lady Cunliffe, C.B.E. *Secretary*—Miss Mytton.

The G F.S. was founded in 1875, and has now a total of over 250,000 Associates and Members, who are girls and women of all ages, and drawn from all ranks of society. Its object is :—

To unite for the Glory of GOD in one Fellowship of Prayer and Service, the Girls and Women of the Empire; to uphold Purity in Thought, Word and Deed.

The Society works almost all over the world, and its departments are very varied. They include an Invalids' Work Depôt, Clubs, Hostels, Holiday Camps, Homes of Rest, Savings Associations, Girl Guides, and the maintenance of a Social Centre in South London.

Donations towards any of these activities will be thankfully received, and further information will be gladly given by—

THE SECRETARY, G.F.S. Central Office, 39, Victoria Street, London, S.W. 1
Telegrams—"AUGUST, SOWEST, LONDON." Telephone—2521 Victoria.

GUY'S HOSPITAL

LONDON BRIDGE, S.E. 1,

NEEDS HELP.

President: H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, K.G.

Founded in 1724 by Thomas Guy, a Bookseller and Publisher in the City of London, Incorporated and Governed by Acts of Parliament, 11th George 1st, ch. xii., and 61st Victoria, ch. vi., as "The President and Governors of the Hospital founded at the sole costs and charges of Thomas Guy, Esquire."

The Hospital is empowered to receive gifts of, and to hold, land up to an aggregate yearly value of Sixty Thousand Pounds (exclusive of the site of the Hospital), notwithstanding the provisions of the Mortmain Acts.

BEDS	IN-PATIENTS (1922)	OUT-PATIENTS (1922)
614	**9,653**	**118,438**

Expenditure: £157,684 :: :: Income from Endowments: £63,788.

The Governors earnestly appeal for further Subscriptions and Donations. The present Subscription List is less than £5,000 a year, although the Charity is dependent upon support from sources other than its endowments to the extent of nearly £100,000 per annum.

To form a permanent Memorial, if desired, a Donation or Bequest should be allocated to the Re-endowment Fund, which is permanently invested and the income only applied for the general purposes of the Hospital.

A Gift of £1,000 to this Fund, or an Annual Subscription of £50, will respectively endow, or support a Bed, over which a brass tablet, inscribed in accordance with the wishes of the Benefactor, can be placed.

A copy of the Annual Report of the Hospital can be obtained on application to Mr. W. J. Curry, Clerk to the Governors, Guy's Hospital, S.E. 1. Telephone: Hop 1086.

Bankers: THE BANK OF ENGLAND. Treasurer: VISCOUNT GOSCHEN

THE GORDON BOYS' HOME

(THE NATIONAL MEMORIAL TO GENERAL GORDON).

Patron—THE KING. *Vice-Patrons*—H.M. THE QUEEN and H.M. QUEEN ALEXANDRA.

THE HOME IS SITUATED AT WEST END, WOKING, NEAR BROOKWOOD.

The Home is constructed to accommodate 250 Boys, chosen from the homeless and destitute, between the ages of about 14 and 15½, and give them a training, up to the age of 17 or thereabouts, which will fit them alike for civil life in this country or its Colonies, and for service in the Army, Navy or Mercantile Marine.

CONDITIONS OF ADMISSION.—1. The age for admission is from about 14 to 15½ years. 2. A boy must, in the opinion of the Committee, be really necessitous. 3. He must be free from such physical or mental infirmity as would disqualify him for service in the Army or Navy, or for civil employment in the Colonies or elsewhere, which would require active bodily exertion. 4. Boys of known bad character are ineligible.

Free admission is given to such number of boys as above as can be provided for out of the general income of the Home. A guaranteed payment of £35 annually during his stay at the Home will give a right of nomination for a lad fulfilling the conditions of admission. *Subscriptions and Donations are urgently needed in order that the above number of boys may be maintained.*

Subscriptions are received by THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LIMITED, 1, St. James's Square, S.W.; by the Treasurer, General the Right Hon. Sir DIGHTON PROBYN, V.C., G.C.B., Marlborough House, S.W.; and by the Commandant at the Home, from whom any further information can be obtained. For financial reasons the London Office has been abolished.

COMMANDANT:—MAJOR SIR T. E. S. PASLEY, BART.

GENERAL LYING-IN HOSPITAL,

York Road, Lambeth, S.E. 1.

ESTABLISHED 1765.

Patrons—H.M. The Queen and H.M. Queen Alexandra.

This Hospital is situated in one of the poorest parts of London, in the district South of the Thames, with a population of nearly two millions.

Married women in indigent circumstances, especially the wives of Soldiers and Sailors, and certain single women (with their first child, after investigation by the Committee), are admitted to the Hospital from all parts of the kingdom, but mainly from the immediate neighbourhood, from which, owing to its poverty, little pecuniary help is obtainable.

Subscriptions and Donations thankfully received by the Treasurer, or Miss ROSE E. WHYTE, *the Secretary, at the Hospital.* [146

THE HOSPITAL FOR DISEASES OF THE SKIN,

70-71, BLACKFRIARS ROAD, S.E.

Telephone: Hop 1021. ESTABLISHED 1841.

Patroness—HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY QUEEN ALEXANDRA.
Treasurer—THE RT. HON. THE LORD MORRIS, P.C., K.C.M.G.

This Hospital is the oldest in London specially devoted to the study and treatment of diseases of the skin. It is thoroughly equipped with the most modern therapeutic appliances.

Unfortunately, the present position of the finances of the Hospital will not permit the re-opening of the In-Patient Department, which was closed owing to lack of funds. Donations and more Annual Subscriptions are urgently desired.

The practice of the Hospital is open to all qualified medical practitioners and senior students.

Since the foundation of the Hospital in 1841, over 545,000 patients have been treated.

Patients are required to contribute towards the funds of the Hospital according to their means, and should attend daily at 1.30 p.m., or on Fridays at 6 p.m.

FREDERICK HAYTER, *Secretary.* [152

LONDON CITY MISSION

Instituted 1835. **240 Agents Employed.**

The Society exists for the social and spiritual uplift of the millions of London, chiefly the poor and the artizan classes. Besides preaching the Gospel from house to house, and in Hospitals and Poor Law Institutions, the Missionaries visit the great centres of industry—Government works, docks and wharves, rail and goods yards, public offices, and wherever the masses foregather, either for business or pleasure—teaching the principles of righteousness and truth, and urging their application to daily life and conduct.

£1,200 required week by week for the maintenance of the Society's daily operations among the poor and working classes of the Capital. Your help will be gratefully received.

Treasurer: W. G. BRADSHAW, ESQ., C.B.E *Secretary:* THE REV. W. P. CARTWRIGHT, M.A
Bankers: BARCLAYS BANK, LTD.

Headquarters: MISSION HOUSE, 3, BRIDEWELL PLACE, LONDON, E.C.4.

LONDON FEVER HOSPITAL

LIVERPOOL RD., ISLINGTON, N.1.

Patron: H.M. KING GEORGE V.
President: The Rt. Hon. LORD MUIR MACKENZIE, G.C.B., K.C.

The only Fever Hospital for the Middle Classes in or around London.

FUNDS VERY URGENTLY NEEDED.

Will you please help those who try to help themselves.

Secretary: Commander T. J. FARRELL, D.S.C.

London Lock Hospital and Home.

Patron - - H.M. THE KING.

Founded 1746, this Special Hospital has for 178 years devoted all its energies to the treatment of venereal diseases. Thousands of young women and girls from all parts of the kingdom have been relieved of their bodily suffering and helped to regain their self-respect, and thereby enabled to make a fresh start in life.

£15,000 REQUIRED ANNUALLY.

Annual Subscriptions, Donations and Legacies are earnestly pleaded for, and will be gratefully received by:—
J. F. W. DEACON, Esq., M.A., D.L., J.P., Chairman and Hon. Treasurer, LORD KINNAIRD, Deputy-Chairman and Joint Hon. Treasurer, or by HY. J. EASON, Secretary.

Offices: 283, HARROW ROAD, LONDON, W. 9.

THE NATIONAL BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION,

FOUNDED BY THE LATE PETER HERVÉ.

ESTABLISHED 1812. INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

Under the Patronage of His Most Excellent Majesty KING GEORGE V.
Treasurer—ROBERT W. DIBDIN, ESQ., J.P.

This Institution grants Annuities of **£21** and **£25** to distressed members of the Upper and Middle Classes of Society who have attained the age of 50 years and upwards.

The Pensioners are elected half-yearly, in May and November, by the votes of the Life Governors and Subscribers.

The sum disbursed in Pensions now amounts to over **£16,000** per annum.

The total number of aged Persons who have been supported by the Institution is **Four Thousand and twelve**, the gross sum distributed to them up to the present exceeding **£879,000.**

Subscriptions from 5*s.* and upwards will be thankfully received at the Office, and any further information given between the hours of 10 and 4 daily; Saturdays, 10 and 2.

Office—65, SOUTHAMPTON ROW, LONDON, W.C.1. HENRY C. LATREILLE, *Secretary.* [164

THE NATIONAL SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO CHILDREN

has earned a

NATIONAL REPUTATION

as the

GUARDIAN OF DEFENCELESS CHILDREN.

No less than 3,205,180 children have been rescued from cruelty and neglect. Never was kinder charity than to shield these little ones from ill-treatment and injustice.

LEGACIES ARE A GREAT HELP.

Gifts welcomed by ROBT. J. PARR, O.B.E., Director, "Victory House," N.S.P.C.C., Leicester Square, London, W.C. 2.

THE PRINCE OF WALES'S GENERAL HOSPITAL,

LONDON, N. 15.

President: H.R.H. PRINCESS LOUISE (Duchess of Argyll).
Chairman: The RT. HON. VISCOUNT GLADSTONE, G.C.B., G.C.M.G.
Hon. Treasurer: The RT. HON. SIR GEORGE H. MURRAY, G.C.B.

Serves a very large number of London's workers in the poor and crowded North-East District.

200 Beds, 54 opened by H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES in December, 1923.

Income from Endowments less than **£300.**
£30,000 to be raised each year.
3,000 In-Patients, **90,000** Out-Patient attendances.

Additional REGULAR SUBSCRIBERS urgently needed.

Please help with legacy or endowment of a bed, or send cheque to the Director, FRED. W. DREWETT, J.P.

There are over 4,000 Deaf and Dumb IN LONDON;

To them Life is one

LONG GREAT SILENCE

Please help those who act as "Ears to the Deaf and Speech to the Dumb."

"*Without this Association Life to these folk would be almost* INTOLERABLE."
(BISHOP OF LONDON.)

All Subscriptions gratefully acknowledged by Secretary—

ROYAL ASSOCIATION IN AID OF THE DEAF AND DUMB,
361, OXFORD STREET, W. 1.

Suppose for a moment

that a little child of your acquaintance was suddenly orphaned, with no legacy but friendlessness, destitution and distress.

Would you, could you, turn away from that orphaned child with cold indifference, willing to let it drift no one knows whither? No, of course, not! Such callousness is unthinkable.

We, who have cared for orphans for nearly 166 years, know many such children; and they are waiting for admission into our school at Haverstock Hill, where 7,000 orphans have been maintained and educated since the year 1758.

The particulars of some of the cases are very, very pathetic indeed, and in every case there is this deep abiding pathos—each child is **fatherless!** The whole future of these little ones is at stake. We dare not take the responsibility of ignoring the appeal of their great and urgent need. We want to act in the place of parents who are dead, and to do that we have to appeal for your help. Will you give it?

THE ORPHAN WORKING SCHOOL and ALEXANDRA ORPHANAGE.

President: H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, K.G.
Treasurer: The Rt. Hon. Lord Marshall, P.C., K.C.V.O.
Secretary: Fred. J. Robinson, A.C.I.S.

Office: 73, Cheapside, London, E.C. 2.

Queen Charlotte's Lying-In Hospital,

MARYLEBONE ROAD, LONDON, N.W.

FOUNDED 1752. INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1885.

Patrons:—HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN,
HER MAJESTY QUEEN ALEXANDRA.

President:—LORD HOWARD DE WALDEN. *Treasurer:*—ANTHONY DE ROTHSCHILD, ESQ.
Chairman of Committee:—MAJOR SIR SAMUEL SCOTT, Bart.

OBJECTS OF THE HOSPITAL.

1. The admission of Poor Married Women for their confinement; and also of Deserving Unmarried Women *with their first child.*
2. The provision of skilled Midwives to attend Poor Married Women in their *Confinements at their own homes.*
3. The Training of Medical Pupils, Midwives for the Poor, and Maternity Nurses

Since the foundation of the Hospital **150,000 poor women have been relieved.** Last year **1,820** patients were received into the Hospital, and **2,173** were attended at their own homes.

ANNUAL EXPENDITURE OF THE CHARITY, £14,000.
RELIABLE INCOME, £11,000 ONLY.

An Annual Subscription of £5 5s., or a Donation of £52 10s., entitles the Contributor to recommend One In-Patient and Six Out-Patients yearly, and qualifies for election as a Governor.

Contributions will be gratefully received by the Bankers, Messrs. COCKS, BIDDULPH & Co., 43, Charing Cross, S.W.; or by

ARTHUR WATTS, *Secretary.* [361

THIS YEAR THE

R. S. P. C. A.

(Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals)

[*Founded June 16, 1824*]

Completes **100** YEARS' WORK FOR ANIMALS

The Society, relying on the support of all lovers of animals, will celebrate its centenary by endeavouring to extend its work in all directions.

Full particulars of the Society's many activities may be obtained from:—

The CHIEF SECRETARY, R.S.P.C.A., 105, Jermyn St., London, S.W.1.

ROYAL BLIND PENSION SOCIETY

Patron—HIS MAJESTY THE KING.

Honorary Secretaries—MESSRS. GEORGE POCOCK AND PERCY R. POCOCK.

This Society grants Pensions to the Blind Poor at their own homes in sums ranging from **10s.** to **25s.** per month

There are upwards of **1,200** pensioners, residing in various parts of the Kingdom, among whom about **£10,000** is annually distributed.

To be eligible, applicants must be totally blind, above 21 years of age, of good moral character, and in receipt of an income not exceeding £30, if single, and £52 if married. No distinction is made in regard to sex or creed; nor is the receipt of parish relief a disqualification.

Application must be made on the printed forms provided by the Society.

Subscribers of 10s. 6*d.* annually, or Donors of Five Guineas, are entitled to One Vote at every election, and multiples thereof in proportion.

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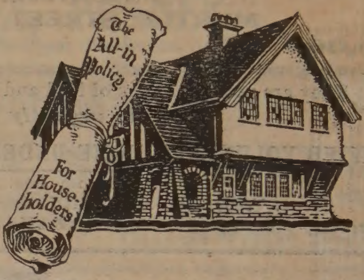

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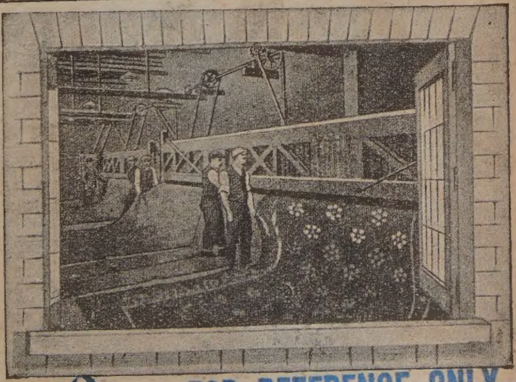

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